



CSE General Studies Prelims 2019 – Answer Key with Explanation

1. With reference to Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), consider the following statements

1. AIIB has more than 80 member nations.
2. India is the largest shareholder in AIIB.
3. AIIB does not have any members from outside Asia.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

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

Explanation:

The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) is a multilateral development bank that aims to support the building of infrastructure in the Asia-Pacific region.

The bank currently has 70 members as well as 27 prospective members from around the world. So a total of 97 members.

The Authorized Capital Stock of the bank is 100 billion US Dollars, divided into 1 million shares of 100,000 dollars each. Twenty percent are paid-in shares (and thus have to be transferred to the bank), and 80% are callable shares. The allocated shares are

based on the size of each member country's economy (calculated using GDP Nominal (60%) and GDP PPP (40%)), whether they are an Asian or Non-Asian Member, and the number of shares determines the fraction of authorized capital in the bank.

China is the largest and India is second.

2. What was the purpose of Inter-Creditor Agreement signed by Indian banks and financial institutions recently?

- a) To lessen the Government of India's perennial burden of fiscal deficit and current account deficit
- b) To support the infrastructure projects of Central and State Governments
- c) To act as independent regulator in case of applications for loans of Rs. 50 crore or more
- d) **To aim at faster resolution of stressed assets of Rs. 50 crore or more which are-under consortium lending**

Explanation:

Intercreditor agreement(ICA) is part of the proposed Project Sashakt. "Sashakt" plan is approved by the government to address the problem of resolving bad loans.

The objective is to use this ICA for faster facilitation of resolution of stressed assets.



It is aimed at the resolution of loan accounts with a size of Rs. 50 crore and above that are under the control of a group of lenders.

3. The Chairmen of public sector banks are selected by the

- a) Banks Board Bureau
- b) Reserve Bank of India
- c) Union Ministry of Finance
- d) Management of concerned bank

Explanation:

The Bank Board Bureau (BBB), set up by the Narendra Modi government based on Nayak committee report, has changed the selection process of managing directors and CEOs of public sector banks. This process will be followed by the selection of executive directors of various public sector banks, though the process for the same is yet to begin. The government has already split the chairman and MD post of PSU banks and started the selection process in April.

4. Consider the following statements:

1. Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) is the first regulatory body set up by the Government of India.
2. One of the tasks of PNGRB is to, ensure competitive markets for gas.
3. Appeals against the decisions of PNGRB go before the Appellate Tribunals for Electricity.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Explanation:

The Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) was constituted under The Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board Act, 2006 to protect the interests of consumers and entities engaged in specified activities relating to petroleum, petroleum products and natural gas and to promote competitive markets and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The board has also been mandated to regulate the refining, processing, storage, transportation, distribution, marketing and sale of petroleum, petroleum products and natural gas excluding production of crude oil and natural gas so as and to ensure uninterrupted and adequate supply of petroleum, petroleum products and natural gas in all parts of the country.

Appeals against the decisions of PNGRB go before the Appellate Tribunals for Electricity and power.

5. With reference to communication technologies, what is/are the difference / differences between LTE (Long-Term Evolution) and VoLTE (Voice over Long-Term Evolution)?



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1. LTE 'is commonly marketed as 3G and VoLTE is commonly marketed as advanced 3G.

2. LTE is data-only technology and VoLTE is voice-only technology.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Explanation:

LTE 'is commonly marketed as 4G, and not 3G hence statement 1 is wrong and VoLTE is commonly marketed as advanced 4G.(where as advanced 3G is sometimes marketed as 4G, think of it like 4G in lower speed ,because it uses hybrid of 3G and 4G tech)

LTE is data-only technology and VoLTE (Voice over LTE) is also data-only technology where voice is transmitted as data and hence faster communication.

Hence both the statements are wrong.

6. Which of the following statements is / are correct regarding the Maternity Benefit ' (Amendment) Act, 2017?

1. Pregnant women are entitled for three months pre-delivery and three months post-delivery paid leave.

2. Enterprises with creches must allow the mother minimum six creche visits daily.

3. Women with two children get reduced entitlements.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- a) **1 and 2 only**
- b) 2 only
- c) 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation:

No reduction in benefits based on number of children.

7. Which one of the following is not a sub-index of the World Bank's 'Ease of Doing Business Index'?

- a) **Maintenance of law and order**
- b) Paying taxes
- c) Registering property
- d) Dealing with construction permits

Explanation:

10 sub-indices under Ease of doing business:

Starting a business, dealing with construction permits, Getting electricity, Registering property, Getting credit, Protecting investors, Paying taxes, Trading across borders, Enforcing contracts, Resolving insolvency

8. In India, 'extended producer responsibility' was introduced as an



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important feature in which of the following?

- a) The Bio-medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998
- b) The Recycled plastic (Manufacturing and Usage) Rules, 1999
- c) **The e-Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011**
- d) The Food Safety and Standard Regulations, 2011

Explanation:

Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has been given the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) authorisation under the new e-waste rules—diverting it from the State Pollution Boards.

9. The economic cost of food grains to the Food Corporation of India is Minimum Support Price and bonus (if any) paid to the farmers plus

- a) transportation cost only
- b) interest cost only
- c) **procurement incidentals and distribution cost**
- d) procurement incidentals and charges for godowns

Explanation:

Economic cost of food grains to the Food Corporation of India is Minimum Support Price, Procurement Incidentals, Acquisition Cost, Distribution Cost, and Economic Cost.

10. In the context of any country, which one of the following would be considered as part of its social capital?

- a) The proportion of literates in the population
- b) The stock of its buildings, other infrastructure and machines
- c) The size of population in the working age group
- d) **The level of mutual trust and harmony in the society**

Explanation:

Social capital broadly refers to those factors of effectively functioning social groups that include such things as interpersonal relationships, a shared sense of identity, a shared understanding, shared norms, shared values, trust, cooperation, and reciprocity.

11. The Service Area Approach was implemented under the purview of

- a) Integrated Rural Programme
- b) **Lead Bank Scheme**
- c) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
- d) National Skill Development Mission

Explanation:

Service Area Approach is improved version of Lead bank scheme where each bank in rural or semi urban area is designated to serve 15-25 villages for planned development purpose.



12. With reference to the management of minor minerals in India, consider the following statements:

1. Sand is a 'minor mineral' according to the prevailing law in the country.
2. State Governments have the power to grant mining leases of minor minerals, but the powers regarding the formation of rules related to the grant of minor minerals lie with the Central Government.
3. State Governments have the power to frame rules to prevent illegal mining of minor minerals.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

- a) 1 and 3 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 3 only
- d) **1, 2 and 3**

Explanation:

“Minor Minerals” means building stones, gravel, ordinary clay, ordinary sand other than sand used for prescribed purposes

Major minerals are those specified in the first schedule appended in the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 and the common major minerals are Lignite, Coal, Uranium, iron ore, gold etc. It may be noted that there is no official definition for “major minerals” in the MMDR Act. Hence, whatever is not declared as a “minor mineral” may be treated as the major mineral.

The power to frame policy and legislation relating to minor minerals is entirely delegated to the State Governments while policy and legislation relating to the major minerals are dealt by the Ministry of Mines under Union /Central Government.

13. Consider the following statements:

1. Most of India's external debt is owed by governmental entities.
2. All of India's external debt is denominated in US dollars.

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**

Explanation:

External Commercial borrowings which rose the highest by 30% continued to be the largest component of external debt with a share of 38.2 per cent, followed by NRI deposits which rose 9.3 per cent and accounted for 23.8 percent of total debt. Short-term trade credit rose 14 per cent and accounted for 19.0 per cent of total debt.

India's external debt is held in multiple currencies, the largest of which is the United States dollar. As on 31 December 2017, 48.2% of the country's debt was held in U.S. dollars. The rest of the debt is held in Indian rupees (37.3%), special drawing rights



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(5.7%), Japanese yen (4.6%), Euros (3.2%) and other currencies (1%).

14. Which of the following is not included in the assets of a commercial bank in India?

- a) Advances
- b) Deposits**
- c) Investments
- d) Money at call and short notice

Explanation:

Financial assets of commercial banks include Cash in hand, cash at central bank, money at call or short notice, bills, certificate of deposits, government securities within one year of maturity, investment loans and advances.

15. In the context of India, which of the following factors is/are contributor/contributors to reducing the risk of a currency crisis?

1. The foreign currency earnings of India's IT sector
2. Increasing the government expenditure
3. Remittances from Indians abroad

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 3 only**
- c) 2 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation:

Currency crisis is caused when more dollar outflow is not sufficiently balanced with inflow. In simple words, unsustainable dollar outflow will lead to currency crisis. The foreign currency earnings of India's IT sector gives dollar inflow which helps the crisis, so is remittances from abroad. Whereas increasing govt expenditure will lead to fiscal deficit and there by external borrowing adding more to the currency crisis.

16. Which one of the following suggested that the Governor should be an eminent person from outside the State and should be a detached figure without intense political links or should not have taken part in politics in the recent past?

- a) First Administrative Reforms Commission (1966)
- b) Rajamannar Committee (1969)
- c) Sarkaria Commission (1983)**
- d) National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution (2000)

Explanation:

Sarkaria Commission recommended that a person to be appointed as a Governor should satisfy the following criteria:—

- (i) He should be eminent in some walk of life.
- (ii) He should be a person from outside the State.
- (iii) He should be a detached figure and not too intimately connected with the local politics of the State; and



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(iv) He should be a person who has not taken too great a part in politics generally and particularly in the recent past.

17. Which of the following is issued by registered foreign portfolio investors to overseas investors who want to be part of the Indian stock market without registering themselves directly?

- a) Certificate of Deposit
- b) Commercial Paper
- c) Promissory Note
- d) **Participatory Note**

Explanation:

Participatory notes also referred to as P-Notes, or PNs, are financial instruments required by investors or hedge funds to invest in Indian securities without having to register with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI).

18. Consider the following statements

1. As per law, the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority exists at both National and State levels.
2. People's participation is mandatory in the compensatory afforestation programmes carried out under the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016.

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

Explanation:

CAMPA bill seeks to establish the National Compensatory Afforestation Fund under the Public Account of India, and a State Compensatory Afforestation Fund under the Public Account of each state.

The payments into the funds include compensatory afforestation, NPV, reforestation and any project specific payments. The National Fund will get 10% of funds collected and the remaining 90% will go to respective State Fund.

The collected funds will be utilised for afforestation, regeneration of forest ecosystem, wild life protection and infrastructure development.

The bill also seeks to establish National and State Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authorities to manage the funds.

The determination of NPV will be delegated to an expert committee constituted by the central government , *not people*.

19. In India, which of the following review the independent regulators in sectors like telecommunications, insurance, electricity, etc.?

1. Ad Hoc Committees set up by the Parliament
2. Parliamentary Department Related Standing Committees
3. Finance Commission



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4. Financial Sector Legislative Reforms Commission

5. NITI Aayog

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 1, 3 and 4
- c) 3, 4 and 5**
- d) 2 and 5

20. With reference to India's Five-Year Plans, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. From the Second Five-Year Plan, there was a determined thrust towards substitution of basic and capital good industries.
2. The Fourth Five-Year Plan adopted the objective of correcting the earlier trend of increased concentration of wealth and economic power.
3. In the Fifth Five-Year Plan, for the first time, the financial sector was included as an integral part of the Plan.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- a) 1 and 2 only**
- b) 2 only
- c) 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation:

2nd FYP - Nehru-Mahalanobis plan for basic industries

4th FYP- Plan aimed at social growth dealing with poverty, famine etc

5th FYP- Indira Gandhi plan for increasing the employment level, reducing poverty, and attaining self-reliance.

21. With reference to the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:

1. No High Court shall have the jurisdiction to declare any central law to be constitutionally invalid.
2. An amendment to the Constitution of India cannot be called into question by the Supreme Court of India.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

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

Explanation:

The supreme court in M/s. Kusum Ingots & Alloys Ltd. vs Union of India held, an order passed on writ petition questioning the constitutionality of a Parliamentary Act whether interim or final keeping in view the provisions contained in Clause (2) of Article 226 of the Constitution of India, will have effect throughout the territory of India subject of course to the applicability of the Act.

Art 226 enables High court to declare a central law void under its territorial jurisdiction.



Many incidents of constitution amendment has been called into question by SC based on Doctrine of Basic structure(24th amendment act,100th etc..)

Hence both the statements are wrong.

22. Consider the following statements

1. Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) exchange rates are calculated by comparing the prices of the same basket of goods and services in different countries.

2. In terms of PPP dollars, India is the sixth largest economy in the world.

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

Explanation:

Purchasing power parity (PPP) is a way of measuring economic variables in different countries so that irrelevant exchange rate variations do not distort comparisons. Purchasing power exchange rates are such that it would cost exactly the same number of, for example, US dollars to buy euros and then buy a basket of goods in the market as it would cost to purchase the same goods directly with dollars. The purchasing power exchange rate used in this conversion equals the ratio of the currencies' respective purchasing powers. India is 6th largest in that terms.

23. With reference to the cultivation of Kharif crops in India in the last five years, consider the following statements:

1. Area under rice cultivation is the highest.
2. Area under the cultivation of Jowar is more than that of oilseeds.
3. Area of cotton cultivation is more than that of sugarcane.
4. Area under sugarcane cultivation has steadily decreased.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Explanation:

Oilseeds and sugarcane saw the increase while rice, pulses, coarse cereals and cotton saw the decline.

24. Among the agricultural commodities imported by India, which one of the following accounts for the highest imports in terms of value in the last five years?

- a) Spices
- b) Fresh fruits
- c) Pulses
- d) **Vegetable oils**

Explanation:



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India is a heavy importer of vegetable oils largely from Indonesia and Malaysia. India's vegetable oil import is likely to hit a new record this year at 12.3 million tonnes (mt) due to continuous rise in demand amid falling prices and lower output from domestic sources. At this level, however, vegetable oil import will rise six per cent from 11.62 mt in the previous year.

25. In the context of polity, which one of the following would you accept as the most appropriate definition of liberty?

- a) Protection against the tyranny of political rulers
- b) Absence of restraint
- c) **Opportunity to do whatever one likes**
- d) Opportunity to develop oneself fully.

Explanation:

Liberty literally means absence of restraints. But in an organised society complete absence of restraint cannot be practised. Hence Liberty here implies opportunity to do whatever one likes.

26. Which one of the following is not the most likely measure the Government/RBI takes to stop the slide of Indian rupee?

- a) Curbing imports of non-essential goods and promoting exports
- b) Encouraging Indian borrowers to issue rupee denominated Masala Bonds

- c) Easing conditions relating to external commercial borrowing
- d) **Following an expansionary monetary policy**

Explanation:

Following an expansionary monetary policy will lead to increase in imports and prove detrimental in fiscal policy

27. Consider the following statements:

The Reserve Bank of India's recent directives relating to 'Storage of Payment System Data', popularly known as data diktat, command the payment system providers that

1. they shall ensure that entire data relating to payment systems operated by them are stored in a system only in India
2. they shall ensure that the systems are owned and operated by public sector enterprises
3. they shall submit the consolidated system audit report to the Comptroller and Auditor General of India by the end of the calendar year

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) **1 only**
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation



To shall ensure that entire data relating to payment systems operated by them are stored in a system only in India, in order to prevent big data monopoly

28. Which of the following adopted a law on data protection and privacy for its citizens known as 'General Data Protection Regulation' in April 2016 and started implementation of it from 25th May, 2018?

- a) Australia
- b) Canada
- c) The European Union**
- d) The United States of America

Explanation:

The General Data Protection Regulation (EU) 2016/679 ("GDPR") is a regulation in EU law on data protection and privacy for all individuals citizens of the European Union (EU) and the European Economic Area (EEA). It also addresses the export of personal data outside the EU and EEA areas. This EU version of DIKTAt to prevent bigdata monopoly

29. Recently, India signed a deal known as 'Action Plan for Prioritization and Implementation of Cooperation Areas in the Nuclear Field' with which of the following countries?

- a) Japan
- b) Russia**
- c) The United Kingdom
- d) The United States of America

Explanation:

Action Plan for Prioritization and Implementation of Cooperation Areas in the Nuclear Field was signed by Russia's State Atomic Energy Corporation and Department of Atomic Energy secretary of the Atomic Energy Commission. The two countries intent to develop a project of six nuclear power units of Russian design at a new site in India, further enhance cooperation in other countries and bring in new perspective nuclear technologies together with joint construction of nuclear power plants.

30. The money multiplier in an economy increases with which one of the following?

- a) Increase in the cash reserve ratio
- b) Increase in the banking habit of the population**
- c) Increase in the statutory liquidity ratio
- d) Increase in the population of the country

Explanation:

The multiplier effect refers to the disproportionate rise in final income that results from an injection of spending. In other words, capital infusion, whether it be at the governmental or corporate level, should have a snowball effect on economic activity.

In simple words, income of rs 100 along with credit of Rs 50 will increase the spending of one person, thereby increasing the income of the other person and the cycle goes on. That results in More people in banks, more loans, more spending and thus money in circulation



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is more than actual money created which is money multiplier.

31. Consider the following statements about Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) in India:

1. PVTGs reside in 18 States and one Union Territory.
2. A stagnant or declining population is one of the criteria for determining PVTG status.
3. There are 95 PVTGs officially notified in the country so far.
4. Irular and Konda Reddi tribes are included in the list of PVTGs.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Explanation:

Context: John Allen Chau, an American national who secretly landed on North Sentinel Island, was allegedly killed by people belonging to the protected Sentinelese tribe (a PVTG)

Criteria followed for determination of PVTGs are as under:

A pre-agriculture level of technology;

A stagnant or declining population;

Extremely low literacy; and

A subsistence level of economy.

Among the 75 listed PVTG's the highest number are found in Odisha (13), Andhra Pradesh (12), Bihar including Jharkhand (9) Madhya Pradesh including Chhattisgarh (7) Tamil Nadu (6) Kerala and Gujarat having five groups each.

The remaining PVTGs live in West Bengal (3) Maharashtra (3), two each in Karnataka and Uttarakhand and one each in Rajasthan, Tripura and Manipur.

All the four tribal groups in Andaman, and one in Nicobar Islands, are recognised as PVTGs

32. With reference to the Constitution of India, prohibitions or limitations or provisions contained in ordinary laws cannot act as prohibitions or limitations on the constitutional powers under Article 142. It could mean which one of the following?

- a) The decisions taken by the Election Commission of India while discharging its duties cannot be challenged in any court of law.
- b) **The Supreme Court of India is not constrained in the exercise of its powers by laws made by the Parliament.**
- c) In the event of grave financial crisis in the country, the President of India can declare Financial



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Emergency without the counsel from the Cabinet.

- d) State Legislatures cannot make laws on certain matters without the concurrence of Union Legislature.

Explanation:

Art 142 the Supreme Court of India is not constrained in the exercise of its powers by laws made by the Parliament. Basic structure ensures Independent judiciary

33. With reference to the Legislative Assembly of a State in India, consider the following statements:

1. The Governor makes a customary address to Members of the House at the commencement of the first session of the year.
2. When a State Legislature does' not have a rule on a particular matter, it follows the Lok Sabha rule on that matter.

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

Explanation:

Power of Governor under article 154 makes a customary address to Members of the House at the commencement of the first session. When a State Legislature does' not

have a rule on a particular matter, it follows the Lok Sabha rule on that matter too as per the custom of legislative assemblies in India.

34. Consider the following statements:

1. The United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) has a 'Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air'.
2. The UNCAC is the ever-first legally binding global anti-corruption instrument.
3. A highlight of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) is the inclusion of a specific chapter aimed at returning assets to their rightful owners from whom they had been taken illicitly.
4. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is mandated by its member States to assist in the implementation of both UNCAC and UNTOC.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Explanation:

The United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) is the only legally binding international anti-corruption multilateral treaty. Negotiated by member states of the United Nations (UN) it has been



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adopted by the UN General Assembly in December 2005

United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) is a 2000 United Nations-sponsored multilateral treaty against transnational organized crime. It is also called the Palermo Convention

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC; French: Office des Nations unies contre la drogue et le crime) is a United Nations office that was established in 1997 as the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention by combining the United Nations International Drug Control Program (UNDCP) and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division in the United Nations Office at Vienna. It is a member of the United Nations Development Group and was renamed the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

35. Consider the following statements:

1. As per recent amendment to the Indian Forest Act, 1927, forest dwellers have the right to fell the bamboos grown on forest areas.
2. As per the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, bamboo is a minor forest produce.
3. The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 allows ownership of minor forest produce to forest dwellers.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

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

Explanation:

The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, is a key piece of forest legislation passed in India on 18 December 2006. It has also been called the Forest Rights Act, the Tribal Rights Act, the Tribal Bill, and the Tribal Land Act

Title rights - i.e. ownership - to land that is being farmed by tribals or forest dwellers, subject to a maximum of 4 hectares; ownership is only for land that is actually being cultivated by the concerned family as on that date, meaning that no new lands are granted

Use rights - to minor forest produce (also including ownership), to grazing areas, to pastoralist routes, etc.

Relief and development rights - to rehabilitation in case of illegal eviction or forced displacement; and to basic amenities, subject to restrictions for forest protection

Forest management rights - to protect forests and wildlife

36. Which Article of the Constitution of India safeguards one's right to marry the person of one's choice?



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- a) Article 19
- b) Article 21**
- c) Article 25
- d) Article 29

Explanation:

Hadiya case pronounced that Right to marry is an interpreted integral right under Article 21

37. Consider the following statements:

1. According to the Indian Patents Act, a biological process to create a seed can be patented in India.
2. In India, there is no Intellectual Property Appellate Board.
3. Plant varieties are not eligible to be patented in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 3 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 3 only**
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation:

Article 3j of India's Patent law, amended to implement the Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights Agreement of the WTO.

Article 3(j) excludes from patentability "plants and animals in whole or in any part thereof other than microorganisms but including seeds, varieties, and species, and essentially biological processes for production or

propagation of plants and animals".

India allows only product patent and not process patent, even both are exempted as per above in case of plants, seeds etc.

IPAB was constituted on September 15, 2003 by the Indian Government to hear and resolve the appeals against the decisions of the registrar under the Indian Trademarks Act, 1999 and the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999.

38. Consider the following statements:

The Environment Protection Act, 1986 empowers the Government of India to

1. State the requirement of public participation in the process of environmental protection, and the procedure and manner in which it is sought
2. Lay down The standards for emission or discharge of environmental pollutants from various sources

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

Explanation:

It States the requirement of people participation in the process of environmental



protection, and the procedure like environmental impact assessment, social impact etc.

It also Lays down The standards for emission or discharge of environmental pollutants from point and non point sources.

39. As per the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 in India, which one of the following statements is correct?

- a) Waste generator has to segregate waste into five categories.
- b) The Rules are applicable to riotified urban local bodies, notified towns and all industrial townships only.
- c) **The Rules provide for exact and elaborate criteria for the identification of sites for landfills and waste processing facilities.**
- d) It is mandatory on the part of waste generator that the waste generated in one district cannot be moved to another district.

Explanation:

As per the new rules, the landfill site shall be 100 metres away from a river, 200 metres from a pond, 500, 200 metres away from highways, habitations, public parks and water supply wells and 20 km away from airports/airbase. Emission standards are completely amended and include parameters for dioxins, furans, reduced limits for particulate matters from 150 to 100 and now 50. Also, the compost standards have been

amended to align with Fertiliser Control Order and so on.

40. Consider the following statements:

As per the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Central (Amendment) Rules, 2018

1. If rules for fixed-term employment are implemented, it becomes easier for the firms/companies to layoff workers.

2. No notice of termination of employment shall be necessary in the case of temporary workman.

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

Explanation:

The government has notified fixed term employment for all sectors through an amendment to the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Central Rules, 1946. Fixed-term employment for all sectors will make it easier for companies to hire-and-fire workers along with reducing the role of middlemen.no notice of termination of employment shall be necessary in the case of temporary workman.

41. In the context of digital technologies for entertainment, consider the following statements:



1. In Augmented Reality (AR), a simulated environment is created and the physical world is completely shut out.

2. In Virtual Reality (VR), images generated from a computer are projected onto real-life objects or surroundings.

3. AR allows individuals to be present in the world and improves the experience using the camera of smart-phone or PC.

4. VR closes the world, and transposes an individual, providing complete immersion experience.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

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

Explanation:

In Virtual Reality (VR) a simulated environment is created and the physical world is completely shut out.

In Augmented Reality (AR), images generated from a computer are projected onto real-life objects or surroundings.

AR allows individuals to be present in the world and improves the experience using the camera of smartphone or PC.

VR closes the world, and transposes an individual, providing complete immersion experience.

42. The word 'Denisovan' is sometimes mentioned in media in reference to

- a) fossils of a kind of dinosaurs
- b) an early human species**
- c) a cave system found in North-East India.
- d) a geological period in the history of Indian subcontinent

Explanation:

Denisovans are a recently identified hominin species, related to but different from the other two hominid species (early modern humans and Neanderthals) who shared our planet during the Middle and Upper Paleolithic periods. Archaeological evidence of the existence of Denisovans is so far limited, but genetic evidence suggests they were once widespread across Eurasia and interbred with both Neanderthals and modern humans.

43. With reference to the recent developments in science, which one of the following statements is not correct?

- a) Functional chromosomes can be created by joining segments of DNA taken from cells of different species.**
- b) Pieces of artificial functional DNA can be created in laboratories.
- c) A piece of DNA taken out from an animal cell can be made to replicate outside a living cell in a laboratory.
- d) Cells taken out from plants and animals can be made to undergo



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cell division in laboratory petri dishes.

Explanation:

Artificial gene synthesis, sometimes known as **DNA printing** is a method in synthetic biology that is used to create artificial genes in the laboratory.

Recent incident of creating an artificial meat.

A Petri dish is a shallow cylindrical glass or plastic lidded dish that biologists use to culture cells – such as bacteria – or small mosses.

Cell culture is the process by which cells are grown under controlled conditions, generally outside their natural environment. After the cells of interest have been isolated from living tissue, they can subsequently be maintained under carefully controlled conditions.

44. Consider the following statements:

A digital signature is

1. an electronic record that identifies the certifying authority issuing it
2. used to serve as a proof of identity of an individual to access information or server on Internet.
3. an electronic method of signing an electronic document and ensuring that the original content is unchanged

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

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

Explanation:

A digital signature is a mathematical scheme for verifying the authenticity of digital messages or documents. A valid digital signature, where the prerequisites are satisfied, gives a recipient very strong reason to believe that the message was created by a known sender (authentication), and that the message was not altered in transit

45. In the context of wearable technology, which of the following tasks is/are accomplished by wearable devices?

1. Location identification of a person
2. Sleep monitoring of a person
3. Assisting the hearing impaired person

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

46. 'RNA interference (RNAi)' technology has gained popularity in the last few years. Why?

1. It is used in developing gene silencing therapies.



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2. It can be used in developing therapies for the treatment of cancer.
3. It can be used to develop hormone replacement therapies.
4. It can be used to produce crop plants that are resistant to viral pathogens.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Explanation:

(RNAi) is a biological process in which RNA molecules inhibit gene expression or translation, by neutralizing targeted mRNA molecules. Historically, RNAi was known by other names, including co-suppression, post-transcriptional gene silencing (PTGS), and quelling. The detailed study of each of these seemingly different processes elucidated that the identity of these phenomena were all actually RNAi.

Two types of small ribonucleic acid (RNA) molecules – microRNA (miRNA) and small interfering RNA (siRNA)

47. Recently, scientists observed the merger of giant 'blackholes' billions of light-years away from the Earth. What is the significance of this observation?

- a) 'Higgs boson particles' were detected.

- b) 'Gravitational waves' were detected.
- c) Possibility of inter-galactic space travel through 'wormhole' was confirmed.
- d) **It enabled the scientists to understand 'singularity'.**

Explanation:

Black holes were first identified in Einstein's general relativity. The Event Horizon Telescope (EHT) — a planet scale array of eight ground-based radio telescopes forged through international collaboration — unveiled the first direct visual evidence of a supermassive blackhole and its shadow.

The image reveals the black hole at the centre of Messier 87, a massive galaxy in the nearby Virgo galaxy cluster. This proved the theory by Einstein and Stephen Hawking on singularity is true

48. Which of the following are the reasons for the occurrence of multi-drug resistance in microbial pathogens in India?

1. Genetic predisposition of some people
2. Taking incorrect doses of antibiotics to cure diseases
3. Using antibiotics in livestock farming
4. Multiple chronic diseases in some people

Select the correct answer using the code given below.



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

Explanation:

Overuse and underuse' of antibiotics causes resistance. Overuse in livestock farming, eg;poultry. Underuse in over the counter drugs, humans fail to take complete dosage leading to resistant strains.

49. What is Cas9 protein that is often mentioned in news?

- a) A molecular scissors used in targeted gene editing**
- b) A biosensor used in the accurate detection of pathogens in patients
- c) A gene that makes plants pest-resistant
- d) A herbicidal substance synthesized in genetically modified crops

Explanation:

Cas9 (CRISPR associated protein 9) is a protein which plays a vital role in the immunological defense of certain bacteria against DNA viruses, and which is heavily utilized in genetic engineering applications. Its main function is to cut DNA and therefore it can alter a cell's genome.

50. Which one of the following statements is not correct?

- a) Hepatitis B virus is transmitted much like HIV.

- b) Hepatitis B, unlike Hepatitis C, does not have a vaccine.**
- c) Globally, the number of people infected with Hepatitis B and C viruses are several times more than those infected with HIV.
- d) Some of those infected with Hepatitis Band C viruses do not show the symptoms for many years.

Explanation:

Hepatitis A is a food and water borne infection Active immunization with a purified protein from the virus is available
Hepatitis B is a blood borne infection. Blood transfusion, unprotected sexual contact, hemodialysis, intravenous drug abuse etc.. (STD)
Hepatitis C is a RNA virus. It is also blood borne. Intravenous drug abuse, hemodialysis, blood transfusion, and sexual contact increase the risk of contracting the disease.(STD)

51. With reference to Mughal India, what is/are the difference/differences between Jagirdar and Zamindar?

1. Jagirdars were holders of land assignments in lieu of judicial and police duties, whereas Zamindars were holders of revenue rights without obligation to perform any duty other than revenue collection.
2. Land assignments to Jagirdars were hereditary and revenue rights of Zamindars were not hereditary.



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Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Explanation:

Jagirdars were holders of land assignments in lieu of judicial and police duties, whereas Zamindars were holders of revenue rights without obligation to perform any duty other than revenue collection.

Land assignments to Zamindars were hereditary and revenue rights of Jagirdars were not hereditary.

52. With reference to land reforms in independent India, which one of the following statements is correct?

- a) The ceiling laws were aimed at family holdings and not individual holdings.
- b) **The major aim of land reforms was providing agricultural land to all the landless.**
- c) It resulted in cultivation of cash crops as a predominant form of cultivation.
- d) Land reforms permitted no exemptions to the ceiling limits.

53. The Global Competitiveness Report is published by the

- a) International Monetary Fund

- b) United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
- c) **World Economic Forum**
- d) World Bank

54. Consider the following statements about 'the Charter Act of 1813':

1. It ended the trade monopoly of the East India Company in India except for trade in tea and trade with China.
2. It asserted the sovereignty of the British Crown over the Indian territories held by the Company.
3. The revenues of India were now controlled by the British Parliament.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- a) **1 and 2 only**
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation:

1st and 2nd statement is correct

The Charter Act of 1813 asserted the Crown's sovereignty over British India by defining the constitutional position of British in India.

Company's rule and trade monopoly in India was extended to another 20 years. Monopoly was ended except for the trade in tea and with China.



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3rd statement is wrong - The revenues of India were controlled in Regulating 1773 controlled by the British Parliament.

55. With reference to Swadeshi Movement, consider the following statements:

1. It contributed to the revival of the indigenous artisan crafts and industries.
2. The National Council of Education was established as a part of Swadeshi Movement.

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

Explanation:

Refer – Spectrum Modern India

56. Consider the following pairs:

Movement/Organisation	Leader
1. All India Anti-Untouchability League	Mahatma Gandhi
2. All India Kisan	Swami Sahajanand

Sabha	Saraswati
3. Self-Respect Movement	E. V. Ramaswami Naicker

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) **1, 2 and 3**

Explanation:

Self-Explanatory

57. Which one of the following is not a Harappan site?

- a) Chanhudaro
- b) Kot Diji
- c) **Sohgaura**
- d) Desalpur

Explanation:

The Sohgaura copper plate inscription is an Indian copper plate inscription written in Prakrit in the Brahmi script. It was discovered in Sohgaura, a village on the banks of the Rapti River, about 20km south-east of Gorakhpur, in the Gorakhpur District, Uttar Pradesh, India. The plate, consisting of a line of symbolic drawings and four lines of text, is the result of a molding. The inscription is sometimes presented as pre-Ashokan, even pre-Mauryan.



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58. In which of the following relief sculpture inscriptions is 'Ranyo Ashoka' (King Ashoka) mentioned along with the stone portrait of Ashoka?

- a) Kanganahalli
- b) Sanchi I
- c) Shahbazgarhi
- d) Sohgaoura

Explanation:

Actual labelled portraiture of King Asoka and his queen. This information comes to us via the excavations conducted by the Archaeological Survey of India at Kanganhalli in Gulbarga district of Karnataka.

59. Consider the following:

1. Deification of the Buddha
2. Treading the path of Bodhisattvas
3. Image worship and rituals

Which of the above is/are the feature/features of Mahayana Buddhism?

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

60. With reference to forced labour (Vishti) in India during the Gupta period, which one of the following statements is correct?

- a) It was considered a source of income for the State, a sort of tax paid by the people.
- b) It was totally absent in the Madhya Pradesh and Kathiawar regions of the Gupta Empire.
- c) The forced labourer was entitled to weekly wages.
- d) The eldest son of the labourer was sent as the forced labourer.

Explanation:

(Vishti) was considered a source of income for the State, a sort of tax paid by the people.

61. Which one of the following groups of plants was domesticated in the 'New World' and introduced into the 'Old World'?

- a) Tobacco, cocoa and rubber
- b) **Tobacco, cotton and rubber**
- c) Cotton, coffee and sugarcane
- d) Rubber, coffee and wheat

Explanation:

The Columbian exchange, also known as the Columbian interchange, named for Christopher Columbus, was the widespread transfer of plants, animals, culture, human populations, technology, diseases, and ideas between the Americas, West Africa, and the Old World in the 15th and 16th centuries. Tobacco, cotton and rubber in this case.

62. Consider the following statements:

1. Asiatic lion is naturally found in India only.



2. Double-humped camel is naturally found in India only.

3. One-horned rhinoceros is naturally found in India only.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) **1 and 3 only**
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation:

Feral Bactrian camels or double humped camels still roam the Mangystau Province of southwest Kazakhstan and the Nubra Valley in India.

63. Consider the following pairs

Famous Places and River

- 1. Pandharpur - Chandrabhaga
- 2. Tiruchirapalli - Cauvery
- 3. Hampi - Malaprabha

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

- a) **1 and 2 only**
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation:

Thungabhadra flows near hampi and not malprabha

64. In a given year in India, official poverty lines are higher in some States than in others because

- a) poverty rates vary from State to State
- b) **price levels vary from State to State**
- c) Gross State Product varies from State to State
- d) quality of public distribution varies from State to State

65. In the context of which of the following do some scientists suggest the use of cirrus cloud thinning technique and the injection of sulphate aerosol into stratosphere?

- a) Creating the artificial rains in some regions
- b) Reducing the frequency and intensity of tropical cyclones
- c) Reducing the adverse effects of solar wind on the Earth
- d) **Reducing the global warming**

Explanation:

Cirrus cloud thinning is a proposed form of climate engineering. Cirrus clouds are high cold ice that, like other clouds, both reflect sunlight and absorb warming infrared radiation. However, they differ from other types of clouds in that, on average, infrared absorption outweighs sunlight reflection, resulting in a net warming effect on the climate. Therefore, thinning or removing these clouds would reduce their heat trapping capacity, resulting in a cooling effect



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on Earth's climate. This could be a potential tool to reduce anthropogenic global warming.

66. In the context of which one of the following are the terms 'pyrolysis and plasma gasification' mentioned?

- a) Extraction of rare earth elements
- b) Natural gas extraction technologies
- c) Hydrogen fuel-based automobiles
- d) **Waste-to-energy technologies**

Explanation:

Plasma gasification is an extreme thermal process using plasma which converts organic matter into a syngas (synthesis gas) which is primarily made up of hydrogen and carbon monoxide. A plasma torch powered by an electric arc is used to ionize gas and catalyze organic matter into syngas, with slag remaining as a byproduct. It is used commercially as a form of waste treatment and has been tested for the gasification of municipal solid waste, biomass, industrial waste, hazardous waste, and solid hydrocarbons, such as coal, oil sands, petcoke and oil shale.

67. Which of the following are in Agasthyamala Biosphere Reserve?

- a) **Neyyar, Peppara and Shendurney Wildlife Sanctuaries; and Kalakad Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve**
- b) Mudumalai, Sathyamangalam and Wayanad Wildlife Sanctuaries; and Silent Valley National Park

- c) Kaundinya, Gundla Brahmeswaram and Papikonda Wildlife Sanctuaries; and Mukurthi National Park
- d) Kawal and Sri Venkateswara Wildlife Sanctuaries; and Nagarjunasagar-Srisaïlam Tiger Reserve

Explanation:

It is composed of Neyyar, Peppara and Shendurney Wildlife Sanctuaries and their adjoining areas of Achencoil, Thenmala, Konni, Punalur, Thiruvananthapuram Divisions and Agasthyavanam Special Division in Kerala. Inclusion of adjoining areas of Kalakkad Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve.

68. Consider the following statements:

- 1. Some species of turtles are herbivores.
- 2. Some species of fish are herbivores.
- 3. Some species of marine mammals are herbivores.
- 4. Some species of snakes are viviparous.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

69. Consider the following pairs:



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Wildlife	Naturally found in
1. Blue-finned Mahseer	Cauvery River
2. Irrawaddy Dolphin	Chambal River
3. Rusty-spotted Cat	Eastern Ghats

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) **1 and 3 only**
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation:

The Irrawaddy dolphin (*Orcaella brevirostris*) is a euryhaline species of oceanic dolphin found in discontinuous subpopulations near sea coasts and in estuaries and rivers in parts of the Bay of Bengal and Southeast Asia.

70. Why is there a great concern about the 'microbeads' that are released into environment?

- a) **They are considered harmful to marine ecosystems.**
- b) They are considered to cause skin cancer in children.

- c) They are small enough to be absorbed by crop plants in irrigated fields.
- d) They are often found to be used as food adulterants.

Explanation:

Microbeads are manufactured solid plastic particles of less than one millimeter in their largest dimension. They are most frequently made of polyethylene but can be of other petrochemical plastics such as polypropylene and polystyrene which enter food cycle through planktons and small fish and acts harmful for marine eco system.

71. Building 'Kalyaana Mandapas' was a notable feature in the temple construction in the kingdom of

- a) Chalukya
- b) Chandela
- c) Rashtrakuta
- d) **Vijayanagara**

Explanation:

The chief characteristics of the Vijayanagara architecture were the construction of tall Raya Gopurams or gateways and the Kalyanamandapam with carved pillars in the temple premises. The sculptures on the pillars were carved with distinctive features. The horse was the most common animal found in these pillars.

72. Consider the following statements:



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1. In the revenue administration of Delhi Sultanate, the in-charge of revenue collection was known as 'Amil'.

2. The Iqta system of Sultans of Delhi was an ancient indigenous institution.

3. The office of 'Mir Bakshi' came into existence during the reign of Khalji Sultans of Delhi.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Explanation:

2nd statement is wrong

The *iqṭā'* system was established in the 9th century AD by Buyid dynasty to relieve the state treasury when insufficient tax revenue and little booty from campaigns made it difficult for the government to pay army salaries.

Buyid Dynasty represents native rule of western Iran and Iraq in the period between the Arab and Turkish conquests.

3rd statement is wrong

'Mir Bakshi' was the officer in Akbar's reign with Head of the military administration.

73. Consider the following statements:

1. Saint Nimbarka was a contemporary of Akbar.

2. Saint Kabir was greatly influenced by Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi.

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

74. With reference to the British colonial rule in India, consider the following statements:

1. Mahatma Gandhi was instrumental in the abolition of the system of 'indentured labour'.

2. In Lord Chelmsford's 'War Conference', Mahatma Gandhi did not support the resolution on recruiting Indians for World War.

3. Consequent upon the breaking of Salt Law by Indian people, the Indian National Congress was declared illegal by the colonial rulers.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) **1 and 3 only**
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation:



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Home Rule without military power was useless, and this was the best opportunity to get it," the Mahatma said.

In Lord Chelmsford's 'War Conference', Mahatma Gandhi did support the resolution on recruiting Indians for World War. This happened during the period when all brothers were jailed and Gandhi was supporting the cause of Hindu-Muslim unity and Congress was demanding home rule and not complete independence.

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

Person	Position held
1. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru	President, All India Liberal Federation
2. K. C. Neogy	Member, The Constituent Assembly
3. P. C. Joshi	General Secretary, Communist Party of India

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

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

76. With reference to Mian Tansen, which one of the following statements is not correct?

- a) Tansen was the title given to him by Emperor Akbar.
- b) Tansen composed Dhrupads on Hindu gods and goddesses.
- c) Tansen composed songs on his patrons.
- d) Tansen invented many Ragas.

Explanation:

Tansen was the title given to him by Raja Vikramjit of Gwalior. Tansen was a court musician in the darbar of Raja Ramachandra of Bandavagarh (Rewa). When Akbar heard of his prodigious talent, he sent a 'firman' to the king asking for Tansen and made him one of the Navaratnas in his court. He gave him the title of 'Mian'.

77. Who among the following Mughal Emperors shifted emphasis from illustrated manuscripts to album and individual portrait?

- a) Humayun
- b) Akbar
- c) **Jahangir**
- d) Shah Jahan

Explanation:

Jahangir was largely influenced by European painting, he ordered his painters to follow the single point perspective used by European artists. This gave a whole new perspective to the Mughal painting. Jahangir even used European paintings that portrayed the



images of Kings and Queens as references and asked his painters to take a leaf out of these paintings.

78. Which one of the following National Parks lies completely in the temperate alpine zone?

- a) Manas National Park
- b) Namdapha National Park
- c) Neora Valley National Park
- d) Valley of Flowers National Park**

Explanation:

Valley of Flowers National Park is an Indian national park, located in North Chamoli, in the state of Uttarakhand and is known for its meadows of endemic alpine flowers and the variety of flora.

79. Atal Innovation Mission is set up under the

- a) Department of Science and Technology
- b) Ministry of Employment
- c) NITI Aayog**
- d) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship

Explanation:

The Government of India has setup the Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) at NITI Aayog. Realising the need to create scientific temper and cultivate the spirit of curiosity and innovation among young minds, AIM proposes to support establishment of a network of Atal Tinkering Laboratories.

80. On 21st June, the Sun

- a) does not set below the horizon at the Arctic Circle**
- b) does not set below the horizon at Antarctic Circle
- c) shines vertically overhead at noon on the Equator
- d) shines vertically overhead at the Tropic of Capricorn

81. Consider the following statements:

1. Agricultural soils release nitrogen oxides into environment.
2. Cattle release ammonia into environment.
3. Poultry industry releases reactive nitrogen compounds into environment.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 3 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 2 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3**

82. What is common to the places known as Aliyar, Isapur and Kangsabati?

- a) Recently discovered uranium deposits
- b) Tropical rain forests
- c) Underground cave systems
- d) Water reservoirs**

83. In the context of proposals to the use of hydrogen-enriched CNG (H-CNG) as



fuel for buses in public transport, consider the following statements:

1. The main advantage of the use of H-CNG is the elimination of carbon monoxide emissions.
2. H-CNG as fuel reduces carbon dioxide and hydrocarbon emissions.
3. Hydrogen up to one-fifth by volume can be blended with CNG as fuel for buses.
4. H-CNG makes the fuel less expensive than CNG.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

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

Explanation:

CNG is compressed natural gas. With natural gas mainly composed of methane, CNG emits less air pollutants — carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides and particulate matter — than petrol or diesel.

H-CNG is a blend of hydrogen and CNG, the ideal hydrogen concentration being 18%. Compared to conventional CNG, use of H-CNG can reduce emission of carbon monoxide up to 70%, besides enabling up to 5% savings in fuel

84. Why are dewdrops not formed on a cloudy night?

- a) Clouds absorb the radiation released from the Earth's surface.
- b) Clouds reflect back the Earth's radiation.**
- c) The Earth's surface would have low temperature on cloudy nights.
- d) Clouds deflect the blowing wind to ground level.

85. Consider the following statements:

1. The 44th Amendment to the Constitution of India introduced an Article placing the election of the Prime Minister beyond judicial review.

2. The Supreme Court of India struck down the 99th Amendment to the Constitution of India as being violative of the independence of judiciary.

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

Explanation:

NJAC, 99th Amendment to the Constitution of India as being violative of the independence of judiciary.

The 44th amendment of the Indian Constitution was significant as it removed partially the distortions that were introduced



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into the Constitution by 42nd Amendment. It wanted to provide that certain changes in the Constitution which would have the effect of impairing its secular or democratic character, abridging or taking away fundamental rights, prejudicing or impeding free and fair elections on the basis of adult suffrage and compromising the independence of judiciary.

86. Consider the following statements:

1. The- motion to impeach a Judge of the Supreme Court of India cannot be rejected by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha as per the Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968.

2. The Constitution of India defines and gives details of what Constitutes 'incapacity and proved misbehaviour' of the Judges of the Supreme Court of India.

3. The details of the process of impeachment of the Judges of the Supreme Court of India are given in the Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968.

4. If the motion for the impeachment of a Judge is taken up for voting, the law requires the motion to be backed by each House of the Parliament and supported by a majority of total membership of that House and by not less than two-thirds of total members of that House present and voting.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Explanation:

The Constitution of India does not defines and gives details of what Constitutes 'incapacity and proved misbehaviour' of the Judges of the Supreme Court of India.

87. The Ninth Schedule was introduced in the Constitution of India during the prime ministership of

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) Lal Bahadur Shastri
- c) Indira Gandhi
- d) Morarji Desai

Explanation:

The Ninth Schedule was added to the Constitution by the First Amendment in 1951 along with Article 31-B with a view to provide a "protective umbrella" to land reforms laws to save them from being challenged in courts on the ground of violation of fundamental rights by J.Nehru

88. Consider the following statements:

1. Coal sector was nationalized by the Government of India under Indira Gandhi.

2. Now, coal blocks are allocated on lottery basis.

3. Till recently, India imported coal to meet the shortages of domestic supply, but now India is self-sufficient in coal production.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only



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

Explanation:

Coal blocks are allocated in e-auction and not by lotteries and India is coal deficient due to the poor quality of coal and hence imports coal mainly.

89. Consider the following statements:

1. The Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959 exempts several posts from disqualification on the grounds of 'Office of Profit'.
2. The above-mentioned Act was amended five times.
3. The term 'Office of Profit' is well-defined in the Constitution of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Explanation:

The term 'Office of Profit' is not defined in the Constitution of India.

90. Under which Schedule of the Constitution of India can the transfer of tribal land to private parties for mining be declared null and void?

- a) Third Schedule
- b) Fifth Schedule
- c) **Ninth Schedule**
- d) Twelfth Schedule

91. Recently, there was a growing awareness in our country about the importance of Himalayan nettle (*Girardinia diversifolia*) because it is found to be a sustainable source of

- a) anti-malarial drug
- b) biodiesel
- c) pulp for paper industry
- d) **textile fibre**

Explanation:

Himalayan nettle (*Girardinia diversifolia*) because it is found to be a sustainable source of fibre

92. For the measurement/estimation of which of the following are satellite images/remote sensing data used?

1. Chlorophyll content in the vegetation of a specific location
2. Greenhouse gas emissions from rice paddies of a specific location
3. Land surface temperatures of a specific location

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 3 only



d) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation:

Chlorophyll content is the essential parameter in the photosynthetic process determining leaf spectral variation in visible bands. Therefore, the accurate estimation of the forest canopy chlorophyll content is a significant foundation in assessing forest growth and stress affected by diseases. Hyperspectral remote sensing with high spatial resolution can be used for estimating chlorophyll content

93. Consider the following States:

1. Chhattisgarh
2. Madhya Pradesh
3. Maharashtra
4. Odisha

With reference to the States mentioned above, in terms of percentage of forest cover to the total area of State, which one of the following is the correct ascending order?

- a) 2-3-1-4
- b) 2-3-4-1
- c) 3-2-4-1**
- d) 3-2-1-4

Explanation:

According to state forest report 2017, Maharashtra 16.47%, M.P 25.11%, Odisha 32.98%, Chattisgarh 41.09%

94. Which of the following statements are correct about the deposits of 'methane hydrate'?

1. Global warming might trigger the release of methane gas from these deposits.
2. Large deposits of 'methane hydrate' are found in Arctic Tundra and under the seafloor.
3. Methane in atmosphere oxidizes to carbon dioxide after a decade or two.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3**

Explanation:

Methane hydrate is a large amount of methane is trapped within a crystal structure of water, forming a solid similar to ice. Originally thought to occur only in the outer regions of the Solar System, where temperatures are low and water ice is common, significant deposits of methane clathrate have been found under sediments on the ocean floors of the Earth

Global warming might trigger the release of methane gas from these deposits. Large deposits of 'methane hydrate' are found in Arctic Tundra and under the seafloor. Methane in atmosphere oxidizes to carbon dioxide after a decade or two.



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95. Consider the following:

1. Carbon monoxide
2. Methane
3. Ozone
4. Sulphur dioxide

Which of the above are released into atmosphere due to the burning of crop/biomass residue?

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

96. Consider the following pairs:

Sea	Bordering country
1. Adriatic Sea	Albania
2. Black Sea	Croatia
3. Caspian Sea	Kazakhstan
4. Mediterranean Sea	Morocco
5. Red Sea	Syria

Which of the pair given above are correctly matched?

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

97. Among the following, which one is the largest exporter of rice in the world in the last five years?

- a) China
- b) India
- c) Myanmar
- d) Vietnam

Explanation:

1. India: US\$7.4 billion (30.1% of total rice exports)
2. Thailand: \$5.6 billion (22.7%)
3. Vietnam: \$2.2 billion (9%)
4. Pakistan: \$2 billion (8.2%)
5. United States: \$1.7 billion (6.9%)
6. China

98. Consider the following pairs:

Glacier	River
1. Bandarpunch	Yamuna
2. Bara Shigri	Chenab
3. Milam	Mandakini
4. Siachen	Nubra



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5. Zemu

Manas

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

Explanation:

Zemu-teesta river

Milam Glacier-Goriganga River.

99. In India, the use of carbofuran, methyl parathion, phorate and triazophos is viewed with apprehension. These chemicals are used as

- a) pesticides in agriculture
- b) preservatives in processed foods
- c) fruit-ripening agents
- d) moisturising agents in cosmetics

Explanation:

In the present study, lindane (1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachlorocyclohexane), methyl parathion (O-dimethylO-(4-nitro-phenyl) phosphorothioate) and carbofuran (2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-7-benzofuranyl methylcarbamate) degradation potential of different enriched bacterial cultures were evaluated under various environmental conditions. Enriched cultures behaved differently with different pesticides. Degradation was more in a facultative

anaerobic condition as compared to that in aerobic condition

100. Consider the following statements:

1. Under Ramsar Convention, it is mandatory on the part of the Government of India to protect and conserve all the wetlands in the territory of India.

2. The Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2010 were framed by the Government of India based on the recommendations of Ramsar Convention.

3. The Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2010 also encompass the drainage area or catchment regions of the wetlands as determined by the authority.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

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



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Mains Masters

Test Programme for Mains - 2019

Target

500+ Marks in GS

300+ Marks in Optional

140+ Marks in Essay

Orientation on 12th and 13th June 2019

Timing: 10.30 am

For Registration:

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