



Goaltide
A Prelims IAS Academy

Goaltide Daily Quiz (consolidation)

**July 2020
Part - I**

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Q1. Consider the following statements regarding Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems" (GIAHS).

1. It is an initiative managed by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).
2. No Indian sites/systems are recognized under Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems" (GIAHS).

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Solution:

Why we asked this?

26 June 2020, Rome - The Republic of Korea's traditional bamboo-based farming system in Damyang has been recognized as a Globally Important Agricultural Heritage System (GIAHS). *Since India sites have been recognized under this earlier, so it is important.*

Traditional bamboo cultivation system in the Republic of Korea earns place on global agricultural heritage sites list

Damyang Bamboo Field Agriculture System won recognition for its unique multilayered bamboo forestry with agricultural biodiversity and landscape preservation

See what is this GHIAS?

Background and objectives of the Forum

The Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) Initiative was launched by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) as an international partnership initiative on Sustainable Development with the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) in support of Agenda 21. GIAHS are defined as remarkable land-use systems and landscapes rich in globally significant biological diversity that has evolved as the result of the co-adaptation of a community with its environment and its needs and aspirations for sustainable development. The GIAHS Initiative promotes international recognition of and support to heritage agricultural systems worldwide, where the multiple goods and services provided small-scale farmers, indigenous peoples, and family farming communities are distinct in many ways.

Three sites/systems are recognized under GHIAS.

Saffron Heritage of Kashmir	2011
Koraput Traditional Agriculture	2012
Kuttanad Below Sea Level Farming System	2013

Link: <http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/1295510/icode/>

Q2. Community based Peer led Intervention (CPI) and Outreach and Drop in Centres (ODICs) have recently identified by government in districts for:

- For early intervention in treatment of TB
- For helping girls who are backward
- for creating awareness about the harmful effects of Drug Abuse
- to prevent farmer suicides

Solution: c

Explanation:

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL DEFENCE
(An Autonomous Body under the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment)
Government of India
West Block-1, Wing-7, R.K. Puram, New Delhi-110066

F.NO.45/4/2019-NCDAP/NAPDDR
“Inviting Expression of Interest-cum-Proposal” from the eligible NGOs and organisations for undertaking Focused Intervention Programmes under National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction during the financial year- 2019-20.

The National Institute of Social Defence invites, “Expression of Interest-cum-Proposal” from the eligible NGOs and organisations for undertaking focused/targeted Intervention Programmes in remaining 66 identified districts across the country with an aim to reach adolescents and youth in the Community for creating awareness about the harmful effects of Drug Abuse and encourage the drug dependent persons to seek treatment. The following intervention programmes are proposed in the identified districts:

- Community based Peer led Intervention (CPI) for Early Drug Use Prevention among Adolescents & Youth
- Outreach and Drop in Centres (ODICs)

Also remember, **The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has formulated and is implementing a National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR) for 2018-2025.**

Q3. Consider the following statements.

1. Among its all neighbour nations, India shares maximum land boundary with China.
2. Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh shares same number of International boundaries.

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: b

Explanation:

From the document of Ministry of Home Affairs,

Name of the country	Length of the border (in Km)
China Bangladesh ✓	4,096.7
China	3,488
Pakistan	3,323
Nepal	1,751
Myanmar	1,643
Bhutan	699
Afghanistan	106
Total	15,106.7

Sikkim shares boundary with **Nepal, Bhutan and China**

Arunachal Pradesh shares boundary with **China, Myanmar and Bhutan**



Q4. The Concession Agreement for the Kholongchhu (Joint Venture) Hydroelectric Project was signed recently by Indian Government with:

- Mongolia
- Bhutan
- Myanmar
- Thailand

Solution: b

Explanation:



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Signing of Concession Agreement for 600 MW Kholongchhu Hydroelectric Project in Bhutan

June 29, 2020

The Concession Agreement for the 600 MW Kholongchhu (Joint Venture) Hydroelectric Project between the Royal Government of Bhutan and Kholongchhu Hydro Energy Limited was signed on 29 June 2020 in Thimphu, in virtual presence of Dr. S. Jaishankar, External Affairs Minister, Government of India and Lyonpo Dr. Tandi Dorji, Foreign Minister, Royal Government of Bhutan. Lyonpo Loknath Sharma, Minister of Economic Affairs, Royal Government of Bhutan and senior government officials including Foreign Secretaries of India and Bhutan, Secretary (Power), Gol, Ambassador of India to Bhutan and Ambassador of Bhutan to India were also present at signing ceremony, which was held through video conferencing.

Link: <https://www.mea.gov.in/press-releases.htm?dtl/32794/Signing+of+Concession+Agreement+for+600+MW+Kholongchhu+Hydroelectric+Project+in+Bhutan>

Q5. 'Koronivia road map' adopted at COP23 in 2017 in Bonn, Germany was recently seen in news. This road map is related to:

- Carbon Trade between developed and developing countries
- Providing credit facilities to low lying countries to fight climate change
- To fast tract the implementation of REDD+ Strategies
- Addressing vulnerabilities of agriculture to climate change and approaches to addressing food security.

Solution: d

Explanation:

27/04/2020

At the beginning of this year, the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture (KJWA) roadmap was on track to reach its conclusion at the UN Climate Change Conference (COP26) set to take place in Glasgow in November 2020. Countries were due to report back on progress made since the 2017 landmark agreement was established, and reach a conclusion on the way forward for Koronivia post-2020.

Fast-forward a few months and the world is a different place.

The COVID-19 pandemic sweeping across the world has changed government priorities and deeply affected people's lives and livelihoods, particularly women and children, and those most vulnerable.

The KJWA roadmap has also been disrupted with COP26, the world's biggest climate change event, now taking place in 2021. Other meetings have been postponed including the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) meeting of the Subsidiary Bodies (SB52) where the KJWA workshop on livestock management (topic 2e) and the socioeconomic and food security dimensions of climate change (topic 2f) were due to take place.

What this roadmap all about??

The Conference of the Parties at its twenty-third session, held in Bonn in 2017, adopted decision 4/CP.23 on the "Koronivia joint work on agriculture", which requests the SBSTA and the SBI to jointly address issues related to agriculture, including through workshops and expert meetings, working with constituted bodies under the Convention and taking into consideration the vulnerabilities of agriculture to climate change and approaches to addressing food security. The decision identifies the following elements to start the work:

- (a) Modalities for implementation of the outcomes of the five in-session workshops on issues related to agriculture and other future topics that may arise from this work;
- (b) Methods and approaches for assessing adaptation, adaptation co-benefits and resilience;
- (c) Improved soil carbon, soil health and soil fertility under grassland and cropland as well as integrated systems, including water management;
- (d) Improved nutrient use and manure management towards sustainable and resilient agricultural systems;
- (e) Improved livestock management systems;
- (f) Socioeconomic and food security dimensions of climate change in the agricultural sector.

Q6. With reference to Indian National Movement, consider the following pairs:

Person	Position held
1. Surendra Nath Banerjee	Founder, East India Association
2. Dadabhai Naoroji	Founder, Indian Association
3. Syama Prasad Mukherjee	Member, constituent Assembly

Which of the above pairs is/are correct?

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

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

Solution: b

Explanations:

Person	Position held
Surendra Nath Banerjee	Founder, Indian Association
Dadabhai Naoroji	Founder, East India Association
Syama Prasad Mukherjee	Member, constituent Assembly

Q7. Consider the following statements.

- Under Constitution, Parliament and State Governments both are empowered to include or exclude any caste within the Scheduled Caste (SC).
- The Constitution has mandated the inclusion of Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes member in governing body of a Co-operative Society (formed by 97th CAA).

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Solution: b

Explanation:

Article 341 mentions that **President in a state after consultation with the Governor**, by public notification, specify the castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within castes, races or tribes which shall for the purposes of this Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Castes in relation to that State or Union territory.

As per Article 341 (2) - Parliament may by law include or exclude any caste, race or tribe or part of or group within any caste, race or tribe from the list of Scheduled Castes specified in the above-mentioned notification.

So, we understand that only Parliament under Article 341 (2) is empowered to include or exclude any caste within the Scheduled Caste (SC) and **state governments do not have such power.**

~~341~~ **Scheduled Castes.**—(1) The President ¹[may with respect to any State ²[or Union territory], and where it is a State ^{3***}, after consultation with the Governor ^{4***} thereof,] by public notification⁵, specify the castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within castes, races or tribes which shall for the purposes of this Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Castes in relation to that State ⁶[or Union territory, as the case may be.]

(2) ~~Parliament~~ may by law include in or exclude from the list of Scheduled Castes specified in a notification issued under clause (1) any caste, race or tribe or part of or group within any caste, race or tribe, but save as aforesaid a notification issued under the said clause shall not be varied by any subsequent notification.

As per the Constitution (Article 243 ZJ), Legislature of a State shall, by law, provide for the reservation of **one seat for the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes and two seats for women** on board of every co-operative society.

~~243ZJ~~ **Number and term of members of board and its office bearers.**—(1) The board shall consist of such number of directors as may be provided by the Legislature of a State, by law:

Provided that the maximum number of directors of a co-operative society shall not exceed twenty-one:

Provided further that the Legislature of a State shall, by law, provide for the reservation of one seat for the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes and two seats for women on board of every co-operative society consisting of individuals as members and having members from such class of category of persons.

(2) The term of office of elected members of the board and its office bearers shall be five years from the date of election and the term of office bearers shall be coterminous with the term of the board:

Provided that the board may fill a casual vacancy on the board by nomination out of the same class of members in respect of which the casual vacancy has arisen, if the term of office of the board is less than half of its original term.

Q8. In the context of coal mining in India, consider the following statements.

1. 100% FDI in the mining sector in India is allowed in Coal and Lignite under automatic route.
2. India is the largest producer of coal in the world.
3. Coal Mining was nationalized in 1973.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Solution: c

Explanation:

Currently, **100% FDI under the automatic route is allowed for coal and lignite mining** for captive consumption by power projects as well as iron and steel and cement units.

✓ Coal sector gets nod for 100% FDI

Wednesday's move to fully open up coal mining to foreign players could help get latest technologies.

ET Bureau | Last Updated: Aug 29, 2019, 07:22 AM IST

Save

✓ 100% FDI in mining in India is allowed under automatic route.

✓ 100% FDI in the mining sector in India is allowed in Coal and Lignite under automatic route.

✓ 100% FDI in the mining sector is allowed in Mining and mineral separation of titanium bearing minerals and ores, its value addition and integrated activities under government route.

China strengthened its position as the world's largest producer of coal and lignite (45% of the world production). **India is second largest producer.**

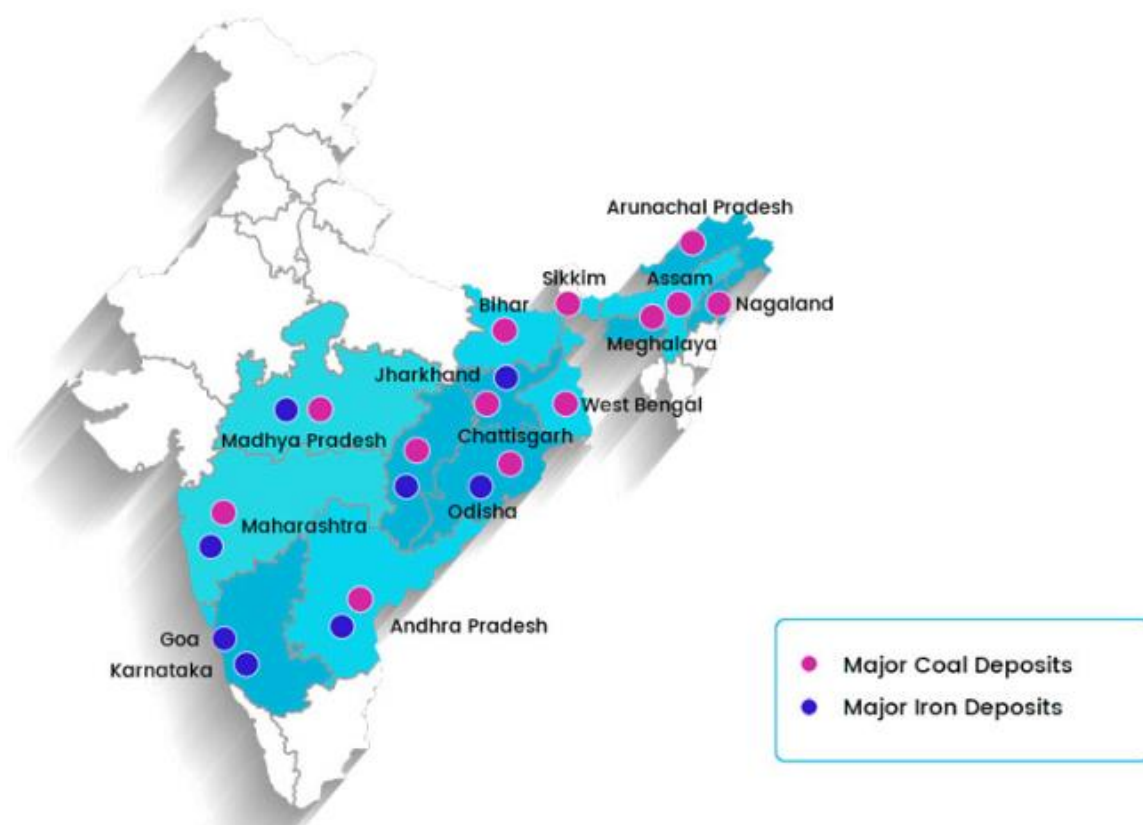
✓ India is the 2nd largest producer of coal. Coal production in the country stood at 688.8 million tonnes in FY18. It stood at 576.00 million tonnes during Apr 2018 -Mar 2019

India ranks 4th in terms of iron ore production globally. In FY18, production of iron ore stood at 210 million tonnes. India has around 8% of world's deposits of iron ore

✓ Out of 2,101 reported mines, 274 were located in Madhya Pradesh followed by Tamil Nadu (252), Gujarat (225), Jharkhand (211), Chhattisgarh (162), Odisha (157), Karnataka (146), Andhra Pradesh (135), Maharashtra (134), and West Bengal (100). These 10 states together accounted for 85% of the total number of mines in the country in 2015-16. Among them, 558 mines belonged to coal and lignite, 668 to metallic minerals and 975 to non-metallic minerals

India became the world's 2nd largest crude steel producer in 2018 with an output of 106.5 million tonnes

Aluminium production stood at 0.92 million metric tonnes during Apr-June 2018 and is forecasted to grow to 3.33 million tonnes in FY20



THE COAL MINES (NATIONALISATION) ACT, 1973

ACT No. 26 OF 1973

[30th May, 1973.]

An Act to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the right, title and interest of the owners in respect of the coal mines specified in the Schedule with a view to re-organising and reconstructing such coal mines so as to ensure the rational, co-ordinated and scientific development and utilisation of coal resources consistent with the growing requirements of the country, in order that the ownership and control of such resources are vested in the State and thereby so distributed as best to subserve the common good, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Q9. Consider the following pairs.

Folk dances	Belongs to
1. Gungtey' folk dance	Arunachal Pradesh
2. Poi kal kuthirai	Kerala
3. Koli Dance	Maharashtra

Which of the above pairs is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 and 3 only

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

Solution: c

Explanation:

Folk dances	Belongs to
1. Gungtey' folk dance	Arunachal Pradesh
2. Poi kal kuthirai	Tamil Nadu
3. Koli Dance	Maharashtra

Q10. Bhagwan Mahavir Wildlife Sanctuary is in:

- a. Uttar Pradesh
- b. Uttarakhand
- c. Goa
- d. Maharashtra

Solution: c

Explanation:

It is in Goa.

It was in news as controversial project is running through it. Do read our Current Affairs section. We have covered in detail. [Click here to read.](#)

Q11. **Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Framework** was seen in news sometimes is established by:

- a. European Union
- b. World Economic Forum
- c. UNFCCC Secretariat
- d. United States

Solution: d

Explanation:

DD NEWS डीडी न्यूज़

National International Business Sports Entertainment Sci-Tech Health

Home | International | Sri Lanka: Presidential committee expresses reservations over MCC agreement

Sri Lanka: Presidential committee expresses reservations over MCC agreement

26-06-2020 | 2:39 pm

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United States Embassy Colombo

MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Previous Story

In Sri Lanka, a Presidential committee appointed to look into the proposed Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) agreement with the US government has expressed reservations over it saying some clauses cannot be legally implemented.

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

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

Link: <http://www.ddinews.gov.in/international/sri-lanka-presidential-committee-expresses-reservations-over-mcc-agreement>

Q12. Consider the following Pairs.

Communities/Tribes of India in news	Found in
1. Rabari Community	Himalayas
2. Kattunayakan Tribe	Nilgiris
3. Bhils	Central India

Which of the above pairs is/are correct?

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

Solution: b

Explanation:

The **Rabari**, also called the Rewari or Desai, are an indigenous tribal caste of nomadic cattle and camel herders and shepherds that live throughout **northwest India**.

Bhils are an Indo-Aryan speaking ethnic group in West India. As of 2013, Bhils were the largest tribal group in India. Bhils are listed as indigenous people of the states of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan—**all in the western Deccan regions and central India**—as well as in Tripura in far-eastern India, on the border with Bangladesh.

The **Kattunayakan are tribals who live deep in the forests of the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve in South India**. They earn a living by collecting and selling wild honey.

Q13. Consider the following statements regarding **Dead Zones**.

- 1. Dead zones are low-oxygen, or hypoxic, areas in the world's oceans and lakes
- 2. The largest dead zone in the world lies in Arabian Sea.

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: c

Explanation:

Dead zones are low-oxygen, or hypoxic, areas in the world's oceans and lakes. Because most organisms need oxygen to live, few organisms can survive in hypoxic conditions. That is why these areas are called dead zones.

Dead zones occur because of a process called eutrophication, which happens when a body of water gets too many nutrients, such as phosphorus and nitrogen. At normal levels, these nutrients feed the growth of an organism called cyanobacteria, or blue-green algae. With too many nutrients, however, cyanobacteria grows out of control, which can be harmful. Human activities are the main cause of these excess nutrients being washed into the ocean. For this reason, dead zones are often located near inhabited coastlines.

Nutrient run-off triggers dead zones

After the 1970s, dead zones became more widespread, almost doubling each decade since the 1960s. A 2008 study found more than 400 dead zones exist worldwide—anywhere excess nutrients travel downstream and into a body of water. (Read about a large dead zone in the Baltic Sea.)

The largest dead zone in the world lies in the Arabian Sea, covering almost the entire 63,700-square mile Gulf of Oman. The second largest sits in the Gulf of Mexico in the United States, averaging almost 6,000 square miles in size.

Q14. Consider the following regions.

1. Hemis Monastery
2. Zoji La Pass
3. Tso Moriri Lake

Which of the above sites is/are present in Ladakh?

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

Solution: d

Explanation:

Tso Moriri or Lake Moriri or "Mountain Lake", is a lake in the Changthang Plateau in Ladakh in Northern India.

Zoji La is a high mountain pass in the Himalayas in the Indian union territory of Ladakh

Hemis Monastery is a Himalayan Buddhist monastery (gompa) of the Drukpa Lineage, in Hemis, Ladakh, India.

Q15. In the context of provisions of Indian Constitution, consider the following statements.

1. Parliament by law decides about the number of Judges in Supreme Court and High Court.
2. Both Supreme Court and High Court Judges resigns from office by writing under his/her hand addressed to President

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Solution: b

Explanation:

Number of SC Judges are decided by Parliament by law and HC Judges are decided by President. See below both the cases:

Central Government Act

Article 124 in The Constitution Of India 1949

124. Establishment and constitution of Supreme Court

(1) There shall be a Supreme Court of India constituting of a Chief Justice of India and, until Parliament by law prescribes a larger number, of not more than seven other Judges

(2) Every Judge of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal after consultation with such of the Judges of the Supreme Court and of the High Courts in the States as the President may deem necessary for the purpose and shall hold office until he attains the age of sixty five years: Provided that in the case of appointment of a Judge other than the chief Justice, the chief Justice of India shall always be consulted:

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

Central Government Act

Article 216 in The Constitution Of India 1949

216. Constitution of High Courts Every High Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and such other Judges as the President may from time to time deem it necessary to appoint

217. Appointment and conditions of the office of a Judge of a High Court

(1) Every Judge of a High Court shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal after consultation with the Chief Justice of India, the Governor of the State, and, in the case of appointment of a Judge other than the chief Justice, the chief Justice of the High court, and shall hold office, in the case of an additional or acting Judge, as provided in Article 224, and in any other case, until he attains the age of sixty two years Provided that

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

From above images, first statement is wrong, and second statement is correct.

In Supreme Court, Parliament by law decides about number of Judges but in High Court President decides.

Q16. Lead is a highly toxic metal and a very strong poison. Which of the following are the sources of lead poisoning?

1. Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) pipes
2. Paints
3. Toys and Jewelry
4. Pencils

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Solution: c

Explanation:

The National Green Tribunal (NGT) has directed the Centre to submit a report on standards of lead and to phase out lead as a stabilizer in Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) pipes that are commonly used in most buildings. The NGT was earlier informed that water passing through PVC pipes commonly used in most buildings may contain toxic materials like lead, which has a hazardous effect on human health. While most of the organized manufacturers have started using alternative stabilizers such as zinc in PVC pipe-making, some of the small units still rely on lead due to the cost factor. The replacement of lead with zinc for stabilizing heat in PVC pipe manufacturing is likely to push up costs by 3-5 per cent.

Lead is used in paint to add color, improve the ability of the paint to hide the surface it covers, and to make it last longer. Second

Lead has been found in inexpensive children's jewelry sold in vending machines and large volume discount stores across the country. It also has been found in inexpensive metal amulets worn for good luck or protection.

Point (4) is not correct: There is no lead in pencils. Rather, the core is made up of a non-toxic mineral called graphite.

Q17. Who among the following has the power to request a retired Supreme Court Judge to act as a Judge of the Supreme Court for a temporary period?

- Chief Justice of India with the previous consent of the President
- President of India with the previous consent of the Chief Justice of India.
- It is the power of the collegium to suggest a name to the President.
- There is no such provision in the Constitution of India

Solution: A

Explanation:

As per provisions of the Article 128, Chief Justice of India, with the previous consent of the President, request a retired Judge of the Supreme Court High Court, who is duly qualified for appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court, to sit and act as a Judge of the Supreme Court.

Central Government Act

Article 128 in The Constitution Of India 1949

128. Attendance of retired Judges at sittings of the Supreme Court Notwithstanding anything in this chapter, the Chief Justice of India may at any time, with the previous consent of the president, request any person who has held the office of a Judge of the Supreme Court or of the Federal Court or who has held the office of a Judge of a High Court and is duly qualified for appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court to sit and act as a Judge of the Supreme Court, and every such person so requested shall, while so sitting and acting, be entitled to such allowances as the President may by order determine and have all the jurisdiction, powers and privileges of, but shall not otherwise be deemed to be, a Judge of that Court: Provided that nothing in this article shall be deemed to require any such person as aforesaid to sit and act as a Judge of that Court unless he consents so to do

Q18. Consider the following statements about **Kathak dance**:

- It developed as a result of development of the Vaishnavite cult and Raslilas.
- The nineteenth century saw the golden age of Kathak under the patronage of Wajid Ali Shah, the last Nawab of Oudh.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2

d. Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: c

Explanation:

The word Kathak has been derived from the word Katha which means a story.

Kathakars or storytellers, are people who narrate stories largely based on episodes from the epics, myths and legends. **The Vaishnavite cult** which swept North India in the 15th century. and the resultant bhakti movement contributed to a whole new range of lyrics and musical forms. The Radha-Krishna theme proved immensely popular along with the works of Mirabai, Surdas, Nandadas and Krishnadas.

The emergence of Raslila, mainly in the Braj region (Mathura in Western U.P.) was an important development. It combined in itself music, dance and the narrative. Dance in Raslila, however, was mainly an extension of the basic mime and gestures of the Kathakars or storytellers which blended easily with the existing traditional dance.

With the coming of the Mughals, this dance form **received a new impetus**. A transition from the temple courtyard to the palace durbar took place which necessitated changes in presentation. In both Hindu and Muslim courts, Kathak became highly stylized and came to be regarded as a sophisticated form of entertainment. Under the Muslims there was a greater stress on nritya and bhava giving the dance graceful, expressive and sensuous dimensions.

The nineteenth century saw the golden age of Kathak under the patronage of Wajid Ali Shah, the last Nawab of Oudh. He established the Lucknow gharana with its strong accent on bhava, the expression of moods and emotions. **The Jaipur gharana** known for its layakari or rhythmic virtuosity and the **Banaras gharana** are other prominent schools of Kathak dance.



Salami

The nineteenth century saw the golden age of Kathak under the patronage of Wajid Ali Shah, the last Nawab of Oudh. He established the Lucknow **gharana** with its strong accent on **bhava**, the expression of moods and emotions. The Jaipur **gharana** known for its **layakari** or rhythmic virtuosity and the Benaras **gharana** are other prominent schools of Kathak dance. The technique of movement in Kathak is unique to it.

The weight of the body is equally distributed along the horizontal and vertical axis. The full foot contact is of prime importance where only the toe or the ball of the foot are used, their position is limited. There are no deflections and no use of sharp bends or curves of the upper or lower part of the body. Torso movements emerge from the change of the shoulder line rather than through the manipulations of the backbone or upper chest and lower waist muscles. In the basic stance, the dancer stands straight, holds one hand at a level higher than the head and the other is extended out on the level of the shoulder.

Link: <http://ccrtindia.gov.in/kathak.php>

Q19. Consider the following pairs.

GI TAG (Handicrafts)	Belongs to
1. Kandangi Saree	Karnataka

2. Idu Mishmi Textiles	Arunachal Pradesh
3. Hmaram Traditional shawls	Meghalaya

Which of the above pairs is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- 3 only
- None

Solution: b

Explanation:

These are all GI Tags of 2019. Be careful. Very important.

349	588	Hmaram	Handicraft	Mizoram
350	550	Palani Panchamirtham	Food Stuff	Tamil Nadu
351	582	Tawlhlohpuan	Handicraft	Mizoram
352	583	Mizo Puanchei	Handicraft	Mizoram
353	593	Gulbarga Tur Dal	Agricultural	Karnataka
354	641	Tirur Betel Leaf (Tirur Vettala)	Agricultural	Kerala
355	345	Irish Whiskey	Manufactured	Ireland
356	618	Khola Chilli	Agricultural	Goa
357	625	Idu Mishmi Textiles	Handicraft	Arunachal Pradesh
358	400	Dindigul Locks	Manufactured	Tamil Nadu
359	422	Kandangi Saree	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu

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

Q20. Which of the following diseases are **caused by viruses**?

- Measles
- Rubella
- Chikungunya
- Tetanus

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- 1 and 3 only
- 1 and 4 only

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

Solution: d

Explanation:

Measles is a highly contagious viral disease. It is transmitted via droplets from the nose, mouth or throat of infected persons. Measles & Rubella Initiative (M&RI) is a partnership formed in 2001 of the American Red Cross, CDC, the United Nations Foundation, UNICEF and World Health Organization (WHO). **It is committed to achieving the Global Vaccine Action Plan goal of measles and rubella elimination in at least five WHO regions by 2020.**

Rubella, also called German measles or three-day measles, is a contagious viral infection best known by its distinctive red rash. Rubella is not the same as measles (rubeola), though the two illnesses do share some characteristics, including the red rash.

Chikungunya is a viral disease (genus Alphavirus) which is transmitted to humans by infected mosquitoes, most commonly, *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus*, two species which can also transmit other mosquito-borne viruses, including dengue. These mosquitoes can be found biting throughout daylight hours, though there may be peaks of activity in the early morning and late afternoon. It causes fever and severe joint pain. The disease shares some clinical signs with dengue and Zika and can be misdiagnosed in areas where they are common.

Tetanus, also called lockjaw, is a serious infection caused by *Clostridium tetani*. **This bacterium** produces a toxin that affects the brain and nervous system, leading to stiffness in the muscles. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

Q21. 'Global Programme on Strengthening the Rule of Law and Human Rights for Sustaining Peace and Fostering Development' is an initiative of:

- a. United Nation Development Programme
- b. Food and Agricultural Organizations
- c. UNICEF
- d. United Nation Human Rights Commission

Solution: a

Explanation:

✓ Rule of Law and Human Rights: 2019 Annual Report Highlights

Jun 26, 2020

✓ UNDP's Global Programme on Strengthening the Rule of Law and Human Rights for Sustaining Peace and Fostering Development seeks to underpin broader UN efforts in achieving lasting peace and sustainable development. The programme seeks to contribute to establishing a culture of respect for the rule of law and embedding human rights principles in UNDP's work to build integrated and sustainable solutions for people and planet. As the Decade of Action for achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals has commenced, creating peaceful, just, and inclusive societies has never been more crucial.

Q22. Consider the following Pairs.

Disputed Projects	Located in National Park
1. Katni-Singrauli railway line in Chhattisgarh	Bandhavgarh National Park
2. Akola-Khandwa railway track gauge Project in Maharashtra	Melghat Tiger Reserve
3. Hubballi-Ankola railway line in Karnataka	Dandeli-Anshi Tiger Reserve

Which of the above pairs is/are correct?

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

Solution: b

Explanation:

Question might look difficult, but in reality, it is not. In first option, Bandhavgarh National Park is in Madhya Pradesh. **So, option a and d can be eliminated easily.** And Akola-Khandwa railway track gauge Project in Maharashtra we have covered in our [Daily Current Affairs Section](#). Ok see below.

The National Board for Wildlife has given clearances to over 500 projects inside protected areas and eco-sensitive zones since 2014. This includes several linear projects such as roads and railways through protected forests.

Numerous railway projects in the pipeline are expected to have a negative impact on our forests. The doubling of the Katni-Singrauli railway line is one such example: Thirty-three kilometres of the railway line will pass through Chhattisgarh's Sanjay National Park, acting as a barrier against its critical corridor to Madhya Pradesh's Bandhavgarh National Park.

The 175-kilometre-long Akola-Khandwa railway track gauge conversion project is another example. Eighteen kilometres of this track will cut through Maharashtra's Melghat Tiger Reserve, one of India's first. The reserve is home to the critically endangered Forest owl.

For the Lucknow-Pilibhit gauge conversion project, the track will cut through Uttar Pradesh's Pilibhit Tiger Reserve. The doubling of the Hospet-Vasco railway line will pass through evergreen forests in Karnataka and Goa.

Link: <https://www.downtoearth.org.in/blog/wildlife-biodiversity/govt-must-rethink-railway-projects-in-uttara-kannada-71858>

Q23. Consider the following statements.

1. Prevention of Torture Act, 2019 in India provides stringent punishment for torture under custody.
2. India has ratified the India signed the UN Convention against Torture.

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: d

Explanation:

In 2008, a **Prevention of Torture Bill** was brought in Parliament, but due to its weak provisions it was sent to a select committee. The committee reported, *"after long and comprehensive deliberations, we unanimously proposed a standalone legislation against torture so as to comply with the requirements of UN Convention on Torture"*.

Nothing happened for eight years after Lok Sabha passed the bill. Now, recently SC has sought a reply from all states on this Bill. NO BILL HAS BEEN PASSED. So, First statement is incorrect.

India **signed the UN Convention against Torture** in 1997. However, ratifying (which is the most crucial aspect of the commitment and implies taking legal steps to make Indian laws correspond to the UN convention commitments) **is yet to be done.**

Statement 2 is also incorrect. Want to read in detail this topic, can visit our Current Affairs Section. [Click here to read.](#)

Link: <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/five-custodial-deaths-in-india-daily-says-report/article31928611.ece>

Q24. Consider the following statements regarding National Board of Wildlife.

1. National Board of Wildlife is constituted by the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.
2. State Government is the final authority to grant permission to divert the habitat of wildlife if felt necessary.
3. Union Minister of Environment is the chairperson of National Board of Wildlife.

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: a

Explanation:

The **National Board for Wildlife (NBWL)** is constituted by the Central Government under Section 5 A of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 (WLPA).

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

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

The National Board may, at its discretion, **constitute a Standing Committee** under sub-section (1) of Section 5B. The Standing Committee shall consist of the Vice-Chairperson (Union Minister in charge of Forests and Wildlife) the Member Secretary and not more than ten members to be nominated by the Vice-Chairperson from amongst the members of the National Board.

~~5B.~~ **Standing Committee of the National Board.**—(1) The National Board may, in its discretion, constitute a Standing Committee for the purpose of exercising such powers and performing such duties as may be delegated to the Committee by the National Board.

(2) The Standing Committee shall consist of the Vice-Chairperson, the Member-Secretary, and not more than ten members to be nominated by the Vice-Chairperson from amongst the members of the National Board.

(3) The National Board may constitute committees, sub-committees or study groups, as may be necessary, from time to time in proper discharge of the functions assigned to it.

One of the most important provisions of the WLPA (Section 29 for Sanctuaries and sub-section (6) of Section 35 for National Parks) is that **no person can destroy wildlife or**

divert the habitat of any wild animal without a permit and no such permit can be granted unless it is considered necessary for improvement and better management of wildlife therein. See both provisions below.

²[29. **Destruction, etc., in a sanctuary prohibited without a permit.**—No person shall destroy, exploit or remove any wild life including forest produce from a sanctuary or destroy or damage or divert the habitat of any wild animal by any act whatsoever or divert, stop or enhance the flow of water into or outside the sanctuary, except under and in accordance with a permit granted by the Chief Wild Life Warden, and no such permit shall be granted unless the State Government being satisfied in consultation with the Board that such removal of wild life from the sanctuary or the change in the flow of water into or outside the sanctuary is necessary for the improvement and better management of wild life therein, authorises the issue of such permit:

(b) No person shall destroy, exploit or remove any Wild Life including forest produce from a National Park or destroy or damage or divert the habitat of any wild animal by any act whatsoever or divert, stop or enhance the flow of water into or outside the National Park, except under and in accordance with a permit granted by the Chief Wild Life Warden, and no such permit shall be granted unless the State Government being satisfied in consultation with the National Board that such removal of wild life from the National Park or the change in the flow of water into or outside the National Park is necessary for the improvement and better management of wild life therein, authorises the issue of such permit:

Q25. Consider the following.

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

Which of the above countries form border with Baltic Sea?

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

Solution: c

Explanation:

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



Q26. Consider the following statements regarding **Gram Nyayalayas**.

1. It aims to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of social, economic or other disabilities.
2. The State Government, after consultation with the High Court establish one or more Gram Nyayalayas for every Panchayat at intermediate level.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Solution: c

Explanation:

THE GRAM NYAYALAYAS ACT, 2008

ACT NO. 4 OF 2009

[7th January, 2009.]

An Act to provide for the establishment of Gram Nyayalayas at the grass roots level for the purposes of providing access to justice to the citizens at their doorsteps and to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of social, economic or other disabilities and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

CHAPTER II

GRAM NYAYALAYA

3. Establishment of Gram Nyayalayas.— (1) For the purpose of exercising the jurisdiction and powers conferred on a Gram Nyayalaya by this Act, the State Government, after consultation with the High Court, may, by notification, establish one or more Gram Nyayalayas for every Panchayat at intermediate level or a group of contiguous Panchayats at intermediate level in a district or where there is no Panchayat at intermediate level in any State, for a group of contiguous Gram Panchayats.

(2) The State Government shall, after consultation with the High Court, specify, by notification, the local limits of the area to which the jurisdiction of a Gram Nyayalaya shall extend and may, at any time, increase, reduce or alter such limits.

(3) The Gram Nyayalayas established under sub-section (1) shall be in addition to the courts established under any other law for the time being in force.

4. Headquarters of Gram Nyayalaya.— The headquarters of every Gram Nyayalaya shall be located at the headquarters of the intermediate Panchayat in which the Gram Nyayalaya is established or such other place as may be notified by the State Government.

5. Appointment of Nyayadhikari.— The State Government shall, in consultation with the High Court, appoint a Nyayadhikari for every Gram Nyayalaya.

6. Qualifications for appointment of Nyayadhikari.— (1) A person shall not be qualified to be appointed as a Nyayadhikari unless he is eligible to be appointed as a Judicial Magistrate of the first class.

Link: <http://legislative.gov.in/sites/default/files/A2009-04.pdf>

Q27. Consider the following statements:

1. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Parliament of India.
2. A person can be a Minister without being a Member of the Parliament.
3. The oath of secrecy to the ministers is administered by the Prime Minister of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: b

Explanation:

Now, we will refer to provisions in the Constitution.

The Indian Constitution under Article 75(3) states that the Council of Ministers shall be **collectively responsible to the House of the People (Lok Sabha) and not the Parliament.**

Central Government Act

Article 164(4) in The Constitution Of India 1949

(4) A Minister who for any period of six consecutive months is not a member of the Legislature of the State shall at the expiration of that period cease to be a Minister .

The Constitution stipulates that a Minister who is not a Member of the Parliament for a period of six consecutive months, ceases to be a Minister.

Central Government Act

Article 75(4) in The Constitution Of India 1949

(4) Before a Minister enters upon his office, the President shall administer to him the oaths of office and of secrecy according to the forms set out for the purpose in the Third Schedule

The ministers operate on the principle of secrecy of procedure and cannot divulge information about their proceedings, policies and decisions. They take the oath of secrecy before entering their office. **However, the oath of secrecy to the ministers is administered by the President of India and not the Prime Minister.**

Q28. The Constitution of India declares that all 'laws' inconsistent with or in derogation of the Fundamental Rights shall be void. **The term 'law'** here doesn't include which of the following?

- Constitutional Amendment Acts
- Ordinances issued by the President
- Rules and regulations not passed by the Legislature
- Customs having the force of law

Answer: a

Explanation:

The term 'law' in Article 13 has been given a wide connotation so as to include the following:

- Permanent laws enacted by the Parliament or the state legislatures
- Temporary laws like ordinances issued by the President or the state Governors

- Statutory instruments in the nature of delegated legislation (executive legislation) like order, byelaw, rule, regulation or notification.
- Non-legislative sources of law, that is, custom or usage having the force of law. Hence option (d) is incorrect.

Thus, not only legislation **but any of the above can be challenged in the courts as violating a Fundamental Right and hence, can be declared null and void.**

Further, **Article 13 declares** that a **constitutional amendment is not a 'law'** in that sense and hence can amend the Constitution.

The Supreme Court held in the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973) that a Constitutional amendment can be challenged on the ground that it violates a fundamental right that forms a part of the 'basic structure' of the Constitution. **But it still doesn't come under the definition of 'law.'**

Q29. Consider the following statements regarding **Monetary Policy Committee**.

1. It is a statutory body under RBI Act, 1934.
2. It determines the inflation target in terms of the Consumer Price Index, once in every five years.
3. The decision of the Committee would be binding on the RBI.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Solution: c

Explanation:

The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (RBI Act) has been amended by the Finance Act, 2016, to provide for a **statutory** and institutionalized framework for a Monetary Policy Committee, for maintaining price stability, while keeping in mind the objective of growth. The Monetary Policy Committee would be entrusted with the task of fixing the benchmark policy rate (repo rate) required to contain inflation within the specified target level.

Open and Transparent Monetary Policy Making

Under the amended RBI Act, the monetary policy making is as under:

The MPC is required to meet at least four times in a year.

The quorum for the meeting of the MPC is four members.

Each member of the MPC has one vote, and in the event of an equality of votes, the Governor has a second or casting vote.

Under the Monetary Policy Framework Agreement, the RBI will be responsible for containing inflation targets at 4% (with a standard deviation of 2%) in the medium term (For more details see here). **Under Section 45ZA (1) of the RBI Act, 1934**, the Central Government determines the inflation target in terms of the Consumer Price Index, once in every five years in consultation with the RBI. See below:

45ZA. Inflation target.

- (1) The Central Government shall, in consultation with the Bank, determine the inflation target in terms of the Consumer Price Index, once in every five years.
- (2) The Central Government shall, upon such determination, notify the inflation target in the Official Gazette.

45ZB. Constitution of Monetary Policy Committee.

- (1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, constitute a Committee to be called the Monetary Policy Committee of the Bank.

¹ Inserted by Finance Act, 2016 (w.e.f. 27.06.2016)

- (2) The Monetary Policy Committee shall consist of the following Members, namely: —
 - (a) the Governor of the Bank—Chairperson, *ex officio*;
 - (b) Deputy Governor of the Bank, in charge of Monetary Policy—Member, *ex officio*;
 - (c) one officer of the Bank to be nominated by the Central Board—Member, *ex officio*; and
 - (d) three persons to be appointed by the Central Government—Members.
- (3) The Monetary Policy Committee shall determine the Policy Rate required to achieve the inflation target.
- (4) The decision of the Monetary Policy Committee shall be binding on the Bank.

Q30. With reference to cultural history of India, the term *Sangharamas* refers to?

- a. Village headmen
- b. Religious sect
- c. Administrative functionary
- d. Rock cut monasteries

Solution: d

Explanation:

Rock cut monasteries in ancient India were called as Sangharamas. Sangharama is a Sanskrit word meaning "temple" or "monastery", the place, including its garden or grove, where dwells the Sangha, the Buddhist monastic community.

A famous Sangharama was that of Kukkutarama in Pataliputra. The Kukkutara Sangharama was later destroyed and its monks killed by Pushyamitra Shunga, according to the second century Ashokavadana.

They represent a form of architecture prevalent in Buddhism and Jainism.

Q31. Consider the following Pairs.

Power Plants in news due to Accident	Reasons of accident
1. Neyveli Lignite Plant	Boiler Blast
2. Jade Mine Collapse	Landslides
3. Vizag Chemical Plant	Leak of styrene gas

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

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

Solution: d

Explanation:

At least six people died and 17 were injured in a **boiler blast at the thermal power station of Neyveli Lignite Corp Ltd in Tamil Nadu's Cuddalore** July 1, 2020.

A **leak of styrene gas at a chemicals factory in Andhra Pradesh's Vishakhapatnam** May 7, 2020 brought back memories of the Bhopal gas disaster.

A **landslide at a jade mine in northern Myanmar** has killed at least 162 people.

Q32. Non-Motorized Transport Strategy 2020-2029, recently brought to avoid public transport due to COVID-19 by which of the following country?

- a. Kenya
- b. South Korea
- c. Ethiopia

d. Germany

Solution: c

Explanation:



As the COVID-19 pandemic swept through Ethiopia earlier this year, many in the Horn of Africa country abandoned public transit, fearful of catching the disease on crowded buses and trains.

But that created a problem. How would people move around in the country of 109 million?

The Ethiopian government believes the answer lies in part in cycling and walking. On 3 June, World Bicycle Day, the country launched virtually a national policy designed to promote those two modes of transport. Officially known as the Non-Motorized Transport Strategy 2020-2029, the programme was inaugurated by Dagmawit Moges, Ethiopia's Minister of Transport.

Q33. Consider the following statements regarding Central Zoo Authority (CZA).

1. It is a statutory body under Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.
2. No zoo shall be operated without being recognised by the Authority.
3. Animal specified in Schedules I and II shall not be sold or transfer without the permission of Authority.

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: d

Explanation:

The **CZA is a statutory body** under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. It was constituted in 1992 under the **Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972**.

CENTRAL ZOO AUTHORITY AND RECOGNITION OF ZOOS

38A. Constitution of Central Zoo Authority.—(1) The Central Government shall constitute a body to be known as the Central Zoo Authority (hereinafter in this Chapter referred to as the Authority), to exercise the powers conferred on, and to perform the functions assigned to it under this Act.

(2) The Authority shall consist of—

- (a) chairperson;
- (b) such number of members not exceeding ten; and
- (c) Member-Secretary,

to be appointed by the Central Government.

No zoo shall be operated without being recognised by the Authority.

38-I. Acquisition of animals by a zoo.—(1) Subject to the other provisions of this Act, no zoo shall acquire, sell or transfer any wild animal or captive animal specified in Schedules I and II except with the previous permission of the Authority.

Animal specified in Schedules I and II shall not be sold or transfer without the permission of Authority. See two more provisions below.

38F. Annual report.—The Authority shall prepare in such form and at such time, for each financial year, as may be prescribed, its annual report, giving a full account of its activities during the previous financial year and forward a copy thereof to the Central Government.

38G. Annual report and audit report to be laid before Parliament.—The Central Government shall cause the annual report together with a memorandum of action taken on the recommendations contained therein, in so far as they relate to the Central Government, and the reasons for the non-acceptance, if any, of any of such recommendations and the audit report to be laid as soon as may be after the reports are received before each House of Parliament.

38H. Recognition of zoos.—(1) No zoo shall be operated without being recognised by the Authority:

Q34. Consider the following countries.

1. West Bank
2. Jordan
3. Gaza Strip
4. Lebanon

Which of the above share/s boundary with **Mediterranean Sea**?

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

Solution: d

Explanation:



Q35. The Jallianwala Bagh National Memorial (Amendment) Bill, 2019 was recently passed in Parliament to bring changes in the composition of Trust which manages National Memorial. As per the new Amendment Act, who is the chairperson of the Trust?

- Governor of Punjab
- Chief Minister of Punjab
- President of the Indian National Congress
- Prime Minister

Solution: d

Explanation:

This type of Bill we neglect, and worst part is UPSC knows this well. Can play with you. Only two points in the Act. Just see below.

The Jallianwala Bagh National Memorial (Amendment) Bill, 2019

Ministry: Culture



The Jallianwala Bagh National Memorial (Amendment) Bill, 2019 amends the Jallianwala Bagh **National Memorial Act, 1951**. The Act provides for the erection of a National Memorial in memory of those killed or wounded on April 13, 1919, in Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar. In addition, it creates a Trust to manage the National Memorial.

- **Composition of Trustees:** Under the 1951 Act, the Trustees of the Memorial include: (i) the Prime Minister as Chairperson, (ii) President of the Indian National Congress, (iii) Minister in-charge of Culture, (iv) Leader of Opposition in the Lok Sabha, (v) Governor of Punjab, (vi) Chief Minister of Punjab, and (vii) three eminent persons nominated by the central government. **The Bill amends this provision to remove the President of the Indian National Congress as a Trustee.** Further, it clarifies that when there is no Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha, then the leader of the single largest opposition party will be the Trustee.
- The Act provides that the three trustees nominated by the central government will be trustees for a period of five years and will be eligible for renomination. The Bill allows the central government to terminate the term of a nominated trustee before the expiry of the period of his term without assigning any reason.

Q36. Consider the following pairs.

Educational Institutions	Founder
1. Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.
2. Benaras Hindu University	Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya
3. Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapith	Shiv prasad Gupta

Which of the above pairs is/are correct?

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

Solution: b

Explanation:

Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College was founded in 1875 by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.

Banaras Hindu University is an internationally reputed temple of learning, situated in the holy city of Varanasi. This Creative and innovative university was **founded by the great nationalist leader, Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya, in 1916** with cooperation of great personalities like Dr Annie Besant, who viewed it as the University of India.

Shiv prasad Gupta is the founder of Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapith.

Educational Institutions	Founder
1. Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College	Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
2. Benaras Hindu University	Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya
3. Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapith	Shiv prasad Gupta

Q37. Consider the following statements regarding **Sri Adi Shankaracharya**.

1. Adi Shankaracharya established Mathas to promote the Vedic religion under the supervision of his disciples
2. Doctrine of Kevaladvaitavada (Absolute Monism) or Vivartavada (Unreal appearance) was given by Adi Shankaracharya.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Solution: c

Explanation:

Ādi Śaṅkara established *Maṭhas* to promote the Vedic religion under the supervision of his disciples. The *Śṛṅgerīmaṭha* in Śṛṅgerī (South) was entrusted to Hastāmālakācārya, the *Śārdāmaṭha* in Dvārīka (West) to Sureśvarācārya, the *Jyotirmāṭha* in Badarīnātha (North) to Toṭakācārya and the *Govardhanamaṭha* in Purī (East) to Padmapādācārya.

There is a touching description in Vidyāranya's *Śaṅkaradigvijaya* regarding Ādi Śaṅkara's appearance on the last day of his mother's life at Kāladī. When he became aware of his mother's critical condition through his yogic intuition, he reached home to nurse her during her last moments. He failed to get assistance from relatives and friends, for the funeral, because they did not approve of a monk performing the funeral ceremony. He generated the fire by his Yoga and cremated his mother.

There is also an account of Ādi Śaṅkara's ascent to the 'throne of *Sarvajñapiṭha*' in Kashmir almost at the end of his life. The *Sarvajñapiṭha* is associated with the Śāradā temple of Kashmir.¹² It was a saying that only an all-knowing person could open the door of the temple and ascend the throne therein. Ādi Śaṅkara heard that the throne for the Southern gate was still vacant. He reached the temple and defeated those who came to debate with him. At last the Southern door was opened and he occupied the seat after answering a question from the goddess Śāradā herself.

Doctrine of *Kevalādvaita*

Ādi Śaṅkara's philosophy is wellknown by the name *Kevalādvaitavāda* (Absolute Monism) or *Vivartavāda* (Unreal appearance),¹⁸ which is quoted in the *Vedāntasāra* as,

सतत्त्वतोऽन्यथाप्रथा विकार इत्युदीरितः ।
अतत्त्वतोऽन्यथाप्रथा विवर्त इत्युदीरितः ॥१३८॥

"The transformation (विकार) is the actual modification of a thing altering into another substance. The Unreal Appearance (विवर्त) is only an apparent modification."

Q38. Tillari Conservation Reserve was recently seen in news. It is located in:

- Manipur
- Maharashtra
- Odisha
- West Bengal

Solution: b

Explanation:



Q39. Consider the following statements regarding **North Eastern Council (NEC)**.

- The North Eastern Council (NEC) was established during primeministership of Indira Gandhi.
- Governors and Chief Ministers of constituent States, both are the members of the Council.
- The Union Home Minister is ex-officio Chairman of NEC.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Solution: d

Explanation:

The North Eastern Council (NEC) was established by **North Eastern Council Act, 1971** for securing balanced and coordinated development and facilitating effective co-ordination amongst seven States of North Eastern Region.

NEC Act 1971

North Eastern Council (NEC) was constituted as a statutory advisory body under the NEC Act 1971 (84 of 1971) and came into being on the 7th November, 1972 at Shillong. During its inauguration, the then Hon'ble Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi had announced, "I should like to assure you that the suggestions made by the Council and the projects drawn up by it will be considered with particular attention by the Planning commission and also the various Ministries of the Government of India. I can assure you that any worthwhile idea that it might propose as being of tangible benefit to the region will not suffer for want of funds."

Subsequent to the amendment of NEC Act in December 2002 (Notified on 23rd June 2003) **Sikkim was added as 8th Member State**, and NEC was mandated to function as a statutory Regional Planning Body for the North Eastern Region.

Union Home Minister as ex-officio Chairman of North Eastern Council (NEC)

The Council comprises of **Governors and Chief Ministers of constituent States and three members to be nominated by the President** as per Clause (iii) of Section 3 of the North Eastern Council (Amendment) Act, 1971.

3. Setting up and composition of the North-Eastern Council.—⁴[(1) There shall be a Council to be called the North-Eastern Council which shall consist of the following members, namely:—

- (i) the person or persons for the time being holding the office of the Governor of the States;
- (ii) the Chief Ministers of the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura:

Provided that, if there is no Council of Ministers in any State referred to in clause (b), the President may nominate not more than one person to represent such State in the Council for so long as there is no Council of Ministers in such State;

- (iii) three members to be nominated by the President.]

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), the President may, if he deems it necessary so to do, nominate a Union Minister to be a member of the Council.

Q40. Consider the following.

1. Restricting imports
2. Expansionary monetary policy
3. Foreign capital inflows.
4. Easing export duties.

Depreciation of rupee with respect to dollar can be controlled by:

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

Solution: d

Explanations:

Depreciation means **extra supply of money in the economy**. Question is how to control it, i.e. how to wipe out more supply of rupee in the economy or increase supply of dollar in economy.

By restricting imports: If we import more, we have to pay them in dollar (dollar will only be wiped off). So, **supply of money will increase** in economy with respect to dollar (i.e. depreciation). Therefore, we need to restrict imports.

Expansionary Monetary Policy: Expansionary monetary policy means more supply of money in economy. So, this is **incorrect option**.

Foreign capital inflows: It will bring more dollars in the economy and hence depreciation can be controlled.

Easing export duties: It will lead to more exports and bring more dollars in economy.

Q41. Consider the following statements.

1. The Indian Boilers Act, a law to provide safety of life and property of persons from the danger of explosions of steam boilers was enacted during British Rule in India.
2. Recent accident in thermal power station of Neyveli Lignite Corp Ltd in Tamil Nadu was due to the boiler blast.

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: c

Explanation:

Recently, boiler blasts took place in two thermal plants. You should know if there is any law regarding this in India.

The Indian Boilers Act-1923 was enacted with the objective to provide mainly for the safety of life and Property of persons from the danger of explosions of steam boilers and for achieving uniformity in registration and inspection during operation and maintenance of boilers in India.

"Steam Boiler" means any closed vessel exceeding 22.75 liters which is used exclusively for generating steam under pressure and includes any mountings and other fittings attached to such vessel which is wholly or partly under pressure when steam is shut off.

✓ Beginning of Boiler Legislation in India

Steam Boilers are of very ancient origin. The introduction of famous James Watt's improved steam engine from 1769 to 1775 onwards resulted in great improvement in steam plants.

In the year 1863, a very serious boiler explosion occurred in Calcutta which caused the loss of several lives. As a result of this explosion, the necessity of inspection of boilers was widely recognised and a bill was introduced in the Bengal Council to provide for the inspection of steam boilers. In the year 1864, the Bengal Act VI of 1864 was passed which provided for the inspection of steam boilers and prime movers in the town and suburbs of Calcutta. This is the beginning of boiler legislation in India.

Following the Bengal Act of 1864, each of the other provinces framed legislation. At that time there were seven different Acts and seven different sets of rules and regulations. Those Acts and rules & regulations were inconsistent with one another. As the differences in the Acts and rules and regulations among the various provinces in India gave rise to many difficulties and hampered the development of industries, the Central Government appointed a committee called "The Boiler Law Committee" in 1920 to examine and report on the general question of boiler legislation in India.

The Boiler Laws Committee, 1920-21, the first to review the boiler laws on a national scale reported in March, 1921. The report criticised the differences in the Acts, rules and regulations. The report also pointed out that in the inspection of boilers the personal element was a weighty factor, and the difference in regulations resulted in what was termed as "provincial jealousy". The report stressed that all provinces should be subject to the same regulations and work done in one province should be accepted as correct in another province. The Committee recommended that regulations to cover the standard conditions for material, design and construction of boilers should be framed by Government of India and make applicable to all the provinces. The report also pointed out that regulations were entirely of technical nature and there was no reason for which these regulations would be affected by local conditions. The Committee prepared a draft Act on the lines of which, the basic All-India Act was passed in 1923. The Boiler Laws Committee also prepared a uniform set of technical regulations and a

Boilers, that is, steam boilers, have been important enough to engage the attention of both Union and state governments. **Boilers figure as entry no. 37 in the Concurrent List.**

Under Indian Boilers Act-1923, Indian Boilers Regulation-1950 has been framed. This Regulation deals with the materials, procedure & inspection techniques to be adopted for the manufacture of boilers & boiler mountings & fittings. The boiler is inspected by the Inspectorate as per the procedure laid under IBR -1950 and if found satisfactory, a Certificate is issued for operation for a maximum period of 12 months.

At least six people died and 17 were injured in a **boiler blast at the thermal power station of Neyveli Lignite Corp Ltd in Tamil Nadu's Cuddalore July 1, 2020.**

Q42. Striped Hairstreak and Elusive Prince, are the two new species having foreign connection, discovered recently in Arunachal Pradesh. These are the species of

- a. Snakes
- b. Butterflies
- c. Lizards
- d. Eels

Solution: b

Explanation:

Recently, the lepidopterists have discovered the two new species of butterfly i.e. Striped Hairstreak and Elusive Prince in Changlang district of Arunachal Pradesh.

NATIONAL

Two more species added to India's list of butterflies



Rahul Karmakar

GUWAHATI: , JULY 01, 2020 18:42 IST

UPDATED: JULY 01, 2020 23:23 IST

Lepidopterists have discovered the Striped Hairstreak and Elusive Prince in Arunachal Pradesh

Lepidopterists in Arunachal Pradesh have helped add two species to India's expanding list of butterflies.

One of them, the Striped Hairstreak, was first recorded by Japanese entomologists in Hainan province of China. The other, Elusive Prince, has a Vietnamese connection and was thought to be the more familiar Black Prince found in the Eastern Himalayas.

The Striped Hairstreak was located in Vijaynagar bordering Myanmar while the Elusive Prince was found in Miao on the periphery of the Namdapha National Park.

Link: <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/japanese-found-chinese-butterfly-is-now-indian/article31963607.ece#:~:text=Lepidopterists%20have%20discovered%20the%20Striped,in%20Hainan%20province%20of%20China>

Q43. Consider the following statements regarding **Core Investment Companies**.

1. Core Investment Company (CIC) is a non-banking financial company carrying on the business of acquisition of shares.

2. Core Investment Companies (CIC) with an asset size of less than Rs100 crore will be exempted from the requirements of registration with RBI.

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: c

Explanation:

RBI panel proposes stricter rules for core investment companies

2 min read . Updated: 07 Nov 2019, 12:09 AM IST

Shayan Ghosh

- Firms may have to form board-level panels, appoint independent directors and conduct internal audits
- Unlike NBFCs, which need to have board-level panels, no such rule is mandated for CICs

Core Investment Companies, (CIC) are those companies which have their assets predominantly as investments in shares for holding stake in group companies but not for trading, and also do not carry on any other financial activity.

As per Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016 issued by RBI, Core Investment Company (CIC) is a non-banking financial company carrying on the business of acquisition of shares and securities and which satisfies the following conditions as on the date of the last audited balance sheet:-

- a. it holds not less than 90% of its net assets in the form of investment in equity shares, preference shares, bonds, debentures, debt or loans in group companies
- b. it does not trade in its investments in shares, bonds, debentures, debt or loans in group companies except through block sale for the purpose of dilution or disinvestment
- c. it does not carry on any other financial activity referred to in Section 45I(c) and 45I (f) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 except
 1. investment in
 - bank deposits,
 - money market instruments, including money market mutual funds and liquid mutual funds
 - government securities, and
 - bonds or debentures issued by group companies,
 2. granting of loans to group companies and
 3. issuing guarantees on behalf of group companies.

Considering the many associate issues, the RBI has enacted a revised regulatory framework for CICs from 2010 onwards. The salient features of the framework are as follows:

- i) Core Investment Companies (CIC) with an asset size of less than Rs100 crore will be exempted from the requirements of registration with RBI. For this purpose all CICs belonging to a Group will be aggregated.
- ii) CICs with asset size above Rs. 100 crore but not accessing public funds are also exempted from the requirement of registration with RBI.
- iii) Due to systemic implications on account of access to public funds (such as funds raised through Commercial Paper, debentures, inter-corporate deposits and borrowings from banks/FIs), CICs having asset size of 100 crore or above are categorised as **Systemically Important Core Investment Companies (CICs-ND-SI)** and are required to obtain Certificate of Registration from the Reserve Bank.

Also remember, Tapan Ray Committee is associated with Core Investment Companies.

Link: <https://www.livemint.com/industry/banking/rbi-panel-suggests-stronger-corporate-governance-in-core-investment-companies-11573038504883.html>

Q44. Consider the following statements regarding AFSPA.

1. The Armed Forces Special Powers Act was enacted during priministership of Indira Gandhi.
2. Power to declared disturbed area under AFSPA lies only with the Central Government.

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: d

Explanation:

We have already covered AFSPA in detail in our Daily Current Affairs section. [Click here to read.](#)

The Central Government has declared the whole of the State of Nagaland to be a 'disturbed area' to extend the operation of Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act [AFSPA] in the state for a further period of six months with effect from 30th June, 2020.

Nagaland has been under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act for almost six decades now.

Origin to AFSPA.

The Armed Forces Special Powers Act, 1958, had its genesis in the 1942 Lord Linlithgow ordinance, which was enacted **to curb the Quit India movement**. Soon after Independence, the country faced various secession movements. The government quickly evoked the Armed Forces Special Powers Act: a law that was once used by the British to curb movements of freedom struggle which saw many Indians being killed or imprisoned.

What does the AFSPA mean?

In simple terms, AFSPA gives armed forces the power **to maintain public order in “disturbed areas”**. Section 4 of the Act provides the following wide powers to any commissioned officer, warrant officer, non-commissioned officer or any other person of equivalent rank in the armed forces: **You will read all four points below.**

(a) if he is of opinion that it is necessary so to do for the maintenance of public order, after giving such due warning as he may consider necessary, fire upon or otherwise use force, even to the causing of death, against any person who is acting in contravention of any law or order for the time being in force in the disturbed area prohibiting the assembly of five or more persons or the carrying of weapons or of things capable of being used as weapons or of fire-arms, ammunition or explosive substances;

(b) if he is of opinion that it is necessary so to do, destroy any arms dump, prepared or fortified position or shelter from which armed attacks are made or are likely to be made or are attempted to be made, or any structure used as a training camp for armed volunteers or utilised as a hide-out by armed gangs or absconders wanted for any offence;

(c) arrest, without warrant, any person who has committed a cognizable offence or against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has committed or is about to commit a cognizable offence and may use such force as may be necessary to effect the arrest;

(d) enter and search without warrant any premises to make any such arrest as aforesaid or to recover any person believed to be wrongfully restrained or confined or any property reasonably suspected to be stolen property or any arms, ammunition or explosive substances believed to be unlawfully kept in such premises, and may for that purpose use such force as may be necessary.

Any person arrested or taken into custody may be handed over to the officer in charge of the nearest police station along with a report detailing the circumstances that led to the arrest.

5. **Arrested persons to be made over to the police.**—Any person arrested and taken into custody under this Act shall be made over to the officer in charge of the nearest police station with the least possible delay, together with a report of the circumstances occasioning the arrest.

6. **Protection to persons acting under Act.**—No prosecution, suit or other legal proceeding shall be instituted, except with the previous sanction of the Central Government, against any person in respect of anything done or purported to be done in exercise of the powers conferred by this Act.

What is a “disturbed area” and who has the power to declare it?

A disturbed area is one which is declared by notification under **Section 3 of the AFSPA**. An area can be disturbed due to differences or disputes between members of different religious, racial, language or regional groups or castes or communities. **The Central Government, or the Governor of the State or administrator of the Union Territory**

can declare the whole or part of the State or Union Territory as a disturbed area. A suitable notification would have to be made in the Official Gazette. As per Section 3, it can be invoked in places where “the use of armed forces in aid of the civil power is necessary”.

~~6[3. Power to declare areas to be disturbed areas.—If, in relation to any State or Union territory to which this Act extends, the Governor of that State or the Administrator of that Union territory or the Central Government, in either case, is of the opinion that the whole or any part of such State or Union territory, as the case may be, is in such a disturbed or dangerous condition that the use of armed forces in aid of the civil power is necessary, the Governor of that State or the Administrator of that Union territory or the Central Government, as the case may be, may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare the whole or such part of such State or Union territory to be a disturbed area.]~~

Q45. Consider the following statements.

1. The President shall appoint Attorney General who is qualified to be appointed as judge of Supreme Court or High Court.
2. Attorney General has right to speak and take part in all the committees of Parliament.

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: d

Explanation:

New students do learn minute things about Attorney General in our Current Affairs Section. [Click here to read.](#)

The Attorney-General for India

76. Attorney-General for India.—(1) The President shall appoint a person who is qualified to be appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court to be Attorney-General for India.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Attorney-General to give advice to the Government of India upon such legal matters, and to perform such other duties of a legal character, as may from time to time be referred or assigned to him by the President, and to discharge the functions conferred on him by or under this Constitution or any other law for the time being in force.

(3) In the performance of his duties the Attorney-General shall have right of audience in all courts in the territory of India.

(4) The Attorney-General shall hold office during the pleasure of the President, and shall receive such remuneration as the President may determine.

88. Rights of Ministers and Attorney-General as respects Houses.—Every Minister and the Attorney-General of India shall have the right to speak in, and otherwise to take part in the proceedings of, either House, any joint sitting of the Houses, and any committee of Parliament of which he may be named a member, but shall not by virtue of this article be entitled to vote.

Q46. Consider the following Sculptures.

1. Figurine of Chulakoka Devta standing gracefully on an elephant with her arms and one leg entwined around a flowering tree, as she is a tree goddess.
2. Dwarfish Yaksha from the Pithalkhora caves in Central India, carrying a bowl of abundance on his head.

The above sculptures belong to:

- a. Sunga Art
- b. Pallava Art
- c. Satavahana Art
- d. Gupta Art

Solution: a

Explanation:

Don't dare to touch such questions, if you are scoring more than 6 out of 10 questions. If you are scoring below 5, take risk.

The figure of **Chulakoka Devta** is a notable specimen of **Sunga art** representing its indigenous character and folk quality. She **stands gracefully on an elephant** with her arms and one leg entwined around a flowering tree, as she is a tree goddess. The profuse jewellery and the mode of wearing the under garment and the head-dress demonstrate the feminine fashion of the period. The figure suggests a certain elegance which we find with greater exuberance in the later Kushan sculpture. The inscribed label at her right side, gives us the names of the Yakshi.



Another good example of **Sunga art** of the second century B.C. is the jovial figures, the **dwarfish Yaksha from the Pithalkhora caves in Central India, carrying a bowl of abundance on his head**. The care-free broad smile on his face and his rotund belly indicate that he is fully satisfied in all respects.



Link: <http://ccrtindia.gov.in/buddhistsculp.php>

Q47. Researchers have recently rediscovered the plant, Globe Andersonii, which has been considered extinct for the last 136 years. They have discovered it from:

- a. Western Ghats
- b. Sikkim Himalayas
- c. Arunachal Pradesh
- d. Lakshadweep

Solution: b

Explanation:

Researchers from Pune, Calicut and Kozhikode have rediscovered the plant, Globe Andersonii, from Sikkim Himalaya which has been considered extinct for the last 136 years. The Globe andersoni is commonly known as Dancing Ladies or Swan Flower.

✓ Researchers rediscover extinct plant after 136 yrs

TNN | Jun 29, 2020, 04:30 IST

✉ 🖨 A- A+



Found in July 2011

Pune: Researchers from Pune, Calicut and Kozhikode have rediscovered the plant, *Globe Andersonii*, from Sikkim Himalaya which has been considered extinct for the last 136 years.

Their research was recently published in an international journal, *Botany Letters*.

✓ The plant discovered by them is commonly called Dancing

Ladies or Swan flower ✓ and has been enlisted as a critically endangered species. It usually grows in dense areas on rocky slopes in evergreen forests. Sachin Puneekar, who is the co-author of the paper, collected this species from Sevoke Hill Forest in July, 2011, after a gap of 136 years.

Q48. Consider the following statements.

1. The Constitution has given power to President to prorogue and dissolved both houses of the Parliament.
2. As per the Rules of House, no virtual (digital, no physical) summoning of the Houses can take place.

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: D

Explanation:

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

✓ (2) The President may from time to time—

(a) prorogue the Houses or either House; ✓

(b) dissolve the House of the People. ✓ ONLY

Due to COVID 19, it has become difficult to summon the house. So, everyone is planning for virtual summoning. No Article of Constitution or rules of Procedures of house deny Virtual Summoning. Read below.

✓ Article 85 of Indian Constitution says that

✓ "The President shall from time to time summon each house Parliament to meet at such time and place as he thinks fit...." ✓

The corresponding provision for state legislatures is provided under Article 174, which gives power to the Governor to summon sessions of state legislatures.

I argue that considering the nature of pandemic, we need to prudentially interpret the meaning of the word 'place' to include physical as well as virtual place. On the meaning of the word 'place', the Constituent Assembly debates shed little light, as most of the discussion was around the latter part of Article 85(1) regarding minimum time lapse between two sessions of Parliament.

Interestingly, the Article has been borrowed from the Government of India Act, 1935 where under Section 19, the Governor-General had the power to summon Parliament at a place and time he deemed fit. The nature of language used and the constitutional borrowing of Section 19 of the Government of India Act has opened a window for holding our representative responsible. ✓

✓ On the question of requirement of amendment of parliamentary rules, it is submitted that Rule 3 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Lok Sabha Rules) and Rule 3 of the corresponding Rajya Sabha Rules both enable the Secretary-General to issue summons to each member specifying the date and place for a session of the House. As far as meetings of Parliamentary Committees are concerned, while generally, they should be held within the 'precincts of the House', a perusal of the definition of the phrase informs us that it includes the "*Chamber, the Lobbies, the Galleries and such other places as the Speaker (Chairman in case of Rajya Sabha) may from time to time specify*".

✓ Additionally, the Lok Sabha Rules under Rule 267 and the Rajya Sabha Rules under Rule 81 enable the Speaker and Chairman respectively to allow the Committees to meet outside the precincts of the respective houses. Therefore, it is humbly submitted that there are no limitations as far as rules are concerned.

Q49. Which of the following provision **does not necessarily make elections democratic?**

- a. Elections to be held at regular intervals
- b. Political Equality and Universal Adult Franchise
- c. Free to contest elections
- d. Provide real choice between candidates

Solution: a

Explanation:

For example, In China, regular elections are held. Even during the military rule in Pakistan, regular elections are held. Just because election is happening, we cannot conclude that there is Democracy. The elected representative must have power to make final decision. Then only Democracy exists in that particular State. **So, option (a) is not correct.**

Q50. The Kamlang Wildlife Sanctuary is in:

- a. Sikkim
- b. Assam
- c. Mizoram
- d. Arunachal Pradesh

Solution: d

Explanation:

It is in Arunachal Pradesh.

Q51. Consider the following Pairs.

Places in news	Location.
1. Satkeng WildLife Sanctuay	Arunachal Pradesh
2. Pangong Lake	South of Leh
3. Galwan River	Flows through Aksai Chin and join Shyok river

Which of the following Pairs is/are correct?

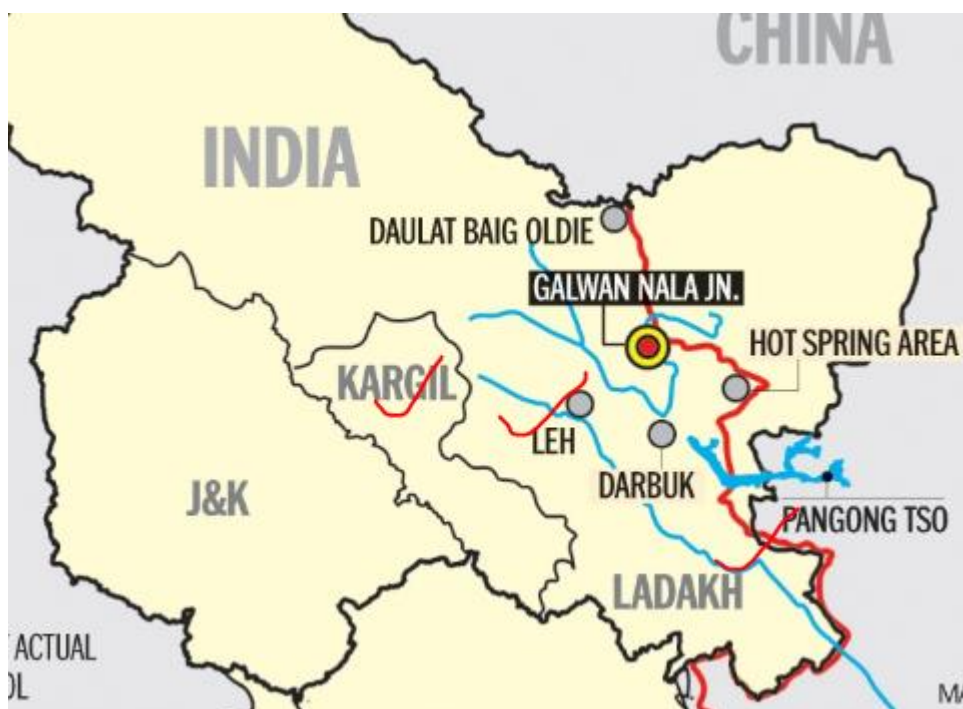
- 1 and 2 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 2 only
- 3 only

Solution: b

Explanation:

Recently, China has made new territorial claims in the eastern sector of Bhutan's Trashigang district.





The Galwan River flows from the disputed Aksai Chin region administered by China to the Ladakh union territory of India. It originates on the eastern side of the Karakoram range and flows west to join the **Shyok River**.

Contested valley

For the first time since 1962, the Galwan Valley has emerged as a site of dispute



Q52. In the context of Conservation Reserves, consider the following statements.

1. They were first introduced in the Wildlife (Protection) Amendment Act of 2002.
2. Recently, Tillari forest in Maharashtra was declared as a first Conservation Reserve in Western Ghats.

Select the correct code.

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2

d. Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: c

Explanation:

Conservation reserves and community reserves in India are terms denoting protected areas of India which typically act as buffer zones to or connectors and migration corridors between established national parks, wildlife sanctuaries and reserved and protected forests of India.

These protected area categories were first introduced in the Wildlife (Protection) Amendment Act of 2002 – the amendment to the Wildlife Protection Act of 1972.

Declaration and Management of a Conservation Reserve

"36A. (1) The State Government may, after having consultations with the local communities, declare any area owned by the Government, particularly the areas adjacent to National Parks and sanctuaries and those areas which link one protected area with another, as a conservation reserve for protecting landscapes, seascapes, flora and fauna and their habitat:

Tillari is the 13th conservation reserve in the Western Ghats.

The 29 sq. km area connects Mhadei sanctuary in Goa and Bhimgad in Karnataka

The Maharashtra government on Tuesday declared the Tillari forest area in the Dodamarg and Sawantwadi range in coastal Sindhudurg district as a conservation reserve area.

The total area of this forest reserve will be 29.53 square km, and it will be the 13th such reserve in the western ghats.

Link:

<http://wiienvis.nic.in/Database/cr/8229.aspx#:~:text=Conservation%20reserves%20and%20community%20reserves,and%20protected%20forests%20of%20India>.

Q53. Consider the following statements:

1. The Permanent Court of Arbitration is established within the United Nations, as an intergovernmental organization to provide dispute resolution services to the international community.
2. India is not a party to the Permanent Court of Arbitration.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Solution: d

Explanation:

The PCA was established by the Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, concluded at The Hague in 1899 during the first Hague Peace Conference. The Conference had been convened at the initiative of Czar Nicolas II of Russia “with the object of seeking the most objective means of ensuring to all peoples the benefits of a real and lasting peace, and above all, of limiting the progressive development of existing armaments.”

It is an **intergovernmental** organization providing a variety of dispute resolution services to the international community. **It is not established within United Nations.**

Contracting Parties

The PCA has 122 Contracting Parties which have acceded to one or both of the PCA's founding conventions.



Q54. Which of the following Fund has been established on the eve of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit to help tackle our planet's most pressing environmental problems?

- a. Adaptation Fund
- b. Global Environment Facility
- c. Global Climate Fund
- d. None of these

Solution: b

Explanation:

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) was established on the eve of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit to help tackle our planet's most pressing environmental problems.

The **Green Climate Fund (GCF)** is the world's largest dedicated fund helping developing countries reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and enhance their ability to respond to climate change. It was **set up by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)** in 2010.

The Adaptation Fund was established under the Kyoto Protocol of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, and since 2010 has committed US\$ 720 million to climate adaptation and resilience activities, including supporting 100 concrete adaptation projects.

Q55. Consider the following regarding **BR Ambedkar**.

1. He wrote book '*The Problem of the Rupee*', a book which resulted into drafting of Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
2. Establishment of Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha to promote education and socio-economic improvements among the Dalits.
3. He became the first Law Minister in 1947.
4. He borrowed the name Harjan from a Bhakti saint of the 17th century, Narsinh Mehta and appealed to caste Hindus to use the term Harijan instead of Antyaja which meant the last and the least.

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: c

Explanation:

Dr Ambedkar's Role in the Formation of Reserve Bank of India



Did you know Reserve Bank of India (RBI) came into picture according to the guidelines laid down by Dr Ambedkar? Reserve Bank of India was conceptualised as per the guidelines, working style and outlook presented by Dr Ambedkar in front of the Hilton Young Commission. When this commission came to India under the name of "Royal Commission on Indian Currency & Finance", each and every member of this commission were holding Dr Ambedkar's book named "The Problem of the Rupee – Its origin and its solution."

The legislative assembly passed this under the name of RBI act 1934, its need, working style and its outlook was presented by Dr Ambedkar in front of Hilton Young Commission. For more details read, "Evidence before the Royal Commission on Indian

Popularly known as Baba Saheb. He was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly and is called the 'Father of the Indian Constitution'.

He established the Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha to promote education and socio-economic improvements among the Dalits.

After independence, Ambedkar became the first Law Minister in 1947 under the Congress-led government. Later he resigned due to differences with Jawaharlal Nehru on the Hindu Code Bill.

(d) Scheduled Castes and Harijans

Gandhi's Harijans and Scheduled Castes of British designation were the new tags provided to the untouchables who lived under the super imposition of Hindu social practices. Eventually, the term Scheduled Caste, came to be widely accepted out-flanking other appellations. When Gandhi called Scheduled Castes Harijans, Ambedkar vehemently objected to the same.²⁸ Gandhi borrowed the name Harjan from a Bhakti saint of the 17th century, Narsinh Mehta and appealed to caste Hindus to use the term Harijan instead of Antyaja which meant the last and the least. Gandhi's alternative to the appellation Scheduled Caste was not merely an alternative. It also

Q56. Consider the following statements regarding **Competition Commission of India**.

1. In accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, Act, the Competition Commission of India has been established.
2. Chief Justice of India is the chairperson of the selection committee to appoint members of CCI.
3. Appellate against the decision of CCI go before National Company Law Appellate Tribunal.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Solution: b

Explanation:

First Statement: It's Competition Act, 2002, NOT COMPANIES ACT.

Competition Commission Of India

The Competition Commission of India (CCI) was established under the Competition Act, 2002 for the administration, implementation and enforcement of the Act, and was duly constituted in March 2009. The following are the objectives of the Commission.

1. To prevent practices having adverse effect on competition.
2. To promote and sustain competition in markets.
3. To protect the interests of consumers and
4. To ensure freedom of trade

Consequent upon a challenge to certain provisions of the Act and the observations of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the Act was amended by the Competition (Amendment) Act, 2007. The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 [MRTP Act] repealed and is replaced by the Competition Act, 2002, with effect from 01st September, 2009 [Notification Dated 28th August, 2009].

Union Minister is not the Chairman.

The Chairperson and other Members of the Commission shall be appointed by the Central Government from a panel of names recommended by a Selection Committee consisting of –

¹⁷[Selection Committee for Chairperson and Members of Commission]

¹⁸[9.(1)] The Chairperson and other Members of the Commission shall be appointed by the Central Government from a panel of names recommended by a Selection Committee consisting of –

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| a) the Chief Justice of India or his nominee | - Chairperson |
| b) the Secretary in the Ministry of Corporate Affairs | - Member |
| c) the Secretary in the Ministry of Law and Justice | - Member |
| d) two experts of repute who have special knowledge of, and professional experience in international trade, economics, business, commerce, law, finance, accountancy, management, industry, public affairs or competition matters including competition law and policy | - Member |

National Company Law Tribunal is the Appellate Body.

Table 1: Tribunals proposed to be merged by amendments to the Finance Bill, 2017

Act	Tribunal being replaced	Tribunal to take over functions
Competition Act, 2002	Competition Appellate Tribunal	National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (under Companies Act, 2013)
Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India Act, 2008	Airports Economic Regulatory Authority Appellate Tribunal	Telecom Disputes Settlement and Appellate Tribunal (under the TRAI Act, 1997)
Information Technology Act, 2000	Cyber Appellate Tribunal	
Control of National Highways (Land and Traffic) Act, 2002	National Highways Tribunal	Airport Appellate Tribunal (under the Airport Authority of India Act, 1994)
Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952	Employees Provident Fund Appellate Tribunal	Industrial Tribunal (under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947)
Copyright Act, 1957	Copyright Board	Intellectual Property Appellate Board (under the Trade Marks Act, 1999)
Railways Act, 1989	Railways Rates Tribunal	Railway Claims Tribunal (under the Railways Claims Tribunal Act, 1987)

Q57. Consider the following statements regarding **The Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI)**.

1. It is a statutory authority established under the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) Act, 2016.
2. Appeals against the decisions of UIDAI go before the Telecom Disputes Settlement and Appellate Tribunal

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Solution: b

Explanation:

About UIDAI

The Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) is a statutory authority established under the provisions of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 ("Aadhaar Act 2016") on 12 July 2016 by the Government of India, under the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY). The Aadhaar Act 2016 has been amended by the Aadhaar and Other Laws (Amendment) Act, 2019 (14 of 2019) w.e.f. 25.07.2019.

Prior to its establishment as a statutory authority, UIDAI was functioning as an attached office of the then Planning Commission (now NITI Aayog) vide its Gazette Notification No.-A-43011/02/2009-Admn.I) dated 28th January, 2009. Later, on 12 September 2015, the Government revised the Allocation of Business Rules to attach the UIDAI to the Department of Electronics & Information Technology (DeitY) of the then Ministry of Communications and Information Technology.

Section 11. Establishment of Authority.

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

Show Related Subordinates

(1) The Central Government shall, by notification, establish an Authority to be known as the Unique Identification Authority of India to be responsible for the processes of enrolment and authentication and perform such other functions assigned to it under this Act.

(2) The Authority shall be a body corporate by the name aforesaid, having perpetual succession and a common seal, with power, subject to the provisions of this Act, to acquire, hold and dispose of property, both movable and immovable, and to contract, and shall, by the said name, sue or be sued.

(3) The head office of the Authority shall be in New Delhi.

(4) The Authority may, with the prior approval of the Central Government, establish its offices at other places in India.

Section 33C. Appeals to Appellate Tribunal.[Previous](#) | [Next](#)

1[33C. Appeals to Appellate Tribunal.-- (1) The Telecom Disputes Settlement and Appellate Tribunal established under section 14 of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997 (24 of 1997), shall be Appellate Tribunal for the purposes of hearing appeals against the decision of the Adjudicating Officer under this Act.

(2) A person or entity in the Aadhaar ecosystem aggrieved by an order of the Adjudicating Officer under section 33B, may prefer an appeal to the Appellate Tribunal within a period of forty-five days from the date of receipt of the order appealed against, in such form and manner and accompanied with such fee as may be prescribed:

Provided that the Appellate Tribunal may entertain an appeal after the expiry of the said period of forty-five days if it is satisfied that there was sufficient cause for not filing it within that period.

Q58. Right to form political party in India is a:

- a. Fundamental Right
- b. Legal Right
- c. Natural Right
- d. Constitutional Right

Solution: a

Explanation:

Article 19(1) (c) of the Constitution of India guarantees to all its citizens the right —to form associations, or unions or Co-operative Societies'.

The right to form association includes the right to form companies, societies, partnerships, trade union and **political parties**.

Q59. Cherial Scroll Paintings belongs to:

- a. Telangana
- b. Kerala
- c. Maharashtra
- d. West Bengal

Solution: a

Explanation:

It belongs to Telangana.

Q60. In the context of Indian Polity, consider the following statements regarding **Administrative Tribunals**.

1. The Central Government has been authorized to establish Administrative Tribunals for both, centre and states.
 2. Composition of the Administrative tribunals is provided by the Constitution.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Solution: a

Explanation:

Before going through solutions, first, we will see what the basic objective was for setting up of Tribunals.

The main objective of establishing Tribunals as set out in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of The Constitution (Forty-Second Amendment) Act, 1976 is as under:

To reduce the mounting arrears in High Courts and to secure the speedy disposal of service matters, revenue matters and certain other matters of special importance in the context of the socio-economic development and progress, it is considered expedient to provide for administrative and other tribunals for dealing with such matters while preserving the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in regard to such matters under article 136 of the Constitution.'

Now, try to understand Tribunals.

Tribunals were not the part of original Constitution. Based on the recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee, **Part XIV-A was added by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976**, titled as 'Tribunals' which provided for the establishment of '**Administrative Tribunals**' under Article 323-A and '**Tribunals for other matters**' under Article 323-B.

Here we will see **establishment of 'Administrative Tribunals'** under Article 323-A.

What is written in article 323-A, we will first see that.

Q61. Consider the following statements regarding National Food Security Act, 2013.

1. Every pregnant and lactating mother is entitled to a free meal and maternity benefits of Rs 6000.
2. State Food Commission is set up under the Act to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the Act.
3. Along with mid-day meal for children between age group 6 to 14 years, nutritional standards for mid-day meal is also provided under the Act.

Select the correct code.

- a. 1 and 2 only

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

Solution: d

Explanation:

Very important topic. To read the full coverage of this topic, go to our Current Affairs section. [Click here to read.](#)

Every pregnant and lactating mother is entitled to a free meal at the local anganwadi (during pregnancy and six months after childbirth) as well as maternity benefits of Rs 6,000, in instalments.

4. Nutritional support to pregnant women and lactating mothers.—Subject to such schemes as may be framed by the Central Government, every pregnant woman and lactating mother shall be entitled to—

(a) meal, free of charge, during pregnancy and ~~six months after the child birth~~, through the local *anganwadi*, so as to meet the nutritional standards specified in Schedule II; and

(b) maternity benefit of not less than rupees six thousand, in such instalments as may be prescribed by the Central Government:

Second Statement is correct.

The Act provides for the creation of State Food Commissions. Each Commission shall consist of a chairperson, five other members and a member-secretary (including at least two women and one member each from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes).

16. State Food Commission.—(1) Every State Government shall, by notification, constitute a State Food Commission for the purpose of monitoring and review of implementation of this Act.

(2) The State Commission shall consist of—

(a) a Chairperson;

(b) five other Members; and

(c) a Member-Secretary, who shall be an officer of the State Government not below the rank of Joint Secretary to that Government:

Provided that there shall be at least two women, whether Chairperson, Member or Member-Secretary:

Provided further that there shall be one person belonging to the Scheduled Castes and one person belonging to the Scheduled Tribes, whether Chairperson, Member or Member-Secretary.

The main function of the State Commission is to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the act, give advice to the states governments and their agencies, and inquire into violations of entitlements (either suo motu or on receipt of a complaint, and with “all the powers of a civil court while trying a suit under the Code of Civil Procedure 1908”). State Commissions also have to hear appeals against orders of the District Grievance Redressal Officer and prepare annual reports to be laid before the state legislature.

Third Statement is also correct.

5. Nutritional support to children.—(1) Subject to the provisions contained in clause (b), every child up to the age of fourteen years shall have the following entitlements for his nutritional needs, namely:—

(a) in the case of children in the age group of six months to six years, age appropriate meal, free of charge, through the local anganwadi so as to meet the nutritional standards specified in Schedule II:

Provided that for children below the age of six months, exclusive breast feeding shall be promoted;

(b) in the case of children, up to class VIII or within the age group of six to fourteen years, whichever is applicable, one mid-day meal, free of charge, everyday, except on school holidays, in all schools run by local bodies, Government and Government aided schools, so as to meet the nutritional standards specified in Schedule II.

SCHEDULE II

[See sections 4(a), 5(1) and 6]

NUTRITIONAL STANDARDS

Nutritional standards: The nutritional standards for children in the age group of 6 months to 3 years, age group of 3 to 6 years and pregnant women and lactating mothers required to be met by providing "Take Home Rations" or nutritious hot cooked meal in accordance with the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme and nutritional standards for children in lower and upper primary classes under the Mid Day Meal Scheme are as follows:

Serial number	Category	Type of meal ²	Calories (Kcal)	Protein (g)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Children (6 months to 3 years)	Take Home Ration	500	12-15
2.	Children (3 to 6 years)	Morning Snack and Hot Cooked Meal	500	12-15
3.	Children (6 months to 6 years) who are malnourished	Take Home Ration	800	20-25
4.	Lower primary classes	Hot Cooked Meal	450	12
5.	Upper primary classes	Hot Cooked Meal	700	20
6.	Pregnant women and Lactating mothers	Take Home Ration	600	18-20

Q62. In the context of **Compulsory Licensing** in India, consider the following statements.

1. Compulsory Licensing in India is defined under Indian Patent Act, 1970.
2. India's first ever compulsory license was granted for the production of Naxavar, a life-saving medicine used for treating Liver and Kidney Cancer.

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: c

Explanation:

Compulsory licenses are authorizations given to a third-party by the Controller General to make, use or sell a particular product or use a particular process which has been patented, without the need of the permission of the patent owner. This concept is recognised at both national as well as international levels, with express mention in both (Indian) Patent Act, 1970 and TRIPS Agreement.

~~84. Compulsory licences.~~—(1) At any time after the expiration of three years from the date of the grant of a patent, any person interested may make an application to the Controller for grant of compulsory licence on patent on any of the following grounds, namely:—

- (a) that the reasonable requirements of the public with respect to the patented invention have not been satisfied, or
- (b) that the patented invention is not available to the public at a reasonably affordable price, or
- (c) that the patented invention is not worked in the territory of India.

India's first ever compulsory license was granted by the Patent Office on March 9, 2012, to Natco Pharma for the generic production of Bayer Corporation's Nexavar, a **lifesaving medicine used for treating Liver and Kidney Cancer**.

Link: https://www.iiprd.com/compulsory-licensing-in-india/?utm_source=Mondaq&utm_medium=syndication&utm_campaign=LinkedIn-integration

Q63. Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana is administered by:

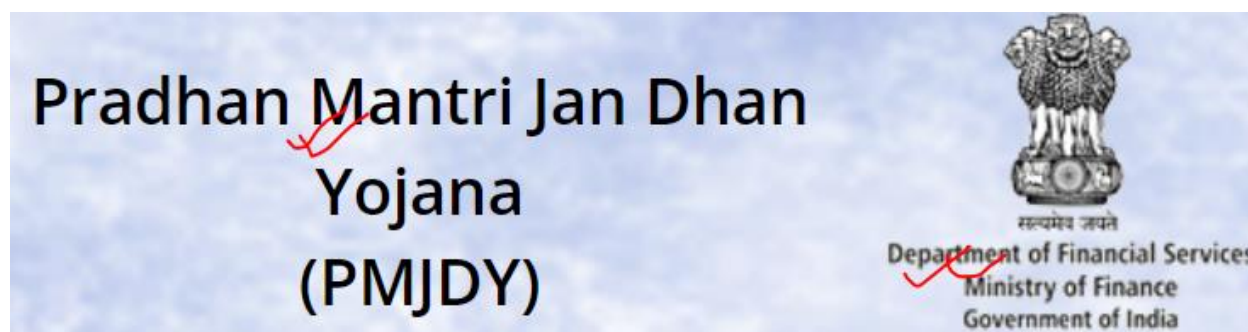
- a. State Bank of India
- b. Reserve Bank of India
- c. Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance
- d. Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance.

Solution: d

Explanation:

"Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)" under the **National Mission for Financial Inclusion** was launched initially for a period of 4 years (in two phases) on 28th August **2014**. It envisages universal access to banking facilities with at least one basic banking account for **every household**, financial literacy, access to credit, insurance and pension. Later it got extend beyond 2018.

The scheme is administered by Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance.



Q64. Consider the following statements regarding National Council for Rejuvenation, Protection and Management of River Ganga

1. The council is overall responsible for the development and control of River Ganga.
2. Prime Minister is the chairperson of National Council for Rejuvenation, Protection and Management of River Ganga.
3. National Council for Rejuvenation, Protection and Management of River Ganga was formed after the dissolution of National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA).

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: d

Explanation:

National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) was registered as a society on 12th August 2011 **under the Societies Registration Act 1860**. It acted as implementation arm of **National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA)** which was constituted under the provisions of the **Environment (Protection) Act (EPA), 1986**.

But, **NGRBA has since been dissolved**, consequent to constitution of **National Council for Rejuvenation, Protection and Management of River Ganga (referred as National Ganga Council)**.

13. Dissolution of National Ganga River Basin Authority --- (1) On and from the date of constitution of the National Ganga Council in paragraph 11, the National Ganga River Basin Authority constituted by Notification of the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, number S.O 2539 (E), dated the 29th September 2014 shall stand dissolved.
- (2) All things done or omitted to be done or actions taken or any money spent or authorised to be spent by the National Ganga River Basin Authority before such dissolution shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the corresponding provisions of this Order.

So, from now,

National Council for Rejuvenation, Protection and Management of River Ganga = National Ganga Council). NO CONFUSION.

✓ **11. Constitution of National Council for Rejuvenation, Protection and Management of River Ganga.** - With effect from the date of commencement of this Order, there shall be constituted an authority by the name to be called the National Council for Rejuvenation, Protection and Management of River Ganga, (hereinafter in this Order called as the National Ganga Council) for the purposes of the Act and to exercise powers and discharge functions as specified in this Order and the Act.

12. Composition of National Ganga Council.-The National Ganga Council shall consist of the following members, namely:-

(a) Prime Minister

✓ -Chairperson ,ex-officio

Q65. Consider the following statements.

1. International Criminal Court is an agency of United Nations established to investigate individuals accused of crimes of genocide, war crimes, etc.
2. India has neither signed nor ratified the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC).

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Solution: b

Explanations:

THE FIRST STATEMENT WILL CREATE PROBLEM ONLY IF YOU DON'T KNOW IT IS UN AGENCY OR NOT.

The International Criminal Court (ICC) investigates and, where warranted, tries **individuals charged with the gravest crimes of concern** to the international community: genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity and the crime of aggression.

International Criminal Court

The International Criminal Court (ICC) is an independent judicial body with jurisdiction over persons charged with genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes.

- **International Criminal Court** website
- Located in The Hague, The Netherlands
- Governed by the Rome Statute (A/CONF.183/9)
 - adopted by the UN Diplomatic Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court on 17 July 1998
 - entered into force on 1 July 2002
 - current status available in UN Treaty Collection

The ICC is not part of the UN

- The Court was established by the Rome Statute. This treaty was negotiated within the UN; however, it created an independent judicial body distinct from the UN.
- The Rome Statute was the outcome of a long process of consideration of the question of international criminal law within the UN.

India has neither signed nor ratified the Rome Statute on the International Criminal Court (ICC). Why India has not signed?? Read below don't think now.

India considers the inherent jurisdiction of the ICC as a **violation of a nation's sovereignty**. Therefore, India has insisted on having an 'opt-in' provision whereby a country could accept the jurisdiction of the ICC by declaration, specified to an issue and time period. India is resistant to accepting the inherent jurisdiction of the ICC as it would be seen as being superior to Indian judicial system.

India remains hesitant towards the ICC as it can be used with political motives against India with regard to Kashmir and in other matters of India's internal affairs.

Q66. Consider the following statements regarding **Law Commission of India**.

1. The first Law Commission was established by the Charter Act of 1813 presided by Lord Macaulay.
2. After independence, the first law commission was constituted from 1955-1958 under the Chairmanship of Mr. M. C. Setalvad.
3. Law Commission is neither Statutory nor Constitutional Body.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Solution: a

Explanation:

It doesn't matter you know second statement or not. You have to pay attention to first and second third statement. Third statement is correct. Now left with option a and b. If you don't know statement 1 also, then problem.

The Law Commission of India is a non-statutory body constituted by the Government of India from time to time. The Commission was originally constituted in 1955 and is re-constituted every three years. Constitution of India does not provide for creation of Law Commission of India and hence, **it is not a constitutional body.**

It is constituted through a government order and hence, it is created through an executive order.

The first Law Commission was established during the British Raj era in 1834 by the **Charter Act of 1833**. It was presided by Lord Macaulay After that, three more Commissions were established in pre-independent India. **The first Law Commission of independent India was established in 1955 for a three-year term.**

After independence, the first law commission was constituted for **a period of three years from 1955-1958 under the Chairmanship of Mr. M. C. Setalvad.**

The Ministry of Law and Justice has initiated the process to set up the 22nd Law Commission of India after the tenure of 21st Law Commission ended on 31st August 2018. 22nd is yet to be constituted.

Q67. In context of Indian National Movement, Consider the following pairs.

Personality	Leading Salt Satyagraha in
1. C. Rajagopalachari	Tamil Nadu
2. Gopabandhu Choudhury	Odisha
3. Ambika Kant Sinha	West Bengal

Which of the above options is/are correct?

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

Solution: c

Explanation:

Person	Leading Salt Satyagraha in
C. Rajagopalachari	Tamil Nadu
Gopabandhu Choudhury	Odisha
Ambika Kant Sinha	Bihar

From the 16th to the 21st April, 1930, the city of Patna witnessed one of the most heroic scenes in the thrilling drama of Bihar's national struggle, marked by brave resolve and unflinching determination on the part of some of her sons to carry on Salt Satyagraha in the face of the most naked violence on the part of the Police. Regardless of all personal considerations, those heroes jumped boldly into action with the motto of 'do or die'. Patna inaugurated Salt Satyagraha on Wednesday, the 16th April, 1930. Nakhas Pind, a place about two miles to the east of Mangles Tank in the Patna city, had been selected as the spot for violation of salt laws by the manufacture of salt from salt earth. For reaching this place a procession of Satyagrahis under the captainship of Shri Ambika Kant Sinha, Manager of the Searchlight and Secretary of the Town Congress Committee, started from the Congress Office with National Flags in the hands at about 9 A.M. The Police had prohibited all processions of this kind and obstructed the processionists on the main road across the Mahendru mahalla

Q68. Consider the following statements about the **Indian Councils Act, 1892**:

1. The Act introduced direct elections for the first time in India.
2. The members were given the right to discuss the annual budget along with vote.
3. The members could ask questions, supplementary questions and discuss the answers.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 and 3 only
- c. 1, 2 and 3
- d. None of the above

Solution: d

Explanations:

The Indian Councils Act, 1892 dealt exclusively with the powers, functions and composition of the Legislative Councils in India.

Central Legislature: The number of additional members was increased. They must not be less than 10 or more than 16. The increase was described as a very paltry and miserable addition.

The Act also provided that two fifths of the total members of the Council were to be non-officials. These non-officials were partly nominated, partly elected.

A few of these members could be elected indirectly through municipal committees, district boards, etc., but the official majority remained. At the time of British rule in

India, the direct elections were for the **first time incorporated under Indian Councils Act, 1909.**

The members were given the right to discuss the annual budget, but they could neither vote on it, nor move a motion to amend it.

They could also ask questions but were not allowed to put supplementary questions or to discuss the answers.

Q69. Considering the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act 1992, who among the following **is/are not elected indirectly?**

1. Members of Panchayat at Village and intermediate level.
2. Chairperson of a Panchayat at district level.

Choose the correct code from the following.

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

Solution: a

Explanation:

All the members of panchayats at the village, intermediate and district levels shall be elected directly by the people.

243C. Composition of Panchayats.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Part, the Legislature of a State may, by law, make provisions with respect to the composition of Panchayats:

Provided that the ratio between the population of the territorial area of a Panchayat at any level and the number of seats in such Panchayat to be filled by election shall, so far as practicable, be the same throughout the State.

(2) All the seats in a Panchayat shall be filled by persons chosen by direct election from territorial constituencies in the Panchayat area and, for this purpose, each Panchayat area shall be divided into territorial constituencies in such manner that the ratio between the population of each constituency and the number of seats allotted to it shall, so far as practicable, be the same throughout the Panchayat area.

Further, the chairperson of panchayats at the intermediate and district levels shall be elected indirectly by and from amongst the elected members thereof.

However, the chairperson of a panchayat at the village level shall be elected in such manner as the state legislature determines.

(5) The Chairperson of—

(a) a Panchayat at the village level shall be elected in such manner as the Legislature of a State may, by law, provide; and

(b) a Panchayat at the intermediate level or district level shall be elected by, and from amongst, the elected members thereof.

Q70. Consider the following.

1. Arctic Council
2. Shanghai Co-Operation Organizations
3. Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC)

Which of the above organizations, does **India is an observer status, not a permanent member?**

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

Solution: c

Explanation:

India is **neither a member nor an observer of Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC)** despite having the third largest Muslim population in the world. OIC has five observer members.

~~Observers~~

States

1. Bosnia and Herzegovina (1994)
2. Central African Republic (1996)
3. Kingdom of Thailand (1998)
4. The Russian Federation (2005)
5. Turkish Cypriot State (1979)

India is a permanent member of Shanghai Co-Operation Organizations. Everyone should know this now.

Indian is an observer to Arctic Council. In 2019, India re-elected as an Observer to Arctic Council.

✓ Thirteen Non-arctic States have been approved as Observers

1. **France** - Barrow Ministerial meeting, 2000
2. **Germany** - Iqaluit Ministerial meeting, 1998*
3. **Italian Republic** - Kiruna Ministerial meeting, 2013
4. **Japan** - Kiruna Ministerial meeting, 2013*
5. **The Netherlands** - Iqaluit Ministerial meeting, 1998*
6. **People's Republic of China** - Kiruna Ministerial meeting, 2013
7. **Poland** - Iqaluit Ministerial meeting, 1998*
8. **Republic of India** - Kiruna Ministerial meeting, 2013
9. **Republic of Korea** - Kiruna Ministerial meeting, 2013
10. **Republic of Singapore** - Kiruna Ministerial meeting, 2013
11. **Spain** - Salekhard Ministerial meeting, 2006
12. **Switzerland** - Fairbanks Ministerial meeting, 2017
13. **United Kingdom** - Iqaluit Ministerial meeting, 1998*

323A. Administrative tribunals.-

(1) Parliament may, by law, provide for the adjudication or trial by administrative tribunals of disputes and complaints with respect to recruitment and conditions of service of persons appointed to public services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of any State or of any local or other authority within the territory of India or under the control of the Government of India or of any corporation owned or controlled by the Government.

In simple terms, Article 323-A **confers power on the Parliament for the establishment of administrative tribunals** for the adjudication or trial of disputes and complaints relating to the recruitment and conditions of service..... (mentioned in above article). Now, since the Constitution gave power, **Parliament enacted Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985.**

Everything regarding Administrative Tribunal is written under this Act, not in the Constitution. Remember this.

Now we will see both the statements mentioned in question. **Both the above statements are mentioned in Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985. See below:**

4. Establishment of Administrative Tribunals.—(1) The Central Government shall, by notification, establish an Administrative Tribunal, to be known as the Central Administrative Tribunal, to exercise the jurisdiction, powers and authority conferred on the Central Administrative Tribunal by or under this Act.

(2) The Central Government may, on receipt of a request in this behalf from any State Government, establish, by notification, an Administrative Tribunal for the State to be known as the.....(name of the State) Administrative Tribunal to exercise the jurisdiction, powers and authority conferred on the Administrative Tribunal for the State by or under this Act.

5. Composition of Tribunals and Benches thereof.—(1) Each Tribunal shall consist of ¹[a Chairman and such number of Judicial and Administrative Members] as the appropriate Government may deem fit and, subject to the other provisions of this Act, the jurisdiction, powers and authority of the Tribunal may be exercised by Benches thereof.

²[(2) Subject to the other provisions of this Act, a Bench shall consist of one Judicial Member and one Administrative Member.]

From above, it is clear that **Central Government has been authorized to establish Administrative Tribunals for both, centre and states.** *Therefore, first statement is correct.*

Second statement is wrong as it (Composition of the tribunals) is not mentioned in the Constitution.

Q71. In the context of recent COVID Pandemic, **Global Initiative on Business and Human Rights** was recently launched by:


- World Economic Forum
- United Nation Development Programme
- United Nation Human Rights Commission
- Amnesty International

Solution: b

Explanation:

The Covid-19 pandemic has had a shattering impact on livelihoods and jobs; up to 100 million persons could be pushed into extreme poverty and 400 million people could lose their jobs. Despite commendable examples of businesses acting responsibly during the pandemic by respecting their workers' labour rights, for some businesses the Covid-19 pandemic has amplified the tendency to ignore human rights standards.

In this light, UNDP has launched a Global Initiative on Business and Human Rights.

 The Global Initiative will have four main fronts:

1. Supporting governments in developing and implementing National Action Plans;
2. Strengthening access to justice for victims of business-related human rights abuses;
3. Advising corporations on how to address human rights risks; and
4. Enabling peer-learning for government officials, businesses, civil society and national human rights institutions.

Link: <https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/news-centre/speeches/2020/business-and-human-rights.html>

Q72. Which of the following capitals form closest border with Mediterranean Sea?

- Damascus (Syria)
- Ankara (Turkey)
- Cairo (Egypt)
- Tel Aviv (Israel)

Solution: d

Explanation:

See maps for the answer. Don't stop just At Tel Aviv. See all places surrounding.



Q73. Consider the following statements regarding Noise Pollution in India.

1. Noise pollution are regulated under the Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000.

2. The noise standards for motor vehicles, air conditioners, refrigerators, etc. are prescribed under Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986.
3. At present, violation of noise pollution rules is a criminal offence.

Select the correct code.

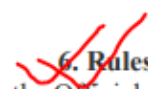
- a. 1 and 2 only
- b. 2 and 3 only
- c. 2 only
- d. 1, 2 and 3

Solution: d

Explanation:

Noise pollution and its sources are regulated under the Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000. The said Rules were framed by the Central Government in exercise of its powers under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to control noise generating sources.

The noise standards for motor vehicles, air conditioners, refrigerators, gensets and certain types of construction equipment are prescribed under Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986. See below two images.

 **6. Rules to regulate environmental pollution.**—(1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules in respect of all or any of the matters referred to in section 3.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) the standards of quality of air, water or soil for various areas and purposes;

(b) the maximum allowable limits of concentration of various environmental pollutants (including noise) for different areas;

Sl. No.	Category	Standards, Db (A)
(1)	(2)	(3)
46.	Noise limits for automobiles (free field at one metre in dB (A) at the manufacturing stage) to be achieved by the year 1992	
	(a) Motorcycles, scooters and three wheelers	80
	(b) Passenger cars	82
	(c) Passenger or commercial vehicles up to 4 MT	85
	(d) Passenger or commercial vehicles above 4 MT and up to 12 MT	89
	(e) Passenger or commercial vehicles exceeding 12 MT	91
47.	Domestic appliances and construction equipments at the manufacturing stage to be achieved by the year 1993	
	(a) Window air-conditioners of 1 ton to 1.5 ton	68
	(b) Air-coolers	60
	(c) Refrigerators	46
	(d) Diesel generators for domestic purposes	85-90
	(e) Compactors (rollers) front loaders, concrete mixers, cranes (movable) vibrators and saws.	75]

At present, violation of noise pollution rules is a criminal offence punishable under Section 15 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 which could attract imprisonment up to five years and fine up to Rs 100,000.

15. Penalty for contravention of the provisions of the Act and the rules, orders and directions.—(1) Whoever fails to comply with or contravenes any of the provisions of this Act, or the rules made or orders or directions issued thereunder, shall, in respect of each such failure or contravention, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years or with fine which may extend to one lakh rupees, or with both, and in case the failure or contravention continues, with additional fine which may extend to five thousand rupees for every day during which such failure or contravention continues after the conviction for the first such failure or contravention.

Q74. Consider the following statements regarding International Financial Services Centres.

1. International Financial Services Centre is set up under the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005.
2. Union Finance Minister is the chairperson of IFSC Authority.

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: a

Explanation:

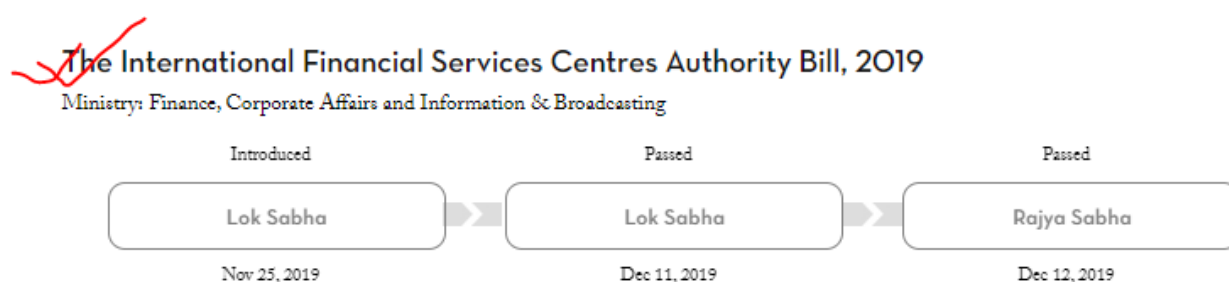
Try to understand here topic. Don't be in hurry.

Section 18 of India's Special Economic Zone Act, 2005 provides for the establishment of an International Financial Services Centre in India within an SEZ in India.

18. Setting up of International Financial Services Centre.—(1) The Central Government may approve the setting up of an International Financial Services Centre in a Special Economic Zone and prescribe the requirements for setting up and operation of such Centre:

Provided that the Central Government shall approve only one International Financial Services Centre in a Special Economic Zone.

International Financial Services Centres Authority Bill, 2019 was passed in Parliament in 2019.



The Bill has set up Authority:

The Bill sets up the International Financial Services Centres Authority. It will consist of nine members, appointed by the central government.

AHMEDABAD , JULY 07, 2020 02:03 IST
UPDATED: JULY 07, 2020 05:58 IST

✉ 0 PRINT A A A

Main function of the authority is to regulate financial products

The Modi administration on Monday appointed former Corporate Affairs Secretary Injeti Srinivas as chairman of newly created International Financial Services Centre Authority (IFSCA) for three years.

The Authority will regulate financial products (such as securities, deposits or contracts of insurance), financial services, and financial institutions which have been previously approved by any appropriate regulator (such as RBI or SEBI), in an IFSC.

Link: <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/other-states/ex-corporate-affairs-secretary-to-head-ifsca/article32007820.ece>

Q75. Consider the following statements.

1. The recommendation of B. Sivaraman committee report led to the formation of NABARD.

2. NABARD Act was Passed during the primeministership of Indira Gandhi.
3. NABARD provides only short- term refinance for investment credit activities for giving a boost to private capital formation in agriculture.

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: a

Explanation:

It's important now-a-days that you should know history of important topics. No worries for new students. We will go through every such topics sooner or later. Just you need to follow regularly.

History:

The importance of institutional credit in boosting rural economy has been clear to the Government of India right from its early stages of planning. Therefore, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) at the insistence of the Government of India, constituted a Committee to Review the Arrangements for Institutional Credit for Agriculture and Rural Development (CRAFICARD) to look into these very critical aspects. **The Committee was formed on 30 March 1979, under the Chairmanship of [Shri B. Sivaraman](#), former member of Planning Commission, Government of India. First statement is correct.**

The Committee's interim report, submitted on 28 November 1979, outlined the need for a new organizational device for providing undivided attention, forceful direction and pointed focus to credit related issues linked with rural development. **Its recommendation was formation of a unique development financial institution which would address these aspirations and formation of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) was approved by the Parliament through Act 61 of 1981.**

It was dedicated to the service of the nation by the late Prime Minister **Smt. Indira Gandhi on 05 November 1982. Second statement is correct.** Set up with an initial capital of Rs.100 crore, its' paid- up capital stood at Rs.14,080 crore as on 31 March 2020. Consequent to the revision in the composition of share capital between Government of India and RBI, NABARD today is fully owned by Government of India.

Now, learn the history of Refinance.

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) set up the Agricultural Refinance Corporation (ARC) in 1963 to work as a refinancing agency in providing medium term and long-term agricultural credit to support investment credit needs for agricultural development. In 1975, ARC was renamed as Agriculture Refinance and Development Corporation

(ARDC) to give focussed attention to credit offtake, development and promotion of the agricultural sector.

Upon its formation in 1982, NABARD took over the functions of the erstwhile Agricultural Credit Department (ACD) and Rural Planning and Credit Cell (RPCC) of RBI and ARDC.

The Department of Refinance (DOR) deals with the [short term and long- term refinance functions of NABARD](#). **Third is not correct statement.**

Core Functions of the Department

DOR mainly deals with

- Short-term refinance for production credit activities contributing to food security
- Medium-term and long-term refinance for investment credit activities for giving a boost to private capital formation in agriculture
- DOR also acts as a subsidy channelizing agency for various Government of India schemes

Q76. Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) Mission is administered by:

- Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance
- Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance
- NITI Aayog
- Cabinet Secretariat headed by Cabinet Secretary

Solution: d

Explanation:

DBT Mission was created in the Planning Commission to act as the nodal point for the implementation of the DBT programmes. The Mission was transferred to the Department of Expenditure in July 2013 and continued to function till 14.9.2015.

To give more impetus, **DBT Mission and matters related thereto has been placed in Cabinet Secretariat under Secretary w.e.f. 14.9.2015.**

Link: <https://dbtbharat.gov.in/page/frontcontentview/?id=MTc=>

Q77. Which of the following texts contains the Sanskrit phrase “Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam”?

- Manusmriti
- Vishnu Puran
- Maha Upanishad
- Bhagavat Puran

Solution: c

Explanation:

“Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam” is a Sanskrit Phrase which means that the whole world is one single family. **The concept originates in Vedic Scripture Maha Upanishads.**

Q78. Consider the following statements regarding **Central Vigilance Commission (CVC)**.

1. The CVC is a statutory body and derives its powers from the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946.
2. The Central Vigilance Commissioner and the Vigilance Commissioners are appointed by the President on the recommendations of a Committee consisting of the Prime Minister, the Speaker of Lok Sabha and the Leader of the Opposition in the House of the People.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Solution: d

Explanation:

Very simple question. Very simple explanations. If you haven't done revision, you can do mistakes. So, its ok. Just learn now again.

The CVC is a statutory body and derives its powers from the Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003. The CBI derives its power from the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946.

The Central Vigilance Commission

- a. Multi-member Commission consists of a Central Vigilance Commissioner (Chairperson) and **not more than two Vigilance Commissioners (Member)**.
- b. The Central Vigilance Commissioner and the Vigilance Commissioners are appointed by the President on the recommendations of a Committee consisting of the **Prime Minister (Chairperson), the Minister of Home Affairs (Member) and the Leader of the Opposition in the House of the People (Member)**.
- c. The term of office of the Central Vigilance Commissioner and the Vigilance Commissioners is **four years** from the date on which they enter their office or till they attain the age of **65 years**, whichever is earlier.

Q79. In the context of India, which of the following is/are **Financial Inclusion schemes**?

1. Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)
2. Atal Pension Yojana (APY)
3. Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana
4. Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojna (PMSBY)

5. Stand up India scheme

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: d

Explanation:

“Financial Inclusion” is the way the Governments strive to take the common man along by bringing them into the formal channel of economy thereby ensuring that even the person standing in the last is not left out from the benefits of the economic growth and is added in the mainstream economy thereby encouraging the poor person to save, safely invest in various financial products and to borrow from the formal channel when (s) he need to borrow.

All above schemes are Financial Inclusion schemes. Read once the link given below.

Link: <https://pib.gov.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=170445>

Q80. Keshopur-Miani Community Reserve was recently added to Ramsar Wetland List. It is in:

- a. Himachal Pradesh
- b. Punjab
- c. Arunachal Pradesh
- d. Uttarakhand

Solution: b

Explanation:

Keshopur-Miani Community Reserve

Site number: 2,414 | Country: India | Administrative region: Gurdaspur district of Punjab

Area: 343.9 ha | Coordinates: 32°05'34"N 75°23'23"E | Designation dates: 26-09-2019

[View Site details in RSIS](#)

The Keshopur-Miani Community Reserve is located in the State of Punjab. The Reserve is a mosaic of natural marshes, aquaculture ponds and agricultural wetlands maintained by the annual rainfall runoff. It is heavily human-influenced, and includes a series of managed fishponds and cultivated crops such as lotus and chestnut. This management helps support a variety of flora, with 344 species of plants recorded in the area. In this way, the Site is an example of wise use of a community-managed wetland, which provides food for people and supports local biodiversity. Threatened species present include the vulnerable common pochard (*Aythya ferina*) and the endangered spotted pond turtle (*Geoclemys hamiltonii*). The Department of Forests and Wildlife Preservation, Punjab, forms the management committee.

Q81. Consider the following statements regarding United Nations High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF).

1. The establishment of the HLPF was mandated by the outcome document, "The Future We Want" at Rio+20 summit.
2. The Forum meets annually under the auspices of the United Nation Development Programme.

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: a

Explanation:

News is:

HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM 2020 UNDER THE AUSPICES OF ECOSOC

The meeting of the high-level political forum on sustainable development in 2020 will be held from Tuesday, 7 July, to Thursday, 16 July 2020, under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council. This will include the three-day ministerial meeting of the forum from Tuesday, 14 July, to Thursday, 16 July 2020.

The theme will be "Accelerated action and transformative pathways: realizing the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development".

Such questions are very important. Please read the entire part given below in image.

HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM

The establishment of the United Nations High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) was mandated in 2012 by the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), "The Future We Want". The format and organizational aspects of the Forum are outlined in General Assembly resolution 67/290.

The Forum meets annually under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council for eight days, including a three-day ministerial segment and every four years at the level of Heads of State and Government under the auspices of the General Assembly for two days.

For the positioning of the HLPF in the UN system, please click here.

The Forum's first meeting was held on 24 September 2013. It replaced the Commission on Sustainable Development, which had met annually since 1993.

The HLPF is the main United Nations platform on sustainable development and it has a central role in the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the global level. General Assembly resolution 70/299 provides further guidance on the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs.

Q82. Consider the following statements regarding International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

1. It is a specialized United Nations agency aims to transform rural economies and food systems by making them more inclusive and productive.

2. It is one the few platforms where all members belong to low- and middle-income countries.
3. India is a member of the IFAD.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Solution: b

Explanation:

Very important question. All agencies of UN are important for exam.

First Statement is correct.

IFAD is an international financial institution and specialized United Nations agency based in Rome, the UN's food and agriculture hub.

Second statement is incorrect.

IFAD has 177 Member States comprised of developing, middle and high-income countries from all regions of the world who are dedicated to eradicating poverty in rural areas.

Membership in IFAD is open to any State that is a member of the United Nations, any of its specialized agencies.

India is a member since 1977.

The Strategy

IFAD has been working in India for more than 30 years. The current country strategic opportunities programme is fully aligned with the government's policy framework of doubling farmers' incomes in real terms by 2022. During the period 2018-2024, IFAD will support the government's efforts in developing necessary services and producers' organizations to render smallholder food and agricultural production systems remunerative, sustainable and resilient to climate change and price shocks.

Q83. "Pokkah Beong" was seen recently in news. It is:

- a. Tribal Dance of Manipur
- b. Harvest festival Tripura
- c. Airborne Fungal diseases that affects sugarcane production
- d. A new disease seen in BT Cotton in Eastern India

Solution: c

Explanation:

COMMODITY NEWS

Pokkah Beong: A new major threat for the Sugarcane Farmers

 Saumy Deepak Tripathi 9 July, 2020 2:06 PM IST



As the Kharif Season is ongoing and the farmers are working hard despite the threats of coronavirus and the losses sustained during the lockdown. The conditions have been far from good for the farmers but estimates of a record production provide hope.

Due to this chaos, an issue that has gone under the radar is the Pokkah Beong. Farmers in Uttar Pradesh are worried about its effects on their sugarcane crops. Pokkah Beong is an airborne fungal disease that is primarily caused by two fungus, *Fusarium moniliforme*, and *Fusarium subglutinans*.

The disease targets the base of the plants and turns the base of the crops into a yellowish tinge (chlorosis) which ultimately damages the crops. The symptoms also include distortion of the stalk and the rotting of the apical part of the stalk.

Link: <https://krishijagran.com/commodity-news/pokkah-beong-a-new-major-threat-for-the-sugarcane-farmers/>

Q84. Consider the following statements regarding **Employees Provident Fund scheme**.

1. Employees Provident Fund was formulated during priministership of Rajiv Gandhi.
2. Employees drawing less than Rs 15000 per month have to mandatorily become members of the EPF.
3. EPF is managed under the aegis of the Employees' PF Organization (EPFO) which is under the administrative control of Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Solution: c

Explanation:

Recently, The Union Cabinet chaired by the Prime Minister Narendra Modi has given its approval for extending the contribution both 12% employees' share and 12% employers' share under Employees Provident Fund. That is totaling 24% for another 3 months from June to August 2020, as part of the package announced by the Government under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana (PMGKY)/ AatmaNirbhar Bharat in the light of COVID-19, a Pandemic.

Now see explanation:

The Act was enacted in 1952 during Jawahar Lal Nehru.

About Us

- ✓ EPFO is one of the World's largest Social Security Organisations in terms of clientele and the volume of financial transactions undertaken. At present it maintains 19.34 crore accounts (Annual Report 2016-17) pertaining to its members.
- The Employees' Provident Fund came into existence with the promulgation of the Employees' Provident Funds Ordinance on the 15th November, 1951. It was replaced by the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952. The Employees' Provident Funds Bill was introduced in the Parliament as Bill Number 15 of the year 1952 as a Bill to provide for the institution of provident funds for employees in factories and other establishments. The Act is now referred as the Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, which extends to the whole of India. The Act and Schemes framed there under are administered by a tri-partite Board known as the Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund, consisting of representatives of Government (Both Central and State), Employers, and Employees.

Second statement is correct.

✓ As per the rules, in EPF, employee whose 'pay' is more than Rs 15,000 a month at the time of joining, is not eligible and is called non-eligible employee. Employees drawing less than Rs 15000 per month have to mandatorily become members of the EPF. However, an employee who is drawing 'pay' above prescribed limit (currently Rs 15,000) can become a member with permission of Assistant PF Commissioner, if he and his employer agree.

The Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) is one of the most beneficial and popular investment schemes for the salaried persons in India. **The Employees' Provident Fund Organisation, a statutory body under the Ministry of Labour and Employment- administers social security schemes framed under the Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. Third statement is wrong.**

Q85. Consider the following pairs.

Places in news	location
1. Sinjar Mountain Ranges	Northern Africa
2. Chitlapakkam lake	Tamil Nadu
3. Tripoli	Libya

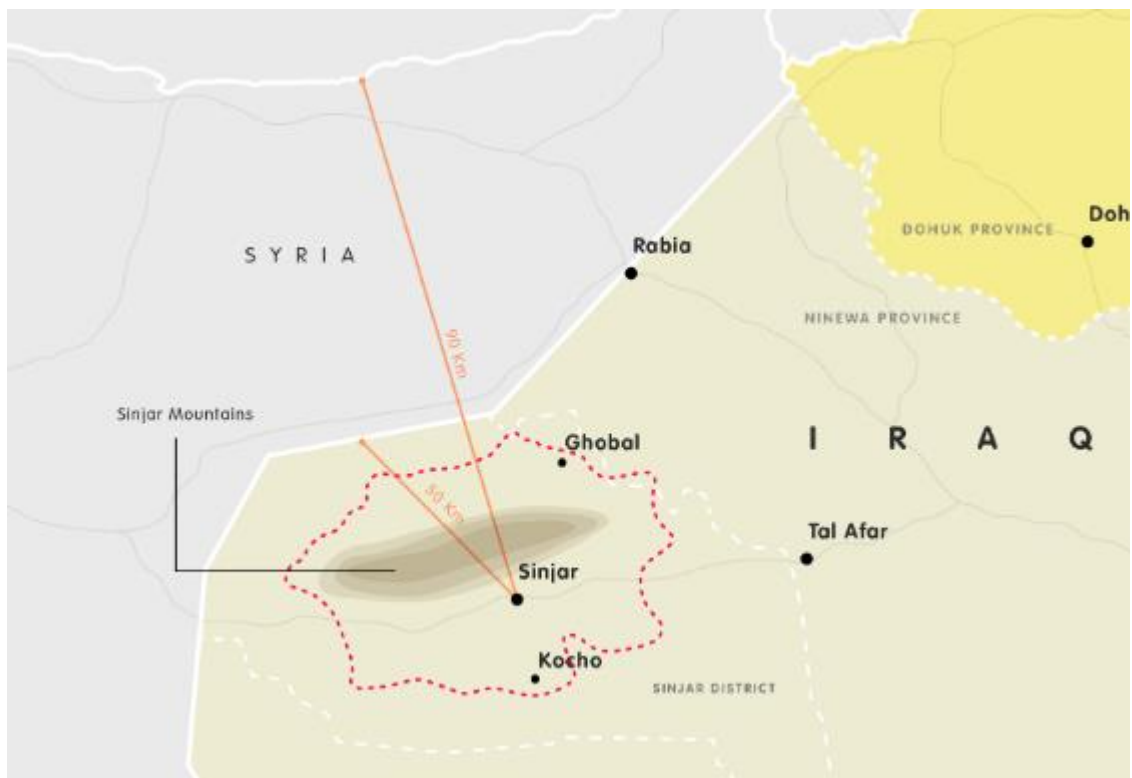
Which of the above pairs is/are correct?

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

Solution: c

Explanation:

Places in news	location
1. Sinjar Mountain Ranges	Central Asia
2. Chitlapakkam lake	Tamil Nadu
3. Tripoli	Libya





Q86. Arrange the following organizations in chronological order with reference to the year of their establishment:

1. The Madras Mahajan Sabha
2. The Bombay Presidency Association
3. The Indian Association of Calcutta
4. The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Solution: b

Explanation:

The **Poona Sarvajanik Sabha** was founded in **1867** by Mahadeo Govind Ranade and others, with the object of serving as a bridge between the government and the people.

The Indian National Association (or Indian Association) superseded the Indian League and was founded in **1876** by younger nationalists of Bengal led by Surendranath Banerjea and Ananda Mohan Bose.

The **Madras Mahajan Sabha** was founded in **1884** by M. Veeraraghavachary, B. Subramaniya Aiyer and P. Anandacharlu.

The **Bombay Presidency Association** was started by Badruddin Tyabji, Pherozshah Mehta and K.T. Telang in **1885**.

Therefore, the correct answer is (b).

Q87. Consider the following statements.

1. Registration of political parties is governed by the provisions of the Representation of the People Act, 1951.
2. An association seeking registration under the said Section has to submit an application to the Commission within a period of 30 days following the date of its formation.
3. Right to form association is a Fundamental Right under article 21.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Solution: a

Explanation:

Right to Form Association is a fundamental Right given in the Constitution of India under Article 19(1)(c). It Proclaims that all citizens shall have the freedom to form associations or unions for a lawful purpose. Therefore, option 3 is incorrect. Now, you are left with only two options, a and c.

Now, if you know first statement, you can easily choose right question. First statement is correct statement.

Registration of political parties is governed by the provisions of **Section 29A of the Representation of the People Act, 1951. See below image.**

An association seeking registration under the said Section has to submit an application to the Commission within a **period of 30 days following the date of its formation**, as per the guidelines prescribed by the Commission in exercise of the powers conferred by Article 324 of the Constitution of India and Section 29A of the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

⁵[PART IVA

REGISTRATION OF POLITICAL PARTIES

~~29A~~ **Registration with the Election Commission of associations and bodies as political parties.**— (1) Any association or body of individual citizens of India calling itself a political party and intending to avail itself of the provisions of this Part shall make an application to the Election Commission for its registration as a political party for the purposes of this Act.

(2) Every such application shall be made,—

(a) if the association or body is in existence at the commencement of the Representation of the People (Amendment) Act, 1988 (1 of 1989), within sixty days next following such commencement;

-
1. Subs. by Act 47 of 1966, s. 26, for "returning officer" (w.e.f. 14-12-1966.)
 2. Sub-section (5) ins. by s. 12, *ibid.* (w.e.f. 14-12-1966) and omitted by Act 2 of 2004, s.3.
 3. Ins. by Act 1 of 1989, s. 5 (w.e.f. 15-3-1989.)
 4. The words and brackets "(other than a primary election)" omitted by Act 27 of 1956, s. 13.
 5. Ins. by Act 1 of 1989, s. 6 (w.e.f. 15-6-1989).

76

Representation of the People Act, 1951
(PART II.—Acts of Parliament)

(b) if the association or body is formed after such commencement, within thirty days next following the date of its formation.

Q88. Consider the following statements.

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

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

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

Solution: a

Explanation:

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

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

Central Government Act

Article 85 in The Constitution Of India 1949

85. Sessions of Parliament, prorogation and dissolution

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

(2) The President may from time to time

(a) prorogue the Houses or either House;

(b) dissolve the House of the People

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

THE JUDGES (INQUIRY) ACT, 1968

ACT No. 51 OF 1968

[5th December, 1968.]

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

What does the Act say:

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

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

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

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

Q89. Which of the following is the fastest way to decrease money supply in economy?

- Increase in SLR
- Increase in CRR
- Increase in MSF

d. None of these

Solution: b

Explanations:

You have already studied these terms several times. Just try to recall the definitions and current value of SLR, CRR and MSF.

Coming back to questions.

MSF (Marginal Standing Facility) is a demand driven tool.

Suppose there is mismatch between asset and liability of bank. Then bank can borrow money from RBI for overnight (MSF). So, it is a tool to help banks to balance their asset and liability **not to decrease money supply in economy.**

SLR (Statutory Liquid Ratio): It means that banks have to maintain certain percentage of deposits with themselves in form of cash, government securities, gold, excess reserves, etc. So here RBI cannot dictate the banks in which form (cash, gold, Securities) you can maintain SLR. Therefore, this is not the fastest way to decrease money supply (as banks can maintain SLR in form of gold or Securities).

CRR (Cash Reserve Ratio): Under CRR a certain percentage of the total bank deposits has to be kept in the current account with RBI which means banks do not have access to that much amount for any economic activity or commercial activity. Here cash is deposited with RBI. So, if RBI increases the CRR, it means more amount of money to be deposited with RBI and thus **can be used as a fastest means to decrease money supply in economy.**

Q90. Consider the following statements with reference to taxation.

1. Higher direct taxes help in controlling Inflation in the economy
2. Higher indirect taxes help in controlling the Inflation in the economy

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Solution a

Explanation:

Higher direct taxes will mean that the people will be left with smaller disposable incomes, lower disposable incomes do not generate higher demand. This causes the inflation to be controlled.

Whereas higher indirect taxes will increase the prices of the commodities because the cost of production will increase. **This will lead to Cost-push inflation.**


Q91. 'Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF)', designed to provide a better understanding of actual progress in climate action is an initiative of:

- a. United Nation Environment Programme
- b. UNFCCC Secretariat
- c. Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)
- d. UNDP and World Bank

Solution: b

Explanation:

The Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) is a crucial component of the **UNFCCC Paris Agreement**, designed to provide a better understanding of actual progress in climate action, as well as better accountability of the resources assigned, and outcomes achieved in the process.

 Why is ETF important

- The ETF is a central component for the credibility and operation of the [Paris Agreement](#) and will enhance the current measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) reporting requirements under the Convention.
- The ETF specifies how Parties to the Paris Agreement must report on progress in [climate change mitigation](#), adaptation measures and support provided or received. It also provides for international procedures for the review of the submitted reports.
- The information gathered through the ETF will feed into the [Global stocktake](#) which will assess the collective progress towards the long-term climate goals.

Q92. Consider the following statements regarding Lok Adalats.

1. Lok Adalats have been given statutory status under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.
2. No appeal against such an award of Lok Adalat lies before any court of law.
3. The persons deciding the cases in the Lok Adalats have the role of statutory conciliators only and do not have any judicial role.

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: d

Explanation:

News was:

✓ Chhattisgarh organises India's first e-Lok Adalat

"Cases related to money like settlements, accident claims, bouncing of cheques besides family disputes among others are usually resolved by Lok Adalat", Justice Mishra said.



Published: 11th July 2020 11:40 AM | Last Updated: 11th July 2020 11:40 AM

📄 | A+ A

You may get same statements in exam, if UPSC touch this topic. All three statements are very important to learn here. Finish learning Lok Adalat here today.

All statements below taken directly from website. So, don't be any confusion.

Lok Adalats have been given statutory status under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.

Under the said Act, the award (decision) made by the Lok Adalats is deemed to be a decree of a civil court and **is final and binding on all parties and no appeal against such an award lies before any court of law.** *If the parties are not satisfied with the award of the Lok Adalat though there is no provision for an appeal against such an award, but they are free to initiate litigation by approaching the court of appropriate jurisdiction by filing a case by following the required procedure, in exercise of their right to litigate.*

21. Award of Lok Adalat.—¹[(1) Every award of the Lok Adalat shall be deemed to be a decree of a civil court or, as the case may be, an order of any other court and where a compromise or settlement has been arrived at, by a Lok Adalat in a case referred to it under sub-section (1) of section 20, the court-fee paid in such case shall be refunded in the manner provided under the Court-fees Act, 1870 (7 of 1870).]

(2) Every award made by a Lok Adalat shall be **final and binding on all the parties to the dispute, and no appeal shall lie to any court against the award.**

The persons deciding the cases in the Lok Adalats are called the Members of the Lok Adalats, **they have the role of statutory conciliators only and do not have any judicial role;** therefore they can only persuade the parties to come to a conclusion for settling the dispute outside the court in the Lok Adalat and shall not pressurize or coerce any of the parties to compromise or settle cases or matters either directly or indirectly.

Levels and Composition of Lok Adalats: At every level it is constituted, this is important. Jus for info, we have expanded each level. You may skip.

At the State Authority Level -

The Member Secretary of the State Legal Services Authority organizing the Lok Adalat would constitute benches of the Lok Adalat, each bench comprising of a sitting or retired judge of the High Court or a sitting or retired judicial officer and any one or both of- a member from the legal profession; a social worker engaged in the upliftment of the weaker sections and interested in the implementation of legal services schemes or programmes.

At High Court Level -

The Secretary of the High Court Legal Services Committee would constitute benches of the Lok Adalat, each bench comprising of a sitting or retired judge of the High Court and any one or both of- a member from the legal profession; a social worker engaged in the upliftment of the weaker sections and interested in the implementation of legal services schemes or programmes.

At District Level -

The Secretary of the District Legal Services Authority organizing the Lok Adalat would constitute benches of the Lok Adalat, each bench comprising of a sitting or retired judicial officer and any one or both of either a member from the legal profession; and/or a social worker engaged in the upliftment of the weaker sections and interested in the implementation of legal services schemes or programmes or a person engaged in para-legal activities of the area, preferably a woman.

At Taluk Level -

The Secretary of the Taluk Legal Services Committee organizing the Lok Adalat would constitute benches of the Lok Adalat, each bench comprising of a sitting or retired judicial officer and any one or both of either a member from the legal profession; and/or a social worker engaged in the upliftment of the weaker sections and interested in the implementation of legal services schemes or programmes or a person engaged in para-legal activities of the area, preferably a woman.

National Lok Adalat

National Level Lok Adalats are held for at regular intervals where on a single day Lok Adalats are held throughout the country, in all the courts right from the Supreme Court till the Taluk Levels wherein cases are disposed of in huge numbers.

Ok, if question is Permanent Lok Adalat, it is entirely different thing.

The other type of Lok Adalat is the Permanent Lok Adalat, also organized under Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987. Further, the Award of the Permanent Lok Adalat is final and binding on all the parties. Don't go in much detail about Permanent Lok Adalats.

22. Powers of [Lok Adalat or Permanent Lok Adalat].—(1) The [Lok Adalat or Permanent Lok Adalat] shall, for the purposes of holding any determination under this Act, have the same powers as are vested in a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (5 of 1908), while trying a suit in respect of the following matters, namely:

- (a) the summoning and enforcing the attendance of any witness and examining him on oath;
- (b) the discovery and production of any document;
- (c) the reception of evidence on affidavits;
- (d) the requisitioning of any public record or document or copy of such record or document from any court or office; and

Link: <https://www.newindianexpress.com/nation/2020/jul/11/chhattisgarh-organises-indias-first-e-lok-adalat-2168331.html>

Q93. Which of the following scheme of Indian Government is based on the use of Artificial Intelligence?

1. ASEEM portal to help the skilled people in finding the sustainable livelihood opportunities.
2. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana
3. Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: d

Union Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship on Friday launched **AatmaNirbhar Skilled Employee-Employer Mapping (ASEEM) portal** to help skilled people find sustainable livelihood opportunities. **This uses Artificial Intelligence** to provide real-time granular information by identifying relevant skilling requirements and employment prospects.

The Artificial Intelligence is used for crop cutting and yield estimation under its flagship scheme Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana. The move is aimed at cutting down the cost of farming while increasing productivity. It is also aimed at ensuring better prices for farmers. This cutting-edge technology can be leveraged in providing information and advisory services to farmers which will help in increasing productivity.

Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System (CIBMS) started as a pilot program focused on electronic surveillance system. The project was initiated in July 2018 and is integrated with AI-enabled image recognition and automated alerts that will help the Border Security Force (BSF) personnel with spotting intruders if they try to enter the Indian territory. The system will be implemented on 2,000 km-long sensitive stretch along the border with Pakistan and Bangladesh. The project

Link: <http://ddnews.gov.in/national/government-launches-aseem-portal-help-skilled-people-find-sustainable-livelihood>

Q94. Consider the following statements regarding COVID-19.

1. This is the first disease caused by Coronavirus in world.
2. SARS-CoV-2 is an enveloped virus in which RNA is packaged within an outer Lipid membrane.

Select the correct code.

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

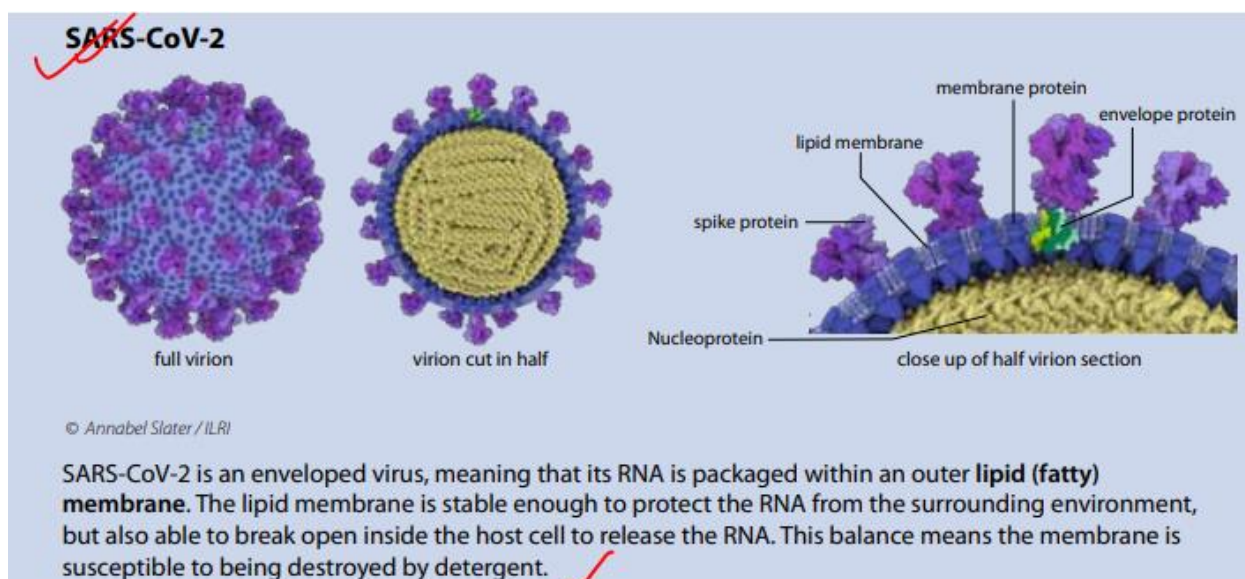
Solution: b

Explanation:

Coronaviruses are a large group of viruses that infect many animals and humans and are responsible for numerous diseases. They are named “corona” for the crown-like arrangement of the spike-shaped proteins on the surface of their membranes.

Emergence of significant diseases caused by coronaviruses and other pathogens





Q95. Consider the following statements regarding Biodiversity Heritage Sites.

1. The State Government has been empowered to declare Biodiversity Heritage Sites in consultation with Central Government.
2. BHS are constituted under Wildlife Protection Amendment Act, 2002.
3. More than 90 percent of BHS are located in North East of India.

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: d

Explanation:

First Statement is correct, second is wrong.

As per section 37 of **Biological Diversity Act, 2002** the State Government in consultation with local bodies may notify in the official gazette, areas of biodiversity importance as Biodiversity Heritage Sites (BHS).

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

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

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

Status of Biodiversity Heritage Sites in India” Third Statement is wrong.

Name of Site	Location
1. Nallur Tamarind Grove	Karnataka
2. Hogrekan	Karnataka
3. University of Agricultural Sciences, GKVK Campus	Karnataka
4. Ambaragudda	Karnataka
5. Glory of Allapalli	Maharashtra
6. Tonglu Medicinal Plant Conservation Area (MPCA)	West Bengal
7. Dhotrey Medicinal Plant Conservation Area (MPCA)	West Bengal
8. Chilkigarh Kanak Durga Sacred Grove	West Bengal
9. Ameenpur Lake	Telangana
10. Longku Forest, Dialong Village	Manipur
11. Majuli River Island	Assam
12. Ghariyal Rehabilitation Centre	Uttar Pradesh

Read Biodiversity Heritage Sites in detail from our Daily Current Affairs section. [Click here to read.](#)

Q96. If a horizontal straight line is passed through Aral Sea (any part of it), which of the following will never be crossed by horizontal line?

1. Black Sea
2. Tajikistan
3. Persian Gulf
4. Caspian Sea

Select the correct code.

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

Solution: b

Explanation:

Took Image from map book, not very clear but you can understand. See the image given below.



Q97. Consider the following statements:

1. A high foreign exchange rate may decrease the export of a country.
2. A Trade surplus in an economy may help to appreciate its currency.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Solution: b

Explanation:

Simple concepts.

Statement 1 is incorrect.

A rise in price of foreign exchange will reduce the foreigner's cost (in terms of USD) while purchasing products from a country. This increases the export of country.

Suppose exchange rate is 1 dollar = 60 Rs and now it increased to 1 dollar= 70 Rs. For foreigners, Indian goods will become cheaper and **export of Indian goods will increase.**

Statement 2 is correct.

A Trade surplus means that the export of a country is greater than its imports. The export of a country helps in bringing foreign currency. So surplus trade will bring more foreign currency. As a result of which the domestic currency will appreciate.

Q98. Consider the following statements about the implementation of Lokpal and Lokayuktas in India:

1. More than half of the States in India have State Lokayuktas Acts in place.
2. The Prime Minister is the chairperson of the Selection Committee to recommend the names of members of Lokpal.
3. The administrative expenses of the Lokpal, including all salaries, allowance shall be charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India,

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 2 and 3 only
- B. 1 and 2 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Solution: d

Explanation:

The Section 63 of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act 2013 envisages that every State shall establish a body to be known as the Lokayuktas within a period of one year from the date of commencement of the Act. However, many States have not complied with this section.

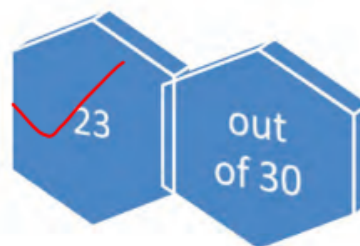
As of December 2018, as per the Transparency International Report, (we found latest this only): 23 states have implemented.

Highlights of the Report

The States which have enacted Lokayukta Act and also have an office/establishment for Lokayukta

Out of 29 States and 1 Union Territory (Delhi), 23 States have a functional office set up/establishment for Lokayukta office after enacting the Lokayukta Act whereas three states- Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Tamil Nadu have enacted the act but are yet to make necessary arrangement for anti corruption institution.

Here it is important to point out that most of state's laws on Lokayukta are not drafted by taking Union law i.e. the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act 2013 as model legislation.



Statement 2

The Chairperson and Members shall be appointed by the **President** after obtaining the recommendations of a Selection Committee consisting of:

Appointment
of Chairperson
and Members
on
recommendations
of Selection
Committee.

4. (1) The Chairperson and Members shall be appointed by the President after obtaining the recommendations of a Selection Committee consisting of—

- (a) the Prime Minister—Chairperson;
- (b) the Speaker of the House of the People—Member;
- (c) the Leader of Opposition in the House of the People—Member;

SEC. 1] THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY 5

(d) the Chief Justice of India or a Judge of the Supreme Court nominated by him—Member;

(e) one eminent jurist, as recommended by the Chairperson and Members referred to in clauses (a) to (d) above, to be nominated by the President—Member.

Statement 3

CHAPTER V

EXPENSES OF LOKPAL TO BE CHARGED ON CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA

13. The administrative expenses of the Lokpal, including all salaries, allowances and pensions payable to or in respect of the Chairperson, Members or Secretary or other officers or staff of the Lokpal, shall be charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India and any fees or other moneys taken by the Lokpal shall form part of that Fund.

Expenses of Lokpal to be charged on Consolidated Fund of India.

CHAPTER VI

Q99. Consider the following statements regarding the Election Commission of India:

1. The Constitution of India provides for a three-member Election Commission.
2. The Chief Election Commissioner holds his office during the pleasure of the President.
3. The Election Commission of India administers elections to the Lok Sabha, the Rajya Sabha and the office of the President only.

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

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

Solution: d

Explanation:

324. Superintendence, direction and control of elections to be vested in an Election Commission.—(1) The superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of the electoral rolls for, and the conduct of, all elections to Parliament and to the Legislature of every State and of elections to the offices of President and Vice-President held under this Constitution ^{1***} shall be vested in a Commission (referred to in this Constitution as the Election Commission).

(2) The Election Commission shall consist of the Chief Election Commissioner and such number of other Election Commissioners, if any, as the President may from time to time fix and the appointment of the Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners shall, subject to the provisions of any law made in that behalf by Parliament, be made by the President.

(3) When any other Election Commissioner is so appointed the Chief Election Commissioner shall act as the Chairman of the Election Commission.

(4) Before each general election to the House of the People and to the Legislative Assembly of each State, and before the first general election and thereafter before each biennial election to the Legislative Council of each State having such Council, the President may also appoint after consultation with the Election Commission such Regional Commissioners as he may consider necessary to assist the Election Commission in the performance of the functions conferred on the Commission by clause (1).

(5) Subject to the provisions of any law made by Parliament, the conditions of service and tenure of office of the Election Commissioners and the Regional Commissioners shall be such as the President may by rule determine:

Provided that the Chief Election Commissioner shall not be removed from his office except in like manner and on the like grounds as a Judge of the Supreme Court and the conditions of service of the Chief Election Commissioner shall not be varied to his disadvantage after his appointment:

Statement 1 is not correct. As per Article 324(2) of the Indian Constitution, the Election Commission shall consist of the Chief Election Commissioner and **such number of other Election Commissioners, if any, as the President may from time to time fix** and the appointment of the Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners shall, subject to the provisions of any law made in that behalf by the Parliament, be made by the President.

Statement 2 is not correct. As per Article 324(5) of Indian Constitution, the Chief Election Commissioner shall not be removed from his office except in like manner and on the like grounds as a Judge of the Supreme Court and the conditions of service of the Chief Election Commissioner shall not be varied to his disadvantage after his appointment.

Statement 3 is not correct. The Election Commission of India is an autonomous Constitutional authority responsible for administering election processes in India. The body administers elections to the **Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, State Legislative Assemblies in India, and the offices of the President and the Vice President in India.**

Q100. Consider the following important resolutions passed by the Indian National Congress:

1. Endorsement of Gandhi-Irwin pact
2. Resolution on Fundamental Rights
3. Endorsement of National Economic Programme

Who was the President of Indian National Congress Session in which decisions mentioned above were taken?

- a. Jawaharlal Nehru
- b. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose
- c. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- d. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Answer: d

Explanation:

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was president of the Karachi session in 1931.

- a. The conference endorsed the Gandhi-Irwin Pact under his Presidentship at this session.
- b. Resolution on Fundamental Rights and Endorsement of National Economic Programme were also carried out.

Patel was one of the leading figures of Indian independence movement and is credited with persuading hundreds of provinces to form India.