



Goaltide
A Prelims IAS Academy

Goaltide Daily Quiz (consolidation)

**September
2020
Part - I**

www.goaltideias.com
goaltideforprelims@gmail.com
+91 8512 889 220

Q1. Consider the following statements regarding **National Infrastructure and Investment Fund (NIIF)**.

1. It is a collaborative investment platform for international and Indian investors both.
2. The funds under NIIF are registered with the Securities and Exchange Board of India.
3. One of the major criticisms of NIIF is it invests only in core infrastructure sectors such as roads, ports, airports, power etc.

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: a

Explanation:

So, what we will do is we will go directly to NIIF [website](#).

First statement is correct.

NIIF is a fund manager that invests in infrastructure and related sectors in India. An institution **anchored by the Government of India**, NIIF is a collaborative investment platform **for international and Indian investors** who are looking for investment opportunities in infrastructure and other high-growth sectors of the country.

Second statement is correct.

OUR FUNDS

NIIF currently manages three funds each with its distinctive investment mandate. The funds are registered as Alternative Investment Fund (AIF) with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI).

<p>MASTER FUND</p> <p>A fund focused on creating scalable sectoral platforms in core infrastructure and in collaboration with strong and reputed operating and financial partners.</p> <p>Know More</p>	<p>FUND OF FUNDS</p> <p>A fund focused on anchoring and investing in credible and reputed third party managers with a strong track record across diversified sectors within infrastructure services and allied sectors.</p> <p>Know More</p>	<p>STRATEGIC FUND</p> <p>A fund focused on investing in strategic assets and projects with longer term horizon across various stages of development.</p> <p>Know More</p>
--	---	--

Third Statement is incorrect. It invests not only in core sectors, other sectors too.

The **Master Fund** is an infrastructure fund primarily investing in operating assets in **core infrastructure sectors such as roads, ports, airports, power etc.**

Fund of Funds invests in social infrastructure sectors services such as **healthcare, education, digital as well as financial services, logistics and consumer services.**

The **Strategic Fund** is aimed at growth and development stage investments in projects/companies in a broad range of **sectors that are of economic and commercial importance** and are likely to benefit from India's growth trajectory over the medium to long-term.

Q2. Consider the following statements regarding GM crops in India.

1. One of the reasons for not promoting other GM crops in India except BT Cotton is the area under Bt. Cotton has decreased consistently in last decade.
2. India has ratified Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety which has well defined mechanism of regulation of Genetically Modified (GM).
3. Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee is the approving authority for commercial production of GM crops in the country.

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: b

Explanation:

First statement is incorrect.

In India, the area under Bt. Cotton has increased from 0.29 lakh hectares in 2002-03 to 117.47 lakh hectares in 2019-20, **according to Directorate of Economics and Statistics.**

Years	Area under cotton* (in lakh hectare)	Area under Bt. cotton** (in lakh hectare)	Production (in lakh bales)	Yield (kg per hectare)
2002-03	86.24	0.29	86.21	191
2003-04	75.98	0.92	137.28	307
2004-05	87.87	4.85	164.29	318
2005-06	86.78	12.34	184.99	362
2006-07	91.44	33.53	226.32	421
2007-08	94.14	54.72	258.84	467
2008-09	90.07	66.69	222.76	403
2009-10	101.32	85.52	240.22	403
2010-11	111.23	96.32	330.00	499
2011-12	121.78	107.58	352.00	491
2012-13	119.77	105.43	342.20	486
2013-14	119.60	110.35	359.02	510
2014-15	128.19	119.40	348.05	462
2015-16	122.92	106.83	300.05	415
2016-17	108.28	89.43	325.77	511
2017-18	124.29	110.76	328.05	477
2018-19	126.58	117.81	287.08	386
2019-20***	125.84	117.47	322.67	436

*Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

The figure for 2019-20 is almost 94% total area under cotton cultivation in India. In other words, the area under Bt. Cotton cultivation has increased from less than 1% in 2002-03 to almost 94% in 2019-20.

Second statement is correct.

The Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety

The *Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity* is an international agreement which aims to ensure the safe handling, transport and use of living modified organisms (LMOs) resulting from modern biotechnology that may have adverse effects on biological diversity, taking also into account risks to human health. It was adopted on 29 January 2000 and entered into force on 11 September 2003.

India is a signatory to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and ratified it on January 23, 2003. As per Article 20 of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, requires set up of BCH in order to facilitate the exchange of scientific, technical environmental and legal information

on living modified organisms (LMOs). The Biosafety Clearing House (BCH) is an information exchange mechanism established to assist Parties to implement its provisions and to facilitate sharing of information on, and experience with, LMOs.

Third statement is correct.

Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC) has been set up in India under the Ministry for Environment, Forest, and Climate Change.

The main function of the statutory body is to regulate the use, manufacture, storage, import, and export of hazardous organisms, genetically engineered organisms and cells in India. Thus, **GEAC must approve commercial production of GM crops in the country for any of them to be used.** The approval is given on the basis of a regulatory framework under the rules.

Q3. Mitakshara and Dayabhaga Laws was recently seen in news related to:

- a. Use of Vedas and ancient scriptures in formulating medicines
- b. Law that govern the law of succession of the Hindu Undivided Family under Indian Law.
- c. Laws used in astronomy in ancient times
- d. Laws governing the upanayana samskara of males

Solution: b

Explanation:

This was in news when:

A three-judge bench headed by Justice Arun Mishra ruled that **a Hindu Woman's right to be a joint heir to the ancestral property is by birth and it does not depend whether her father was alive or not when the law was enacted in 2005.**

The Dayabhaga and The Mitakshara are the two schools of law **that govern the law of succession of the Hindu Undivided Family under Indian Law.**

Do read our current affairs section [here](#). We have covered here this law.

Q4. Consider the following statements regarding GST Council.

1. The weightage of votes of State Government is more than Central government in GST Council.
2. One-half of the total number of Members of the Goods and Services Tax Council shall constitute the quorum at its meetings.
3. Secretary (Expenditure) as the Ex-Officio Secretary to the GST Council.

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: a

Explanation:

We have again covered this topic in our Current Affairs section. [Click here](#) to read complete topic.

The 41st GST Council met under the Chairmanship of Union Finance & Corporate Affairs Minister Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman via video conferencing today i.e. 27th day of August 2020. In very short we will see key highlights. **Our main focus is GST Council.**

Now very important is GST Council

The Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-Second Amendment) Act, 2016 came into force on 8th September 2016. As per Article 279A (1) of the amended Constitution, the GST Council has to be constituted by the President within 60 days of the commencement of Article 279A.

As per Article 279A of the amended Constitution, **the GST Council which will be a joint forum of the Centre and the States, shall consist of the following members:**

(2) ~~The~~ Goods and Services Tax Council shall consist of the following members, namely:—

(a) the Union Finance Minister.....	Chairperson;
(b) the Union Minister of State in charge of Revenue or Finance.....	Member;
(c) the Minister in charge of Finance or Taxation or any other Minister nominated by each State Government.....	Members.

On 12th September 2016 cabinet approved setting-up of **GST Council and setting up its Secretariat:**

- Creation of the GST Council as per Article 279A of the amended Constitution
- Creation of the GST Council Secretariat, with its office at New Delhi
- Appointment of the Secretary (Revenue) as the Ex-Officio Secretary to the GST Council. **Third statement is incorrect.**
- Inclusion of the Chairperson, Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC), as a permanent invitee (non-voting) to all proceedings of the GST Council

Every decision of the Goods and Services Tax Council shall be taken at a meeting, by a **majority of not less than three-fourths of the weighted votes of the members present and voting**, in accordance with the following principles, namely: —

- the vote of the Central Government shall have a weightage of **one third** of the total votes cast, and
- the votes of all the State Governments taken together shall have a weightage of **two-thirds** of the total votes cast, in that meeting. **FIRST STATEMENT IS CORRECT.**

One-half of the total number of Members of the Goods and Services Tax Council shall constitute the **quorum** at its meetings. **Statement 2 is correct.**

Q5. Recently, which of the following regions has been declared as 'wild polio-free' by WHO?

- Asia
- South-East Asia
- Europe
- Africa

Solution: d

Explanation:

Global polio eradication initiative applauds WHO African region for wild polio-free certification

Support from national governments and global donors critical to the region's success against wild polio and must continue to achieve a polio-free world

25 August 2020 | News release | GENEVA

Link: <https://www.who.int/news-room/detail/25-08-2020-global-polio-eradication-initiative-applauds-who-african-region-for-wild-polio-free-certification>

Q6. Consider the following statements regarding the **Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN)**.

1. It was launched by United Nation Environment Program (UNEP) and European Commission.
2. India is not a member of BIOFIN.

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: d

Explanation:

BIOFIN was initiated in response to the urgent global need to divert more finance from all possible sources towards global and national biodiversity goals, as **highlighted during the 2010 CBD COP 10 in Nagoya**.

It was launched jointly was **United Nation Development Programme (UNDP) and European Commission IN 2012**.



India Joined BIOFIN in 2015. Launched in May 2015, BIOFIN in India is led by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and hosted by the National Biodiversity Authority, Government of India.

Link: <https://www.biodiversityfinance.net/history>

Q7. Which of the above is **not** the member of **BASIC and BRICS group both**?

- a. South Africa
- b. India
- c. China
- d. Russia

Solution: d

Explanation:

BRICS- Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa

BASIC- Brazil, South Africa, India and China

Q8. In the context of **Oath and Affirmation mentioned in Indian Constitution**, consider the following statements.

1. Every Governor before entering upon his office, subscribe in the presence of the Chief Justice of High Court.

2. Every person appointed to be a Judge of a High Court shall, before he enters upon his office, make and subscribe before the Governor of the State.

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:

159. Oath or affirmation by the Governor.—Every Governor and every person discharging the functions of the Governor shall, before entering upon his office, make and subscribe in the presence of the Chief Justice of the High Court exercising jurisdiction in relation to the State, or, in his absence, the senior most Judge of that Court available, an oath or affirmation in the following form, that is to say—

“I, A. B., do swear in the name of God that I will faithfully execute the
solemnly affirm

office of Governor (or discharge the functions of the Governor) of(name of the State) and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution and the law and that I will devote myself to the service and well-being of the people of(name of the State).”.

219. Oath or affirmation by Judges of High Courts.—Every person appointed to be a Judge of a High Court ^{7***} shall, before he enters upon his office, make and subscribe before the Governor of the State, or some person appointed in that behalf by him, an oath or affirmation according to the form set out for the purpose in the Third Schedule.

Q9. Consider the following.

1. National Tiger Conservation Authority.
2. Animal Welfare Board of India
3. National Board of Wildlife

Which of the above consists of **Union Minister of Environment as Chairman**?

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

Solution: a

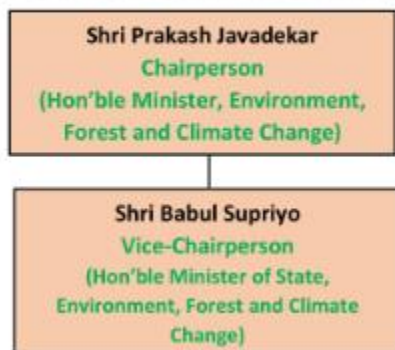
Explanation:

Animal Welfare Board of India- chairman is neither Prime Minister nor Union Environment Minister. Chairman of board is appointed by government.

1[5A. Constitution of the National Board for Wild Life.—(1) The Central Government shall, within three months from the date of commencement of the Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Act, 2002 (16 of 2003), constitute the National Board for Wild Life consisting of the following members, namely:—

- (a) the Prime Minister as Chairperson;
- (b) the Minister in-charge of Forests and Wild Life as Vice-Chairperson;

Organisational Structure & Incumbent in Position (NTCA)



Q10. Consider the following.

traditions	Belongs to
1. Ravanachhaya Puppetry	Gujarat
2. Dorsegata Dance	Meghalaya
3. Barpeta's Bhortal Nritya	Odisha

Which of the above pairs is/are correct?

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

Solution: c

Explanation:

traditions	State
Ravanachhaya Puppetry	Odisha
Dorsegata Dance	Meghalaya
Barpeta's Bhortal Nritya	Assam

Q11. With reference to the election of the President of India, consider the following statements:

1. The value of vote MP of Rajasthan is greater than Goa.
2. The value of vote of MLA varies from state to state.
3. The value of a MP vote is substantially higher than the value of an MLA vote.

Which of the statements given above is/are Correct?

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

Solution: b

Explanation:

If you don't have conceptual clarity of this, you won't be able to solve this question. But don't worry. You will never forget from now.

Electoral college:

54. Election of President.—The President shall be elected by the members of an **electoral** college consisting of—

- (a) the elected members of both Houses of Parliament; and ✓
- (b) the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the States. ✓

²[*Explanation.*—In this article and in article 55, “State” includes the National Capital Territory of Delhi and the Union territory of *Pondicherry.]

How is the value of votes calculated?

The value of votes of electors (voters) is basically determined on the basis of population of the States. Since population figures are dynamic and keep changing every year, it has been decided through **the 84th Constitutional Amendment**, that until the population figures for the first census after 2026 are published (in other words, 2031 census), the population

of the States for the purpose of this calculation will mean the population as per the 1971 census.

The Process for calculating the Value of MLA vote

The value of the vote of each MLA is calculated by dividing the population of the State as per 1971 Census, by the total number of elected members of the respective state assembly, and then to divide the quotient by 1000. Total Value of all members of each State Assembly is obtained by multiplying the number of seats in the Assembly by the number of votes for each member. Let us look at Telangana as an example.

Number of Assembly seats = 119

Population of Telangana as per 1971 Census = 1.57 crore

Value of vote of each MLA = $1.57 \text{ crores} / 119 * 1000 = 132$

Total value of votes of all the state MLAs = $119 * 132 = 15,708$

Similar process is followed for all the states. **For the 2017 Presidential election**, the total value of the MLA votes is 5,49,495. The value of an MLA vote in individual states is in the table below.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, 2017 STATEMENT OF VALUE OF VOTES OF ELECTED MEMBERS OF THE STATE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES AND BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT AS PER PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE 55(2) OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA					
SL. No.	NAME OF STATE	NUMBER OF ASSEMBLY SEATS (ELECTIVE)	POPULATION (1971 CENSUS)	VALUE OF VOTE OF EACH M.L.A.	TOTAL VALUE OF VOTES FOR THE STATE
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	175	27800586	159	$159 \times 175 = 27825$
2.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	60	467511	8	$008 \times 060 = 480$
3.	ASSAM	126	14625152	116	$116 \times 126 = 14616$
4.	BIHAR	243	42126236	173	$173 \times 243 = 42039$
5.	CHHATTISGARH	90	11637494	129	$129 \times 090 = 11610$
6.	GOA	40	795120	20	$020 \times 040 = 800$
7.	GUJARAT	182	26697475	147	$147 \times 182 = 26754$
8.	HARYANA	90	10036808	112	$112 \times 090 = 10080$
9.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	68	3460434	51	$051 \times 068 = 3468$
10.	JAMMU & KASHMIR*	87	6300000	72	$072 \times 087 = 6264$
11.	JHARKHAND	81	14227133	176	$176 \times 081 = 14256$
12.	KARNATAKA	224	29299014	131	$131 \times 224 = 29344$
13.	KERALA	140	21347375	152	$152 \times 140 = 21280$
14.	MADHYA PRADESH	230	30016625	131	$131 \times 230 = 30130$
15.	MAHARASHTRA	288	50412235	175	$175 \times 288 = 50400$
16.	MANIPUR	60	1072753	18	$018 \times 060 = 1080$
17.	MEGHALAYA	60	1011699	17	$017 \times 060 = 1020$
18.	MIZORAM	40	332390	8	$008 \times 040 = 320$
19.	NAGALAND	60	516449	9	$009 \times 060 = 540$
20.	ODISHA	147	21944615	149	$149 \times 147 = 21903$
21.	PUNJAB	117	13551060	116	$116 \times 117 = 13572$
22.	RAJASTHAN	200	25765806	129	$129 \times 200 = 25800$
23.	SIKKIM	32	209843	7	$007 \times 032 = 224$
24.	TAMIL NADU	234	41199168	176	$176 \times 234 = 41184$
25.	TELANGANA	119	15702122	132	$132 \times 119 = 15708$
26.	TRIPURA	60	1556342	26	$026 \times 060 = 1560$
27.	UTTARAKHAND	70	4491239	64	$064 \times 070 = 4480$
28.	UTTAR PRADESH	403	83849905	208	$208 \times 403 = 83824$
29.	WEST BENGAL	294	44312011	151	$151 \times 294 = 44394$
30.	NCT OF DELHI	70	4065698	58	$058 \times 070 = 4060$
31.	PUDUCHERRY	30	471707	16	$016 \times 030 = 480$
	TOTAL	4120	549302005		= 549495

Now, The Process for calculating the Value of MP vote

The total value of votes of all the States is divided by the total number of elected members of Parliament (Lok Sabha 543+Rajya Sabha 233) to get the value of votes of each Member of Parliament or the MP. For 2017, this worked out to be 708. **The value of a MP vote is substantially higher than the value of an MLA vote.**

For example:

Total value of votes of all MLAs = 5, 49, 495 (see above chart)

Total number of MPs = 543 (LS) + 233 (RS) = 776

Value of the vote of each MP = $5, 49, 495 / 776 = 708$ (same). First statement is wrong.

Total value of votes of all the MPs = $776 \times 708 = 5,49, 408$

Q12. Consider the following statements.

1. India Ocean Rim Association
2. India Ocean Commission
3. India Ocean Dialogue.

India is a member of which of the above organization?

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

Solution: c

Explanation:

A clarity should be there between all the three organizations.

The Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) is a dynamic **inter-governmental organisation** aimed at strengthening regional cooperation and sustainable development within the Indian Ocean region through its 22 Member States and 10 Dialogue Partners. **India is a member.**



The Indian Ocean Dialogue (IOD)

It is a flagship initiative of the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA). The first IOD was held in Kerala, India in 2014. India is a member.

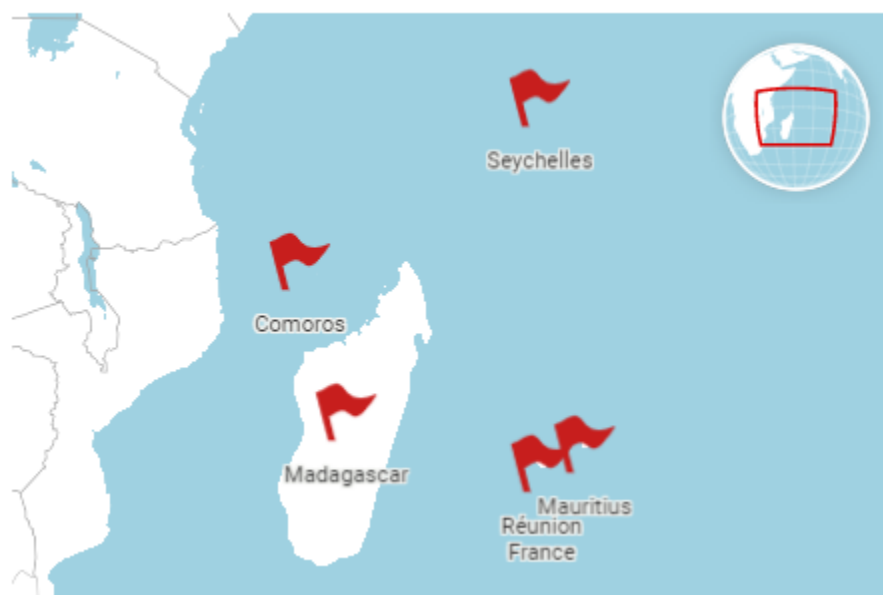
The Indian Ocean Dialogue (IOD) is a flagship initiative of the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA), with its origins in the 13th Council of Ministers meeting, held in November 2013 in Perth, Australia.

Indian Ocean Commission

Indian Ocean Commission, the inter-governmental organisation that coordinates maritime governance in the south-western Indian Ocean. Set up in 1982, the Indian Ocean Commission comprises Seychelles, Madagascar, Comoros, Mauritius, and Reunion island, France's overseas territory in the region.

India has been recently approved as observer of Indian Ocean Commission. India is not a member.

Member States of Indian Ocean Commission



Q13. In the context of India, 'Right to know' about the assets and qualifications of contesting candidates is a:

- Fundamental Right
- Constitutional Right
- Legal Right
- Doesn't confer any right

Solution: a

Explanation:

The court in its judgment in *Union of India v. Association for Democratic Reforms & Another* (2002) held that **every voter had a fundamental right to know, under Article 19(1)(a), the assets and qualifications of candidates** because it was only on receipt of such information that they could express themselves by exercising their vote for the best candidate.

Q14. The Millennium Challenge Corporation sometimes seen in the news is related to which of the following?

- a. Achieving Sustainable Development Goals.
- b. The challenge of keeping temperature rise to 1 degree centigrade.
- c. Policy to fight against poverty through economic development.
- d. Education

Solution: c

Explanation:

The Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), USA The Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) is an innovative and independent U.S. foreign aid agency that is helping developing countries to fight against poverty through economic development The US Congress, in 2004, approved legislation for the establishment of the MCC as an independent bilateral foreign aid agency.

The Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) is an innovative and independent U.S. foreign assistance agency that is helping lead the fight against global poverty.

Created by the U.S. Congress in January 2004 with strong bipartisan support, MCC has changed the conversation on how best to deliver smart U.S. foreign assistance by focusing on good policies, country ownership, and results. MCC provides time-limited grants promoting economic growth, reducing poverty, and strengthening institutions. These investments not only support stability and prosperity in partner countries but also enhance American interests. With cost-effective projects, a lean staff, and an evidence-based approach, MCC is a good investment for the American people.

Q15. Consider the following.

1. Sweden
2. Norway
3. Estonia
4. Finland

Which of the above countries form border with Baltic Sea?

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

Solution: c

Explanation:

See the Map and relax. No need to worry. Just from now, print this map in mind.



Q16. Consider the following statements regarding National Anti-Doping Agency (NADA).

- 1. It was set up as registered society under the Societies Registration Act of 1860.
- 2. It aims to implement anti-doping rules as per WADA code.
- 3. The agency is under the aegis of Ministry of Youth Affairs and sports.

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:

National Anti-Doping Agency (NADA) was set up as **registered society under the Societies Registration Act of 1860** on November 24, 2005 with a mandate for Dope free sports in India. The primary objectives are **to implement anti-doping rules as per WADA** (World Anti-Doping code), regulate dope control programme, to promote education and research and creating awareness about doping and its ill effects.



Governing Body

General Body Members of NADA

S. No	Name	Category/ Designation	Position
1.	Shri Kiren Rijiju	Hon.ble Minister of State (I/c), Youth Affairs and Sports	Chairman Ex-officio

Q17. Consider the following statements.

1. There should not be a gap of more than six months between two sessions of Parliament.
2. A notice of the motion to remove President shall be accepted by Speaker after it is signed by 100 members of Lok Sabha.

Which of the following provisions **are mentioned in the Constitution?**

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

Solution: a

Explanation:

By convention, Parliament meets for three sessions in a year. The Constitution does not specify when or for how many days Parliament should meet.

Article 85 only requires that **there should not be a gap of more than six months between two sessions of Parliament**. This is part of Constitution.

Central Government Act

Article 85 in The Constitution Of India 1949

85. Sessions of Parliament, prorogation and dissolution

(1) The President shall from time to time summon each House of Parliament to meet at such time and place as he thinks fit, but six months shall not intervene between its last sitting in one session and the date appointed for its first sitting in the next session

(2) The President may from time to time

(a) prorogue the Houses or either House;

(b) dissolve the House of the People

Parliament enacted **The Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968**. *There it is mentioned that it should be signed by 100 members of Lok Sabha. Read below. It is not mentioned in the Constitution.*

THE JUDGES (INQUIRY) ACT, 1968

ACT No. 51 OF 1968

[5th December, 1968.]

An Act to regulate the procedure for the investigation and proof of the misbehaviour or incapacity of a judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court and for the presentation of an address by Parliament to the President and for matters connected therewith.

What does the Act say:

3. Investigation into misbehaviour or incapacity of Judge by Committee.—(1) If notice is given of a motion for presenting an address to the President praying for the removal of a Judge signed,—

(a) in the case of a notice given in the House of the People, by not less than one hundred members of that House;

(b) in the case of a notice given in the Council of States, by not less than fifty members of that Council;

then, the Speaker or, as the case may be, the Chairman may, after consulting such persons, if any, as he thinks fit and after considering such materials, if any, as may be available to him, either admit the motion or refuse to admit the same.

Q18. Consider the following statements.

1. Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development with its 17 SDGs was adopted at COP 21, UNFCCC Paris Conference.
2. National Indicator Framework, which monitors SDGs at the national level is prepared by NITI Aayog.

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 are wrong in this question, no need to worry. Today you read entire points on evolution of Sustainable Development Goals. Read below. Such question are very important for Exam.

- a. In June 1992, at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, more than 178 countries adopted **Agenda 21**, a comprehensive plan of action **to build a global partnership for sustainable development** to improve human lives and protect the environment.
- b. **Member States unanimously adopted the Millennium Declaration at the Millennium Summit in September 2000** at UN Headquarters in New York. The Summit led to the elaboration of eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to reduce extreme poverty by 2015.
- c. The **Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development** and the Plan of Implementation, **adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development** in South Africa in 2002, reaffirmed the global community's commitments to poverty eradication and the environment, and built on Agenda 21 and the Millennium Declaration by including more emphasis on multilateral partnerships.
- d. **At the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20)** in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 2012, *Member States adopted 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 **to establish the UN High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development**.
- e. 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.
- f. In 2013, the General Assembly set up a 30-member Open Working Group to develop a proposal on the SDGs.
- g. In January 2015, the General Assembly began the negotiation process on the post-2015 development agenda.

- h. The process culminated in the subsequent **adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with 17 SDGs at its core, at the UN Sustainable Development Summit in September 2015.** First statement is wrong.

Now we will see **National indicators Framework**

Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation prepare National Indicator Framework.

In September 2016, MoSPI developed a consolidated list of possible national indicators based on the available information. A national consultation workshop was organized with the Central Ministries / Departments and State Governments to discuss the proposed indicators. The Ministries / Departments were also requested to examine the suggested possible national indicators and add / delete / modify / suggest national indicators for the SDG targets concerned.

Based on the suggestions received in the national consultation process from concerned Ministries/Departments and other stakeholders, National Indicator Framework (NIF) has been prepared by MoSPI.

Implementation (MoSPI). The framework consists of nationally defined indicators responding to national priorities and needs. National acceptability was an important criterion used in selecting the indicators. There is scope for improving the framework by adding/deleting/modifying indicators with the improvement in the Statistical System and availability of data. A High-Level Steering Committee (HLSC) has been instituted to periodically review and refine the NIF in keeping with emerging monitoring requirements.

The first NIF Baseline report (as on 2015-16) was released by MoSPI in 2019, with its first progress report in March 2020. The reports contain data snapshots, metadata definitions, computation formulae, data including sources, unit of measurement and periodicity. Each of the 297 indicators have been mapped with respect to the periodicity of data availability, baseline reference period and data sources.

Q19. The Arabian Sea is comparatively less prone to a tropical cyclonic storm than the Bay of Bengal because of which of the following reasons?

1. Weaker Coriolis Force over the Arabian Sea than the Bay of Bengal.

2. Lesser water surface temperature in the Arabian Sea than the Bay of Bengal.
3. Role of tropical easterly to influence the track of tropical cyclone.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Solution: c

Explanation:

Typically, the Arabian Sea experiences a lesser number of cyclones than the Bay of Bengal. Still, in 2019 it saw a more significant number of tropical cyclones than the Bay of Bengal. Five of the eight cyclones - 60 per cent of the total - that affected India in 2019 were in the Arabian Sea.

The Arabian Sea is comparatively less prone to cyclonic storms than the Bay of Bengal because:

- The Arabian Sea has **less sea surface temperature** than the Bay of Bengal. This cold sea surface temperature is not favourable for the development and sustenance of cyclonic storms. **So, statement (2) is correct.**
- Coriolis Force is directly proportional to the latitude, as both the water bodies are on similar latitude Coriolis Force is almost the same. **So, statement (1) is not correct.**
- Track of Tropical cyclone is determined by tropical easterly wind; thus, cyclones move from east to west direction; therefore cyclones originating in the Bay of Bengal hit the eastern coast of India while cyclones of the Arabian Sea move away from the west coast of India. Generally, 25% of the cyclones that develop over the Arabian Sea approach the west coast. **So, statement (3) is correct.**

Therefore, the correct answer is (c).

Q20. Consider the following statements.

1. The idea of bronze sculptures flourished during the Cholas rule.
2. Kalyanasundara Murti built during this period denotes the marriage of Vishnu and Lakshmi.

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: a

Explanation:

The idea of bronze images came during the Pallavas, which flourished during the Cholas.

A wide range of Shiva iconography was evolved in the Thanjavur (Tanjore) region of Tamil Nadu. **The ninth century Kalyanasundara Murti is highly remarkable for the manner in which Panigrahana** (ceremony of marriage) is represented by two separate statuettes. **Shiva with his extended right hand accepts Parvati's** (the bride's) right hand, who is depicted with a bashful expression and taking a step forward.



Link: <http://ncert.nic.in/textbook/pdf/kefa107.pdf>

Q21. Consider the following statements with respect to the “**C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group**”.

1. It is a UN led network of the world's megacities committed to addressing climate change.
2. Indian cities are part of C-40 GROUP.

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: b

Explanation:

Noting to do with UN. First statement is wrong.

Bringing together 96 cities representing more than 700 million people and one quarter of the global economy, C40 was founded by mayors, for mayors, to take ambitious climate action. C40 is now leading the charge for a Global Green New Deal — a series of essential steps to cut emissions, invest in clean energy, protect our natural resources, and ensure a just transition for all, and particularly the most disadvantaged.

C40 connects 96 of the world's largest and most influential cities, representing 700+ million citizens and one quarter of the global economy. Member cities use a science-based approach and exchange of best practices to take the urgent and effective action needed to confront the climate crisis and keep global heating below 1.5°C, aiming to collectively halve greenhouse gas emissions by 2030. C40 mayors are committed to increasing resilience, cleaning the air we breathe and taking inclusive climate action to create a healthier and more sustainable future.



● Megacity ○ Observer City

Jaipur, Delhi, Bangalore, Chennai and Kolkata are C40 Cities. *Second is correct. Red dot is Dhaka. Don't worry about it. And extreme left is Karachi.*

Q22. Consider the following statements about East Asia Summit.

1. EAS led to the formation of ASEAN in 1967.
2. India has never hosted EAS Summit.
3. India, US and China, all are members of EAS.

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: b

Explanation:

These three small statements will give you a complete picture of EAS. **You will read this entire paragraph given below.**

Established in 2005, EAS allows the principal players in the Asia-Pacific region to discuss issues of common interest and concern, in an open and transparent manner, at the highest level. The membership of EAS consists of ten ASEAN Member States (i.e. Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Singapore, Thailand, the Philippines and Vietnam), Australia, China, India, Japan, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation and the USA. EAS is an initiative of ASEAN and is based on the premise of the centrality of ASEAN.

The concept of an East Asia Grouping was first promoted in 1991 by the then Malaysian Prime Minister, Mahathir bin Mohamad. The final report of the East Asian Study Group in 2002, established by the ASEAN+3 countries (i.e. China, Japan and ROK), recommended EAS as an ASEAN led development limited to the ASEAN +3 countries. However, the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting (AMM) held in Vientiane on July 26, 2005 welcomed the participation of ASEAN, China, Japan, Republic of Korea, Australia, India and New Zealand, in the first EAS. USA and the Russian Federation were formally included as members of the EAS at the 6th EAS held in Bali, Indonesia on 19 November 2011.

So, ASEAN was established on 8 August 1967 in Bangkok. EAS was established in 2005.
First statement is incorrect.

India has never hosted the Summit. Second statement is correct.

Annual summits [edit]

#	Date	Country	Host
1st	14 December 2005	 Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur
2nd	15 January 2007	 Philippines	Mandaue
3rd	21 November 2007	 Singapore	Singapore
4th	25 October 2009	 Thailand	Cha-am & Hua Hin
5th	30 October 2010	 Vietnam	Hanoi
6th	18–19 November 2011	 Indonesia	Bali
7th	19–20 November 2012	 Cambodia	Phnom Penh
8th	9–10 October 2013	 Brunei	Bandar Seri Begawan
9th	12–13 November 2014	 Myanmar (Burma)	Nay Pyi Taw
10th	21–22 November 2015	 Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur
11th	6–8 September 2016	 Laos	Vientiane
12th	13–14 November 2017	 Philippines	Pasay
13th	14–15 November 2018	 Singapore	Central Area
14th	4 November 2019	 Thailand	Bangkok
15th	11 November 2020	 Vietnam	TBD

From the paragraph given above, India, China and US are the members of EAS. **Third statement is correct.**

Q23. Consider the following statements regarding the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs):

1. The Dheobar Commission created Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) as a separate category in 1970s, which was later renamed as PVTGs.
2. PVTGs resides in more than 50 percent of total number of Indian states.
3. 50 Percent of PVTGs are found in North Eastern part of India.

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: a

Explanation:

In 1973, the **Dhebar Commission** created Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) as a separate category, who are less developed among the tribal groups. In 2006, the Government of India renamed the PTGs as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs).

How they are identified?

Government of India designed a procedure to identify PVTGs. According to the procedure, the state governments or UT governments submit proposals to the Central Ministry of Tribal Welfare for identification of PVTGs. After ensuring the criteria is fulfilled, the Central Ministry selects those groups as PVTGs.

Currently, **75 tribal groups have been categorized as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG)s**. PVTGs reside in **18 States and UT of A&N Islands**. **Second statement is correct.**

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements the Scheme of “Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)” exclusively for them. Now, you will go through the entire table given below once. **North East covers only a small portion of PVTGs. Go through this [table](#).**

Q24. Global Innovation Index is released by:

- a. World Economic Forum
- b. World Intellectual Property Organization
- c. The Lancet
- d. UNCTAD

Solution: b

Explanation:

The Global Innovation Index 2020: Who Will Finance Innovation? is the result of a collaboration between **Cornell University, INSEAD, and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)** as co-publishers, and their Knowledge Partners.

Tomorrow we will cover detail of it in our Daily Current Affairs section.

Q25. Consider the following nations.

1. Thailand

2. Laos
3. Cambodia
4. Vietnam

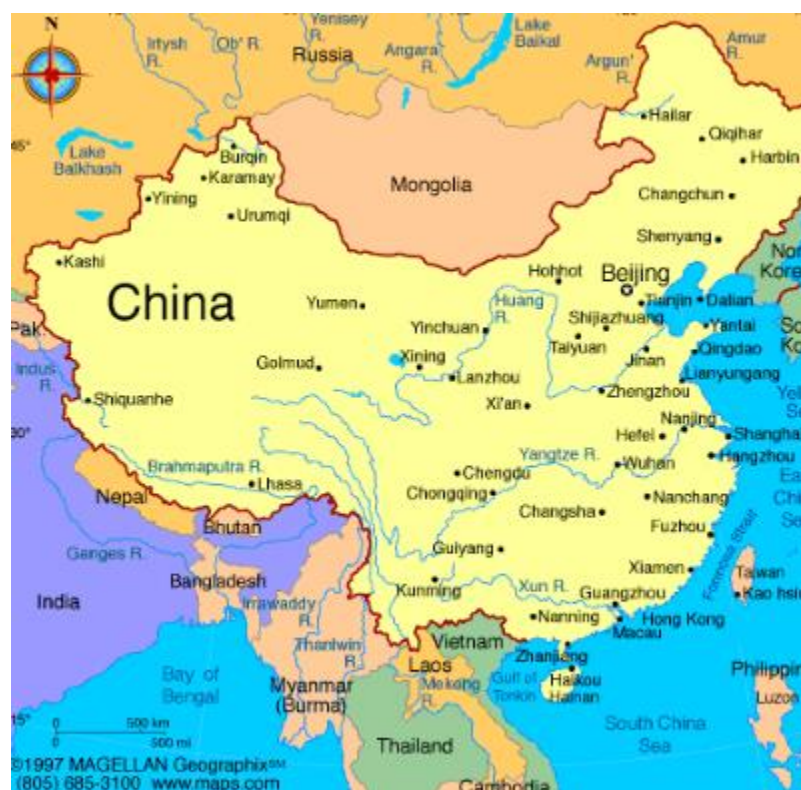
Which of the above nations share boundaries with China?

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

Solution: c

Explanation:

Thailand and Cambodia don't share boundary with China.



Q26. In the context of India, consider the following statements regarding **Finance Commission**.

1. Finance Commission is a constitutional body.
2. The procedures and powers of the Finance Commission is not defined by the Constitution.
3. The 15th Commission shall use the population data of 2011 while making its recommendations.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Solution: d

Explanation:

Finance Commission is a Constitutional Body.

280. Finance Commission.—(1) 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.

(4) The Commission shall determine their procedure and shall have such powers in the performance of their functions as Parliament may by law confer on them.

Second statement is also correct as you can see above. *The Constitution says that the Commission shall determine their procedure and shall have such powers in the performance of their functions as **Parliament may by law** confer on them. So, Parliament enacted: [Finance Commission \(Miscellaneous Provisions\) Act, 1951](#). In this Act, Powers are explained. See below:*

8. Procedure and powers of the Commission.—(1) The Commission shall determine their procedure and in the performance of their functions shall have all the powers of a civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (5 of 1908), while trying a suit in respect of the following matters, namely:—

- (a) summoning and enforcing the attendance of witnesses;
- (b) requiring the production of any document;
- (c) requisitioning any public record from any court or office.

(2) The Commission shall have power to require any person to furnish information on such points or matters as in the opinion of the Commission may be useful for, or relevant to, any matter under the consideration of the Commission² [and any person so required shall, notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (2) of section 54 of the Indian Income Tax Act, 1922 or in any other law for the time being in force, be deemed to be legally bound to furnish such information within the meaning of section 176 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860).]

CONSTITUTION OF 15th FINANCE COMMISSION

- The Government of India, with the approval President of India, constituted 15th Finance Commission as per **Article 280(1)** of the Constitution.
- This Commission is headed by **Shri. N.K. Singh**.
- The 15th FC shall recommend for period of five years **commencing 1st April, 2020**.
- The Commission shall **use the population data of 2011** while making its recommendations.

Q27. Which of the following **can reduce the deficit in Balance of Payments**?

1. Reducing import custom duties
2. Restrictive monetary policy
3. Appreciation of domestic currency

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Solution: c

Explanation:

Balance of payments summarizes an economy's transactions with the rest of the world for a specified time period. To correct deficit in BoP, a country will have to take steps which would:

- a. attract more foreign investment
- b. increase exports and decrease unnecessary imports

First statement is not correct as Reducing import duty would lead to increase in imports and hence would lead to more deficit in BoP.

Second is correct as restrictive monetary policy (lower money supply) would lead to fall in prices of goods in country which would make exports competitive in international market.

Third statement is not correct as Appreciation of increase in value of domestic currency would make exports less competitive.

Q28. Consider the following statements.

1. Green bonds are debt securities issued by financial, non-financial or public entities where the proceeds are used to finance 100 per cent green projects and assets.
2. As per the economic survey 2019-20, India has become the largest market for Green Bonds in the world in 2018.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

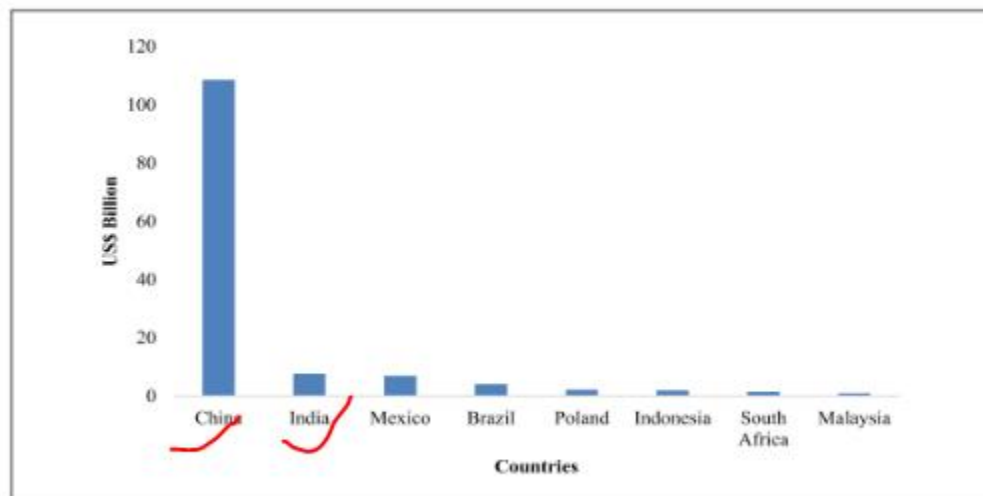
Solution: a

Explanation:

Green bonds are debt securities issued by financial, non-financial or public entities where the proceeds are used to finance 100 per cent green projects and assets. Green bonds were created to fund projects that have positive environmental and/or climate benefits.

India has the second-largest Emerging green bond market after China as per the Economic Survey 2019-20. Don't consider that India is the second-largest market globally. Among emerging it is second.

Figure 9: Major Emerging Markets for Green Bonds Issuance 2012-18 (US\$ Billion)



Source: Emerging Market Green Bonds Report 2018.

Q29. Consider the following statements.

1. The Ardhanarishvara, a composite androgynous form of Lord Vishnu, is dated to the Kushan period.
2. Kalyanasundara and Panigrahana-murti are iconographical descriptions of the creation of Universe.

Which of the above is/are correct?

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

Solution: d

Explanation:

Difficult question. We are putting images. It will only work in examination hall. You can't remember ancient things. Very complex. Bt then, don't worry. Once you are following us, we will give you the best practice here.

Statement 1:

The Ardhanarishvara is a composite androgynous form of the Hindu deities Shiva and Parvati (the latter being known as Devi, Shakti and Uma in this icon).

Ardhanarishvara is depicted as half-male and half-female, equally split down the middle. The right half is usually the male Shiva, illustrating his traditional attributes.



The earliest Ardhanarishvara images are dated to the Kushan period, starting from the first century CE. Its iconography evolved and was perfected in the Gupta era. Ardhanarishvara remains a popular iconographic form found in most Shiva temples throughout India, though very few temples are dedicated to this deity.

Statement 2 IS WRONG.:

Kalyanasundara (literally "beautiful marriage") is the iconographical depiction of the **wedding of the Hindu deities Shiva and Parvati**. The couple are often depicted performing the *panigrahana* ("accepting the hand") ritual of a Hindu wedding, where the groom accepts the bride by taking her right hand in his.



Q30. What is/are common to the two historical places known as Ajanta and Mahabalipuram?

1. Both were built in the same period.
2. Both belong to the same religious denomination.
3. Both have rock-cut monuments.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- a. 1 and 2 only
- b. 3 only
- c. 1 and 3 only
- d. None of the statements given above is correct

Solution: b

Explanation:

Those who have joined Test Series 2.0, you should not do wrong in last two questions. Learn.

Option	Ajanta	Mahabalipuram
1) Period	200BC to 650 AD by Vakataka Kings ✓	7 th to 8 th Century by Pallava Kings ✓
2) Religion	Buddhist cave ✓	Hindu Temple ✓
3) Rock cut	YES, Rock cut caves near Aurangabad, in Maharashtra ✓	YES,

Q31. Consider the following statements.

1. Non-personal data are data that do not identify an individual and can be useful in framing public policy.

2. Personal Data has been defined in the Personal Data Protection Bill which was recently passed in Parliament in 2019.
3. Gopalakrishnan Committee is related to governance framework on non-personal data.

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: a

Explanation:

Non-personal data are data that do not identify an individual. Nonetheless, such data can be useful in either framing public policy or creating and providing new services. For example, aggregate data from land registries can tell us a lot about land use patterns. Data related to traffic flows can be used to guide traffic management. Non-personal data are also viewed as critical for development of the AI ecosystem.

The bill is still not passed in the Parliament.

The Personal Data Protection Bill, 2019

Ministry: Law and Justice



The Centre, on 13 September 2019, formed a committee of experts to deliberate on a data governance framework, which would study “the economic dimension of data” and “various issues related to non-personal data.”

The Ministry of Electronics & IT (MeitY), in an official note, stated that a nine-member committee, with Infosys co-founder Kris Gopalakrishnan as chairman, “will deliberate on a data governance framework” primarily pertaining to a category of data described as community data.

The Committee comprises nine members from the private and public sectors:

1 **Kris Gopalakrishnan: Co-founder Infosys**

Link: <https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/op-ed/a-missed-opportunity/article32507522.ece>

Q32. Consider the following Pairs

River/Projects in news	Location
1. Pripyat river	Myanmar
2. Kalasa-Banduri dam project	On Krishna River
3. World’s largest solar tree	India

Select the correct Pairs.

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

Solution: d

Explanation:

River/Projects in news	Location
<u>Pripyat river</u>	Eastern Europe
Kalasa-Banduri dam project	On Mondovi River
World’s largest solar tree	India



Q33. Which of the following temples is dedicated to Lord Shiva?

1. Venkateshwara Temple, Tirupati
2. Mahakaleshwar Temple, Ujjain
3. Jagannath Temple, Puri
4. Ekambareswarar Temple, Tamil Nadu

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: c

Explanation:

Venkateswara Temple is an important Vaishnavite temple situated in the hill town of Tirumala in Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh, India. **The Temple is dedicated to Lord Venkateswara, an incarnation of Vishnu.**

Ekambareswarar Temple is a Hindu temple dedicated to the **deity Shiva**, located in the town of Kanchipuram in Tamil Nadu, India.

About Mahakaleshwar Temple: Situated on the banks of the holy river Shipra in Ujjain, the Mahakaleshwar **Temple dedicated to Lord Shiva** is one of the most famous shrines in the country.

The Jagannath temple of Puri is one of the “Char Dhams” of Vaishnavism and has a special meaning for Vishnu followers. The architecture of the temple is stunning too and has many great legends associated with it. The most celebrated festival in this temple is the Ratha Yatra festival.

Q34. Consider the following statements regarding coal sector in India.

1. Coal fuel more than 50% of the power supply in the country.
2. Jharkhand is the largest producer of coal in India.
3. Jharkhand has the largest coal reserves in India.

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: b

Explanation:

If you have followed our [Daily Current Affairs](#), you will never do mistakes. Believe me, you have to follow us to clear UPSC Prelims. It's a very tough task to crack UPSC Prelims. You need very valid and relevant resources for it.

Three recent images from Ministry website:

Fuel	MW	% of Total
Total Thermal	2,31,456	62.2%
Coal	1,99,595	53.7%
Lignite	6,360	1.7%
Gas	24,992	6.7%
Diesel	510	0.1%
Hydro (Renewable)	45,699	12.3%
Nuclear	6,780	1.8%
RES* (MNRE)	88,042	23.7%
Total	371,977	

* Installed capacity in respect of RES (MNRE) as on 31.07.2020.

RES (Renewable Energy Sources) include Small Hydro Project, Biomass Gasifier, Biomass Power, Urban & Industrial Waste Power, Solar and Wind Energy.

STATEMENT IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 350 FOR ANSWER ON 18.03.2020 BY SHRI JAYANT SINHA, M.P. REGARDING "COAL RESERVES".

(a): Details of coal production in the country year-wise and State-wise since 2014-15 are given below.

(Figure in million tonnes)

STATE	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (upto Jan-20)
Assam	0.779	0.487	0.600	0.781	0.784	0.294
Chhattisgarh	134.764	130.605	138.525	142.546	161.893	116.056
Jammu & Kashmir	0.013	0.013	0.010	0.014	0.013	0.010
Jharkhand	124.143	121.067	126.435	123.297	134.666	98.485
Madhya Pradesh	87.609	107.714	105.013	112.127	118.661	103.402
Maharashtra	38.257	38.351	40.559	42.219	49.818	37.512
Meghalaya	2.524	3.712	2.308	1.529	0.000	0.127
Odisha	123.627	138.461	139.359	143.328	144.312	105.216
Telangana	52.536	60.380	61.336	62.010	65.160	53.784
Uttar Pradesh	14.957	12.689	16.056	18.309	20.275	14.798
West Bengal	29.970	25.751	27.667	29.240	33.136	25.549
Total	609.179	639.230	657.868	675.400	728.718	555.233

(b): As per Geological Survey of India (GSI), as on 01/04/2019, the details of state-wise coal reserves is given below:-

State	Measured (Proved) (MT)	Indicated (MT)	Inferred		Total (MT)
			Exploration (MT)	Mapping (MT)	
West Bengal	14219.25	12846.87	4624.03		31690.15
Jharkhand	48031.93	30400.13	6073.90		84505.96
Bihar	309.53	1513.01	11.30		1833.84
Madhya Pradesh	12182.45	12735.98	3874.67		28793.10
Chattishgarh	21446.29	36259.57	2201.90		59907.76
Uttar Pradesh	884.04	177.76	0.00		1061.80
Maharastra	7573.20	3257.37	1846.59		12677.16
Odisha	39654.47	33472.75	7713.12		80840.34
Andhra Pradesh	97.12	1078.44	431.65		1607.21
Telangana	10622.32	8564.74	2651.88		21838.94
Assam	464.78	57.21	0.50	2.52	525.01
Arunachal Pradesh	31.23	40.11	12.89	6.00	90.23
Meghalaya	89.04	16.51	27.58	443.35	576.48
Nagaland	8.76	21.83	117.78	298.05	446.42
Sikkim	0.00	58.25	42.98		101.23
Grand Total	155614.41	140500.53	29630.77	749.92	326495.63

Q35. Consider the following statements.

1. When the Vice-President acts as President or discharges the functions of the President, he continues to perform the duties of the office of Chairman of the Council of States.
2. All doubts and disputes arising out of or in connection with the election of a Vice-President shall be decided by the Supreme Court.
3. A procedure to remove Vice President is not provided in the Constitution.

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: c

Explanation:

First Statement: incorrect

✓ 64. The Vice-President to be *ex officio* Chairman of the Council of States.—The Vice-President shall be *ex officio* Chairman of the Council of the States and shall not hold any other office of profit:

Provided that during any period when the Vice-President acts as President or discharges the functions of the President under article 65, he shall not perform the duties of the office of Chairman of the Council of States and shall not be entitled to any salary or allowance payable to the Chairman of the Council of States under article 97.

Second Statement: correct

✓ 71. Matters relating to, or connected with, the election of a President or Vice-President.—(1) All doubts and disputes arising out of or in connection with the election of a President or Vice-President shall be inquired into and decided by the Supreme Court whose decision shall be final.

(2) If the election of a person as President or Vice-President is declared *void* by the Supreme Court, acts done by him in the exercise and performance of the powers and duties of the office of President or Vice-President, as the case may be, on or before the date of the decision of the Supreme Court shall not be invalidated by reason of that declaration.

Third Statement: incorrect

Removal Procedure is provided by Article 67 (2)

Provided that—

(a) a Vice-President may, by writing under his hand addressed to the President, resign his office;

(b) a Vice-President may be removed from his office by a resolution of the Council of States passed by a majority of all the then members of the Council and agreed to by the House of the People; but no resolution for the purpose of this clause shall be moved unless at least fourteen days' notice has been given of the intention to move the resolution;

(c) a Vice-President shall, notwithstanding the expiration of his term, continue to hold office until his successor enters upon his office.

Q36. Consider the following statements.

1. The Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the Parliament.
2. The Constitution has given power to Parliament to frame laws on the salaries and allowances of Ministers.

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: b

Explanation:

- (2) The Ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the President.
- (3) The Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the House of the People.
- (4) Before a Minister enters upon his office, the President shall administer to him the oaths of office and of secrecy according to the forms set out for the purpose in the Third Schedule.
- (5) A Minister who for any period of six consecutive months is not a member of either House of Parliament shall at the expiration of that period cease to be a Minister.
- (6) The salaries and allowances of Ministers shall be such as Parliament may from time to time by law determine and, until Parliament so determines, shall be as specified in the Second Schedule.

Has Parliament any such law??? Yes. **Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954.**

Q37. Consider the following statements.

1. A non-citizen cannot be a contesting candidate in the elections
2. For contesting an election as a candidate, a person must be registered as a voter.
3. If you are a registered voter in Delhi, you cannot contest an election to Lok Sabha from any other constituency in the country.

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: c

Explanation:

Statement 1: correct

A non-citizen cannot be a contesting candidate in the elections. Article 84 (a) of the Constitution of India envisages that a person shall not be qualified to be chosen to fill up a seat in the Parliament unless he is a citizen of India. Similar provision exists for State Legislative Assemblies in Article 173 (a) of the Constitution.

84. Qualification for membership of Parliament.—A person shall not be qualified to be chosen to fill a seat in Parliament unless he—

¹[(a) is a citizen of India, and makes and subscribes before some person authorised in that behalf by the Election Commission an oath or affirmation according to the form set out for the purpose in the Third Schedule;]

(b) is, in the case of a seat in the Council of States, not less than thirty years of age and, in the case of a seat in the House of the People, not less than twenty-five years of age; and

(c) possesses such other qualifications as may be prescribed in that behalf by or under any law made by Parliament.

²[85. Sessions of Parliament, prorogation and dissolution.—(1) The President shall from time to time summon each House of Parliament to meet at such time and place as he thinks fit, but six months shall not intervene between its last sitting in one session and the date appointed for its first sitting in the next session.

Statement 2: correct

For contesting an election as a candidate, a person must be registered as a voter. Section 4 (d) of Representation of the 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.

Statement 2: wrong

If you are a registered voter in Delhi, you can contest an election to Lok Sabha from any constituency in the country except Assam, Lakshadweep and Sikkim, as per Section 4 (c), 4 (cc) and 4 (ccc) of the R. P. Act, 1951.

4. Qualifications for membership of the House of the People.—A person shall not be qualified to be chosen to fill a seat in the House of the People^{7***}, unless—

(a) in the case of a seat reserved for the Scheduled Castes in any State, he is a member of any of the Scheduled Castes, whether of that State or of any other State, and is an elector for any Parliamentary constituency;

(b) in the case of a seat reserved for the Scheduled Tribes in any State (other than those in the autonomous districts of Assam), he is a member of any of the Scheduled Tribes, whether of that State or of any other State (excluding the tribal areas of Assam), and is an elector for any Parliamentary constituency;

^{8***} (c) in the case of a seat reserved for the Scheduled Tribes in the autonomous districts of Assam, he is a member of any of those Scheduled Tribes and is an elector for the Parliamentary constituency in which such seat is reserved or for any other Parliamentary constituency comprising any such autonomous district;

⁹[(cc) in the case of the seat reserved for the Scheduled Tribes in the Union territory of¹⁰ [Lakshadweep], he is a member of any of those Scheduled Tribes and is an elector for the Parliamentary constituency of that Union territory;^{11***}]

¹²[(ccc) in the case of the seat allotted to the State of Sikkim, he is an elector for the Parliamentary constituency for Sikkim;]

Q38. Consider the various organizations/Forums.

1. East Asia Summit
2. BIMSTEC
3. Mekong Ganga Co-operation

India and Myanmar, both are members of which of the above forums?

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

Solution: d

Explanation:

The membership of **EAS** consists of ten ASEAN Member States (i.e. Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, **Myanmar**, Singapore, Thailand, the Philippines and Vietnam), Australia, China, **India**, Japan, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation and the USA.

The **Mekong-Ganga Cooperation (MGC)** is an initiative by six countries – **India** and five ASEAN countries, namely, Cambodia, Lao PDR, **Myanmar**, Thailand and Vietnam for cooperation in tourism, culture, education, as well as transport and communications. It was launched in 2000 at Vientiane, Lao PDR.

The BIMSTEC member states—Bangladesh, **India**, **Myanmar**, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Nepal and Bhutan—are among the countries dependent on the Bay of Bengal.

Q39. Consider the following statements.

1. Bandipur and Silent Valley National Park is in the Agasthyamalai Biosphere Reserve.
2. Agasthyamalai Biosphere Reserve is a part of UNESCO World Heritage List.

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: d

Explanation:

Bandipur and Silent valley are part of Nilgiri Biosphere Reserves.

The Agasthyamala Biosphere Reserve falls within the Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari districts of Tamil Nadu and the Thiruvananthapuram and Kollam districts of Kerala, Southern India. It hosts one of the most diverse ecosystems in peninsular India and constitutes an important biogeographical 'hot spot' within the Western Ghats.

The Agasthyamala Biosphere Reserve includes three wildlife sanctuaries, Shendurney, Peppara and Nayar, as well as the Kalakad Mundanthurai Tiger reserve.

Agasthyamalai Biosphere Reserve became part of **World Network of Biosphere Reserves** in 2016. **IT IS NOT PART OF UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE LIST. DON'T MIX.**

UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE LIST: Read once all the places given below.

~~Cultural~~ (30)

- ◆ Agra Fort (1983)
- ◆ Ajanta Caves (1983)
- ◆ Archaeological Site of Nalanda Mahavihara at Nalanda, Bihar (2016)
- ◆ Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi (1989)
- ◆ Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park (2004)
- ◆ Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus (formerly Victoria Terminus) (2004)
- ◆ Churches and Convents of Goa (1986)
- ◆ Elephanta Caves (1987)
- ◆ Ellora Caves (1983)
- ◆ Fatehpur Sikri (1986)
- ◆ Great Living Chola Temples (1987, 2004)
- ◆ Group of Monuments at Hampi (1986)
- ◆ Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram (1984)
- ◆ Group of Monuments at Pattadakal (1987)
- ◆ Hill Forts of Rajasthan (2013)
- ◆ Historic City of Ahmadabad (2017)
- ◆ Humayun's Tomb, Delhi (1993)
- ◆ Jaipur City, Rajasthan (2019)
- ◆ Khajuraho Group of Monuments (1986)
- ◆ Mahabodhi Temple Complex at Bodhi Gaya (2002)
- ◆ Mountain Railways of India (1999, 2005, 2008)
- ◆ Qutb Minar and its Monuments, Delhi (1993)
- ◆ Rani-ki-Vav (the Queen's Stepwell) at Patan, Gujarat (2014)
- ◆ Red Fort Complex (2007)
- ◆ Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka (2003)
- ◆ Sun Temple, Konârak (1984)
- ◆ Taj Mahal (1983)
- ◆ The Architectural Work of Le Corbusier, an Outstanding Contribution to the Modern Movement (2016)
- ◆ The Jantar Mantar, Jaipur (2010)
- ◆ Victorian Gothic and Art Deco Ensembles of Mumbai (2018)

~~Natural~~ (7)

- Great Himalayan National Park Conservation Area (2014)
- Kaziranga National Park (1985)
- Keoladeo National Park (1985)
- Manas Wildlife Sanctuary (1985)
- Nanda Devi and Valley of Flowers National Parks (1988, 2005)
- Sundarbans National Park (1987)
- Western Ghats (2012)

~~Mixed~~ (1)

- Khangchendzonga National Park (2016)

Q40. Consider the following.

1. Bab-el-Mandeb
2. Gulf of Aqaba
3. Jordan

Arrange the above from **North to South**.

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

d. 1-3-2

Solution: b

Explanation:



Q41. Consider the following statements regarding Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC).

1. Bangkok Declaration led to the formation of BIMSTEC.
2. The last BIMSTEC summit was held in India in 2019.
3. All members of SAARC are members of BIMSTEC.

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: a

Explanation:

As I always say History is very important of any organization.

The Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) is a regional organization comprising seven Member States lying in the littoral and adjacent areas of the Bay of Bengal constituting a contiguous regional unity. This sub-regional organization came into being on 6 June 1997 through the **Bangkok Declaration**. **First statement is correct.**

- It constitutes seven Member States: five deriving from South Asia, including **Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka**, and two from Southeast Asia, including **Myanmar and Thailand**.
- Initially, the economic bloc was formed with four Member States with the acronym 'BIST-EC' (Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka and Thailand Economic Cooperation).
- Following the inclusion of Myanmar on 22 December 1997 during a special Ministerial Meeting in Bangkok, the Group was renamed 'BIMST-EC' (Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka and Thailand Economic Cooperation).
- With the admission of Nepal and Bhutan at the 6th Ministerial Meeting (February 2004, Thailand), the name of the grouping was changed to 'Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation' (BIMSTEC)

The regional group constitutes a bridge between South and South East Asia and represents a reinforcement of relations among these countries.

Only Four Summits till now:

BIMSTEC Summits [\[edit \]](#)

No.	Date	Host country	Host city
1st	31 July 2004	 Thailand	Bangkok
2nd	13 November 2008	 India	New Delhi
3rd	4 March 2014	 Myanmar	Naypyidaw ^[21]
4th	30–31 August 2018	 Nepal	Kathmandu ^[22]
5th	2022	 Sri Lanka	Colombo ^{[2][23]}

Last summit was held in 2018, in Nepal. **Second statement is wrong.**

SAARC Members : Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. Third statement is wrong.

BIMSTEC Secretariat



After a span of 17 years of the founding of BIMSTEC as a regional organization, it's long cherished Permanent Secretariat was established in Dhaka, Bangladesh on 13th September 2014 to [Read More](#)

Q42. Green Term Ahead Market (GTAM) was launched recently in India, for which one of the following objectives?

- a. To increase forest cover
- b. To increase number of participants in the renewable energy sector.
- c. To increase number of green buildings in the country.
- d. To increase horticulture Production

Solution: b

Explanation:



New Delhi: Union Minister R K Singh on Tuesday launched the Green Term Ahead Market (GTAM) for electricity, a move that will lead to an increase in the participants in the renewable energy sector. The initiative will also help in achieving the renewable energy(RE) capacity addition targets of the country.

"The introduction of GTAM platform would lessen the burden on RE-rich states and incentivize them to develop RE capacity beyond their own RPO (Renewable Purchase Obligation). This would promote RE merchant capacity addition and help in achieving RE capacity addition targets of the country," Singh said in a statement issued by the renewable energy ministry.

Q43. Consider the following.

1. South Asia Sub regional Economic Cooperation (SASEC)
2. BIMSTEC
3. SAARC
4. Mekong Ganga Co-operation

Arrange the above in chronological level of their formation.

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

Solution: a

Explanation:

If you know, 1, 2, 3, you can fit Mekong in right place. To confuse you I have given all 3 options to end with Mekong. You might overlook first option.

Founded in 1985, the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) is a regional inter-governmental organisation and geopolitical union of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

The **Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC)** is a regional organization comprising seven Member States lying in the littoral and adjacent areas of the Bay of Bengal constituting a contiguous regional unity. This sub-regional organization came into being on **6 June 1997** through the **Bangkok Declaration**.

The Mekong-Ganga Cooperation (MGC) is an initiative by six countries – India and five ASEAN countries, namely, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam for cooperation in tourism, culture, education, as well as transport and communications. It was **launched in 2000 at Vientiane, Lao PDR**.

The South Asia Sub regional Economic Cooperation (SASEC) Program, set up in 2001, brings together Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, and Sri Lanka in a project-based partnership to promote regional prosperity by improving cross-border connectivity, boosting trade among member countries, and strengthening regional economic cooperation.

Q44. Which European country recently announced “Indo-Pacific policy guidelines” to formally adopt a strategy for the Indo-Pacific region?

- a. Norway
- b. Italy
- c. Belgium
- d. Germany

Solution: d

Explanation:

September 03, 2020

On Wednesday, Germany's Federal Foreign Office announced a set of Indo-Pacific policy guidelines, becoming the second European nation after France to formally adopt a strategy for the Indo-Pacific region.

According to a press release accompanying the announcement (the full 40-page guideline is yet to appear in English translation), the strategy is designed to allow Germany to make “an active contribution to shaping the international order in the Indo-Pacific.” As Foreign Minister Heiko Maas was quoted as saying in the press statement, the Indo-Pacific, is where the shape of the international rules-based order of tomorrow will be decided. We want to help shape that order—so that it is based on rules and international cooperation, not on the law of the strong.”

Link: <https://thediomat.com/2020/09/germany-joins-the-indo-pacific-club/>

Q45. Which of the following is geographically closest to Great Nicobar?

- a. Sumatra
- b. Borneo
- c. Java
- d. Lakshadweep

Solution: a

Explanation:

Very easy, if you have printed the map in your mind.



Q46. In the context of the Parliamentary system of India, consider the following.

1. Zero Hour
2. Office of Whip
3. Special Mention

Which of the above bodies are formed under **Rules of Procedure of House, not mentioned in Constitution?**

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

Solution: c

Explanation:

The Office of Whip is mentioned **neither in the Constitution of India nor in the Rules of the House.**

The time immediately following the Question Hour has come to be known as **Zero Hour**. Zero Hour **doesn't find a mention in the Rules of Procedure** and hence it's considered an informal procedure for the members of Parliament to raise matters of serious importance.

Members wishing to raise matters during the Zero Hour need to give notice to the Speaker prior to the start of the daily session. The notice should clearly state the subjects they want to raise. **The Speaker is the final authority** who can either reject or accept such request. If you want to read the origin of zero hour, just read small paragraph given below:

~~Origin~~

The emergence of Zero Hour can be traced to early sixties when many issues of great public importance and urgency began to be raised by members immediately after Question Hour, sometimes with prior permission of the Chairman or some other times without such permission. On an occasion, with the permission of the Chairman, a member raised a matter regarding policy announcements made by Ministers outside Parliament when Parliament was in session. Thereupon, a point of procedure was raised by another member that important matters were sought to be raised in the House outside the provisions of the rule book. the Chairman made the following observations:

Hon'ble Members are aware that in Parliament there are conventions besides rules. The "Zero Hour" has been a convention in this House from the days of Dr. Radhakrishnan. People have been permitted to raise questions during this Hour and it goes on in both the Houses."⁵

Special Mention is yet another device through which a member can raise an issue of public importance in the House. Till 1 July 2000, there was no specific provision in the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in regard to the mentioning of matters of public importance in the House by members. **The Special Mention was**, therefore, introduced under the direction of the Chairman **from the 190th Session of the Rajya Sabha** .

Ok learn one more thing here.

Under Rule 377 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, Members are allowed to raise matters which are not Points of Order or which have not been raised during the same session under any other Rule.

In the Rajya Sabha, Members are allowed to make a mention of matters of public importance under Rule 180A-E of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Council of States.

The absence of rules governing admissibility of and the procedure for making Special Mentions was perceived as hampering the smooth conduct of the business of the House. Therefore, the matter was placed before the General Purposes Committee, which in its meeting held on 28 July 1999, endorsed the need for framing rules in this regard and referred the matter to the Committee on Rules. The Committee on Rules in its eighth report agreeing with the views of the General Purposes Committee, proposed new rule 180A to 180E for regulating the procedure for raising special mentions in the House. The Report of the Committee was adopted by the House on 15 May 2000, and the new rule came into force with effect from 1 July 2000. Accordingly, from the 190th Session, the matters of urgent public importance are also being raised as Special Mentions under rule 180A to 180E.

Such **matters raised in the Lok Sabha** are commonly known as ‘matters raised under **Rule 377**’ and **mentions made in the Rajya Sabha** under Rule 180A-E as ‘**Special Mentions**’, **BY DIFFERENT NAMES**.

Q47. Consider the following statements.

1. When a vacancy is created in the office of the Vice President, then the functions of the Vice President are performed by such person as designated by the President of the India.
2. The Procedure for the removal of the Vice President cannot be initiated in the Lok Sabha.

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:

The Constitution is silent on who performs the duties of the Vice-President when a vacancy occurs in the office of the Vice President of India. See below in the image, what Constitution talks about vacancy.

68. Time of holding election to fill vacancy in the office of Vice-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 Vice-President shall be completed before the expiration of the term.

(2) An election to fill a vacancy in the office of Vice-President occurring by reason of his death, resignation or removal, or otherwise shall be held as soon as possible after the occurrence of the vacancy, and the person elected to fill the vacancy shall, subject to the provisions of article 67, be entitled to hold office for the full term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office.

It is true that the procedure for the removal of the Vice-President cannot be initiated in the Lok Sabha. **A Vice President may be removed** from his office by a **resolution of the council of States** passed by a majority of all the then members of the council and agreed to by the House of the People. Read article 67:

Provided that—

(a) a Vice-President may, by writing under his hand addressed to the President, resign his office;

(b) a Vice-President may be removed from his office by a resolution of the Council of States passed by a majority of all the then members of the Council and agreed to by the House of the People; but no resolution for the purpose of this clause shall be moved unless at least fourteen days' notice has been given of the intention to move the resolution;

(c) a Vice-President shall, notwithstanding the expiration of his term, continue to hold office until his successor enters upon his office.

Q48. In the respect of Indian National Movement, consider the following.

1. Morley Minto Reforms, 1909
2. Lucknow Pact, 1916
3. Poona Pact, 1932

Which of the above **helped in the process of Communalism** during India's National Movement?

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

Solution: b

Morley Minto reforms introduced **separate electorates for Muslims**. For the first time, the demand for a separate electorate was accepted. A constitutional recognition of Separate Electorate was a great achievement for the Muslims. Muslims could now have their own representative members at the Legislative Councils. They were to be elected by Muslims alone.

In Lucknow Pact, Muslim League and Congress **formally agreed to separate electorate** which means Congress formally **recognized communal politics** and gave recognition that India consists of different communities.

Poona Pact was a reaction to Communal Award.

The Communal Award was made by the British prime minister Ramsay MacDonald on 16 August 1932 granting separate electorates in India for the Forward Caste, Scheduled Caste, Muslims, Buddhists, Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians, Europeans and Depressed Classes (now known as the Scheduled Caste) etc. **Mahatma Gandhi objected to the provision of separate electorates** for the Scheduled (formerly “untouchable”) Castes, which in his view separated them from the whole Hindu community.

The Poona Pact refers to an agreement between B. R. Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi on behalf of depressed classes and caste Hindu leaders on the reservation of electoral seats for the depressed classes in the legislature of British India government. **It withdrew separate electorates given under Award. It didn't help in the process of Communalism.**

Q49. Consider the following statements.

1. Badami was the capital of the western Chalukyan dynasty.
2. Badami caves are popularly known as Shiva caves due to the preponderance of Shiva images in the caves.

Select the correct answer using the codes below.

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. None of the above

Solution: a

Explanation:

Badami

One such site is Badami in the State of Karnataka. Badami was the capital of the early Chalukyan dynasty which ruled the region from 543 to 598 CE. With the decline of the Vakataka rule, the Chalukyas established their power in the Deccan. The Chalukya king, Mangalesha, patronised the excavation of the Badami caves. He was the younger son of the Chalukya king, Pulakesi I, and the brother of Kirtivarman I. The inscription in Cave No.4 mentions the date 578–579 CE, describes the beauty of the cave and includes the dedication of the image of Vishnu. Thus it may be presumed that the cave was excavated in the same era and the patron records his Vaishnava affiliation. Therefore, the cave is popularly known as the Vishnu Cave. Only a fragment of the painting has survived on the vaulted roof of the front *mandapa*.



Q50. Consider the following statements regarding atmospheric pressure systems:

1. The high-pressure system rotates anti-clockwise in the Southern Hemisphere.
2. The low-pressure system rotates clockwise in the Northern Hemisphere.

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: a

Explanation:

As we all know, air flow from High Pressure to Low Pressure.

But the air doesn't go in a straight line from areas of high to low pressure. It turns as it goes and ends up circulating around those systems. The air circulates around low pressures in a cyclonic direction (hence the word cyclone). **Cyclonic means anticlockwise in the northern hemisphere and clockwise in the southern hemisphere.**

Correspondingly, **air circulates around high pressures in an anticyclonic direction** (hence the word anticyclone). **Anticyclonic means clockwise in the northern hemisphere and anticlockwise in the southern hemisphere.**

Thus, only statement 1 is correct, and statement 2 is incorrect.

Q51. Which of the following is/are defined under Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006?

- 1. Critical Wildlife Habitat
- 2. Critical Tiger Habitat
- 3. Minor Forest Produce
- 4. Community Forest Resource

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: b

Explanation:

Explanation is very simple. Except Critical Wildlife Habitat, everything is defined under this Act as you can see below. But here, we have already mentioned in previous quizzes, but now also will teach difference between **"Critical Wildlife Habitat"** and **"Critical Tiger Habitat"**. **No one will teach you this. Learn today.**

PRELIMINARY

1. Short title, extent and commencement.—(1) This Act may be called the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.

(2) It extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(3) It shall come into force on such date¹ as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

2. Definitions.—In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) “community forest resource” means customary common forest land within the traditional or customary boundaries of the village or seasonal use of landscape in the case of pastoral communities, including reserved forests, protected forests and protected areas such as Sanctuaries and National Parks to which the community had traditional access;

(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;

(i) “minor forest produce” includes all non-timber forest produce of plant origin including bamboo, brush wood, stumps, cane, tussar, cocoons, honey, wax, lac, tendu or kendu leaves, medicinal plants and herbs, roots, tubers and the like;

Difference between “Critical Wildlife Habitat” and “Critical Tiger Habitat”

Critical 'tiger' habitats (CTHs), also known as core areas of tiger reserves—are identified **under the Wild Life Protection Act (WLPA), 1972** based on scientific evidence that “such areas are required to be kept as inviolate for the purpose of tiger conservation, without affecting the rights of the Scheduled Tribes or such other forest dwellers”. The notification of CTH is **done by the state government** in consultation with the expert committee constituted for the purpose.

‘Inviolate’ is a general term used to indicate no human settlement and usage. This inevitably implies that establishing CTHs as inviolate areas requires relocation of people living in such areas. The **Section 38V (5) of WLPA, 1972** clearly states: “...no Scheduled Tribes or other forest dwellers shall be resettled or have their rights adversely affected for the purpose of creating inviolate areas for tiger conservation unless the process of recognition and determination of rights and acquisition of land or forest rights of the Scheduled Tribes and such other forest dwelling persons is complete”.

Critical 'wildlife' habitats (CWLHs), on the other hand, are defined only in the **Forest Rights Act, 2006**. CWLHs are meant to be areas of national parks and wildlife sanctuaries that are required to be kept as inviolate for the purpose of wildlife conservation (not just tigers). **Similar to CTH**, the identification of CWLH is done based on scientific and objective criteria, **but it mandatorily requires settlement of forest rights under FRA**. Unlike

CTHs, the notification of CWLHs can only be done with the consent of the Gram Sabhas.

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

Q52. Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act (FCRA) was enacted originally during the priministership of:

- Manmohan Singh
- Indira Gandhi
- Rajiv Gandhi
- PV Narsimha Rao

Solution: b

Explanation:

A small fact.

You might remember, it is FCRA 2010, so Manmohan Singh. But originally it was by Indira Gandhi.

The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act (FCRA) was enacted in 1976 by the Indira Gandhi-led government during the Emergency. Since several deficiencies were found in application of the 1976 Act, the government proposed to enact a fresh law on the subject whereby the regime was changed from 'regulation' to 'prohibition' of acceptance and utilization of foreign contributions. **With this change, the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010, was enacted and came into force from May 1, 2011.**

Who can receive foreign contribution?

Any "person" who must have a definite cultural, economic, educational, religious or social programme; the FCRA registration prior permission from the central government; and must not be prohibited under section 3 of FCRA, 2010.

According to section 3(1) of FCRA 2010, those who are prohibited from receiving foreign contribution include election candidates; correspondent, columnist, cartoonist, editor, owner, printer or publisher of a registered newspaper; judge, government employees; members of any legislature; political parties; association or company engaged in the production or broadcast of audio news or audio visual news or current affairs programmes through any electronic mode.

Link: <https://thewire.in/government/home-ministry-suspends-fcra-license-ngos>

Q53. Consider the following statements regarding International Solar Alliance (ISA).

1. The alliance was jointly announced by India and France, both lying between Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn.
2. ISA will replicate the efforts of the other renewable organizations and follow the guidelines of its parent organization, International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA).
3. ISA will enter into force from January 2021.

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: d

Explanation:

One thing I am going to change now, I will try not give questions with all statements correct. Result is you don't try to learn then, even it is guessing work.

The initiative was launched by **France and India** during the **Climate Conference in Paris in December 2015, COP 21**, with the aim of removing the obstacles standing in the way of solar energy and accelerating its deployment. The ISA is the first intergovernmental organization to be based in India.

First statement is incorrect.

France is not between Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn.

Second statement is incorrect. It is taken directly from website, that what UPSC does.

ISA will not duplicate or replicate the efforts that others (like International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP), International Energy Agency (IEA), Renewable Energy Policy Network for the 21st Century (REN21), United Nations bodies, bilateral organizations etc.) are currently engaged in, but will establish networks and develop synergies with them and supplement their efforts in a sustainable and focused manner.

ISA will not duplicate or replicate the efforts that others (like International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP), International Energy Agency (IEA), Renewable Energy Policy Network for the 21st Century (REN21), United Nations bodies, bilateral organizations etc.) are currently engaged in, but will establish networks and develop synergies with them and supplement their efforts in a sustainable and focused manner.

The International Solar Alliance (ISA), a group of 121 solar resource rich countries, **has formally entered into force** and acquired the status of an international organization. **Third statement is incorrect.**

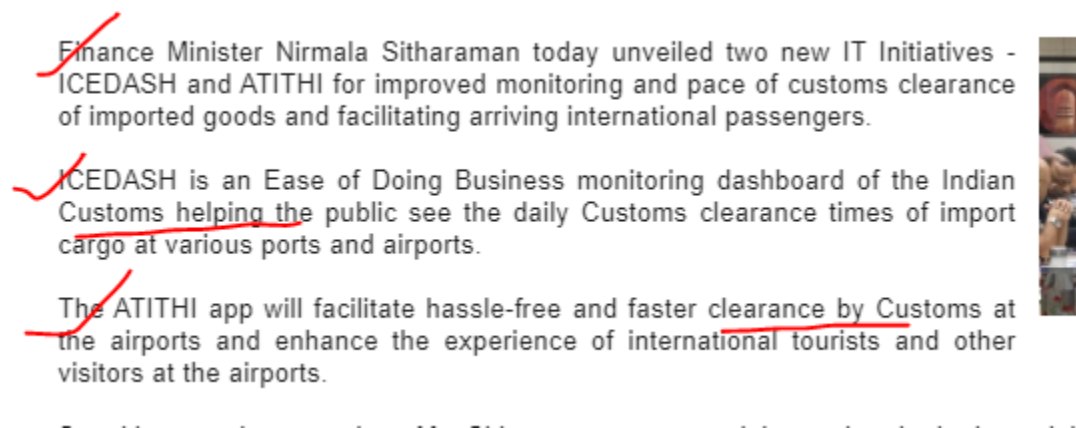
Till now, 68 countries have signed and ratified the ISA Framework Agreement. [Click here](#) to see the list.

Q54. Recently Government of India released two initiatives—ICEDASH and ATHIHI. These are related to.

- To facilitate custom clearance
- Faster VISA at arrival clearance for some countries.
- Registration of Blue-Collar workers going abroad in search for work.
- Tourism information portal in many foreign languages.

Solution: a

Explanation:



Q55. Consider the following statements.

- India recently test fired Hypersonic Technology Demonstrator Vehicle (HSTDV) developed by ISRO.
- India is the second country after US to reach this feat.

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: d

Explanation:

New Delhi: India Monday successfully test-fired Hypersonic Technology Demonstrator Vehicle (HSTDV), making it only the fourth country in the world after the US, China and Russia to develop and test the technology that will pave the way for missiles that will travel at six times the speed of sound.

With this mission, the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO), said it has demonstrated capabilities for highly complex technology that will serve as the building block for NextGen Hypersonic vehicles in partnership with the industry.

The HSDTV has a range of uses, including missiles of the future for air defence, surveillance and reconnaissance besides in the development of energy-efficient, low cost and reusable satellite-launch vehicles.

Q56. Consider the following countries:

1. France
2. Italy
3. Spain
4. Portugal

Which of the countries mentioned above shares its border with the Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean?

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

Solution: b

Explanation:

Ok, you learn map for this question, but I have given map which consists of lots of Seas. Please look at them too. See below.



Q57. Which of the following is a constitutional Bodies?

1. Co-operative Societies
2. CAG
3. National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC)

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: b

Explanation:

A small mistake from our side has been done before. We have by mentioned in one question, **Cooperative Societies as constitutional body**. But it is wrong. **Right to form CS is Constitutional Right**. So, please correct and Learn.

National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) was initially constituted by the Central Govt by The National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993 and so far the Commission had been reconstituted 7 times up to 2016. The Central Govt has repealed The National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993 w.e.f 15.8.2018.

The present Commission (8th) has been accorded Constitutional Status and constituted through “The Constitution (One Hundred and Second Amendment) Act, 2018”

Act dated 11.8.2018, whereby Article 338B has been inserted, forming a Commission for the socially and educationally backward classes to be known as NCBC.

CHAPTER V.—COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR-GENERAL OF INDIA

148. Comptroller and Auditor-General of India.—(1) There shall be a Comptroller and Auditor-General of India who shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal and shall only be removed from office in like manner and on the like grounds as a Judge of the Supreme Court.

(2) Every person appointed to be the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India shall, before he enters upon his office, make and subscribe before the President, or some person appointed in that behalf by him, an oath or affirmation according to the form set out for the purpose in the Third Schedule.

Q58. Consider the following pairs.

Religious town	Located in
Dwarka	Gulf of Khambhat
Tirupati	Seshachalam hill
Kamakhya	Kamagiri hill

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: b

Explanation:

UPSC loves this type of question. We have asked you lot such questions in daily quiz, hope you have revised.

Dwarka is at the mouth of the Gulf of Kutch, on the right bank of the Gomti River. **So, pair 1 is not correct.**

Tirupati is a city in Chittoor district of the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh. The city is home to most famous and important Vaishnavite shrine of Tirumala Venkateswara Temple and other historic temples and is referred to as the "Spiritual Capital of Andhra Pradesh". It lies at the foot of **Seshachalam Hills of Eastern Ghats**. **So, pair 2 is correct.**

The Kamakhya Temple also known as Kamrup-Kamakhya temple, Kamakhya Devalaya, is a Hindu temple dedicated to the mother goddess Kamakhya. **Situated on the Nilachal Hill/Kamagiri Hills** in western part of Guwahati city in Assam, India. **So, pair 3 is correct.**

Q59. Consider the following sentences regarding **International Monetary Fund**.

1. IMF is an outcome of United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference, 1944.
2. India's IMF quota is highest among BRICS nations.
3. Fiscal Monitor and World Economic Outlook are the publications of International Monetary Fund.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Solution: b

Explanation:

The Bretton Woods Conference, officially known as the **United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference (everyone knows about Bretton Woods, learn this also)**, was a gathering of delegates from 44 nations that met from July 1 to 22, 1944 in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, to agree upon a series of new rules for the post-WWII international monetary system. The two major accomplishments of the conference were the **creation of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank**.

Only China has higher quota than India among BRICS nations.

Member	QUOTA		Governor Alternate	VOTES	
	Millions of SDRs	Percent of Total ¹		Number ²	Percent of Total ¹
India ³	13,114.4	2.76	Nirmala Sitharaman Shaktikanta Das	132,609	2.64
Russian Federation ³	12,903.7	2.71	Anton Siluanov Elvira S. Nabiullina	130,502	2.59
Brazil ³	11,042.0	2.32	Paulo Guedes Roberto de Oliveira Campos Neto	111,885	2.22
South Africa ³	3,051.2	0.64	TT Mboweni Lesetja Kganyago	31,977	0.64

China ³	30,482.9	6.41	Gang Yi	306,294	6.09
			Yulu Chen		

Fiscal Monitor and World Economic Outlook are the publications of International Monetary Fund.

Q60. In most of the accounts, Ashoka has been referred to as 'Devanampiya Piyadassi'. In which place does the name 'Ashok' find its mention?

- Maski edicts, Karnataka
- Ujjain edicts, Madhya Pradesh
- Palkigundu edicts, Andhra Pradesh
- Nittur edicts, Karnataka

Solution: a

Explanations:

The name 'Ashok' was discovered for the first time on a minor rock edict. In 1915, **Maski in Karnataka, the name Ashoka was mentioned along with his title – Ashoka Devanampiya Piyadassi.** (Devanampiya – dear to Gods; Piyadassi – Good looking).

Otherwise in all other edicts only the title – 'Devanampiya Piyadassi' is mentioned.

Q61. Today we will learn about passes in Ladakh. Consider the following statements.

- Chang La connects Ladakh and Tibet with the Pangong lake.
- The Zoji La Pass is an important road link from Srinagar to Kargil and Leh.
- The Khardung La pass on the Ladakh Range is the gateway to the Shyok and Nubra valleys.

Select the correct code.

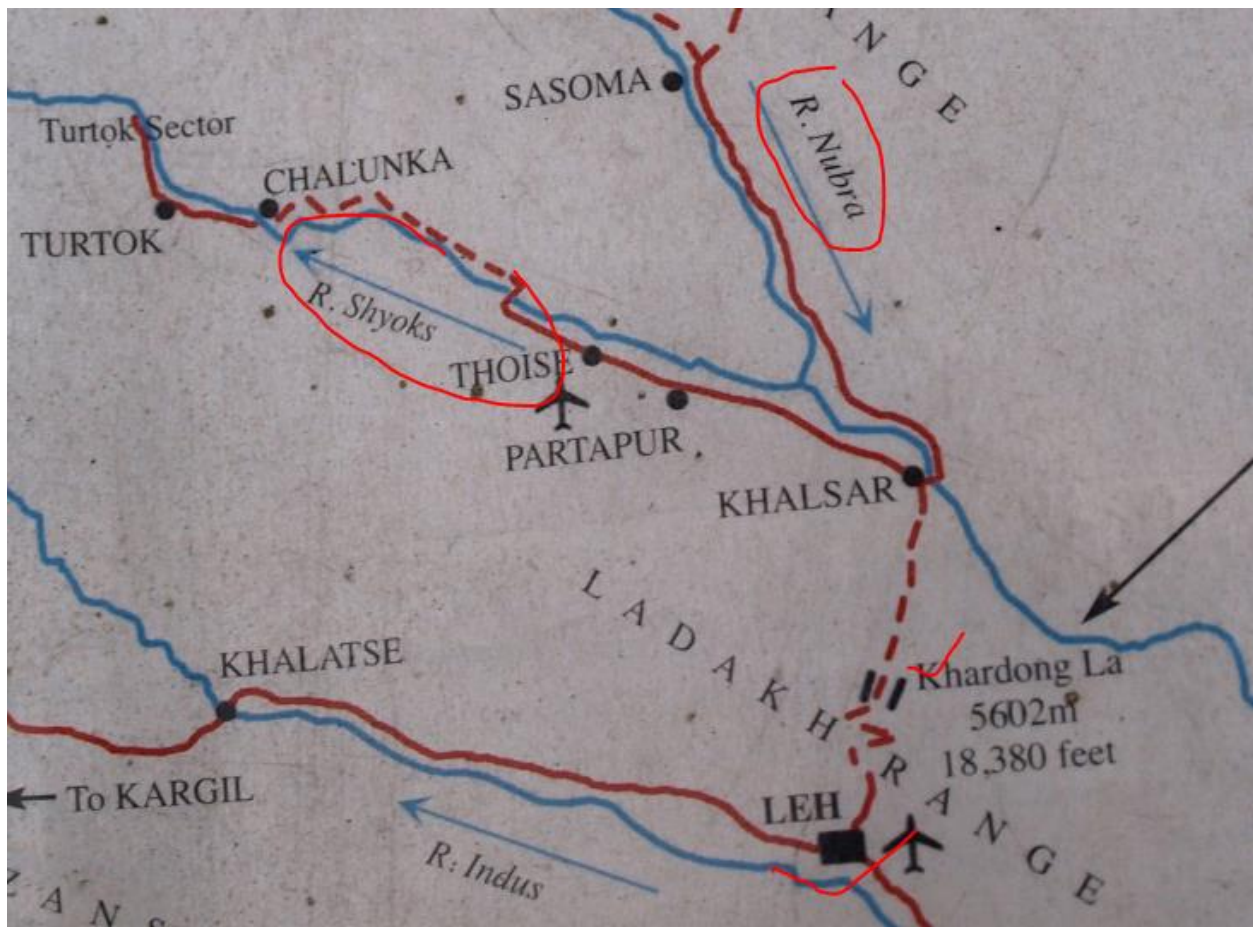
- 2 only
- 1 and 3 only
- 1 only
- 1, 2 and 3

Solution: d

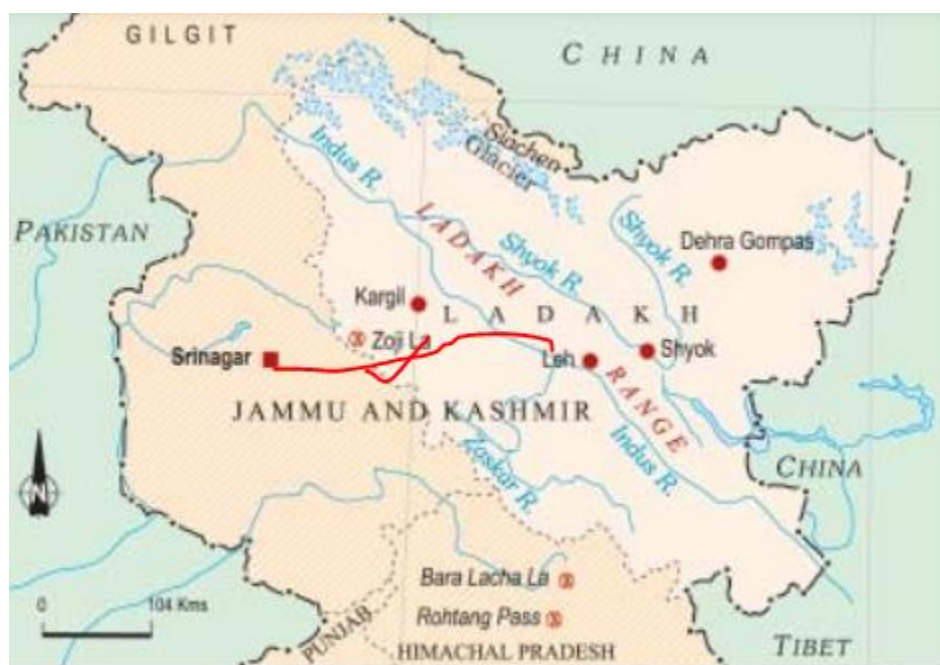
Explanation:

Passes are so many and if we don't have any good source to learn, it becomes very difficult. Ladakh is a newly formed territory, recently held Galwan valley dispute, all these makes a important region for exam. *Just to simply inform, it took more than 45 minutes to just search maps which can be understood clearly. Its fine if you remember at least till exam.*

Khardung La (Khardung Pass, la means pass in Tibetan) is a mountain pass in the Leh district of the Indian union territory of Ladakh. The pass on the Ladakh Range is north of Leh and is the gateway to the Shyok and Nubra valleys.



The Zoji La (Pass) is an important road link from Srinagar to Kargil and Leh, while the Chang La connects Ladakh and Tibet with the Pangong lake.



Q62. Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Bill, 2019 was passed in the Parliament. It brought some changes. Keeping this in mind, consider the following statements.

1. Judge of the Supreme Court can be the chairman of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC).
2. State Human Rights Commission has been scrapped and subsumed under NHRC.

3. Chairperson of the National Commission for Backward Classes is the ex-officio member of NHRC.
4. All UTs now will be covered by NHRC.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Solution: d

Explanation:

We will see both the Act simultaneously.

First Statement is correct.

1993 Act says:

THE NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

3. Constitution of a National Human Rights Commission.—(1) The Central Government shall constitute a body to be known as the National Human Rights Commission to exercise the powers conferred upon, and to perform the functions assigned to, it under this Act.

(2) The Commission shall consist of—

(a) a Chairperson who has been a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court;

2019 Amendment says: Now, even judge can be chairperson.

Amendment
of section 3.

3. In section 3 of the principal Act,—

5

(a) in sub-section (2),—

(i) in clause (a), for the words “Chief Justice”, the words “Chief Justice of India or a Judge” shall be substituted;

Second Statement is incorrect.

SHRC has not been scrapped.

Under the 1993 Act, **the chairperson of a SHRC is a person who has been a Chief Justice of a High Court.**

STATE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSIONS

21. Constitution of State Human Rights Commission.—(1) A State Government may constitute a body to be known as the.....(name of the State) Human Rights Commission to exercise the powers conferred upon, and to perform the functions assigned to, a State Commission under this Chapter.

¹[(2) The State Commission shall, with effect from such date as the State Government may by notification specify, consist of—

(a) a Chairperson who has been a Chief Justice of a High Court;

The 2019 Bill amends this to provide that a person who has been **Chief Justice or Judge of a High Court** will be chairperson of a SHRC.

Amendment
of section 21.

5. In section 21 of the principal Act,—

(i) in sub-section (2) in clause (a), for the words “Chief Justice”, the words “Chief Justice or a Judge” shall be substituted;

35

Third Statement is correct:

Under the 1993 Act, chairpersons of various commissions such as the National Commission for Scheduled Castes, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, and National Commission for Women are members of the NHRC.

(3) ~~The Chairpersons of the National Commission for Minorities, ¹[the National Commission for the Scheduled Castes, the National Commission for the Scheduled Tribes] and the National Commission for Women shall be deemed to be Members of the Commission for the discharge of functions specified in clauses (b) to (j) of section 12.~~

The 2019 Amendment Bill provides for including the chairpersons of the **National Commission for Backward Classes**, the National Commission for the Protection of Child Rights, and the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities as members of the NHRC.

(i) after clause (b), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

‘(ba) “Chief Commissioner” means the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities referred to in sub-section (1) of section 74 of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016;’;

(ii) after clause (g), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

‘(ga) “National Commission for Backward Classes” means the National Commission for Backward Classes constituted under section 3 of the National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993;’;

(iii) after clause (h), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

‘(ha) “National Commission for Protection of Child Rights” means the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights constituted under section 3 of the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005;’.

Fourth Statement is incorrect.

As per the Amendment, the central government may confer on a SHRC human rights functions being discharged by Union Territories. **Functions relating to human rights in the case of Delhi will be dealt with by the NHRC.**

(iii) after sub-section (6), the following sub-sections shall be inserted, namely:— 40

“(7) Subject to the provisions of section 12, the Central Government may, by order, confer upon the State Commission the functions relating to human rights being discharged by the Union territories, other than the Union territory of Delhi.

Q63. We will check now how much you are aware about women empowerment. Consider the following.

1. One-third of the total number of offices of Chairpersons in the Panchayats at each level shall be reserved for women
2. It is mandatory to have one woman as a member in National Human Rights Commission.
3. Currently, we have mandatory provision in national parliament to reserve 33% of Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha seats for women.

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: a

Explanation:

Whenever you read Panchayats and Municipalities, read with focus and understanding, its bit confusing. First statement is from Panchayats.

First statement is correct.

243D. Reservation of seats.—(1) Seats shall be reserved for—

- (a) the Scheduled Castes; and
- (b) the Scheduled Tribes,

in every Panchayat and the number of seats so reserved shall bear, as nearly as may be, the same proportion to the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in that Panchayat as the population of the Scheduled Castes in that Panchayat area or of the Scheduled Tribes in that Panchayat area bears to the total population of that area and such seats may be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a Panchayat.

(2) Not less than one-third of the total number of seats reserved under clause (1) shall be reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes or, as the case may be, the Scheduled Tribes.

(3) Not less than one-third (including the number of seats reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes) of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every Panchayat shall be reserved for women and such seats may be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a Panchayat.

(4) The offices of the Chairpersons in the Panchayats at the village or any other level shall be reserved for the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and women in such manner as the Legislature of a State may, by law, provide:

Provided that the number of offices of Chairpersons reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the Panchayats at each level in any State shall bear, as nearly as may be, the same proportion to the total number of such offices in the Panchayats at each level as the population of the Scheduled Castes in the State or of the Scheduled Tribes in the State bears to the total population of the State:

Provided further that not less than one-third of the total number of offices of Chairpersons in the Panchayats at each level shall be reserved for women:

Second statement is also correct:

See first 1993 Act of NHRC, follow statement d.

THE NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

3. Constitution of a National Human Rights Commission.—(1) The Central Government shall constitute a body to be known as the National Human Rights Commission to exercise the powers conferred upon, and to perform the functions assigned to, it under this Act.

(2) The Commission shall consist of—

- (a) a Chairperson who has been a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court;
- (b) one Member who is, or has been, a Judge of the Supreme Court;
- (c) one Member who is, or has been, the Chief Justice of a High Court;
- (d) two Members to be appointed from amongst persons having knowledge of, or practical experience in, matters relating to human rights.

Now, 2019 Amendment,

Amendment
of section 3.

3. In section 3 of the principal Act,—

(a) in sub-section (2),—

(i) in clause (a), for the words “Chief Justice”, the words “Chief Justice of India or a Judge” shall be substituted;

(ii) ~~in clause (d), for the words “two Members”, the words “three Members out of which at least one shall be a woman,” shall be substituted;~~

Third statement is incorrect.

The Women’s Reservation Bill (108th amendment) has been introduced in the national parliament to reserve 33% of Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha seats for women. **The bill has yet to be passed by Lok Sabha and signed into law.**

Q64. Which one of the following countries borders both the Black Sea as well as the Caspian Sea?

1. Turkey
2. Georgia
3. Ukraine
4. Russia
5. Azerbaijan

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: d

Explanation:

Like it will be very disappointing if students following us regularly have done wrong today in this question. *If it has been offline classes, I would have asked to write this 100 times and enter class. Please learn.... Just one year. Don’t take any chance. No one will teach like this at least for free.*



Q65. With reference to the initiative of the Association of Renewable Energy Agencies of state (AREAS), consider the following statements:

1. It has been launched for the promotion of grid-connected and off-grid renewable energy in the country.
2. It is an initiative of the NITI Aayog in collaboration of the World Bank.

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: a

Explanation:

For this body, no need to know apart from these THREE statements mentioned below.

First Statement is correct.:

Association of Renewable Energy Agencies of state (AREAS) has been launched for the promotion of grid-connected and off-grid renewable energy in the country.

ASSOCIATION OF RENEWABLE ENERGY AGENCIES OF STATES (AREAS)

Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE) is the nodal agency at the central level for promotion of grid-connected and off-grid renewable energy in the country. Ministry's programmes are implemented in close coordination with State Nodal Agencies (SNAs) for renewable energy (RE). Over the period the SNAs have developed considerable knowledge and experience in planning and implementation of RE programmes. In this background it is important that SNAs interact and learn from each other's experiences and also share their best practices and knowledge regarding technologies and schemes/programmes.

MNRE took an initiative in this regard in consultation with SNAs, and Association of Renewable Energy Agencies of States (abbreviated as "AREAS") has been formed and registered as a society on 27 August 2014 under Society Registration Act 1860.

Hon'ble Union Minister in-charge of New & Renewable Energy is the Ex-Officio Patron of the Association and Secretary, MNRE is the ex-officio President of the Association. All SNAs are the member of the Association.

Second Statement is incorrect:

MNRE has initiated this Programme.

Third is: MNRE is the ex-officio president of the association.

Q66. Food Price Index is published by which among the following organisation?

- Food and Agriculture Organisation
- World Trade Organisation
- World Food Programme
- World Bank

Solution: a

Explanation:

FAO Food Price Index Reaches Six-Month High

Sep 7, 2020 by Sara Gustafson

The FAO Food Price Index rose for the third consecutive time in August to hit a six-month high in August. The 2 percent increase was driven by cereals, vegetable oils, and sugar prices.



Food and Agricultural Organization release this index.

The FAO Food Price Index (FPI) is a measure of the international prices of food (e.g., between suppliers or nations), while the food consumer price index (CPI) is a measure of the price of food to the actual consumer.

Q67. Which of the following are released by Central Statistics Office (CSO)?

1. Index of Industrial Production (IIP)
2. CPI(Rural)
3. CPI for Industrial workers CPI(IW)
4. Wholesale Price Index (WPI)

Select the correct answer code:

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

Solution: b

Explanation:

The all India index of Industrial Production (IIP) is compiled and published monthly by the Central Statistical Organization (CSO).

CPI(Urban) and CPI(Rural) are compiled by Central Statistical Organization.

CPI for Industrial workers CPI(IW) compiled by Labour Bureau.

In India, Office of Economic Advisor (OEA), Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce and Industry calculates the Wholesale Price Index (WPI).

Q68. The painting of Bodhisattva Padmapani is one of the most famous and oft-illustrated paintings at

- a. Ajanta
- b. Badami
- c. Bagh
- d. Ellora

Solution: a

Explanation:



The Ajanta Caves have been described by the government Archaeological Survey of India as "the finest surviving examples of Indian art, particularly painting," and consists of about 30 rock-cut Buddhist cave monuments dating from approximately the 2nd century BCE to about 480 or 650 CE.

This segment from *Gardner's Art through the Ages: Non-Western Perspectives* (2009) describes the scene shown:

The bodhisattva Padmapani sits among a crowd of devotees, both princesses and commoners. With long, dark hair hanging down below a jeweled crown, he stands holding his attribute, a blue lotus flower, in his right hand. [...] The artist has carefully considered the placement of the painting in the cave. The bodhisattva gazes downward at worshipers passing through the entrance to the shrine on their way to the rock-cut Buddha image in a cell at the back of the cave.

Q69. The objective resolution was moved in the Constituent Assembly on:

- December 13, 1946
- January 26, 1946

- c. November 26, 1946
- d. November 26, 1950

Solution: a

Explanation:

This question has become very common everywhere, they may trick you with the date.

~~FRAMING~~ THE CONSTITUTION

2. The Vision of the Constitution

On 13 December 1946, Jawaharlal Nehru introduced the "Objectives Resolution" in the Constituent Assembly. It was a momentous resolution that outlined the defining ideals of the Constitution of Independent India, and provided the framework within which the work of constitution-making was to proceed. It proclaimed India to be an "Independent Sovereign Republic", guaranteed its citizens justice, equality and freedom, and assured that "adequate safeguards shall be provided for minorities, backward and tribal areas, and Depressed and Other Backward Classes ..." After outlining these objectives, Nehru placed the Indian experiment in a broad historical perspective. As he spoke, he said, his mind went back to the historic efforts in the past to produce such documents of rights.

Q70. Which of the following qualifications a person must possess to qualify for election as President?

- 1. He should have completed 35 years of age.
- 2. He should be qualified for election as a member of either House of Parliament.
- 3. He should not hold any office of profit.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 1. 1 and 2 only
- 2. 2 and 3 only
- 3. 1, 2 and 3
- 4. 1 and 3 only

Solution: d

Explanation:

58. Qualifications for election as President.—(1) No person shall be eligible for election as President unless he—

(a) is a citizen of India,

(b) has completed the age of thirty-five years, and

(c) is qualified for election as a member of the House of the People.

(2) A person shall not be eligible for election as President if he holds any office of profit under the Government of India or the Government of any State or under any local or other authority subject to the control of any of the said Governments.

Q71. The Ministry recently reiterated its consolidated guidelines on the issue of 'premature retirement'. Let us solve one basic quiz on this matter.

Consider the following statements.

1. Ministry of Labour and Employment is the nodal ministry to formulate the policies regarding retirement benefits of Central Govt. employees.
2. The Appropriate Authority has the absolute right to retire a Government Servant if it is necessary to do so in public interest.

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: B

Explanation:

Every source we refer here is from original document. So, you can follow without thinking twice.

The Department of Pension & Pensioners' Welfare is the nodal department for formulation of policies relating to pension and other retirement benefits of Central Govt. employees covered under CCS (Pension) Rules, 1972.

ABOUT THE DEPARTMENT

The Department of Pension & Pensioners' Welfare is the nodal department for formulation of policies relating to pension and other retirement benefits of Central Govt. employees covered under CCS (Pension) Rules, 1972 Apart from formulation of pension policy for the Central Govt. Pensioners/Family Pensioners, it also seeks to promote pensioners welfare and serves as a forum for the redressal of Pensioners' grievances.

भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

कार्मिक मंत्रालय, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS



सत्यमेव जयते

पेंशन और पेंशनभोगी कल्याण विभाग
DEPARTMENT OF
PENSION & PENSIONERS' WELFARE

All central government employees are governed under Fundamental Rules (FR) and Central Civil Services (CCS) Rules. The objective of FR 56(j)/(l) and Rule 48 of CCS Pension Rules, 1972 is '*to strengthen the administrative machinery by developing responsible and efficient administration at all levels and to achieve efficiency, economy and speed in the disposal of Government functions*', as per memorandum issued recently by the DoPT.

2. The objective of Fundamental Rule (FR) 56(j)/(l) and Rule 48 of CCS(Pension) Rules, 1972, is to strengthen the administrative machinery by developing responsible and efficient administration at all levels and to achieve efficiency, economy and speed in the disposal of Government functions. It is clarified that premature retirement of Government servants under these rules is not a penalty. It is distinct from 'Compulsory Retirement', which is one of prescribed penalties under CCS (CCA) Rules, 1965.

Appropriate Authority can retire a government servant if necessary, in public interest.

The Appropriate authority has the absolute right to retire a government servant if necessary, in public interest. The legislations governing the same are- FR 56(j), FR 56(l), or Rule 48(1)(b) of CCS (Pension) Rules, 1972.

3.2 **FR 56(j) :-** The Appropriate Authority shall, if it is of the opinion that it is in the public interest so to do, have the absolute right to retire any Government servant by giving him notice of not less than three months in writing or three months' pay and allowances in lieu of such notice :-

Link: <http://documents.doptcirculars.nic.in/D2/D02est/PremRetK1ZLE.PDF>

Q72. Done with India being a member of ASEAN, RCEP, etc. Today we will see some new organizations in news. Let's solve. Consider the following organizations.

1. Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP)
2. Asia Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions

3. Five Eyes (FVEY) Alliance.

Which of the above does India is a member of:

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

Solution: b

Explanation:

The **Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP)** is a free trade agreement between Canada and 10 other countries in the Asia-Pacific region: Australia, Brunei, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore and Vietnam.

Asia Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions: India is a member.



► OUR MEMBERS

AFGHANISTAN

AUSTRALIA

BAHRAIN

INDIA

INDONESIA

IRAQ

KAZAKHSTAN

KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

MALAYSIA

MONGOLIA

MYANMAR

NEPAL

OMAN

PALESTINE

PHILIPPINES

SAMOA

SOUTH KOREA

SRI LANKA

TIMOR LESTE

The "Five Eyes", often abbreviated as "FVEY", refer to an intelligence alliance comprising Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United.

Q73. Consider the following statements regarding Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP).

1. It is UN led intergovernmental regional platform to promote cooperation among members and to achieve inclusive and sustainable development.
2. India is a member of ESCAP.

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: c

Explanation:

Two things in first statement: *United Nation and Inter-governmental Organization.*

UNESCAP is the **regional development arm of the United Nations** in Asia and the Pacific, with a membership of 62 Governments, including 58 from the region. Established in 1947 with its **headquarters in Bangkok, Thailand**, UNESCAP serves as the **highest intergovernmental regional platform** to promote cooperation among member States for creating a more interconnected region working to achieve inclusive and sustainable economic and social development.

It carries out work in the areas of *macroeconomic policy, poverty reduction and financing for development; trade and investment; transport; environment and sustainable development; information and communications technology and disaster risk reduction; social development; statistics, sub-regional activities for development; and energy.*

ESCAP Member States and Associate Members

Since its founding in 1947 the membership of the Economic and Social Commission has grown to 53 members and 9 associate members.

- Fiji 3 August 1979
- France 28 March 1947
- Georgia 25 July 2000
- India 28 March 1947
- Indonesia 28 September 1950
- Iran (Islamic Republic of) 10 July 1958
- Japan 24 June 1954
- Kazakhstan 31 July 1992
- Kiribati 26 July 2001

Q74. K.V Kamath committee recently seen in news was constituted for?


- a. Restructuring of loans impacted by the pandemic
- b. To spell out revival plans for Telecom sector
- c. To study cryptocurrencies in India
- d. None of the above

Solution: a

Explanation:

The Reserve Bank had, on August 7, 2020, announced the constitution of an Expert Committee under the chairmanship of **Shri K.V. Kamath to make recommendations on the required financial parameters to be factored in the resolution plans under the 'Resolution Framework for Covid19-related Stress'** along with sector specific benchmark ranges for such parameters. The Committee has since submitted its report to the Reserve Bank on September 4, 2020.

PRESS RELEASES

 (319 kb) Date : Sep 07, 2020

Report of the Expert Committee on Resolution Framework for Covid-19 related Stress

The Reserve Bank had, on August 7, 2020, announced the constitution of an Expert Committee under the chairmanship of Shri K.V. Kamath to make recommendations on the required financial parameters to be factored in the resolution plans under the 'Resolution Framework for Covid19-related Stress' along with sector specific benchmark ranges for such parameters.

The Committee has since submitted its report to the Reserve Bank on September 4, 2020 which is being placed on the RBI website. The Committee has recommended financial parameters that, inter alia, include aspects related to leverage, liquidity and debt serviceability. The Committee has recommended financial ratios for 26 sectors which could be factored by lending institutions while finalizing a resolution plan for a borrower.

The recommendations of the Committee have been broadly accepted by the Reserve Bank. Accordingly, a follow up circular to the Resolution Framework guidelines announced in August 6, 2020, has been issued today by the Reserve Bank specifying five specific financial ratios and the sector-specific thresholds for each ratio in respect of 26 sectors to be taken into account while finalising the resolution plans. In respect of other sectors where certain ratios have not been specified, the lenders shall make their own assessment keeping in view the contours of the circular dated August 6, 2020 and the follow-up circular issued today.

(Yogesh Dayal)
Chief General Manager

Q75. With reference to movements against caste discrimination, consider the following statements:

1. Self-Respect Movement led by Sri Narayana Guru demanded the lifting of the ban on the entry of lower castes into temples.
2. E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker coined the slogan “one religion, one caste, one God for mankind”.

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:

During the 1920s in South India, the non-brahmins organised the **Self-Respect Movement led by E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker**. There were numerous other movements demanding that the ban on the entry of lower castes into temples be lifted. Narayan Guru led a reform movement against the injustice in the caste-ridden society of Kerala in order to promote spiritual enlightenment and social equality. **So, statement 1 is not correct.**

Self-Respect Movement was not a mere social reformist movement. It aimed at destroying the existing Hindu social order in its totality and creating a new, rational society without caste, religion and God. So it was considered a socially revolutionary movement which had been destroying and creating, i.e., creative destruction or creation through destruction.³

Sri Narayana Guru in Kerala led a lifelong struggle against upper caste domination. He coined the slogan “one religion, one caste, one God for mankind”. So, statement 2 is not correct. **Therefore, the correct option is (d).**

but forms are many. Another upanishad says : ‘Neha Nanasti Kinchana’,¹ that means, there is no multiplicity what so ever. Such a unitary existence was being visualised by the Rishis. Narayana Guru, following such as Rishi-tradition, has therefore envisaged the concept of one caste, one religion and one God in the entire universe. It is because the entire universe is created by God and He is present everywhere. Guru quotes an upanishadic statement “Tatsristva Tadevanu Pravishat”² which means, God has not only created the universe but also he himself entered into it. If God has himself enters

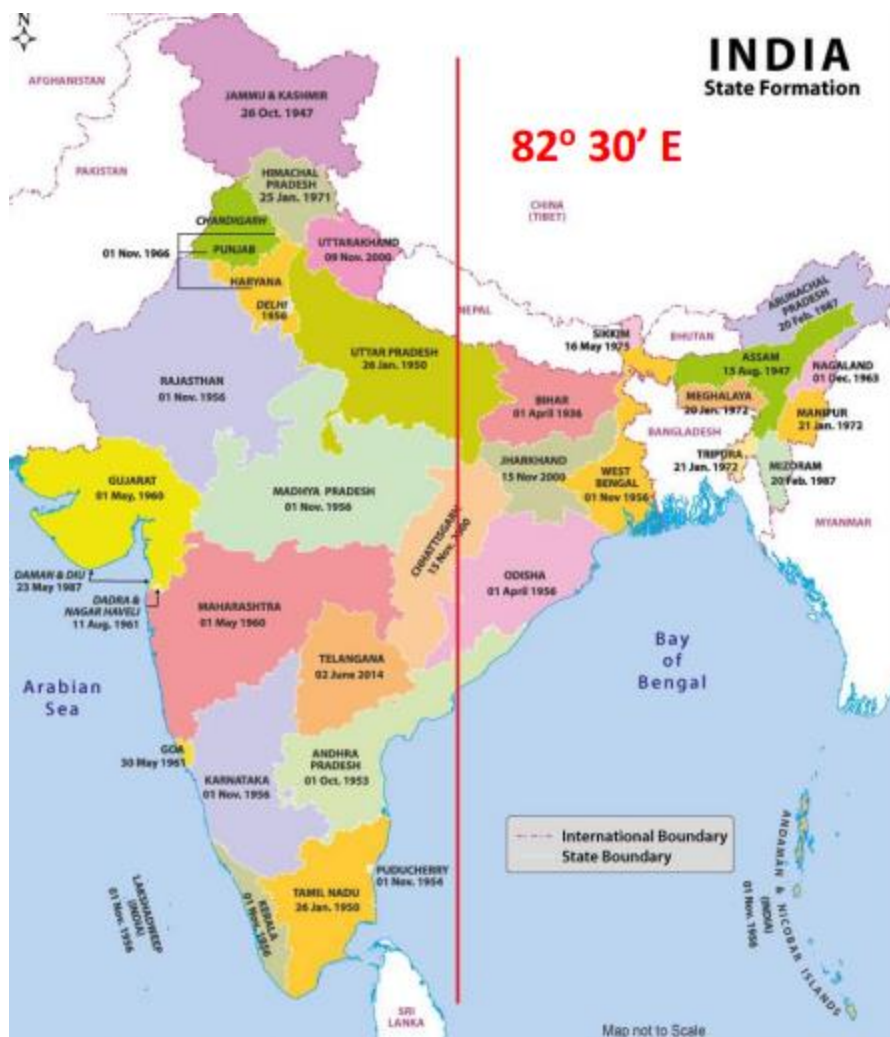
Q76. Indian Standard Meridian as well as Tropic of Cancer passing through the number of Indian states respectively?

- a. 6, 5
- b. 4, 8
- c. 3, 7
- d. 5, 8

Solution: d

Explanation:

The Indian Standard Meridian passes through **5 states of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Andhra Pradesh.**



The Tropic of Cancer passes through **8 states of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Tripura and Mizoram.**



Q77. In India, a particular industry has been declared as a “**Public Utility Service**” under which one of the following Acts?

- a. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947
- b. Minimum Wages Act, 1948
- c. Trade Unions Act, 1926
- d. Factories Act, 1948

Solution: a

Explanation:

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT, 1947

ACT NO. 14 OF 1947¹

[11th March, 1947.]

An Act to make provision for the investigation and settlement of industrial disputes, and for certain other purposes.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision for the investigation and settlement of industrial disputes, and for certain other purposes hereinafter appearing;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

1. Short title, extent and commencement.—(1) This Act may be called the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

The Union Government has declared the banking industry as a public utility service for six months till October 21 under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act. The move means that the banking sector would not see any strikes by employees or officers during the operation of the act starting from April 21. **So, option (a) is correct.**

STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS

~~22~~ **Prohibition of strikes and lock-outs.**—(1) No person employed in a public utility service shall go on strike in breach of contract—

Q78. Consider the following statements about the Parliamentary privileges in India:

1. President of India, who is integral part of the Indian Parliament, also enjoys these privileges.
2. Normally, a Member of Parliament can raise a question involving a breach of privilege in the Houses of Parliament even without the consent of the Presiding Officer of that House.
3. The Parliament of India has not codified its privileges.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Solution: a

Explanation:

Parliamentary privilege refers to rights and immunities enjoyed by Parliament as an institution and MPs in their individual capacity, without which they cannot discharge their functions as entrusted upon them by the Constitution.

President, though an integral part of the parliament, does not enjoy parliamentary privileges. These rights are mainly from the members of both the Houses of Parliament. Apart from this, these rights are also given to those individuals who speak and participate in any committee of the Parliament, which includes the Attorney General of India and the Union Ministers. **So, statement 1 is not correct.**

A member can raise a question involving a breach of privilege only with the consent of the Speaker or the Chairperson. **So, statement 2 is not correct.**

The Parliament has not yet codified its privileges. According to the Constitution, the powers, privileges and immunities of Parliament and MP's are to be defined by Parliament. No law has so far been enacted in this respect. **So, statement 3 is correct.**

Q79. As per the Constitution, the minimum number of judges in case involving a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of this Constitution is:

- a. 3
- b. 9
- c. 5
- d. 7

Solution: c

Explanation:

As per Article 145(3) of the Constitution, “the minimum number of Judges who are to sit for the purpose of deciding any case involving a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of this Constitution” shall be five.

(3) ⁸[****The minimum number] of Judges who are to sit for the purpose of deciding any case involving a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of this Constitution or for the purpose of hearing any reference under article 143 shall be five: ✓

Q80. In the context of Ancient Indian sculptures, The Ardhaparyanka asana and Achamana Mudra are associated with which of these popular Indian deities?

- a. Krishna
- b. Shiva
- c. Vishnu
- d. Brahma

Solution: b

Explanation:

The bronze casting technique and making of bronze images of traditional icons reached a high stage of development in south India during the medieval period.

Among the Pallava period bronze of the 8th century, **the best one is the icon of Shiva seated in Ardhaparyanka asana** (one leg kept dangling). **The right hand is in the Achamana Mudra gesture, suggesting that he is about to drink poison.**



Q81. Consider the following.

1. Infrastructure Investment Trusts (InvIT)
2. Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs)
3. Credit Information Companies (CICs)

Which of the above agencies is/are regulated by SEBI?

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

Solution: a

Explanation:

The InvITs are regulated by the SEBI (Infrastructure Investment Trusts) Regulations, 2014.

The REITs are regulated by Securities and Exchange Board of India (Real Estate Investment Trusts) Regulations, 2014.

Mumbai, the 26th September, 2014

**SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE BOARD OF INDIA
(INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT TRUSTS) REGULATIONS, 2014**

No. LAD-NRO/GN/2014-15/10/1577- In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 30 read with Section 11 and 12 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 (15 of 1992), laying a framework for Infrastructure Investment Trusts and registration and regulation thereof, the Securities and Exchange Board of India hereby, makes the following regulations, namely, —

**CHAPTER I
PRELIMINARY**

Short title and commencement

1. (1) These regulations may be called the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Infrastructure Investment Trusts) Regulations, 2014.

**SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE BOARD OF INDIA (REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUSTS)
REGULATIONS, 2014**

No. LAD-NRO/GN/2014-15/11/1576 - In exercise of the powers conferred by section 30 read with section 11 and 12 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 (15 of 1992), laying down a framework for Real Estate Investment Trusts and registration and regulation thereof, the Securities and Exchange Board of India hereby, makes the following regulations, namely, —

PRELIMINARY

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) These regulations may be called the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Real Estate Investment Trusts) Regulations, 2014.

Credit Information Companies are regulated by RBI.

Credit Information Companies in India need to obtain license from RBI

The nature of the services provided by CICs entails them to be a key part of the decision-making process of the banks & NBFCs in their lending activities. Hence the credit information provided needs to be accurate and trustworthy. Therefore all the CICs in India are licensed by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and are governed by the provisions under Credit Information Companies Regulation Act (CIC Act), 2005 and other RBI regulations and guidelines. This was further followed by Credit Information Companies, Regulations and Rules Act, 2006.

Q82. Government decided to scrap Question Hour in the coming Parliament session. Solve one quiz from here. In the context of Lok Sabha, consider the following statements regarding Question Hour.

1. After zero hour, first hour of a sitting of Lok Sabha is called Question Hour.
2. Speaker of the House has the power to decide whether the question asked in Question Hour is to be treated as starred or unstarred.
3. Short Notice Question during question has to be mandatorily answered in written form.

Select the correct code.

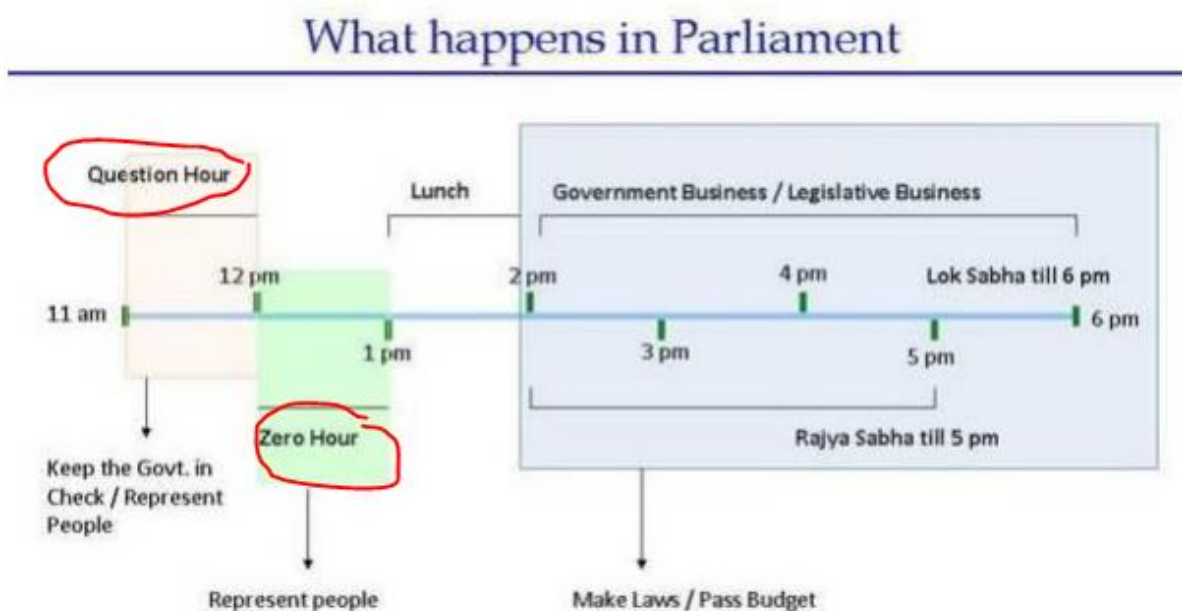
- a. 1 and 3 only
- b. 2 only
- c. 2 and 3 only
- d. None

Solution: b

Explanation:

First statement is incorrect.

Zero hour is after Question Hour.



Second statement is correct:

44. If in the opinion of the Speaker any question put down for oral answer is of such a nature that a written reply would be more appropriate the Speaker may direct that such question be placed on the list of questions for written answer:

Speaker to decide if a question is to be treated as starred or unstarred.

Provided that the Speaker, if thinks fit, may call upon the member who has given notice of a question for oral answer to state in brief the reasons for desiring an oral answer and, after considering the same, may direct that the question be included in the list of questions for written answer.

Third statement is incorrect:

A Short Notice Question is one which relates to a matter of urgent public importance and can be asked with shorter notice than the period of notice prescribed for an ordinary question. Like a starred question, **it is answered orally followed by supplementary questions.**

Short notice questions.

54. (1) A question relating to a matter of public importance may be asked with notice shorter than ten clear days and the Speaker, if, is of the opinion that the question is of an urgent character, may direct that an enquiry may be made from the Minister concerned if such Minister is in a position to reply and, if so, on what date.

(2) If the Minister concerned agrees to reply, such question shall be answered on a day to be indicated by the Minister and shall be called immediately after the questions which have appeared on the list of questions for oral answer have been disposed of.

Link: <https://thewire.in/government/govt-question-hour-parliament>

Q83. Consider the following statements regarding Peatlands.

1. Peatlands are part of wetlands defined under Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2017.
2. Global Peatland Initiative formed at COP 21, Paris, to save peatlands as the world's largest terrestrial organic carbon stock and to prevent it being emitted into the atmosphere.

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: a

Explanation:

Know about Peatlands.

✓ PEATLANDS AND CLIMATE CHANGE

- ✓ **Peatlands are a type of wetlands which are among the most valuable ecosystems on Earth:** they are critical for preserving global biodiversity, provide safe drinking water, minimise flood risk and help address climate change.
- ✓ **Peatlands are the largest natural terrestrial carbon store;** the area covered by near natural peatland worldwide (>3 million km²) sequesters 0.37 gigatonnes of carbon dioxide (CO₂) a year – storing more carbon than all other vegetation types in the world combined.
- ✓ **Damaged peatlands are a major source of greenhouse gas emissions,** annually releasing almost 6% of global anthropogenic CO₂ emissions. Peatland restoration can therefore bring significant emissions reductions.
- ✓ **Countries are encouraged to include peatland restoration in their commitments to global international agreements,** including the Paris Agreement on climate change.

NOVEMBER 2017

First Statement is correct.

(g) ✓ "wetland" means an area of marsh, fen, peatland or water; whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six meters, but does not include river channels, paddy fields, human-made water bodies/tanks specifically constructed for drinking water purposes and structures specifically constructed for aquaculture, salt production, recreation and irrigation purposes;

Second statement is incorrect. It sometimes become important to REMEMBER what is not formed under any (here COP 21), THEN TO REMEMBER WHAT IS FORMED.

What is the Global Peatlands Initiative?

The Global Peatlands Initiative is an effort by leading experts and institutions formed by 13 founding members at the UNFCCC COP in Marrakech, Morocco in 2016 to save peatlands as the world's largest terrestrial organic carbon stock and to prevent it being emitted into the atmosphere. The current greenhouse gas emissions from drained or burned peatlands are estimated to amount up to five percent of the global carbon budget — in the range of two billion tonnes CO₂ per year.

Partners to the Initiative are working together within their respective areas of expertise to improve the conservation, restoration and sustainable management of peatlands. In this way the Initiative is contributing to several Sustainable Development Goals, including by reducing greenhouse gas emissions, maintaining ecosystem services and securing lives and livelihoods through improved adaptive capacity.

Q84. The Asia-Pacific Business Forum (APBF) is the flagship initiative organized by:

- a. United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
- b. Asian Development Bank
- c. ASEAN

d. BRICS

Solution: a

Explanation:

The Asia-Pacific Business Forum (APBF) is the flagship regional business Forum organised by the **United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)** since 2004 at different locations within its 53 Member States and 9 associate members.

Is India a member of ESCAP? We have already covered in previous day quiz. **Yes.**

Member States

- Afghanistan** 24 April 1953
- Armenia 26 July 1994
- Australia 28 March 1947
- Azerbaijan 31 July 1992
- Bangladesh** 17 April 1973
- Bhutan** 6 January 1972
- Brunei Darussalam 26 July 1985
- Cambodia** 20 August 1954
- China 28 March 1947
- Democratic People's Republic of Korea (the)
- Fiji 3 August 1979
- France 28 March 1947
- Georgia 25 July 2000
- India 28 March 1947

Q85. Consider the following Offices in India:

Director of the Central Bureau of Investigation

Chairman of the Central Vigilance Commission

Chairman of the Central Information Commission

Chairman of Lokpal

Who among the following is/are common in the 'selection committee' to the Offices given above?

1. Prime Minister of India
2. Chief Justice of India

3. Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Solution: c

Explanation:

The Appointment Committee of Director of the Central Bureau of Investigation consists:

- a. **Prime Minister – Chairperson**
- b. **Leader of Opposition of Lok Sabha** or the Leader of the single largest opposition party in the Lok Sabha, if the former is not present due to lack of mandated strength in the Lok Sabha – member
- c. **Chief Justice of India** or a Supreme Court Judge recommended by the Chief Justice – member

The Central Vigilance Commissioner and the Vigilance Commissioners shall be appointed by the President on recommendation of a Committee consisting of the **Prime Minister (Chairperson)**, the Minister of home affairs (Member) and the **Leader of the Opposition in the House of the People**.

The Chief Information Commissioner shall be appointed by the President on the recommendation of a Committee consisting the **Prime Minister, Leader of Opposition in the Lok Sabha** and a Union Cabinet Minister as nominated by the Prime Minister.

Selection of chairperson and members of Lokpal through a selection committee consisting of the **Prime Minister**, Speaker of Lok Sabha, **leader of opposition in Lok Sabha**, Chief Justice of India or a sitting Supreme Court judge nominated by CJI. **So, option (c) is correct.**

Q86. Arrange the following plateaus of the Central Indian Region from West to East in terms of their geographical locations.

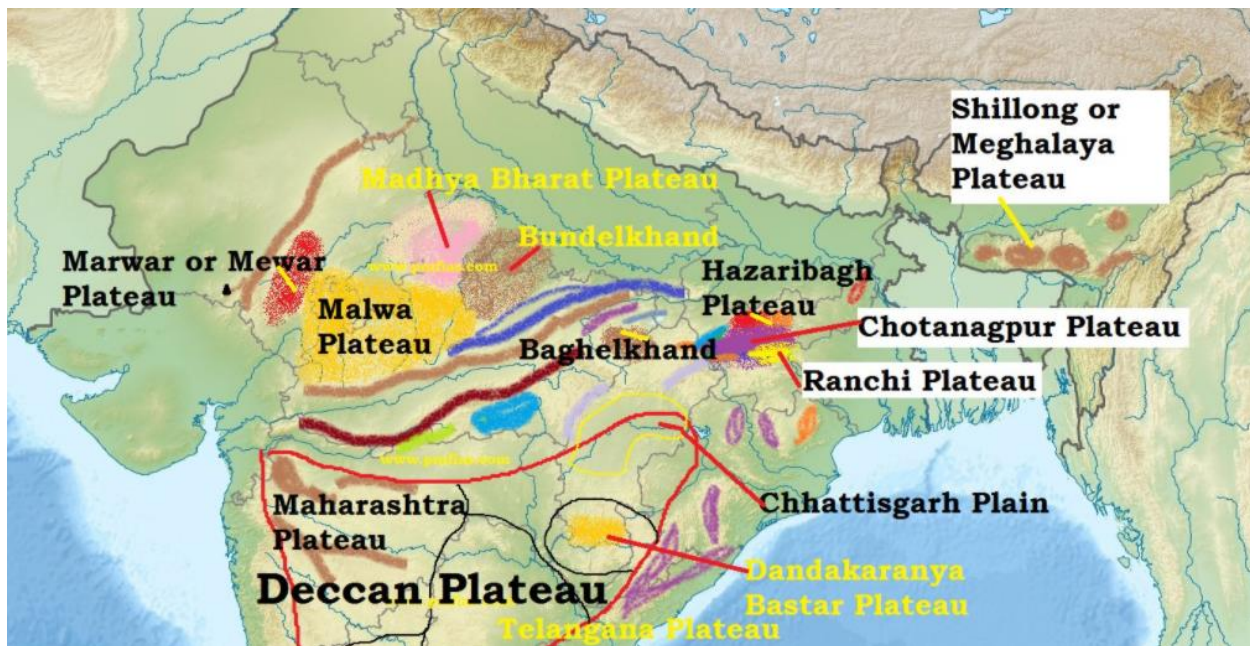
- 1. Bundelkhand Plateau
- 2. Malwa Plateau
- 3. Mewar Plateau
- 4. Baghelkhand Plateau

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Solution: a

Explanation:



Q87. Nangai Natakam, Dasiyattam and Tevitchiyattam are other names of which of the following dance forms?

- a. Kathakali
- b. Bharatanatyam
- c. Kuchipudi
- d. Mohiniyattam

Solution: d

Explanation:

The answer is Mohiniyattam. Few images below from [CCRT](https://www.ccrtpedia.com/) website.

✓ Mohiniyattam Dance

Mohiniyattam literally interpreted as the dance of '**Mohini**', the celestial enchantress of the Hindu mythology, is the **classical solo dance form of Kerala**.

According to a Puranic story, Lord Vishnu took on the guise of a '**Mohini**' to seduce the Asuras, both in connection with churning of the ocean and episode of the slaying of *Bhasmasura*.

The delicate body movements and subtle facial expressions are more feminine in nature and therefore are ideally suited for performance by women.

References of Mohiniyattam can be found in the texts **Vyavaharamala** written in 1709 by Mazhamagalam Narayanan Namputiri and in Ghoshayatra, written later by great poet Kunjan Nambiar.

The dancers were called by different names during different periods of time.

They were called as TaiNangai or Nangachi (one with beautiful hand), Dasi (servant), Tevitichi or Deva-Adi-Achi (the one who served at the feet of the Lord), Koothachi (who performed koothu or dance).

Their dances were known as '**Nangai Natakam, Dasiyattam, Tevitichiyattam**, etc.

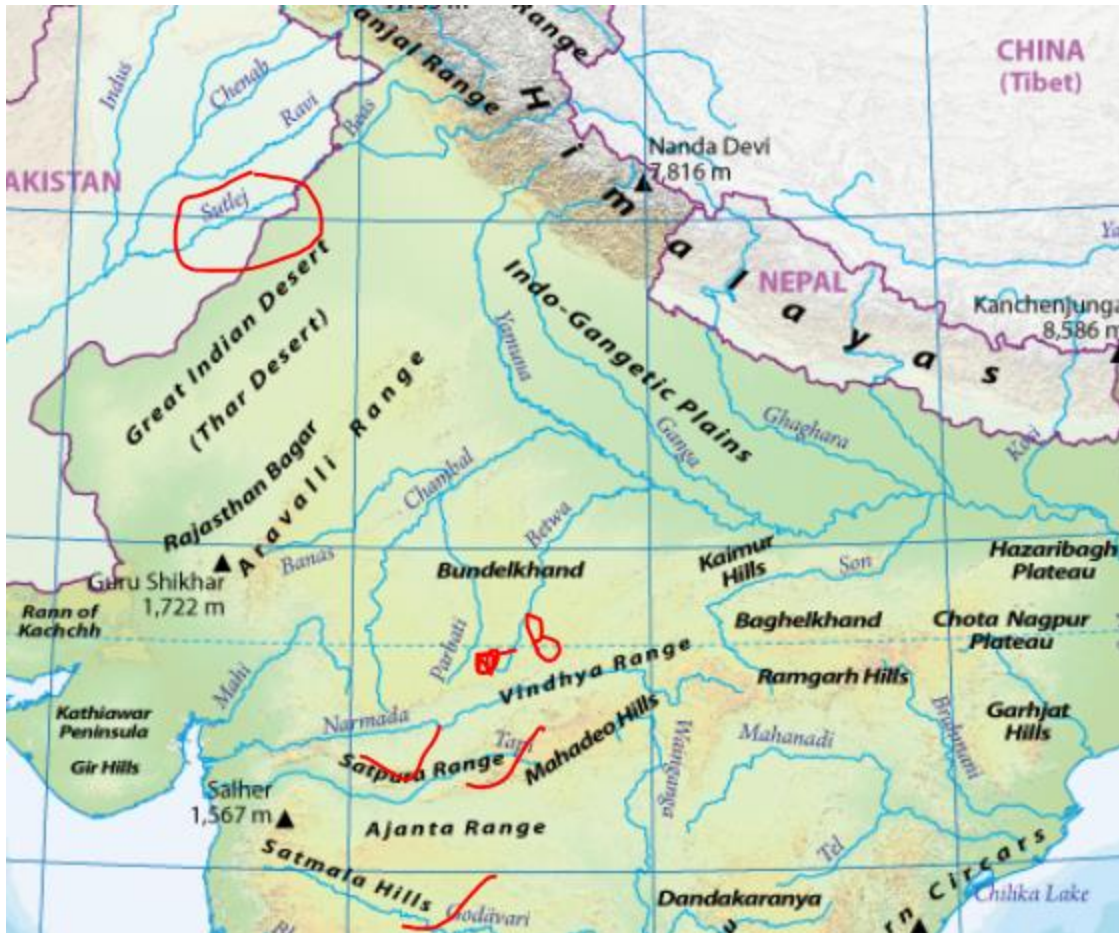
Q88. If you standing in Bhopal heading straight towards Srinagar, which of the following is the first river that will fall between Bhopal and Srinagar?

- a. Narmada
- b. Tapi
- c. Satluj
- d. Godavari

Solution: c

Explanation:

Godavari, Tapi and Narmada flows south of Bhopal. We can eliminate all of them.



Q89. Consider the following.

1. Quorum in houses of Parliament
2. No-Confidence Motion
3. Restrictions on trade, commerce and intercourse among States.

Which of the above provisions is/are mentioned in the Constitution?

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

Solution: c

Explanations:

The **Non-Confidence Motion** is **not mentioned in the Constitution** but the rules 198 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha lays down the procedure for moving a Motion of Non-Confidence in the Council of Ministers.

Central Government Act

Article 100(3) in The Constitution Of India 1949

(3) Until Parliament by law otherwise provides, the quorum to constitute a meeting of either House of Parliament shall be one tenth of the total number of members of the House

Central Government Act

Article 304 in The Constitution Of India 1949

304. Restrictions on trade, commerce and intercourse among States Notwithstanding anything in Article 301 or Article 303, the Legislature of a State may by law

(a) impose on goods imported from other States or the Union territories any tax to which similar goods manufactured or produced in that State are subject, so, however, as not to discriminate between goods so imported and goods so manufactured or produced; and

Q90. With reference to religious texts in India, the *Uttaradhyayana Sutta* text belongs to:

- a. Jainism
- b. Buddhism
- c. Vaishnavism
- d. Shaivism

Solution: a

Explanation:

Uttaradhyayana Sutta text belongs to Jainism.

Uttaradhyayana Sutra is a text said to be one of the final set lectures given by **Lord Mahavira** before his liberation. The Uttaradhyayana points to the fact that nudity distinguished Mahavira's monks from those of Parshvanatha. Parshvanatha was the 23rd of 24 tirthankaras (ford-makers or propagators of dharma) of Jainism.

