

Key with Explanation

<p>1</p>	<p>B</p> <p>42nd amendment was enacted during the National Emergency, 1977 based on the recommendations of Swaran Singh Committee. It brought about the most widespread changes to the Constitution in its history, and is sometimes called a "mini-Constitution" or the "Constitution of Indira".</p> <p>It attempted to reduce the power of the Supreme Court and High Courts to pronounce upon the constitutional validity of laws. It laid down the Fundamental Duties of Indian citizens to the nation. It amended Preamble to introduce words "Secular", "Socialist" and "integrity"</p>	<p>(v) Mizoram (vi) Meghalaya and (vii) Nagaland are not included in the Zonal Councils and their special problems are looked after by the North Eastern Council, set up under the North Eastern Council Act, 1972. The State of Sikkim has also been included in the North Eastern Council and as such it is not a part of eastern zonal council. It was part of Eastern Zonal Council earlier.</p>
<p>2</p>	<p>D</p> <p>In the light of the vision of Pandit Nehru, five Zonal Councils were set up vide Part-III of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956. Home minister is the chairman of all zonal councils.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Northern Zonal Council, comprising the States of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan, National Capital Territory of Delhi and Union Territory of Chandigarh; ● The Central Zonal Council, comprising the States of Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh; ● The Eastern Zonal Council, comprising the States of Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa and West Bengal; ● The Western Zonal Council, comprising the States of Goa, Gujarat, Maharashtra and the Union Territories of Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli; and ● The Southern Zonal Council, comprising the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and the Union Territory of Puducherry. <p>The North Eastern States i.e. (i) Assam (ii) Arunachal Pradesh (iii) Manipur (iv) Tripura</p>	<p>3</p> <p>A</p> <p>Ryotwari was introduced in Madras, Bombay, and Assam by Thomas Munro. It was a direct settlement that was made between the Government and the ryot (farmer). Under this system every registered holder of land is recognised as the proprietor of the land & is held responsible for direct payment of land revenue to the state.</p> <p>4</p> <p>D</p> <p>Popularly known as CR formula, it formulated to solve political deadlock between Congress and Muslim League on the matter of independence and partition of Bengal. The CR formula entailed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The League was to endorse the Indian demand for independence and to co-operate with the Congress in formation of Interim Government for a transitional period. ● At the end of the War, a commission would be appointed to demarcate the districts having a Muslim population in absolute majority and in those areas plebiscite to be conducted on all inhabitants (including the non-Muslims) on basis of adult suffrage. ● In the event of separation, a mutual agreement would be entered into for safeguarding essential matters such as defence, communications and commerce and for other essential services.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The transfer of population, if any would be absolutely on a voluntary basis. 		
5	<p>C</p> <p>Both Buddhism and Jainism upheld ascetic life, moral and ethical codes and they dismissed or rejected the role of priesthood for salvation but when buddhism was silent on transmigration of soul Jainism justified it. while buddhism preferred middle path for salvation, Jainism advocated extreme rigorous austere methods for salvation.</p>		<p>Mission:</p> <p>Upgrade skills to international standards through significant industry involvement and develop necessary frameworks for standards, curriculum and quality assurance Enhance, support and coordinate private sector initiatives for skill development through appropriate Public-private Partnership (PPP) models; strive for significant operational and financial involvement from the private sector. Play the role of a "market-maker" by bringing financing, particularly in sectors where market mechanisms are ineffective or missing . Prioritize initiatives that can have a multiplier or catalytic effect as opposed to one-off impact.</p> <p>Objective:</p> <p>To contribute significantly (30 per cent) to the overall target of skilling/up-skilling 500 million people in India by 2022, mainly by fostering private sector initiatives in skill development programmes and to provide funding.</p>
6	<p>B</p> <p>A strategic location, fertile zones, rich mineral resources, able rulers etc. were the reason for rise of Magadha. Its association with activities of Buddha cannot be termed as a reason for its rise.</p>		
7	<p>A</p> <p>Point of Order: A member can raise a point of order when the proceedings of the House do not follow the normal rules of procedure. A point of order should relate to the interpretation or enforcement of the Rules of the House or such articles of the Constitution that regulate the business of the House and should raise a question that is within the cognizance of the Speaker. It is usually raised by an opposition member in order to control the government. It is an extraordinary device as it suspends the proceedings before the House. No debate is allowed on a point of order. Hence, only statement (a) is incorrect.</p>	9	<p>A</p> <p>On January 29, 2020 ED Janak Raj was nominated as the third internal member of the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Mumbai. He was the successor of Dr. Michael Debabrata Patra as he was appointed as Deputy Governor of RBI. ED Janak is the executive director in-charge of the monetary policy department. The monetary policy committee is responsible for fixing the benchmark interest rate in India and consists of 6 members. MPC is headed by RBI Governor. The 6 internal members of MPC consists of 3 members from RBI, 2 internal members are Governor and Deputy Governor in-charge of monetary policy & the last member any RBI officer. The 6 internal members are: Dr. Chetan Ghate, Dr. Pami Dua, ED Janak Raj , Dr. Ravindra H. Dholakia, Shri Bibhu Prasad Kanungo, Shri Shaktikanta Das.</p>
8	<p>D</p> <p>The National Skill Development Corporation, (NSDC) is a one of its kind, public private Partnership in India, under the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship. It aims to promote skill development by catalyzing creation of large, quality, for-profit vocational institutions. NSDC is a not-for-profit company set up by the Ministry of Finance, under Section 25 of the Companies Act. It has an equity base of Rs. 10 crore, of which the Government of India holds for 49%, while the private sector has the balance 51%.</p>		
		10	<p>C</p> <p>On January 7, 2020, The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO), the space</p>

	<p>agency of the Government of India (GoI), has planned to launch a new satellite series called "Indian Data Relay Satellite System (IDRSS)" for seamless communication for India's first manned space mission 'Gaganyaan', which have a schedule to take off in 2022. IDRSS For Gaganyaan Mission: It consists of 2 satellites, which will be deployed in phases. The 1st one planned to launch by the end of 2020 to track and be constantly in touch with Indian satellites, mainly with those in low-earth orbits (LEO). Then the 2nd IDRSS satellite will be launched in 2021, which will set the platform for the main mission launch in 2022.</p>	<p>12</p>	<p>D</p> <p>The constitution has fixed the maximum strength of Legislative council at one-third that of legislative Assembly. Therefore 1 is false. The Chairman of the Legislative Council is elected by the council itself from amongst its members and is not nominated by Governor. So, 2 is false.</p>
<p>11</p>	<p>B</p> <p>The 91st Amendment, 2003 mainly deals with two aspects of the structure of governance -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. size of the Council of Ministers: capped the upper level of Ministers to 15% of the strength of the "popular house of the legislature" implying LS in case of Parliament and Vidhan Sabha in case of states. Exceptions were given for smaller legislature of Goa, Sikkim & Mizoram. This includes PM. NCRWC recommended 10% 2. restricting defection among parties: The anti-defection law was enacted in 1985 by the Rajiv Gandhi government and the intention was to remove horse trading and poaching of legislators by the parties. The law basically states that if a legislator elected on one party's ticket, resigns and moves to another party, his election will be nullified and he has to seek fresh elections on another party's ticket. However, if 1/3 of the party members left the party it did not qualify as defection. For smaller parties in the parliament, this was still a problem because smaller numbers of party members could still be poached by other parties without invoking the Anti-Defection law. To strengthen the Anti-defection law, this limit was increased from 1/3 to 2/3 members of the party in the 91st Amendment, thus making it more difficult for individuals and factions within the party to defect. 	<p>13</p>	<p>B</p> <p>Cornwallis Code:</p> <p>The code contained significant provisions-Governing, Policing and judicial and civil administration.</p> <p>Permanent Settlement (or the zamindari system enacted in 1793) is a revenue collection scheme in which land revenue assessment was fixed permanently with zamindars, or hereditary revenue collectors. These native Indians, provided they paid their land taxes punctually, were treated as landowners</p> <p>The system, as codified in these regulations, provided that the East India Company's service personnel be divided into three branches: revenue, judicial, and commercial. Private trade was forbidden to the members of the first two branches, and they were instead compensated by a new and generous scale of pay.</p> <p>Zamindars were deprived of magisterial and police functions, which were discharged by a newly organized government police.</p> <p>The local administration was placed in the hands of the revenue collectors of districts.</p> <p>The judiciary was reorganized; there were district judges with magisterial powers responsible to provincial courts in civil cases and to courts of circuit in criminal cases. The law administered was Hindu and Muslim personal law and a modified Muslim criminal code. The higher ranks of the services were restricted to Europeans, thus depriving Indians of any responsible office.</p>

<p>14</p>	<p>D</p> <p>Statement 1 is incorrect: The Cripps Mission was sent to India with constitutional proposals to seek Indian support for the War. Statement 2 is incorrect: Both the Congress and the Muslim League were not satisfied with one or the other proposals of Cripps Mission. The Cripps proposals were rejected by the Congress in its meeting 11th April, 1942. The Working Committee reiterated the demand for freedom before the people could participate in the defence of the country on a national basis. The Working Committee expressed its disapproval of the proposed Composition of the Constitution making body and the right of the rulers of the Indian States to decide the future of millions of people living in these states. This was a "negation of both democracy and self determination."The proposals therefore were rejected by the Congress as Vague and incomplete. The Muslim League welcomed the implicit recognition of the possibility of Pakistan but rejected the proposals because it had given greatest importance and priority to the creation of one Indian Union. The League reaffirmed its conviction that the "only solution of India's constitutional problem is the partition of India into independent Zones."</p>	<p>17</p> <p>A</p> <p>An emergency due to war, external aggression or armed rebellion² (Article 352). This is popularly known as "National Emergency'. However, the Constitution employs the expression 'proclamation of emergency' to denote an emergency of this type. Hence, Statement 1 is correct.</p> <p>In Minerva Mill Case, Supreme Court held that proclamation of emergency can be challenged in a court on the ground of malafide. Hence, Statement 2 is correct.</p> <p>44th Amendment Act, 1978 did the opposite. It changed the provision of 'internal disturbance' with 'armed rebellion. Hence, Statement 3 is incorrect.</p>
<p>15</p>	<p>B</p> <p>Mathura School of art was primarily indigenous. It was the Gandhara School of art that was influenced from the Greeks. The sculptures of Mathura deserve recognition for creating the earliest, exclusively Indian representations of the Lord Buddha. Mathura school of art draws inspiration from the ancient Indian arts of Bharhut and Sanchi. The artists of Mathura used spotted red sandstone as the material for making images and statues.</p>	<p>18</p> <p>C</p> <p>On December 1, 2019, The 7th edition of India-Sri Lanka joint Military & Army Exercise MITRA SHAKTI- VII: 2019 has started at Aundh Military Station, Pune, Maharashtra with the aim to build and promote positive relations between the armies of India and Sri Lanka. The exercise will be conducted for 14 days upto 14 December 2019& will involve sharing and learning from each others experiences.</p>
<p>16</p>	<p>A</p> <p>The Barabar Caves in Bihar are the oldest surviving rock-cut caves mostly dating from the Maurya Empire (322-185 BCE), some with Ashokan inscriptions. The caves were used by ascetics from the Ajivika sect.</p>	<p>19</p> <p>C</p> <p>On January 8,2020 The manufacturing of the country's first indigenous aircraft carrier Vikrant is likely to be commissioned by early 2021. Vikrant is currently under phase three of construction which involves setting to work of machinery and other equipment like power generation, propulsion and machinery.</p>
		<p>20</p> <p>B</p> <p>World Economic Forum's (WEF) published Global Gender Gap Report, In 2016 edition India has been ranked 87th out of 144 countries. The report measures progress towards parity between men and women in four areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Economic opportunity ● Educational attainment ● Health and survival ● Political empowerment.

21	<p>B</p> <p>Though post of leader of opposition existed in the former Central Legislative Assembly of British India, it received statutory recognition through the Salary and Allowances of Leaders of Opposition in Parliament Act, 1977.</p> <p>A person from single opposition party (not an alliance) having at least 10% of the total strength of the House (55 seats in the LS) will be recognised for the post by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha. Present 16th LS does not have Leader of Opposition.</p>		<p>right to form unions and universal adult suffrage. Complete dissociation of state from religion.</p>
22	<p>A</p> <p>The Union Council of Ministers exercises executive authority in the Republic of India. It consists of senior ministers, called "Cabinet Ministers", and junior ministers, called "Ministers of State". It is led by the Prime Minister. A smaller executive body, called the Union Cabinet is the supreme decision-making body in India. Only the Prime Minister and ministers of the rank of "Cabinet Minister" are members of the Cabinet. The most senior civil servant in India, called the Cabinet Secretary, leads the Cabinet Secretariat, and provides administrative assistance to the Council of Ministers. Ministers of State are tasked with assisting Cabinet Ministers in their work.</p>	24	<p>B</p> <p>In July 1942, the Congress Working Committee met at Wardha. Here a resolution was passed that demanded that the "British Rule in India must end immediately" which is popularly known as Quit India movement.</p>
23	<p>D</p> <p>The Nehru Report confined itself to British India, as it envisaged the future link-up of British India with the Princely States on a federal basis. The main points of the Nehru report were as follows: India would be given Dominion status. This means independence within the British Commonwealth. India will be a federation which shall have a bicameral legislature at the centre and Ministry would be responsible to the legislature. Governor General of India would be the constitutional head of India and will have the same powers as that of British Crown. There will be no separate electorate. The draft report also defined the citizenship and fundamental rights including</p>	25	<p>C</p> <p>Humayun was thoroughly defeated by Sher Khan in the Battle of Bilgram in 1540. He introduced new silver coins called "Rupaya" and they were in circulation till 1835. He divided his whole empire into 47 divisions called sarkars, and appointed Chief Shiqdar (law and order) and Chief Munsif (judge) in each sarkar.</p>
		26	<p>B</p> <p>The statement states about Shaka ruler Rudradaman. He was a great lover of Sanskrit and first among of all who issued the longest edict in pure Sanskrit language. All other longest edicts, found in this country before this one, were composed in Prakrit language. It is located in Junagadh (Girnar), Gujarat. It mentions about sudarshan lake. The same boulder also contains Ashokan edicts and Satavahana inscriptions too.</p>
		27	<p>C</p> <p>Besides sharing of taxes between the Centre and the states, the Constitution provides for grants-in-aid to the states from the Central resources. There are two types of grants-in-aid, viz, statutory grants and discretionary grants:</p> <p>Statutory Grants: Article 275 empowers the Parliament to make grants to the states which are in need of financial assistance and not to every state. Also, different sums may be fixed for different states. These sums are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India every year. Apart from this general provision, the Constitution also provides for specific grants for promoting the</p>

	<p>welfare of the scheduled tribes in a state or for raising the level of administration of the scheduled areas in a state including the State of Assam. The statutory grants under Article 275 (both general and specific) are given to the states on the recommendation of the Finance Commission. Discretionary Grants: Article 282 empowers both the Centre and the states to make any grants for any public purpose, even if it is not within their respective legislative competence. These grants are also known as discretionary grants, the reason being that the Centre is under no obligation to give these grants and the matter lies within its discretion.</p>	<p>suitable strategies for improving governance and shift to result oriented approaches and administration. Various principles have been kept in mind while selecting the indicators, i.e. it should be easy to understand & calculate, citizen-centric & result driven, leading to improved results and applicable to all states and UTs, among others. Various consultation meetings were held with the stakeholders, including consultations with sector experts, ministries, states & UTs.</p> <p>The GGI takes into consideration ten sectors: 1). Agriculture and Allied Sectors, 2). Commerce & Industries, 3). Human Resource Development, 4). Public Health, 5). Public Infrastructure & Utilities, 6). Economic Governance, 7). Social Welfare & Development, 8). Judicial & Public Security, 9). Environment and 10). Citizen-Centric Governance. These ten Governance Sectors are measured on total 50 indicators.</p>
<p>28</p>	<p>B</p> <p>The Good Governance Day is observed on the birth anniversary of former Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. On December 25, 2019, the Minister of State (MoS-Independent Charge) for the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER) and MoS for Prime Minister's Office; Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions; Department of Atomic Energy and Department of Space Dr Jitendra Singh launched the 'Good Governance Index' (GGI) in New Delhi. Tamil Nadu (TN) won the 1st position in the composite ranking for good governance index (GGI) under Big States Category. TN was followed by Maharashtra, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana and Kerala in the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th place respectively. Other top ranked big states: the states following Kerala are Madhya Pradesh(9th), West Bengal(10th), Telangana (11th), Rajasthan (12th), Punjab (13th), Orissa (14th), Bihar (15th), Goa (16th), Uttar Pradesh (17th) and Jharkhand (18)</p> <p>The Good Governance Index is a uniform tool across States to assess the Status of Governance and impact of various interventions taken up by the State Government and UTs. The objectives of GGI are to provide quantifiable data to compare the state of governance in all states and UTs, enable states and UTs to formulate and implement</p>	<p>29</p> <p>C</p> <p>Nearly, 50% of the consumption of ozone depleting chemicals in the country was attributable to HCFC-141 b in the foam sector. HCFCs also contribute to Global Warming (through "the Greenhouse Effect"). Although the amounts emitted are relatively small, they have a powerful warming effect (a very high "Global Warming Potential").</p> <p>The complete phase out of HCFC 141 b from the country in foam sector is among the first at this scale in Article 5 parties (developing countries) under the Montreal Protocol. The republic of India has successfully achieved complete phase out of the Hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC)-141 b. It is a chemical used in foam manufacturing companies and is one of the most potent ozone depleting chemicals after the Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). India took the challenge to phase out HCFC-141b by January 1, 2020. HCFC 141b: Act to prohibit usage of HCFC-141b: The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) issued a notification for the prohibition of HCFC- 141b from Jan 1st, 2020 under the Ozone Depleting Substances (Regulation</p>

	and Control) Amendment Rules, 2019 issued under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. This was achieved through the ministry's HCFC Phase out Management Plan (HPMP).			
30	A Prime Minister of India Shri Narendra Modi inaugurated the 107th edition of the Indian Science Congress (ISC) also known as ISC 2020 at the University of Agricultural Sciences (UAS) in Bengaluru, Karnataka. The theme of ISC for the year 2020 was "Science and Technology: Rural Development".		guards, like C.R. Das and Bepin Chandra Pal. This was because there was an apprehension that it might lead to violence which would delay the implementation of the new constitutional reform. This was at the special session of the Congress convened at Calcutta in September 1920. After this, Gandhi's resolution was opposed by C.R. Das at the Nagpur Session in 1920. Here, he proposed a more radical programme than Gandhi. Ultimately a compromise was reached and Das turned over to Gandhi's side. After the withdrawal of NCM, the Congress was not in a position to launch another round of mass movement. It became divided among the "no-changers" and "prochangers", the former wanting to stick to Gandhian ways, while the latter preferring to revert to constitutional politics. Gradually, the constitutionalists became more powerful and under the leadership of C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru launched the Swaraj party within the Congress. Their ambition was to participate in council politics and wreck the constitution from within.	
31	D The Commission includes one Chief Information Commissioner (CIC) and not more than 10 Information Commissioners (IC) who are appointed by the President of India. Candidates for CIC/IC must be persons of eminence in public life with wide knowledge and experience in law, science and technology, social service, management, journalism, mass media or administration and governance. CIC/IC shall not be a Member of Parliament or Member of the Legislature of any State or Union Territory. He shall not hold any other office of profit or connected with any political party or carrying on any business or pursuing any profession.			
32	B An ex-post-facto law is one that imposes penalties retrospectively (retroactively), that is, upon acts already done or which increases the penalties for such acts, The enactment of such a law is prohibited by the first provision of article 20. however, this limitation is imposed only on criminal laws and not on civil laws or tax laws. Thus, statement 1 is Wrong Statement 2 is correct. Hence 'b' is the Correct answer.	34		D Harijan Sevak Sangh for the emancipation of lower caste was founded by M.K. Gandhi. Harijan Sevak Sangh is a non-profit organisation founded by Mahatma Gandhi in 1932 to eradicate untouchability in India, working for Harijan or Dalit people and upliftment of Scheduled castes of India. It is still active.
33	C Gandhi's resolution on non-cooperation movement faced stiff opposition from the old	35		C Mimamsa literally means the art of reasoning and interpretation. But reasoning was used to provide justification for various vedic rituals, and the attainment of salvation was made dependent on their performance. According to the Mimamsa the vedas contain the eternal truth. The principal object of this philosophy was to acquire heaven and salvation. A person will enjoy the bliss of heaven as long as his accumulated acts of the virtue last. When his accumulated virtues are exhausted, he will come back to the earth. But if he attains

	<p>salvation he will be completely free from the cycle of birth and death in the world.</p> <p>In order to attain salvation, the Mimamsa strongly recommended the performance of vedic sacrifices which needed the service of the priests and legitimised the social distance between various Varnas. Through the propagation of the Mimamsa the brahmanas wanted to maintain their ritual authority and preserve the social hierarchy based on brahmanism.</p>		<p>of the Security Council. The Secretary-General's selection is therefore subject to the veto of any of the five permanent members of the Security Council. Although there is technically no limit to number of five-year terms a Secretary-General may serve, none so far has held office for more than two terms.</p>
36	B		39
	<p>The doctrine of 'Pratyutta Samuppada' of Gautama Buddha speaks about the relationship between cause and effect. According to it, there would be no human action without a cause and an effect.</p>		B
			<p>Indian flight surgeons are being trained in France to take care of the health of astronauts selected for the India's ambitious space manned 'Gaganyaan Mission'. 2-week training of these physicians is very important for the Gaganyaan project, which took three Indian astronauts to space in the year 2022.</p>
37	B		
	<p>Questions are of four types:</p> <p>Starred, Unstarred, Short Notice Questions and Questions addressed to private Members:</p> <p>A Starred Question is one to which a member desires an oral answer in the House and which is distinguished by an asterisk mark. When a question is answered orally, supplementary questions can be asked thereon.</p> <p>An Unstarred Question is one which is not called for oral answer in the House and on which no supplementary questions can consequently be asked. To such a question, a written answer is deemed to have been laid on the Table after the Question Hour by the Minister to whom it is addressed.</p> <p>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 and followed by supplementary questions.</p>		<p>Indian Air Force physicians with expertise in aviation medicine will be responsible for the health of astronauts during and after the flight. Flight surgeon Brigitte Godard, associated with the European Space Agency, was in India in July and August 2019 to start training physicians and engineers.</p>
			40
			B
			<p>In a bid to unify different tribes of Mizo community, the state Government of Mizoram will organize the 1st edition of Zo Kutpui festival 2020 across 10 states in India & also in countries such as Maryland in the US (United States), Tahan in Myanmar and Bangladesh from January 9, 2020. The 1st such festival, organized by the Mizoram tourism department, would be held at Vanghmun, a hub of Mizos in neighbouring Tripura, from January 9 - 11, 2020. Then festival will carry forward to other states which have a significant Mizo population.</p>
38	C		41
	<p>The Secretary-General is appointed by the General Assembly, on the recommendation</p>		C
			<p>The Eighth Schedule to the Constitution originally included 14 languages.</p> <p>Sindhi was included by the 21st Amendment, enacted in 1967.</p>

	<p>71st Amendment amended the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution so as to include Konkani, Manipuri and Nepali languages, thereby raising the total number of languages listed in the schedule to eighteen.</p> <p>Bodo, Dogri, Santhali and Maithali were included in the Eighth Schedule in 2004, through the 92nd Amendment, raising the total number of languages to 22.</p>		<p>Fundamental duties and the ideal of justice (social, economic and political) in the Preamble.</p> <p>9. French Constitution: Republic and the ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity the Preamble</p> <p>10. South African Constitution: Procedure for amendment of the Constitution and election of members of Rajya Sabha.</p> <p>11. Japanese Constitution: Procedure established by Law.</p>
42	<p>B</p> <p>Sources Features Borrowed:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Government Of India Act Of 1935: Federal Scheme, Office of governor, Judiciary, Public Service Emergency provisions and administrative details. 2. British constitution: Parliamentary government, Rule of law, legislative procedure, single Citizenship, cabinet system, prerogative writs, parliamentary privileges and bicameralism. 3. US Constitution: Fundamental rights, independence of judiciary, judicial review, Impeachment of the president, removal of supreme and high court judges and post of vice- President. 4. Irish Constitution: Directive principles of State Policy, nomination of members to Rajya Sabha and Method of election of president. 5. Canadian Constitution: Federation with a strong Centre, vesting of residuary powers in the Centre, Appointment of state governors by Centre, and advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. 6. Australian Constitution: Concurrent List, freedom Of trade, commerce and intercourse , and joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament. 7. Weimar Constitution of Germany: Suspension Of Fundamental Rights during emergency. 8. Soviet Constitution (USSR, now Russia): 	43	<p>C</p> <p>In 1917 the government appointed the Sadler Commission to inquire into the "conditions and prospects of the University of Calcutta," an inquiry that was in reality nationwide in scope.</p> <p>Covering a wide field, the commission recommended the formation of a board with full powers to control secondary and intermediate education)</p>
		44	<p>D</p> <p>The 1857 revolt was not properly planned and organised and this was the main reason of its failure. Hindu-Muslim disunity was not an issue at that time. Other reasons for failure are: supreme military tech of British, lack of mass scale participation, support of few princely states.</p>
		45	<p>A</p> <p>Rig vedic people personified the natural forces and looked upon them as living beings. They worshipped both male and female deities. Iron tools were used in later vedic phase and agriculture was not the main stay in rig vedic phase. rig vedic economy was mainly a pastoral economy though cultivation was known to them.</p>
		46	<p>C</p> <p>In 2006, Singapore, India, Japan, China and other nations, announced a proposed plan to restore and revive the ancient site as Nalanda International University.</p>

47	<p>A</p> <p>Under the Human rights act, a state human rights commission can be setup in a state only and not in union territories. Cases of human rights violation in union territories are taken up by National Human rights commission. Hence, statement 1 is correct. Although the chairperson and members of a State Human Rights commission are appointed by the governor, they can be removed only by the President. Hence, statement 2 is not correct.</p>		<p>Bengaluru, Karnataka, is half-humanoid and its body stops at the torso (the part of the human body where the limbs are attached) and without legs. The robot can speak 2 languages (Hindi and English) & will be sent in a space capsule at the end of the year 2020 / early 2021 to study the zero-gravity conditions in which the astronauts respond to living outside earth.</p>
48	<p>C</p> <p>On January 10, 2019, the Union Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Dr. Harsh Vardhan launched a nationwide strategy, to tackle implementation of air pollution, under the National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) in New Delhi. Following states the national targets and the features of the NCAP as per suggestions available from the international experiences and national studies. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● national level target of 20%-30% reduction of PM2.5 and PM10 concentration by 2024 taking 2017 as the base year for the comparison of concentration, ● Selection of 102 non-attainment cities identified with respect to 'Ambient Air Quality India' report of 2011-15 and WHO report of 2014-2018. ● monitoring stations in the country including rural monitoring stations would be increased, ● technology support, emphasis on awareness and capacity building initiatives would be provided, ● setting up of certification agencies for monitoring equipment, source apportionment studies, emphasis on enforcement, specific sectoral interventions etc. would be promoted. 	50	<p>B</p> <p>On January 05, 2020 2 ships of the Royal Navy of Oman (RNO) arrived at Mormugao Port in Goa to participate in the 12th edition of the Indo-Oman bilateral naval exercise 'Naseem-Al-Bahr'. The meaning of the biennial exercise Naseem-Al-Bahr that has been conducted since 1993 between India and Oman is sea breeze. Participating ships: Among the Indian Navy ships (INS) Beas and Subhadra are participating while 2 naval ships of the RNO i.e, RNOV (Royal Navy of Oman Vessel) Al Rasikh and RNOV Khassab are participating.</p>
49	<p>C</p> <p>Vyom Mitra, designed & developed by the ISRO's Inertial Systems Unit in Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala) in collaboration with Indian Institute of Science (IISc)</p>	51	<p>A</p> <p>No confidence motion is introduced only in Lower house i.e loksabha. If PM is member of Rajya Sabha, he can not cast his vote in LS, though he has the power to speak in LS.</p>
		52	<p>D</p> <p>Statement 1 is incorrect: article 48 of DPSP directs the State to prohibit the slaughter of cows, calves and other milch draught cattle and to improve their breeds,</p> <p>Statement 2 is incorrect: article 41 directs the State to secure free legal aid to the poor but since it is one of the DPSP's. it is not a justiciable right.</p>
		53	<p>D</p> <p>The Subsidiary system helped the British East India company to effectively counteract any possible French move in India. It enabled the company to maintain a large army at the cost of Indian states. By signing a Subsidiary Alliance, an Indian state virtually signed away its independence. It lost the right of self defenses, of maintain-</p>

	ing diplomatic relations, of employing foreign experts, and of setting its disputes with its neighbors.		suance of the provisions contained in the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985, the Administrative Tribunals set-up under it exercise original jurisdiction in respect of service matters of employees covered by it. As a result of the judgement dated 18 March 1997 of the Supreme Court, the appeals against the orders of an Administrative Tribunal shall lie before the Division Bench of the concerned High Court.
54	D The Ilbert Bill was a bill introduced in 1883 for British India by Viceroy Ripon that proposed an amendment for existing laws in the country at the time to allow Indian judges and magistrates the jurisdiction to try British offenders in criminal cases at the District level, something that was disallowed at the time. Immediately, the English community began an agitation to oppose the bill.	58	C It is implemented by Ministry of Finance Its objective is to promote entrepreneurship among Scheduled Caste/Schedule Tribe and Women. The schemes provides for composite loans by banks between Rs. 10 lakh and upto Rs. 100 lakh for setting up a new enterprise in the non-farm sector. These loans would be eligible for refinance and credit guarantee cover. A credit guarantee fund of Rs. 5,000 crore for providing guarantee cover for loans under Stand Up India in next five years has been approved. Debit Card (RuPay) for withdrawal of working capital. Refinance window through Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) with an initial amount of Rs.10,000 crore. The process would be led by SIDBI with involvement of Dalit Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (DICCI) and various sector - specific institutions all over the country. The offices of SIDBI and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) shall be designated Stand Up Connect Centres (SUCC).
55	B settlement of peasants was the smallest unit of administration in Chola empire. Nadu was group of villages and formed a larger unit. Hence, Statement 1 is wrong. The villages in Chola empire enjoyed self-government, the village assemblies like mahasabha performed various administrative functions including dispensing justice and collecting taxes. They could also settle on new lands and exercise ownership rights over them. Hence, statement 2 is correct.		
56	D The original Peacock Throne was built in Delhi for Shah Jahan. It included numerous priceless jewels, including the infamous Koh-e Noor. Notably, the artists who crafted the throne were of Iranian origin, as were many others in the Mughal Court.		
57	C		

The enactment of Administrative Tribunals Act in 1985 opened a new chapter in the sphere of administering justice to the aggrieved government servants. Administrative Tribunals Act owes its origin to Article 323-A of the Constitution which empowers Central Government to set-up by an Act of Parliament, Administrative Tribunals for adjudication of disputes and complaints with respect to recruitment and conditions of service of persons appointed to the public service and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union and the States. In pur-

59

C

The Corruption Perception Index 2019 was released by Transparency International. As per the Index India ranks 80 out of 180 countries with a score of 41 out of 100. Last year India's rank was 78 with the same score. Least ranked countries: Somalia at 180 which followed by South Sudan at 179 and Syria at 178. These countries are followed by Yemen, Venezuela, Sudan, Equatorial Guinea and Afghanistan. Pakistan ranks 87 in the list whereas China ranks

	117 among the 180 countries respectively. United States of America (USA) ranks 23rd with a score of 69.		
60	C Lai Haroba, a ritualistic festival observed by Manipuri meitei communities began in Agartala. The five- day long festival was inaugurated by Speaker of State legislative Assembly, Rebati Mohan Das. Lai Haroba was celebrated through oral literature, music, dance and rituals. A cultural troupe from Manipur came and performing manipuri martial arts, folk music and folk dances. The festival was organized by: Department of Information and Cultural Affairs, Government of Tripura. Puthiba Lai Haraoba Committee and Puthiba Welfare & Cultural Society, Agartala.		fought between the British East India Company and Maratha Empire in India. The war began with the Treaty of Surat and ended with the 'Treaty of Salbai. The Second Anglo-Mysore War (1780-1784) was a conflict between the Kingdom of Mysore and the British East India Company. At the time, Mysore was a key French ally in India, and the Franco-British war sparked Anglo-Mysorean hostilities in India. The great majority of soldiers on the company side were raised, trained, paid and commanded by the company, not the British government. However, the company's operations were bolstered by Crown troops sent from Britain, and by troops sent from Hanover, which was also ruled by Britain's King George III.
61	A Article 266 of the Constitution mandates that parliamentary approval is required to draw money from the Consolidated Fund of India. A special provision is, therefore, made for a 'Vote on Account' by which the government obtains the vote of Parliament for a sum sufficient to incur expenditure on various items for a part of the year		The First Anglo-Afghan War (also known as Auckland's Folly) was fought between the British East India Company and Afghanistan from 1839 to 1842, and ended in an overall Afghan victory. It is famous for the killing of 4,500 British and Indian soldiers, plus 12,000 of their camp followers, by Afghan tribal fighters, but the British defeated the Afghans in the concluding engagement. It was one of the first major conflicts during the Great Game, the 19th century competition for power and influence in Asia between the United Kingdom and the Russian Empire.
62	B The winning candidate need not secure a majority of the votes. This method is called the First Past The Post (FPTP) system. In the electoral race, the candidate who is ahead of others, who crosses the winning post first of all, is the winner. This method is also called the Plurality System. The FPTP system offers voters a choice not simply between parties but specific candidates. The FPTP system is adopted in the lower house of the parliament and state legislative assemblies; proportional representation by means of single transferable vote is carried out in Rajya Sabha		The Third Anglo-Burmese War, also known as the Third Burma War, was a conflict that took place during 7-29 November 1885, with sporadic resistance and insurgency continuing into 1887. It was the final of three wars fought in the 19th century between the Burmese and the British. The war saw the loss of sovereignty of an independent Burma under the Konbaung Dynasty, whose rule had already been reduced to the territory known as Upper Burma, the region of Lower Burma having been annexed by the British in 1853, as a result of the Second Anglo-Burmese War.
63	D The First Anglo-Maratha War (1775-1782) was the first of three Anglo-Maratha wars		Following the war, Burma came under the rule of the British Raj as a province of India. From 1937 the British governed Burma

	as a separate colony. After World War II Burma achieved independence as a republic in 1948.	66	A Refer the list 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 Bodh 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)
64	C Gandhiji placed Eleven Point Ultimatum to Irwin for administrative reforms. He declared that there would be no civil disobedience and the Congress would participate in any conference if these demands were met. It was a compromise formula which included- Issues of General Interest 1. Reduce expenditure on Army & civil services 2. Introduce total prohibition. 3. Carry out reforms in Criminal Investigation Department (C.I.D) 4. Change Arms Act allowing popular control of issue of licences. 5. Release political prisoners 6. Accept Postal Reservation Bill 7. Specific bourgeois demands 8. Reduce rupee-sterling exchange ratio 9. Introduce textile protection 10. Reserve coastal shipping for Indians. 11. Specific peasant demands 12. Reduce land revenue 13. Abolish salt tax		
65	A Statement 3 is incorrect because till that date Mughal had not expanded their Empire in the South. Strain began to show within the imperial structure following Krishnadeva Raya's death in 1529. His successors were troubled by rebellious nayakas or military chiefs. By 1542 control at the centre had shifted to another ruling lineage, that of the Aravidu, which remained in power till the end of the seventeenth century. During this period, as indeed earlier, the military ambitions of the rulers of Vijayanagara as well as those of the Deccan Sultanates resulted in shifting alignments. Eventually this led to an alliance of the Sultanates against Vijayanagara.		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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) <p>Natural</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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) <p>Mixed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Khangchendzonga National Park (2016) 	69	<p>C</p> <p>On January 20, 2020 the World Economic Forum (WEF) released 1st edition of a report titled "The Global Social Mobility Report 2020: Equality, Opportunity and a New Economic Imperative". The global social mobility index (GSMI) of 82 countries were launched in this report. As per the Index, India ranked in the 76th position with a score of 42.7.</p>
67	<p>C</p> <p>Article 324- there is only one general electoral roll for every territorial constituency for elections to the Parliament and the state legislature. Thus, the constitution has abolished the system of communal representation and separate electorates which led to the partition of the country.</p> <p>The state legislatures, apart from Parliament can also make provision with respect to all matters relating to the elections to the state legislature including the preparation of electoral rolls and all other matters necessary for securing their due constitution.</p>	70	<p>D</p> <p>On January 1, 2020 the 25th Governor of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Shri Shaktikanta Das launched a mobile app named "MANI" (Mobile Aided Note Identifier) that would help visually impaired people to identify denomination of currency notes correctly. The currency notes will be scanned using a mobile phone's camera. The most interesting feature of the app is that it can also be used offline after installation. The audio output is available in both Hindi and English languages.</p>
68	<p>A</p> <p>The act will not be applicable to tribal areas of Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura as included in the sixth schedule of the Constitution and States of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur Mizoram and Nagaland that are protected by the Inner Line Permit (ILP). Citizens of other states should possess ILP to visit the four States (Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram and Nagaland) as per the Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation, 1873.</p>	71	<p>C</p> <p>The Government of India has launched the Sovereign Gold Bonds Scheme with an objective of reducing India's gold imports and bring all the gold lying idle with individuals and households in India into the economy. As investors, will get returns that are linked to gold price, the scheme is expected to offer the same benefits as physical gold. They can be used as collateral for loans and can be sold or traded on stock exchange SGBs are government securities denominated in grams of gold. Investors have to pay the issue price in cash and the bonds will be redeemed in cash on maturity. The Bond is issued by Reserve Bank on behalf of Government of India. Minimum investment amount is the rupee equivalent of one gram of gold and the maximum 500 grams per person in a financial year (not a quarter year). The rate of Interest on the investment will be 2.5 per cent (fixed) on nominal value, payable half-yearly. The period of bond will be eight years with exit option available from the fifth year on ward</p>

72	<p>B</p> <p>Uttarakhand has become the first state in India which has made a policy to lease agricultural land. After the approval of Rashtrapati Bhavan, the state government has issued the order. Under this leasing policy, instead of giving land on a 30-year lease, the concerned farmer will get the rent for the land. By this policy any institutions, company, firm or NGO can take farm lands of maximum 30 acres in villages for lease for a period of 30 years and the government land around farm land can be taken for lease by paying the fee with the permission of the District Magistrate.</p>		3. Special Crimes, such as cases of terrorism, bomb blasts, sensational homicides, kidnapping for ransom and crimes committed by the mafia/ the underworld.
73	<p>C</p> <p>On December 11, 2019, The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) successfully launched India's radar imaging earth observation satellite RISAT-2BR1 on board PSLV-C48 (Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle-48). This is the 50th mission of PSLV and also the 75th vehicle mission from Sriharikota. The satellite was lifted from the Satish Dhawan Space Centre (SDSC) at Sriharikota. RISAT-2BR1 was followed by the successful launch of RISAT-2B in May 22, 2019.3 Israeli students, Alon Abramovich, Meitav Assulin and Shmuel Aviv Levi launched the remote sensing satellite "Duchifat 3" designed and built by them aboard PSLV C48 at Sriharikota. Duchifat 3 is the 3rd series Israeli student-made satellites. The size of the satellite is 10x10x30 cm (3U) and weighs 2.3 kg.</p>	75	<p>A</p> <p>Nirguna saints believe that the God is Absolute, abstract and has no form, incarnation etc.</p> <p>Nirgun saints- Kabir, Nanak, Dadu Dayal, Namdev</p> <p>Sagun saints- Tulsidas, Mira, Chaitanya, Vallabhacharya</p>
74	<p>C</p> <p>The following broad categories of criminal cases are handled by the CBI:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cases of corruption and fraud committed by public servants of all Central Govt. Departments, Central Public Sector Undertakings and Central Financial Institutions. 2. Economic crimes, including bank frauds, financial frauds, Import Export & Foreign Exchange violations, large-scale smuggling of narcotics, antiques, cultural property and smuggling of other contraband items etc. 	76	<p>C</p> <p>The Samaveda is the Veda of melodies and chants. The classical Indian music and dance tradition considers the chants and melodies in Samaveda as one of its roots. The Samaveda, in addition to singing and chanting, mentions instruments. The rules and suggestions for playing various instruments form a separate compilation, called the Gandharva-Veda, and this Upaveda is attached to the Samaveda.</p>
		77	<p>C</p> <p>The plans of political action outlined by Lala Hardayal for Ghadar Party were based on the understanding that British rule could only be overthrown by armed revolt and for this to happen it was necessary that Indian immigrants go to India in large numbers and carry this message to the masses and the soldiers of the Indian army. Hence, statement 1 is correct. It was believed that freedom available in America was not to be used to fight against Americans, for in any case Indians would never be accepted as equals abroad till they were free in their own land. Hence, statement 2 is wrong. The Defence of India Act was passed by British primarily to smash the Ghadar movement.</p>
		78	<p>B</p> <p>Infanticide was declared illegal by Bengal Regulation XXI of 1795 and Regulation III of 1804. But, the practices of infanticide still continued which was suppressed by William Bentinck. Bentinck became Governor-General in 1828 and was first Gov-</p>

	ernor-General of India. He continued till 1835. He was chief architect in abolition of Sati and suppression of Thugee.		islature. The Union Home Minister is the Chairman of each of these Councils
79	D Board of control was established by Pitt's India Act, 1784. Regulating Act, 1773 only partially subjected the activities of the East India Company to the supervision of the British Government. The main provisions of the act were the appointment of a governor-general of Fort William in Bengal with supervisory powers over the presidencies of Madras and Bombay. The governor-general had a council of four and was given a casting vote but no veto.	83	B Cartaz System a naval trade license or pass introduced by the Portuguese East India Company in the Indian Ocean region in the 16th century, to control and enforce the Portuguese trade monopoly over a wide area in the Indian Ocean.
80	A The Contingency Fund of India established under Article 267 (1) of the Constitution is in the nature of an imprest (money maintained for a specific purpose) which is placed at the disposal of the President to enable him/her to make advances to meet urgent unforeseen expenditure, pending authorization by the Parliament. Approval of the legislature for such expenditure and for withdrawal of an equivalent amount from the Consolidated Fund is subsequently obtained to ensure that the corpus of the Contingency Fund remains intact. The corpus for Union Government is enhanced from time to time by the Union Legislature. The Ministry of Finance operates this Fund on behalf of the President of India.	84	D The failure of 'Cripps Mission' to solve the deadlock exposed British's unchanged attitude on constitutional advance and made it clear that any more silence would be tantamount to accepting the British right to decide the fate of Indians
81	C The Parliament can make laws on any subject of the three lists (including the State List) for the union territories. This power of Parliament also extends to Puducherry and Delhi, which have their own local legislatures. But, the legislative assembly of Puducherry can also make laws on any subject of the State List and the Concurrent List. Similarly, the legislative assembly of Delhi can make laws on any subject of the State List (except public order, police and land) and the Concurrent List	85	D Thousands of seals have been discovered by archaeologists from the Harappan sites. Most of the seals were made of steatite, which is a kind of soft stone. A few of them were also made of terracotta, gold, agate, chert, ivory and faience. The standard Harappan seal was square in shape with a 2X2 dimension. It is believed that the seals were used for commercial purposes. A few seals were also carried as amulets, perhaps as a kind of identity card. All the seals have pictures of animals with something written in a pictographic script (which is yet to be deciphered). Chiefly, the animals represented are tigers, elephants, bulls, bisons, goats and so on. Most of the seals have been written on both sides. The writings are in the Kharosthi style (right to left). Some seals have mathematical images and must have been used for educational purposes. The most famous seal is the Pashupati Seal of Harappan civilization from Mohenjo Daro. It is a seal with a figure seated cross-legged in the centre with animals around; an elephant and a tiger to the right of the figure and a rhino and a buffalo to its left.
82	D The salary and allowance of the Chief Minister are determined by the State Leg-	86	B Vesara style is a fusion of the dravidian style and the nagara style. Early Chalukyan activity also takes the form of rock-cut caves while later activity is of structural temples.

<p>87</p>	<p>D</p> <p>The Commission includes one Chief Information Commissioner (CIC) and not more than 10 Information Commissioners (IC) who are appointed by the President of India.</p> <p>Candidates for CIC/IC must be persons of eminence in public life with wide knowledge and experience in law, science and technology, social service, management, journalism, mass media or administration and governance.</p> <p>CIC/IC shall not be a Member of Parliament or Member of the Legislature of any State or Union Territory. He shall not hold any other office of profit or connected with any political party or carrying on any business or pursuing any profession</p>	<p>tre in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates(UAE) from January 13-16, 2020. The theme for the year 2020 was "Rethinking Global Consumption, Production, and Investment".</p>
<p>88</p>	<p>D</p> <p>Generation Unlimited (GenU), called YuWaah in India, is a global multisector and multi-stakeholder alliance created to meet the need of expanded education, skill development and employment opportunities for young people aged 10-24. Ministry of Women and Child Development (WCD) has joined hands with UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund) to launch "YuWaah-(Generation Unlimited India)" with the aim to transform the countries involved into hubs of education, skilling and employment for its more than 300 million young people aged 10-24 years. The new initiative YuWaah (word "Yuva", in the Hindi language, means young person) promotes the secondary education and training to build the skills young people need for productive lives and work & also boost the number of quality work opportunities available to youth.</p>	<p>90</p> <p>B</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The most appropriate institutional level for social audit is the Gram Sabha, which has been given 'watchdog' powers and responsibilities by the Panchayati Raj Acts in most States to supervise and monitor the functioning of panchayat elected representatives and government functionaries, and examine the annual statement of accounts and audit reports. ● These are implied powers indirectly empowering Gram Sabhas to carry out social audits in addition to other functions. Members of the Gram Sabha and the village panchayat, intermediate panchayat and district panchayat through their representatives, can raise issues of social concern and public interest and demand an explanation.
<p>89</p>	<p>A</p> <p>The World Future Energy Summit (WFES) is an annual event, dedicated to advancing future energy, it started in 2008 energy efficiency and clean technologies. Held under the patronage of Sheikh Mohammed Bin Zayed Al Nahyan, Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi . Recently the 10th edition of World Future Energy Summit (WFES)2020 hosted by Masdar renewable energy company, was held at Abu Dhabi National Exhibition Cen-</p>	<p>91</p> <p>C</p> <p>Atal Pension Yojana (APY), was earlier called Swavalamban Yojana NPS (National Pension Scheme) Lite. The APY was introduced in 2015 for unorganised sector workers who do not have sufficient and reliable old age security. The scheme encourages unorganised workers to make regular small savings during their working years towards pension benefits later. This is an important policy shift away from social assistance schemes to contributory schemes. APY clearly spells out end benefits of the pension scheme. Monthly pension ranging from Rs1,000 to 5000 is guaranteed upon retirement if subscribers contribute the prescribed amount for at least 20 years. This is an improvement over NPS-Lite where the pension amount was uncertain. The minimum age of joining the scheme is 18 years and maximum age is 40 years. The minimum period of contribution by the subscriber under the scheme would be 20 years. It will be a simple product open to all bank account holders, who are not members of any statutory social security scheme.</p>

92	<p>C</p> <p>'AASHVAST' (Assured Assistance Service Helpline for Victims at Shortest Time) Explanation:</p> <p>Home Minister Amit Shah has inaugurated India's 1st Cyber Crime Prevention Unit called 'AASHVAST' (Assured Assistance Service Helpline for Victims at Shortest Time) which is a helpline for cyber crime victims.</p>		<p>Like other classical dances, Kuchipudi also comprises pure dance, mime and histrionics but it is the use of speech that distinguishes Kuchipudi's presentation as dance drama.</p>
93	<p>B</p> <p>On December 3, 2019, According to the "Business-to-Consumer (B2C) E-commerce Index 2019" released by UNCTAD's (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development). For the 2nd consecutive year in a row, the Netherlands leads the Index with the score of 96.4, followed by Switzerland (2nd with 95.5) and Singapore(3rd with 95.1).</p>	97	<p>A</p> <p>The 'Direct Action' was announced by the Muslim League Council to show the strength of Muslim feelings both to British and Congress because Muslims feared that if the British left, Muslims would surely suffer at the hands of overwhelming Hindu majority, which resulted in the worst communal riots that British India had seen. Jinnah had announced 16 August 1946 would be "Direct Action Day" for the purpose of winning the separate Muslim state.</p>
94	<p>B</p> <p>Article 17 of the constitution abolishes 'untouchability' and forbids its practice in any form. The enforcement of any disability arising out of untouchability shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law. The term 'untouchability' however has not been defined under the constitution. Under the Protection of Civil Rights act, 1955 a person convicted of the offence of 'untouchability' is disqualified for election to the Parliament or state legislature.</p>	98	<p>B</p> <p>Radical Democratic Party (RDP) was founded by M.N. Roy with the purpose of engaging India in the war to support the allies. Indian Federation of Labour was a wing of RDP formed after the split from the All India Trade Union Congress.</p>
95	<p>C</p> <p>The Mughal rulers brought Persian painters with them. At the same time they patronized Indian painters and the collaboration between these two schools of painters resulted in the synthesis.</p> <p>Mughal painting remained confined to the Mughal court and did not reach the people. Shah Jahan was more interested in architecture and neglected painting. He reduced the number of court painters.</p>	99	<p>B</p> <p>PIL is litigation introduced in a court of law, not by the aggrieved party but by the court itself or by any other private party. It is the power given to the public by courts through judicial activism. However, the person filing the petition must prove to the satisfaction of the court that the petition is being filed for a public interest and not just as a frivolous litigation by a busy body.</p>
96	<p>A</p> <p>The use of speech during the presentation of kuchipudi is its distinguishing feature.</p>	100	<p>A</p> <p>The Village Panchayat or Gram Panchayat is the executive committee of Gram Sabha. A Gram Sabha or Village Assembly consists of all the adults i.e. voters (persons above the age of 18 years) living in the area of a Gram Panchayat i.e., village or a group of small villages. The Gram Sabha has now been recognized as a legal body.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>For further clarifications and feedback feel free to write to us at "testseriesrcr@gmail.com"</i></p>			