

**Key with Explanation**

<b>1</b>	<b>C</b> Even though fundamental duties are not enforceable, it may be taken into consideration to determine the Constitutionality of any law. This is done in order to prevent reckless citizens Against anti-social activities such as burning the Constitution, destroying public property etc. Thus, both statements are correct.		incorrect. The outgoing long wave infrared radiation is absorbed by the GHGs. The atmosphere radiates back part of this energy to the earth. This downward flux of radiation is called as greenhouse flux. It keeps the earth warm. Statement 3 is incorrect as well. The atmospheric lifetime of CFC ranges from 45 years to 260 years. While that of Methane is about 12 years.
<b>2</b>	<b>D</b> Pritilata Waddedar was a Bengali revolutionary nationalist. After completing her education in Chittagong and Dhaka, she attended Bethune College in Kolkata. Pritilata graduated in philosophy with distinction. After a brief stint as a school teacher, Pritilata joined a revolutionary group headed by Surya Sen. She led a team of fifteen revolutionaries in a 1932 attack on the Pahartali European Club.	<b>6</b>	<b>C</b> The Allahabad Pillar contains three different inscriptions attributed to Ashoka, the Gupta emperor, Samudragupta (4th century) and the Mughal emperor, Jahangir (17th century)
<b>3</b>	<b>A</b> Uniformity of temperature throughout the year is feature of Equatorial climate.	<b>7</b>	<b>B</b> The Internet of Things extends internet connectivity beyond traditional devices like desktop and laptop computers, smartphones and tablets to a diverse range of devices and everyday things that utilize embedded technology to communicate and interact with the external environment, all via the Internet.
<b>4</b>	<b>C</b> Increasing MSF reduces money supply for speculation which in turn strengthens rupee value in international market. Hence, statement 1 is incorrect. The purpose of marginal standing facility is to reduce volatility in the overnight lending rates in the interbank market and to enable smooth monetary transmission in the economy. Hence, statement 2 is correct. MSF, being a penal rate, is always fixed above the repo rate. The MSF would be the last resort for banks once they exhaust all borrowing options including the liquidity adjustment facility by pledging through government securities, which has lower rate of interest in comparison with the MSF. The MSF would be a penal rate for banks and the banks can borrow funds by pledging government securities within the limits of the statutory liquidity ratio. The scheme has been introduced by RBI with the main aim of reducing volatility in the overnight lending rates in the inter-bank market and to enable smooth monetary transmission in the financial system. Hence, statement 3 is incorrect.	<b>8</b>	<b>B</b> On September 4, 2019 the 2019 "Global Liveability Index" prepared by the Economist Intelligence Unit(EIU) has ranked Vienna, the capital of Austria as 1st for the second consecutive time whereas Damascus, the capital of Syria was ranked last becoming the least liveable city at 140th position. Russia's St. Petersburg topped the list among BRICS nations at 71st spot. It ranked Delhi at the 118th spot which is a drop by 6 places from 112th spot (biggest decline registered in Asia) in its previous report due to an increase in crime, poor air quality, and worsening climate conditions. Mumbai also dropped by two places to rank at 119th spot this year.
<b>5</b>	<b>B</b> Statement 1 is correct. GHGs are called radiatively active gases because they can absorb long wave infrared radiation. Statement 2 is	<b>9</b>	<b>D</b> The Global Investment Trend Monitor report was recently released by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. The report focuses on trends in foreign direct investment (FDI) worldwide, at the regional and country levels and emerging measures to improve its contribution to development. o It is based on FDI inflows for 150 economies for which data was available for at least part of 2019, as of 17 January 2020. These countries account for 98% of global FDI flows.

<p>10</p> <p>11</p> <p>11</p> <p>12</p> <p>13</p>	<p>UNCTAD was established by the United Nations General Assembly in 1964, as a permanent intergovernmental body. With a permanent secretariat in Geneva, the UNCTAD reports to the UN General Assembly and United Nations Economic and Social Council. The creation of UNCTAD was based on concerns of developing countries over the international market, multinational corporations, and great disparity between developed nations and developing nations. The primary objective of UNCTAD is to formulate policies relating to all aspects of development including trade, aid, transport, finance and technology.</p> <p>One of the principal achievements of UNCTAD has been to conceive and implement the Generalised System of Preferences (GSP).</p> <p><b>A</b></p> <p>Excessive use of chemical fertilisers makes the soil acidic. When the soil is too acidic, it is treated with bases like quick lime (calcium oxide) or slaked lime (calcium hydroxide). On the other hand, if the soil is basic, organic matter is added to it. As organic matter releases acids which neutralises the basic nature of the soil</p> <p><b>A</b></p> <p>Statement 1 is correct: His salary and other service conditions are determined by Parliament. His salary is equal to that of a judge of the Supreme Court. Neither his salary nor his rights in respect of leave absence, pension or age of retirement can be altered to his disadvantage after his appointment.</p> <p>Statement 2 is correct: Administrative expenses of the office of the CAG, including all salaries, allowances and pension of persons serving in that office are charged upon the consolidated fund of India. Thus they are not subject to the vote of Parliament.</p> <p>Statement 3 is not correct: He can be removed by President on same grounds and in the same manner as a judge of the Supreme Court, i.e. he can be removed by the President on the basis of the resolution passed to that effect by both the houses of Parliament with special majority, either on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity.</p> <p><b>D</b></p> <p>All statements are correct.</p> <p><b>B</b></p> <p>The P-waves are similar to sound waves, Primary waves (P-waves) are compressional waves that are longitudinal in nature they</p>	<p>travel through gaseous, liquid and solid materials, so option 1 is correct. P-waves vibrate parallel to the direction of the wave, so option 2 is incorrect. P-waves exert pressure on the material in the direction of the propagation, As a result it creates density differences in the material leading to stretching and squeezing of the material, so option 3 is also correct.</p> <p><b>14 C</b></p> <p>Strategic sale of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) refers to strategic disinvestment. Strategic disinvestment means sale of substantial portion of Government shareholding in identified CPSEs or PSUs upto 50 per cent or more, along with transfer of management control. Presently, NITI Aayog is responsible for identifying PSUs for strategic sales and monitoring the closure of loss making firms, a job being implemented by the Department of Investment and Public Asset Management (DIPAM). Besides NITI Aayog is also giving approvals to the state-run entities to set up financial joint ventures, a power which rested with company boards. The Department of Public Enterprises (DPE), which continues to be the nodal authority for all PSUs, has recently come out with guidelines asking the PSUs to seek 'concurrence' from NITI Aayog for such joint ventures.</p> <p><b>15 B</b></p> <p>Autotrophs are the organisms, which produce their own food by fixing solar energy in the presence of abiotic substances. Green plants and Blue green algae are considered as autotrophs because they produce their own food whereas Human beings and cattle are considered as heterotrophic organism because they consume the food which is produced by producers or autotrophs.</p> <p><b>16 C</b></p> <p>Charvaka are also called Lokayata which literally in sanskrit means "Worldly Ones".</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● It is a quasi-philosophical Indian school of materialists.</li> <li>● Brihaspati is usually referred to as the founder of Charvaka or Lokayata philosophy.</li> <li>● It rejected the notion of an afterworld (karma), liberation (moksha), the authority of Vedas, and the immortality of the soul.</li> </ul> <p><b>17 A</b></p> <p>India's first indigenously built nuclear armed submarine INS Arihant was commissioned into service recently, making the country a "nuclear</p>
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	<p>triad" power. With INS Arihant becoming fully operational, India joins the club of other 'nuclear triad' powers - UK, USA, China, Russia and France. A nuclear triad power has the ability to launch nuclear weapons from air, land &amp; water.</p>	
<p>18</p>	<p><b>C</b></p> <p>Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has launched an online web portal 'GATI', which has been created by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) on the lines of PRAGATI, the portal used by the Prime Ministers' Office for monitoring projects. All developers, contractors and officers of NHAI are linked to the portal and it will help sharing of all project-related information for speedy implementation. Any inter-ministerial issue holding up a project may also be brought to the notice of the ministry for intervention to expedite resolution. The issues raised on GATI will be monitored daily by a team of NHAI officers and will be constantly reviewed by the senior officers of the NHAI and the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways. This will bring transparency and speed up the decision making in highway construction</p>	<p>water-sharing treaty. Under the treaty, waters of the eastern rivers of Indus system - Ravi, Beas, Sutlej and their tributaries are allocated to India while western rivers - Indus, Jhelum, Chenab and their tributaries are allocated to Pakistan. If any disputes aren't bilaterally resolved, both countries can seek resolution through a neutral expert or court of arbitration. Pakistan has used this provision twice for Baglihar and Kishenganga hydel projects in J&amp;K.</p>
<p>19</p>	<p><b>C</b></p> <p>The 3rd Bodo Peace Accord as tripartite agreement between the Centre, Assam Government and the banned Assam-based insurgent group National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB) was signed on 27th January 2020</p> <p><b>Highlights of Agreement</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Villages dominated by Bodos presently outside BTAD would be included and those with non-Bodo population would be excluded.</li> <li>● Bodos living in hills would be conferred Scheduled Hill Tribe status.</li> <li>● Bodo with Devnagri script would be associate official language for entire Assam.</li> <li>● BTAD would now be called Bodoland Territorial Region and it will have more executive, administrative, legislative and financial powers.</li> <li>● Over 1500 armed cadres will abjure violence and join mainstream.</li> <li>● A Special Development Package of Rs. 1500 crores over three years is provided.</li> </ul>	<p>21</p> <p><b>B</b></p> <p>The Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) is the main agency for preventing corruption in the Central government. It was established in 1964 by an executive resolution of the Central government. Its establishment was recommended by the Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption<sup>1</sup> (1962-64). Originally the CVC was neither a constitutional body nor a statutory body. Recently, in September 2003, the Parliament enacted a law conferring statutory status on the CVC. The CVC is a multi-member body consisting of a Central Vigilance Commissioner (chairperson) and not more than two vigilance commissioners. They are appointed by the president by warrant under his hand and seal on the recommendation of a three-member committee consisting of the prime minister as its head, the Union minister of home affairs and the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha. The President can remove the Central Vigilance Commissioner or any vigilance commissioner from the office under the following circumstances:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. If he is adjudged an insolvent; or</li> <li>2. If he has been convicted of an offence which (in the opinion of the Central government) involves a moral turpitude; or</li> <li>3. If he engages, during his term of office, in any paid employment outside the duties of his office; or</li> <li>4. If he is (in the opinion of the president), unfit to continue in office by reason of infirmity of mind or body; or</li> <li>5. If he has acquired such financial or other interest as is likely to affect prejudicially his official functions. In addition to these, the president can also remove the Central Vigilance Commissioner or any vigilance commissioner on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity. The CVC has to present annually to the President a report on its performance. The President places this report before each House of Parliament.</li> </ol>
<p>20</p>	<p><b>C</b></p> <p>The 2nd Statement is wrong. The Indus Waters Treaty was signed on September 19, 1960. The treaty is ranked as the world's most generous</p>	

<p><b>22</b></p>	<p><b>B</b></p> <p>At Kanpur the struggle for independence was led by Nana Sahib, the adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao II because his annual pension was abolished by the British. In Bihar, the Revolt was led by Kunwar Singh, a ruined zamindar of Jagdishpur. Begum Hazrat Mahal was the first wife of Nawab Wajid Ali Shah. She rebelled against the British East India Company during the Indian Rebellion of 1857. After her husband had been exiled to Calcutta, she took charge of the affairs in the state of Awadh and seized control of Lucknow. She also arranged for her son, Prince Birjis Qadra, to become Wali (ruler) of Awadh; However, he was forced to abandon this role after a short reign. She finally found asylum in Nepal where she died in 1879. south India didn't participate in 1857 revolt due to earlier ruthless suppression experiences.</p>	<p><b>25</b></p>	<p><b>B</b></p> <p>India submitted its first Biennial Update Report (BUR) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), towards fulfillment of the reporting obligation under the Convention in Jan. 2016. As per the provisions of the Convention, countries need to periodically provide information in the form of their National Communication. As per BUR, India emitted 2,136.84 million tonnes of CO2 equivalent greenhouse gases in 2010. Energy sector was the prime contributor to emissions and with 71% of total emissions in 2010. Energy sector includes - electricity production, fuel combustion in industries, transport and fugitive emissions. Industrial processes and product use contributed 8%; agriculture and waste sectors contributed 18% and 3% respectively to the national GHG inventory.</p>
<p><b>23</b></p>	<p><b>B</b></p> <p>The north slope of lesser Himalaya is gentle and covered with dense forests where as the southern slope is steep and barren</p>	<p><b>26</b></p>	<p><b>B</b></p> <p>Rakhigarhi in Hissar, Haryana is now considered as the largest site of Indus Valley civilisation with many urban features (mature Harrapan site). The Drainage System of the Indus Valley Civilization was far advanced. The street drains had manholes at regular intervals. All soak pits and drains were occasionally cleaned by workmen. The Harrapans looked upon the earth as a fertility goddess and worshipped her. The Indus people were the earliest people to produce cotton. Because cotton was first produced in this area, the Greeks called it Sindon, which is derived from Sindh.</p>
<p><b>24</b></p>	<p><b>B</b></p> <p>Sukanya Samridhi Yojana is a premier saving scheme from the Indian Ministry of Finance. The Sukanya Samridhi Yojana (SSY) Accounts are aimed at ensuring a bright future for the girl children in India. This ambitious and resourceful scheme was launched by the honourable Prime Minister of India and has quickly emerged as a popular savings scheme that aims to provide financial backing for a girl child's varied, lifelong aspirations. The thoughtful features of this scheme are as follows-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Attractive interest rate at 9.2% p.a. This is in fact one of the highest rates of interest in its class.</li> <li>2. Account can be opened at any departmental post office or authorized banks in India.</li> <li>3. The opening amount for the SSY account is Rs.1000. Thereafter, deposits can be made in multiples of Rs.100. The minimum deposit into the account must amount to Rs.1000, the maximum limit is Rs.1,50,000 per year.</li> <li>4. The SSY account attains maturity in 21 years from the date of issue. However, the account holder is expected to pay into the account for a total duration of 14 years.</li> <li>5. A SSY account can be transferred from one post office/bank to another, anywhere in India.</li> </ol>	<p><b>27</b></p> <p><b>D</b></p> <p>RAM is Random Access Memory whereas ROM is Read only Memory. RAM is memory available for the operating system, programs and processes to use when the computer is running whereas ROM is the memory that comes with the computer. RAM requires a flow of electricity to retain data whereas ROM will retain data without the flow of electricity. ROM is permanently written, so is not re-programmable and could only be read but not written. RAM is re-programmable, so can be read and written both.</p> <p><b>28</b></p> <p><b>C</b></p> <p>The NCEUS (National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganised Sector) adopted the following definition of the "unorganized sector": The unorganized sector consists of all unincorporated private enterprises owned by individuals or households engaged in the sale and production of goods and services operated</p>	

<p><b>29</b></p> <p><b>B</b></p> <p>Designation of National Health Systems Resource Centre (NHSRC) as a WHO Collaborating Centre for Priority Medical Devices and Health Technology Policy.</p> <p>About NHSRC:</p> <p>Set up under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) to serve as an apex body for technical assistance.</p> <p>Established in 2006.</p> <p>Mandate is to assist in policy and strategy development in the provision and mobilization of technical assistance to the states and in capacity building for the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) at the centre and in the states.</p>	<p>on a proprietary or partnership basis and with less than 10 total workers. Hence 2, 3 and 4 are correct.</p>	<p><b>32</b></p>	<p><b>D</b></p> <p>Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was nominated to the Viceroy's Legislative Council in 1878. Bal Gangadhar Tilak was elected to the Bombay legislative Council in 1885 and 1887. B.R. Ambedkar was nominated to the Bombay Legislative Council in 1927 for five years, which was further extended for another five years in 1932. Surendranath Banerjee was elected to the reformed Legislative Council of Bengal in 1921.</p>
<p><b>30</b></p> <p><b>C</b></p> <p>Sugarcane is a labour intensive crop. The crop is kept weed-free and irrigated frequently if there are no timely rains. Most of the crop is planted just before the hot season, a little earlier in the southern and eastern parts. Sugarcane is planted by following methods:</p> <p>Sett Method: New canes are usually planted by taking cuttings from old plants. These cuttings, known as setts, quickly become established and after a few days buds sprout to form new stalks. Four to five stalks grow from cutting. The sugarcane takes anything from 8 months to a year to mature.</p> <p>Ratooning: In this method during the first harvest the sugarcane is cut leaving a little bit of the stalk in the soil with the roots. The stalk soon puts out new shoots or ratoons. The second or any other successive crop obtained from the roots of the leftover crop is called Ratoon.</p>	<p><b>33</b></p> <p><b>C</b></p> <p>Commercial crops are produced more than Food crops in the Malabar Coast.</p>	<p><b>34</b></p> <p><b>A</b></p> <p>Government securities market, unlike the share market is NOT an auction market. But it is an Over the counter market and the size is so large that each transaction is done with negotiations. Due to no uncertainties regarding the yield management, Addition to Capital, etc, it is generally devoid of speculations. Trades in the G-Sec market have been characterised by high volumes recorded during phases of 'bull-runs', with the same tapering-off during 'bear-phases'. Thus, third statement is incorrect.</p>	<p><b>35</b></p> <p><b>D</b></p> <p>Ecotone: An ecotone is a transition area between two biomes. It is where two communities meet and integrate. It may be narrow or wide, and it may be local (the zone between a field and forest) or regional (the transition between forest and grassland ecosystems). Ecotones are not limited to terrestrial communities; for example, the transition from soft bottom to hard bottom marine communities is an aquatic ecotone.</p> <p>Mangroves: Mangroves are plant formations that shelter coastal areas in tropical and sub-tropical nations and are the richest ecosystems at the equator due to their habitat as ecotone between the marine and terrestrial environments.</p> <p>Lagoons: A lagoon is a shallow body of water separated from a larger body of water by barrier islands or reefs.</p> <p>Estuary: An estuary represents a boundary between rivers and the sea.</p> <p>River Bank: A river bank is an ecotone or area of transition between terrestrial and aquatic biomes. It is a habitat complex inhabited by several types of different communities, each having its own biotic characteristics, whereas they are all connected by multiple interactions.</p>
<p><b>31</b></p> <p><b>C</b></p> <p>Amendment to the constitution of India can be made through majority of houses through</p> <p>Simple majority</p> <p>Special majority</p> <p>Special majority and ratification by half of the states</p> <p>However, under article 368, an amendment to the constitution can be made through either special majority or special majority and ratification by half of the states</p> <p>Simple majority of the house can be used to amend certain part through ordinary legislation, but it does not falls under article 368</p>			

<p>36</p>	<p><b>C</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Kalidasa is considered Indian equivalent of Shakespeare. He was one among the nine gems of court Vikramaditya. His works include:</li> <li>● Dramas: Abhijnanasakuntalam, malavikagnimitram and vikramorvasiyam</li> <li>● Epic poems: Raghuvamsa and kumara-sambhava</li> <li>● Other major works: Meghasandesam (lyric) Ritusamhara(earliest work,podem)</li> </ul>	<p>41</p>	<p><b>B</b></p> <p>The preamble to the Constitution of India is a brief introductory statement that sets out the guiding purpose, principles and philosophy of the constitution. The modern view is that the Preamble is a part of the Constitution and it is subject to amendment by the Parliament. In the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973), the Supreme Court rejected the earlier opinion (in the Berubari Case) and held that the Preamble is a part of the Constitution.</p> <p>Preamble is non justiciable in nature.</p>
<p>37</p>	<p><b>A</b></p> <p>Basics and fundamental.</p>	<p>42</p>	<p><b>D</b></p>
<p>38</p>	<p><b>C</b></p> <p>The government launched Tilhan Mission to make the country self-reliant in oilseed production. today the country is self-reliant in foodgrains production due to the hard work of farmers and it is more than the overall requirements of the country.</p> <p>Total Oilseeds production in the country during 2019-20 is estimated at 34.19 million tonnes which is higher by 2.67 million tonnes than the production of 31.52 million tonnes during 2018-19.</p> <p>Further, the production of oilseeds during 2019-20 is higher by 4.54 million tonnes than the average oilseeds production.</p>	<p>43</p>	<p>Frightened by the spread of socialist and communist ideas and influence and believing that the crucial role in this respect was being played by British and other foreign agitators sent to India by the Communist International the Government through Public safety Bill proposed to acquire the power to deport 'undesirable' and 'subversive' foreigners. The Swarajists passed a series of adjournment motions and defeated the Government on a number of bills. Noteworthy was the defeat of the government on the Public Safety Bill in 1928. On April 8, 1929, Bhagat Singh and B.K. Dutt threw a bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly" to make the deaf hear" as their leaflet described the reason for their act. As intended, nobody was hurt by the explosion as Bhagat Singh had aimed the bomb carefully, to land away from the seated members, on the floor. The bomb, deliberately of low intensity, was thrown to protest the repressive Public Safety Bill and Trades Dispute Bill and the arrest of 31 labour leaders in March 1929.</p>
<p>39</p>	<p><b>C</b></p> <p>The Act seeks to amend the definition of illegal immigrant for Hindu, Sikh, Parsi, Buddhist and Christian immigrants from Pakistan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh, who have lived in India without documentation. They will be granted fast track Indian citizenship in six years. So far 12 years of residence has been the standard eligibility requirement for naturalisation. The areas that fall under the Inner Limit notified under the Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation, 1873, are outside the Act's purview. The Act does not apply to tribal areas of Tripura, Mizoram, Assam and Meghalaya because of being included in the 6th Schedule of the Constitution</p>	<p>44</p>	<p><b>A</b></p> <p>Doddabetta is the highest peak of Nilgiri mountain range which is located in South India where Eastern and Western Ghats meet.</p>
<p>40</p>	<p><b>B</b></p> <p>Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) is a group of nuclear supplier countries that seek to prevent nuclear proliferation by controlling the export of materials, equipment and technology that can be used to manufacture nuclear weapons. The NSG was founded in response to the Indian nuclear test in May 1974. It NSG has 48 members</p>	<p>44</p>	<p><b>A</b></p> <p>Expansionary fiscal policy is a macroeconomic policy that seeks to expand the money supply to encourage economic growth.</p> <p>One form of expansionary policy is fiscal policy, which comes in the form of tax cuts, rebates and increased government spending. Expansionary policies can also come from central banks, which focus on increasing the money supply in the economy.</p> <p>Such a fiscal policy will increase the expenditure, thereby increasing fiscal deficit.</p>

45	<p>Increase in wages of labour is unrelated. There can be a decrease ( not increase ) in income tax rates, so statement 3 is false.</p> <p><b>C</b></p> <p>Red tide is a phenomenon caused by algal blooms during which algae become so numerous that they discolor coastal waters. Sometimes the color appears red but not always, but it is generally termed as red tide. It is the bloom in any type of algae and not necessarily red algae. The algal bloom may also deplete oxygen in the waters and/or release toxins that may cause illness in humans and other animals.</p>	<p>TTC &amp; Uplinking Stations, Spacecraft Control Centre, IRNSS Timing Centre, CDMA Ranging Stations, Navigation Control Centre and Data Communication Links. Space segment is compatible with single frequency receiver for Standard Positioning Service (SPS), dual frequency receiver for both SPS &amp; RS service and a multi mode receiver compatible with other GNSS providers. Applications of IRNSS Terrestrial, Aerial and Marine Navigation Disaster Management Vehicle tracking and fleet management</p> <p>Integration with mobile phones Precise Timing Mapping and Geodetic data capture</p> <p>Terrestrial navigation aid for hikers and travelers Visual and voice navigation for Drivers.</p>
46	<p><b>B</b></p> <p>It was Mughal paintings that had three dimensional effects. In madhubani paintings, the artists prepared the colors that are used for the paintings. Black color is made by adding soot to cow dung; yellow from combining turmeric (or pollen or lime) with the milk of banyan leaves; blue from indigo; red from the kusam flower juice or red sandalwood; green from the leaves of the wood apple tree; white from rice powder and orange from palasha flowers.</p>	<p><b>48 A</b></p> <p>The Kaleshwaram project is an off-shoot of the original Pranahitha-Chevella Lift Irrigation Scheme. It is on the Godavari River. The Centre under the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 is mandated to support programmes for the development of backward areas in the successor States, including expansion of physical and social infrastructure</p>
47	<p><b>A</b></p> <p>IRNSS (Indian Regional Navigation Satellite System) is an independent Indian Satellite based positioning system for critical National applications (So statement 2 is wrong).</p> <p>The main objective of IRNSS is to provide Reliable Position, Navigation and Timing services over India and its neighborhood, to provide fairly good accuracy to the user. So statement 1 is correct. The IRNSS will provide basically two types of services</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Standard Positioning Service (SPS)</li> <li>2. Restricted Service (RS)</li> </ol> <p>The Space Segment of IRNSS consists of seven satellites, three satellites in GEO stationary orbit (GEO) and four satellites in Geo Synchronous Orbit (GSO) orbit with inclination of 29° to the equatorial plane (So statement 3 is not correct). All the satellites will be visible at all times in the Indian region. The first satellite was launched in 2013 and the total seven satellite constellation is scheduled to be in place by 2016.</p> <p>Ground Segment is responsible for the maintenance and operation of the IRNSS constellation. It provides the monitoring of the constellation status, computation of the orbital and clock parameters and navigation data uploading. The Ground segment comprises of</p>	<p><b>49 C</b></p> <p>"Sowa-Rigpa" is one of the oldest, living and well documented medical tradition popular in the world. The term 'Sowa Rigpa' is derived from Bhoti language which means 'Knowledge of Healing'. It is an ancient Indian medical system which was enriched in the entire Trans-Himalayan region. At present Sowa-Rigpa is more popular in Himalayan societies especially in J &amp; K region', Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh (Lahoul &amp; Spiti), West Bengal (Darjeeling), Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh and other parts of India. It is also being practiced in countries like Bhutan, Mongolia and Russia etc. Sowa Rigpa is formally recognized and promoted as traditional medical system by the Government of India. The majority of theory and practice of Sowa-Rigpa is similar to "Ayurveda".</p> <p><b>50 C</b></p> <p>Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has been established under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 which consolidates various acts &amp; orders that have hitherto handled food related issues in various Ministries and Departments. FSSAI has been created for laying down science based standards for articles of food and to regulate their manufacture, storage, distribution, sale and import to ensure availability of safe and wholesome food for human consumption.</p>

<p>51</p> <p>52</p> <p>53</p> <p>54</p>	<p>Highlights of the Food Safety and Standard Act, 2006</p> <p>Various central Acts like Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, Fruit Products Order, 1955, Meat Food Products Order, 1973, Vegetable Oil Products (Control) Order, 1947, Edible Oils Packaging (Regulation) Order, 1988, Solvent Extracted Oil, De-Oiled Meal and Edible Flour (Control) Order, 1967, Milk and Milk Products Order, 1992 etc will be repealed after commencement of FSS Act, 2006.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India is the Administrative Ministry for the implementation of FSSAI.</li> <li>● The Chairperson and Chief Executive Officer of Food Safety and Standard Authority of India (FSSAI) are appointed by Government of India.</li> <li>● The Chairperson is in the rank of Secretary to Government of India.</li> </ul> <p><b>A</b></p> <p>Ninth Schedule was added to the constitution by the First Amendment Act 1951. Provisions added to 9th schedule after April 24, 1973 is open to judicial review on the ground of violation of Fundamental rights.</p> <p><b>B</b></p> <p>The Cripps mission was an attempt in late March 1942 by the British government to secure full Indian cooperation and support for their efforts in World War II. Cripps Mission promised to give dominion status as well as elections to be held after the war.</p> <p><b>C</b></p> <p>Atmosphere is divided into five different layers according to temperature. In third layer of atmosphere i.e., in Mesosphere temperature decreases with height.</p> <p><b>C</b></p> <p>Core Inflation is also known as underlying inflation, is a measure of inflation which excludes items that face volatile price movement, notably food and energy. In other words, Core Inflation is nothing but Headline Inflation minus inflation that is contributed by food and energy commodities. To understand the concept in a better way we can say that food and fuel prices may go up in the short run due to some disturbance in the agriculture sector or oil economy. However, over the long term they tend to revert back to their normal trend growth. On the other hand, prices of other commodities do not fluctuate as regularly as</p>	<p>55</p> <p><b>B</b></p> <p>food and fuel - as such increase in their prices could be taken relatively to be much more of a permanent nature. If this is so, then it follows logically for Central Banks to target only core inflation, as it reflects the demand side pressure in the economy. Here it needs to be mentioned that, unlike core inflation, headline inflation also takes into account changes in the price of food and energy.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity is an international agreement which aims at sharing the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources in a fair and equitable way. It entered into force on 12 October 2014.</p> <p>The Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer are the international treaties for the protection of the Ozone layer. India became Party to the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol on 18th March, 1991 and 19th June 1992 respectively.</p> <p>56</p> <p><b>B</b></p> <p>During IVC seals were used as ornaments (amulet made of seals), toys, religious dieties. But, the prominent reason for designing seals was for promotion of commercial activities. Seals of IVC were found in Mesopotamia and vice versa, which suggest the wide use of seals for the purpose of commerce.</p> <p>57</p> <p><b>A</b></p> <p>N ATGRID will become a secure centralised database to stream sensitive information from 21 sets of data sources such as banks, credit cards, visa, immigration and train and air travel details, as well as from various intelligence agencies. The database would be accessible to authorised persons from 11 agencies on a case-to-case basis, and only for professional investigations into cases of terrorism.</p>
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<p>58</p>	<p><b>A</b></p> <p>Indian Railways has commissioned country's first governmental Waste to Energy Plant, having a capacity of 500 Kg waste per day, in Mancheswar Carriage Repair Workshop at Bhubaneswar in East Coast Railway. The waste to energy plant uses a patented technology called POLYCRACK, which is first-of-its-kind in Indian Railways and fourth in India. It is world's first patented heterogeneous catalytic process which converts multiple feed stocks into hydrocarbon liquid fuels, gas, carbon and water. A lot of non-ferrous scrap is generated in workshops for which there is no efficient method of disposal. As a result, they find their way to landfills, which is environmentally hazardous. Polycrack plant can be fed with all types of plastic, petroleum sludge, un-segregated MSW (Municipal Solid Waste) with moisture up to 50%, e-waste, automobile fluff, organic waste including bamboo, garden waste etc., and Jatropha fruit and palm bunch. The process is a closed loop system and does not emit any hazardous pollutants into the atmosphere. The combustible, non-condensed gases are re-used for providing energy to the entire system and thus, the only emission comes from the combustion of gaseous fuels.</p>	<p>61</p> <p>are also included. But contributions to state government funds and funding of political parties will NOT be considered CSR activities. <b>D</b> Money is deposited in contingency fund of India from consolidated fund of India. It does not have any direct source. Provident fund deposits goes into public account, while money from spectrum allocation goes into the consolidated fund of India. Disinvestment proceeds are maintained separately in the national investment fund (NIF).</p> <p><b>C</b></p> <p>62 Sidhu and Kanhu led Santhal Rebellion</p> <p><b>C</b></p> <p>63 Statement 1 is correct: The plate tectonic theory proposes that the earth's lithosphere is divided into seven major plates namely:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Antarctica and the surrounding oceanic plate</li> <li>2. North American plate</li> <li>3. South American plate</li> <li>4. Pacific plate</li> <li>5. India-Australia-New Zealand plate</li> <li>6. Africa with eastern Atlantic floor plate</li> <li>7. Eurasia and the adjacent oceanic plate</li> </ol> <p>Statement 2 is correct: The boundary between India and the Antarctic plate is a divergent boundary.</p>
<p>59</p>	<p><b>A</b></p> <p>The Chief Justice of India and the Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the President under clause (2) of Article 124 of the Constitution. The names are recommended by the Collegium. The collegium sends its final recommendation to the President of India for approval. The President can either accept it or reject it. In the case it is rejected, the recommendation comes back to the collegium. If the collegium reiterates its recommendation to the President, then he/she is bound by that recommendation. Appointment to the office of the Chief Justice of India should be of the seniormost Judge of the Supreme Court considered fit to hold the office. Whenever there is any doubt about the fitness of the seniormost Judge to hold the office of the Chief Justice of India, consultation with other Judges as envisaged in Article 124 (2) of the Constitution would be made for appointment of the next Chief Justice of India.</p>	<p><b>D</b></p> <p>64 The scheduled commercial banks are those banks which are included in the second schedule of RBI Act 1934 and which carry out the normal business of banking such as accepting deposits, giving out loans and other banking services.</p> <p>The major difference between Scheduled Commercial Banks and Scheduled Cooperative Banks is their holding pattern, since cooperatives are registered under the Cooperative Societies Act as cooperative credit institutions.</p> <p>Non-scheduled banks by definition are those which are not listed in the 2nd schedule of the RBI act, 1934. Banks with a reserve capital of less than 5 lakh rupees qualify as non-scheduled banks. Unlike scheduled banks, they are not entitled to borrow from the RBI for normal banking purposes, except, in emergency or "abnormal circumstances."</p> <p>Scheduled Commercial Banks can be further divided into four groups:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Public Sector Banks: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. SBI &amp; Associates</li> <li>b. Nationalized Banks</li> <li>c. Other Public Sector Banks</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Private Banks Eg: ICICI, Axis, HDFC, Karur Vysya Bank, Dhanlaxmi Bank, etc</li> </ol>
<p>60</p>	<p><b>C</b></p> <p>CSR activities include preventive healthcare, sanitation, providing safe drinking water, protection of national heritage, rural development projects and measures to benefit armed forces veterans. Promoting rural sports, nationally recognized sports, setting up homes and hostels for women, orphans and senior citizens and measures to reduce inequalities</p>	

<p>65</p>	<p>3. Foreign Banks Eg: Citi bank, HSBC, Deutsche Bank, etc. 4. Regional Rural Banks</p> <p><b>B</b></p> <p>Fluorinated gases (F-gases) are man-made gases that can stay in the atmosphere for centuries and contribute to a global greenhouse effect. There are four types: hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulphur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF<sub>3</sub>). Unlike many other greenhouse gases, fluorinated gases have no natural sources and only come from human-related activities. They are emitted through a variety of industrial processes such as aluminum and semiconductor manufacturing. Many fluorinated gases have very high global warming potentials (GWPs) relative to other greenhouse gases, so small atmospheric concentrations can have large effects on global temperatures. Fluorinated gases are removed from the atmosphere only when they are destroyed by sunlight in the far upper atmosphere. The most common F-gases are hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), which contain hydrogen, fluorine, and carbon. They are used in a multitude of applications including commercial refrigeration, industrial refrigeration, air-conditioning systems, heat pump equipment, and as blowing agents for foams, fire extinguishants, aerosol propellants, and solvents. Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) are the compounds consisting of fluorine and carbon. They are widely used in the electronics, cosmetics, and pharmaceutical industries, as well as in refrigeration when combined with other gases. PFCs were commonly used as fire extinguishants in the past and are still found in older fire protection systems. They are also a by-product of the aluminium smelting process. Sulphur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>) is used primarily as an insulation gas. It can be found in high-voltage switchgear and is used in the production of magnesium. HFCs were developed in the 1990s to substitute substances such as chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs). As these substances were found to deplete the ozone layer, the Montreal Protocol lays down provisions for them to be phased-out globally.</p>	<p>67</p> <p><b>D</b></p> <p>three Indian powers were defeated. Nizam ul mulk founded autonomous state of Hyderabad</p> <p>68</p> <p><b>A</b></p> <p>Moon does not produce its own light. We are able to see the moon because the sunlight falling on it gets reflected towards us. Thus, we see only that part of the moon from which the light of the sun gets reflected towards us .</p> <p>The Andhra Pradesh State government has signed a MoU with Germany-based KfW to encourage Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF) in the State. Natural farming will be encouraged in 600 villages in the coming five years. ZBNF is a method of chemical-free agriculture drawing from traditional Indian practices. It promises to end a reliance on loans and drastically cut production costs, ending the debt cycle for desperate farmers. It should be noted that this method does not bring down the cost of agricultural production to zero. It was originally promoted by Maharashtra agriculturist and Padma Shri recipient Subhash Palekar. He developed it in the mid-1990s as an alternative to the Green Revolution's methods driven by chemical fertilizers and pesticides and intensive irrigation. Without the need to spend money on these inputs - or take loans to buy them - the cost of production could be reduced and farming made into a "zero budget" exercise, breaking the debt cycle for many small farmers. In Budget speech of 2019, ZBNF was given an emphasis.</p> <p>69</p> <p><b>A</b></p> <p>Following reports of shortage and irrational pricing of hand sanitisers and masks, the central government on March 13 declared these items "essential commodities" until the end of June. But does the designation also mean that masks and hand sanitisers are 'essential' to combat the novel coronavirus? No. It is important to note that the designation of masks and hand sanitisers as "essential commodities" does not mean that the government considers them to be 'essential', in the literal sense, in the fight against COVID-19.</p>
<p>66</p>	<p><b>A</b></p> <p>It was during the reign of Muhammad Shah, the Persian invader Nadir shah invaded India and fought Karnal battle in 1739 and took away valuables like Kohinoor diamond. The Afghan invader Ahmad shah Abdali fought third panipat battle with Marathas in 1761. Buxar battle was fought during the reign of Shah Alam II and all</p>	<p>70</p> <p><b>D</b></p> <p>ICDS is government sponsored welfare programme which provides services like Immunization, Supplementary nutrition Health checkup, Referral services, Pre-school non formal education, Nutrition and Health information. These services are provided from Anganwadi centres established mainly in rural areas and staffed with frontline workers.</p>

71	<p><b>D</b></p> <p>Ex Shakti -2019', a joint exercise of the Armies of India and France was held from 31 October 2019- to November 13, 2019, in the Mahajan Field Firing Ranges in Rajasthan. The exercise was fully focused on anti-terrorist operations.</p>	74	<p>governance, an underdeveloped political culture and low levels of political participation.</p> <p><b>D</b></p> <p>Atal Innovation Mission is an innovation promotion platform which is under NITI Ayog. It has initial corpus of 150 cr for Research and development. It will involve industry, academics, entrepreneurs, researchers and other players. National Innovation Mission is to make traditional knowledge base of India more enriched and promote innovation. Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan is a unique concept developed by the Ministry of Human Resource Development that aims to inculcate a spirit of inquiry, creativity and love for Science and Mathematics in school children.</p>
72	<p><b>C</b></p> <p>Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas &amp; Steel launched PURVODAYA: Accelerated development of eastern India through integrated steel hub. Purvodaya in steel sector is aimed at driving accelerated development of Eastern India through establishment of integrated steel hub. Eastern states of India (Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal) and Northern part of Andhra Pradesh collectively hold ~80% of the country's iron ore, ~100% of coking coal and significant portion of chromite, bauxite and dolomite reserves. There is presence of major ports such as Paradip, Haldia, Vizag, Kolkata etc., with &gt;30% of India's major port capacity. In India's march towards a \$5 trillion economy, the 5 Eastern states can play a major role where steel sector can become the catalyst. This Eastern belt has the potential to add more than 75% of the country's incremental steel capacity envisioned by the National Steel Policy. It is expected that out of the 300 MT capacity by 2030-31, over 200 MT can come from this region alone, driven by Industry 4.0. The proposed Integrated Steel Hub, encompassing Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal and Northern Andhra Pradesh, would serve as a torchbearer for socio-economic growth of Eastern India. The objective of this hub would be to enable swift capacity addition and improve overall competitiveness of steel producers both in terms of cost and quality</p>	75	<p><b>A</b></p> <p>Iqta was a territory of land assigned in lieu of cash salaries. Ariz -i-mammulik was the Minister In charge of the army of the whole country. Diwan-i-arz was the military Department during Balban's period. Jittal was the copper coin of the Delhi Sultanate</p>
73	<p><b>C</b></p> <p>The latest edition of the Democracy Index spells gloom for India. The world's biggest democracy slipped 10 places in Democracy Index 2019 to 51st place. The report is published by the Economist Intelligence Unit, the research and analysis division of the Economist Group, analysing 165 independent states. The survey attributes the primary cause of the democratic regression to an erosion of civil liberties in the country.</p> <p>The Index also categorises India under flawed democracies, countries that hold free and fair elections and where basic civil liberties are respected, but have significant weaknesses in aspects of democracy, such as problems in</p>	76	<p><b>D</b></p> <p>Shifting cultivation refers to the cyclic cultivation involving the removal and burning of vegetation to create a non-permanent clearing which are followed in forest areas at varying lengths of time. All the given statements are adverse effects of shifting cultivation.</p>
77		77	<p><b>A</b></p> <p>Service tax is a tax levied by Central Government of India on service providers on certain service transactions, but is actually borne by the customers. It is categorized under Indirect Tax and came into existence under the Finance Act, 1994. Service Tax was earlier levied on a specified list of services, but in the 2012 budget, its scope was increased. This tax is payable only when the value of services provided in a financial year is more than Rs 10 lakh. To enable Parliament to formulate by law principles for determining the modalities of levying the Service Tax by the Central Govt. and collection of the proceeds thereof by the Central Govt. and the State, 92nd Constitutional amendment Act, 2003 has been enacted. Consequently, new article 268 A has been inserted for Service Tax levy by Union Govt., collected and appropriated by the Union Govt., and amendment of seventh schedule to the constitution, in list I-Union list after entry 92B, entry 92C has been inserted for taxes on services.</p>

78	<p><b>A</b></p> <p>The question requires conceptual clarity about the latitudinal extent of Mediterranean region. The Mediterranean region lies in 30°N to 45° N and 30°S to 45°S latitude. Thus this type of agriculture is practiced in central Chile, South Western parts of South Africa and Southern California.</p>		<p>initiated in the Rajya Sabha. Only after the Rajya Sabha passes a resolution to this effect by a special majority, i.e.. Two-thirds of the members present and voting, can the Parliament legislate on this.</p>
79	<p><b>B</b></p> <p>The sudden withdrawal of the non-cooperation movement encouraged an alternative political approach within the Congress. C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru advocated that the Congress must give up its boycott of Legislative Councils. Once elected to these Councils, Congressmen should obstruct their working from within and bring out their shortcomings. They were known as Swarajists or 'pro-changers' and those who opposed this change within Congress were termed as 'no-changers'. Sardar Patel was a no-changer.</p>	82	<p><b>C</b></p> <p>Unlike the English East India Company, the French East India Company was a State concern, depending for anything and everything on the home government its freedom of action was very much limited by the charter and the whims and fancies of the rulers.</p> <p>France was the major contender to Britain in the race for colonialism. The British Army was more well equipped, more professional, more disciplined compared to the French army, suffering from indiscipline and corruption. This made the British win key battles all over the East Coast, as they effectively grabbed control.</p> <p>It cannot be denied that the failure of the French was largely determined by personalities than by circumstances. Hopeless incompetence of the French general such as Law, D'Ache, Lally etc. sealed the fate of the French in India. "Had Dupleix had at his disposal a military genius of the type of Clive, the history of India might have been altogether different."</p>
80	<p><b>C</b></p> <p>Option (c) is correct. When President's Rule is imposed, the President may take over the executive and legislative functions. But the President does not have the power to assume the functions of the High Court. All other statements are wrong. The President may issue proclamation of emergency on the basis of report of Governor of a State or otherwise. President's Rule can be subject to judicial review. The judiciary can check whether Article 356 has been misused or not. If it is to be extended beyond normal one year period, two conditions are to be satisfied - firstly, national emergency in force whole or part of the state; secondly, certification by the Election Commission that under prevailing conditions general election to the Assembly of the State cannot be held. It is not on the basis of the report of the Governor.</p>	83	<p><b>D</b></p> <p>Coniferous kind of trees are generally found in cold places like Canada and Alaska which faces conditions like long cold dry winter and a short and moderate summer. The precipitation is generally in the form of snowfall. The soil is acidic and poor in nutrients. Temperate forest has somewhat similar conditions but soil is nutrient rich, rainfall is more common than snowfall.</p>
81	<p><b>C</b></p> <p>The Special powers of the Rajya Sabha are in the form of initiating certain resolutions or bills. These are contained in Arts. 67, 249 and 312.</p> <p>1. Under Art. 67, a resolution seeking the removal of the Vice-President can originate only in the Rajya Sabha. After the Rajya Sabha passes such a resolution by a majority of the then members of the House, it goes for approval of the Lok Sabha.</p> <p>2. Any resolution seeking creation of one or more All-India Services, including All-India Judicial Services, if such is necessary or expedient in the national interest, can only be</p>	84	<p><b>B</b></p> <p>Capital expenditure refers to the expenditure which either creates an asset or causes a reduction in the liabilities of the government.</p> <p>1. It is non-recurring in nature 2. It adds to capital stock of the economy and increases its productivity through expenditure on long period development programmes, like Metro or Flyover. 3. Examples: Loan to states and Union Territories, expenditure on building roads, flyovers. Factories, purchase of machinery etc., repayment of borrowings, etc. Expenditure is a</p>

<p>85</p>	<p>capital expenditure, if it satisfies any one of the following two conditions: (i) The expenditure must create an asset for the government. For example, Construction of Metro is a capital expenditure as it leads to creation of an asset. However, any amount paid as salaries is not a capital expenditure as there is no increase in the assets. (ii) The expenditure must cause a decrease in the liabilities. For example, repayment of borrowings is a capital expenditure as it leads to a reduction in the liabilities of the government.</p> <p><b>D</b></p> <p>The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MOEFCC) has developed the criteria of categorization of industrial sectors based on the Pollution Index which is a function of the emissions (air pollutants), effluents (water pollutants), hazardous wastes generated and consumption of resources. The old system of categorisation was primarily based on the size of industries and consumption of resources. The Pollution Index PI of any industrial sector is a number from 0 to 100 and the increasing value of PI denotes the increasing degree of pollution load from the industrial sector. Based on the series of brain storming sessions among CPCB, SPCBs and MOEFCC , the following criteria on 'Range of Pollution Index' for the purpose of categorization of industrial sectors is finalized. Industrial Sectors having Pollution Index score of 60 and above - Red category Industrial Sectors having Pollution Index score of 41 to 59 - Orange category Industrial Sectors having Pollution Index score of 21 to 40 - Green category Industrial Sectors having Pollution Index score incl. and upto 20 - White category (new category introduced).</p>	<p>87</p> <p><b>A</b></p> <p>A geostationary satellite is an earth-orbiting satellite, placed at an altitude of approximately 35,800 kilometres (22,300 miles) directly over the equator that revolves in the same direction the earth rotates (west to east). At this altitude, one orbit takes 24 hours, the same length of time as the earth requires to rotate once on its axis. The term geostationary comes from the fact that such a satellite appears nearly stationary in the sky as seen by a ground-based observer. The only difference between the two is that while a geosynchronous satellite may or may not be following an inclined orbit (with respect to the equatorial plane), a geostationary satellite has to follow a non-inclined orbit. Every geostationary satellite is a geosynchronous satellite, but it's not (necessarily) true the other way round, i.e., a geosynchronous satellite may or may not be geostationary.</p>
<p>86</p>	<p><b>C</b></p> <p>At Konark, on the shores of the Bay of Bengal, lie the majestic ruins of the Surya or Sun temple built in stone around 1240. Its shikharawas a colossal creation said to have reached 70m, which, proving too heavy for its site, fell in the nineteenth century. The vast complex is within a quadrilateral precinct of which the jagamohanaor the dance-pavillion (mandapa) has survived, which though no longer accessible is said to be the largest enclosed space in Hindu architecture. The Sun temple is set on a high base, its walls covered in extensive, detailed ornamental carving. These include twelve pairs of enormous wheels sculpted with spokes and hubs, representing the chariot wheels of the Sun god who, in</p>	<p>88</p> <p><b>C</b></p> <p>The Forest Advisory Committee (FAC), an apex body tasked with adjudicating requests by the industry to raze forest land for commercial ends, has approved a scheme (Green Credit scheme) that could allow forests to be traded as a commodity. In 2015, a 'Green Credit Scheme' for degraded forest land with public-private participation was recommended, but it was not approved by the Union Environment Ministry.</p> <p>89</p> <p><b>B</b></p> <p>The 'State of India's Birds 2020' report, the first comprehensive assessment of range, abundance and conservation status of birds in India, has underlined concerns about some bird species and good news about a few others. Released during CMS COP13, the international conference held recently in Gandhinagar, the report was prepared as a partnership among 10 organisations including the World Wildlife Fund, Wildlife Institute of India and Nature Biodiversity Authority-India. Much of its data is based on citizen science - information</p>

<p>90</p>	<p>provided by birdwatchers through various platforms.</p> <p><b>C</b></p> <p>Jan Aushadhi Scheme is implemented by Department of Pharmaceuticals, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers.</p> <p>Its objective is to make available quality generic medicines at affordable prices to all.</p> <p>Salient features of the Scheme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Medicines will be made available through outlets known as Jan Aushadhi Stores (JASs).</li> <li>● State Governments are required to provide space in Government Hospital premises or any other suitable locations for the running of JAS.</li> <li>● Less priced, but good quality, unbranded generic medicines will be made available through Jan Aushadhi stores which inherently are less priced but are of same and equivalent quality, efficacy and safety as compared to branded generic medicines.</li> <li>● NGOs, Charitable Organisations and public societies like Red Cross Society, Rogi Kalyan Samiti typically constituted for the purpose can be operating agencies for the JAS.</li> <li>● The operating agency for JAS is nominated on the basis of the recommendations of the State government.</li> <li>● Operational expenditure is met from trade margins admissible for the medicines.</li> <li>● The Jan Aushadhi Programme is a self-sustaining business model not dependent on government subsidies or assistance. It is run on the principle of 'Not for Profits but with Minimal Profits'</li> </ul>	<p>smog tower at 'Connaught Place' and 'Anand Vihar' to combat the menace of air pollution.</p> <p>Smog towers are structures designed as large-scale air purifiers to reduce air pollution. The working of these smog tower is as follows: the air filters shall draw in the air through fans installed at the top before passing it through the filters and releasing it near the ground. The filters installed in the tower then will use carbon nanofibers to reduce particulate matter load. China also battling air pollution over the past few years has two smog towers now. One in capital Beijing and the other, dubbed the world's largest, in Xi'an city.</p> <p><b>B</b></p> <p>Akash (Sanskrit: Akaua "Sky") is a medium-range mobile surface-to-air missile defense system developed by the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO), Ordnance Factories Board and Bharat Electronics (BEL) in India. The missile system can target aircraft up to 30 km away, Akash flies at supersonic speed, reaching around Mach 2.5. The missile is being developed under the integrated guided-missile development programme (IGMDP). The programme also involved development of the Nag, Agni and Trishul missiles, as well as the Prithvi ballistic missile.</p>
<p>91</p>	<p><b>C</b></p> <p>2nd statement is wrong. Forest Right Act, 2006 empowers the Gramasabha to manage the forest</p>	<p><b>A</b></p> <p>The state emblem is an adaptation from the Sarnath Lion Capital of Ashoka. In the original, there are four lions, standing back to back, mounted on an abacus with a frieze carrying sculptures in high relief of an elephant, a galloping horse, a bull and a lion separated by intervening wheels over a bell-shaped lotus. Carved out of a single block of polished sandstone, the Capital is crowned by the Wheel of the Law (Dharma Chakra). In the state emblem, adopted by the Government of India on 26 January 1950, only three lions are visible, the fourth being hidden from view. The wheel appears in relief in the centre of the abacus with a bull on right and a horse on left and the outlines of other wheels on extreme right and left. The bell-shaped lotus has been omitted. The words Satyameva Jayate from Mundaka Upanishad, meaning 'Truth Alone Triumphs', are inscribed below the abacus in Devanagari script. Hence A is the correct answer.</p>
<p>92</p>	<p><b>C</b></p> <p>Geographical Identity (GI) tag was given to the famous Panchamritham, an offering of the Palani Dandayuthaswamy temple, in Tamil Nadu. It became the first temple offering - Prashad - from Tamil Nadu to be conferred this honour. Panchamritham. Panchamritam (Five Nectars) of Palani temple is prepared using 5 sweet substances including plantains, jaggery, grapes, forest honey and ghee. The quality of the offering is monitored by the Central Research Institute of Food Technology in Mysore, Karnataka.</p>	<p><b>D</b></p> <p>Mercury is a heavy silvery-white metal that is liquid at room temperatures. It is commonly used in thermometers, nano-meters and barometers, thus it is present in nearly every chemistry and physics lab. Confined in such instruments mercury itself is not likely to cause health problems, but if there is a means for</p>
<p>93</p>	<p><b>C</b></p> <p>Recently, the Supreme Court (SC) has given three months to the Centre and Delhi government for the pilot project of setting up a</p>	<p><b>94</b></p> <p><b>95</b></p> <p><b>96</b></p>

<p>97</p> <p>98</p>	<p>mercury vapor to enter the environment, these highly toxic vapors present a health hazard.</p> <p>A fluorescent lamp tube is filled with a gas containing low pressure mercury vapor and argon, xenon, neon, or krypton.</p> <p>Some of the most common signs and symptoms of mercury exposure include irritability, fits of anger, lack of energy, fatigue, and low self-esteem drowsiness, decline of intellect, low self-control nervousness, memory loss, depression, anxiety, shyness / timidity and insomnia.</p> <p>When mercury enters bodies of water, biological processes transform it to methyl-mercury, a highly toxic and bio accumulative form. Fish can absorb methyl mercury from their food and directly from water as it passes over their gills.</p> <p><b>B</b></p> <p>Bharat Interface for Money is an app that lets you make easy and quick payment transactions using UPI. Developed by the National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI), BHIM is an aggregator for all UPI-based services offered by banks. Unified Payments Interface (UPI) is an instant payment system developed by the National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI), an RBI regulated entity. UPI is built over the IMPS infrastructure and allows you to instantly transfer money between any two parties' bank accounts. Payment Address is an Address which uniquely identifies a person's bank a/c. For instance, the Payment Address for BHIM customers is in the format xyz@upi. You can just share your Payment Address with anyone to receive payments (no need for bank account number/ IFSC code, etc.). You can also send money to anyone by using their Payment Address.</p> <p><b>A</b></p> <p>Earthquake waves get recorded in seismographs located at far off locations. However, there exist some specific areas where the waves are not reported. Such a zone is called the 'shadow zone'. A zone between 105° and 145° from epicentre is identified as the shadow zone for both the types of waves thus option 1 is correct. The entire zone beyond 105° does not receive S-waves, so option 2 is incorrect. The shadow zone of S-waves is much larger than that of P-waves. The shadow zone of S-waves is not only larger in extent but it is also a little over 40 per cent of the earth surface. So option 3 is incorrect.</p>	<p>99</p> <p>100</p> <p><b>D</b></p> <p>The chief instrument through which Lord Dalhousie implemented his policy of annexation was the 'Doctrine of Lapse'. Under this doctrine, when the ruler of a protected state died without a natural heir, his state was not to pass to an adopted heir as sanctioned by the old traditions, but it was to be annexed to British India, unless the adoption has been approved by the British. Satara (annexed 1848) Jaitpur (annexed 1849) Sambalpur (annexed 1850) Baghat (annexed 1850) Udaipur (annexed 1852) Jhansi (annexed 1853) Nagpur (annexed 1854) Karauli (annexed 1855) Indian anger at this transparently corrupt means of extending the Raj was a major contributing factor to the Sepoy Rebellion of 1857</p> <p><b>D</b></p> <p>The following initiatives were taken in India to promote/ensure good governance in the country:</p> <p>The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments (1992) provided for the participation of people in the governance process.</p> <p>Rights-related statutory bodies such as the National Commission for Women (1992), the National Commission for Minorities (1993), the National Human Rights Commission (1993) etc., have been set-up.</p> <p>The Government of India commenced the exercise to formulate Citizen's Charters in 1996.</p> <p>The 89th Constitutional Amendment (2003) bifurcated the combined National Commission for SCs and STs into two separate bodies.</p> <p>The Central Vigilance Commission was accorded a statutory status in 2003. A committee on Civil Service Reforms was set up in 2004 to examine the whole gamut of civil service reforms.</p> <p>Laws were enacted giving certain rights to people like the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (2005), the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act (2006) and so on.</p> <p>The Right to Information Act, 2005 was brought into force. This applies to Union and state agencies, local governments and societies which receive public funds, and empowers citizens.</p> <p>Initiatives on participatory governance were introduced under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme, National Rural Health Mission and other measures.</p>
<p>For Further Clarifications and feedback feel free to write to us at “<a href="mailto:testseriesrcr@gmail.com">testseriesrcr@gmail.com</a>”</p>		