

# 61 questions Direct from NITHI's Classroom Course in GS Prelims 2019!! Yes, that's absolutely true...

Below is the list of Questions with snapshots....

1. 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

Ans. B – Easy Question

**Source:** GS Paper 2 – Health Issues handout

Issues related to and management of Social Sector Services relating to development of Health

*Logic: Antibiotics do not work against viral infections.*

Antibiotic resistance is a form of drug resistance whereby some (or, less commonly, all) sub-populations of a microorganism, usually a bacterial species, are able to survive after exposure to one or more antibiotics. Eg. Include MDR-TB

**What are superbugs?**

Superbugs are strains of bacteria that are resistant to several types of antibiotics.

**Causes for antibiotic resistance:**

1. Easy availability and higher consumption of antibiotics have contributed to the inappropriate use of the drugs, creating a situation where resistant microorganisms are becoming more common
2. The infectious-disease burden in India is among the highest in the world and the inappropriate and irrational use of antimicrobial agents against these diseases has led to an increase in development of antimicrobial resistance
3. High out of pocket expenditure has led to discontinuation of medicines in between the treatment
4. Large dependence on private hospitals who recommend antibiotics for profit making of pharmaceutical companies.
5. According to the World Health Organization, more antibiotics are used worldwide to treat healthy animals than are used to treat sick humans. Most farm antibiotics are used to lower the cost of producing intensively farmed pigs and chickens, rather than for improving animal health and welfare.
6. Discharge of antimicrobial waste into the environment from pharmaceutical industry.

## 2. 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

Ans. A – Lollipop Question

**Source:** GS Paper 3 – S & T Awareness in the fields of IT, Space, Computers, robotics, nano-technology, bio-technology handout

### Awareness in the fields of IT, Space, Computers, robotics, nano-technology, bio-technology

Perhaps the most important potential application of human stem cells is the generation of cells and tissues that could be used for cell-based therapies. Today, donated organs and tissues are often used to replace ailing or destroyed tissue, but the need for transplantable tissues and organs far outweighs the available supply. Stem cells, directed to differentiate into specific cell types, offer the possibility of a renewable source of replacement cells and tissues to treat diseases including macular degeneration, spinal cord injury, stroke, burns, heart disease, diabetes, osteoarthritis, and rheumatoid arthritis.

### **19. What is CRISPR-Cas9?**

CRISPR-Cas9 is a unique technology that enables geneticists and medical researchers to edit parts of the genome by removing, adding or altering sections of the DNA? sequence.

It is currently the simplest, most versatile and precise method of genetic manipulation and is therefore causing a buzz in the science world.

## 3. 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 B and C viruses do not show the symptoms for many years.

Ans. B – Lollipop question

**Source:** GS Paper 2 – Health Issues handout

Discussed about Hepatitis B as a vaccine in Mission Indradhanush program

### **Mission Indradhanush**

- The Mission Indradhanush, depicting seven colours of the rainbow, aims to cover all those children by 2020 who are either unvaccinated, or are partially vaccinated **against seven vaccine preventable diseases** which include diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, polio, tuberculosis, measles and **hepatitis B**.
- Between 2009-2013 immunization coverage has increased from 61% to 65%
- Rotavirus vaccine, rubella vaccine and Inactivated Poliovirus Vaccine (IPV) have been added into India's Universal Immunisation Programme (UIP).

#### **4. 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

Ans. D – Lollipop question

**Source:** Polity Class

#### **5. 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

A – Lollipop question

**Source:** Economy Class Discussion and notes

#### **6. 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

Ans. A - very difficult question

**Source:** Geography notes

Statement 4 is wrong. That gives A as answer.

### Sugarcane

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- Largest value of production among all the commercial crops in India.
- It is the first choice of the farmers wherever geographical conditions favor its growth.

### Production

- India has the largest area under sugarcane cultivation in the world.
- But in production India lags behind Brazil – world's largest producer of sugarcane.
- Productivity is quite low compared to Columbia, Peru, Indonesia, Egypt, etc.

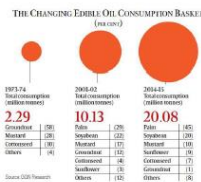
7. Among the agricultural commodities imported by India, which one of the following accounts for the highest imports in terms of value in the last five years?

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

Ans. D – very difficult question

**Source:** Geography notes

- Palm, soyabean and sunflower dominated (industry shifted towards imported oilseeds and oil).
- 1. palm oil (45 per cent)
- 2. soyabean (20 per cent)
- 3. sunflower (rest).



### Imported Oil

- Virtually the whole of the country's palm oil consumption is imported.
- Sunflower (92 per cent) and soyabean (71 per cent) are also imported.

8. 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

Ans. B or D

**Source:** Polity Class

9. 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 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

Ans. D – Easy Question

**Source:** Economy Class

**10. 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 25<sup>th</sup> May, 2018?**

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

Ans. C – Lolipop – Easy Question

**Source:** Miscellaneous topics for Prelims 2019

**Miscellaneous Topics for Prelims 2019**



**1. EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)**

The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) (EU) 2016/679 is a regulation in EU law on data protection and privacy for all individuals within the European Union. It addresses the export of personal data outside the EU. The GDPR aims primarily to give control back to citizens and residents over their personal data and to simplify the regulatory environment for international business by unifying the regulation within the EU.

When the GDPR takes effect, it will replace the 1995 Data Protection Directive (Directive 95/46/EC).

**11. 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

Ans. B – Moderately Difficult

**Source:** DNA & CI – 6<sup>th</sup> October, 2018



**1. India, Russia sign S-400 missile deal after summit**

Topic: GS paper 2: Bilateral, regional and global groupings and agreements involving India and/or affecting India's interests

What is the news?

- India and Russia on Friday concluded the contract for five S-400 'Triumf' missile systems, one of the biggest defence deals in recent times, after the annual summit between Prime Minister Narendra Modi and Russian President Vladimir Putin.
- India and Russia inked 8 deals in a variety of sectors, including railways, fertilizers and space.

What are the other MOUs signed between India and Russia?

Fertilizers: Indian Potash Ltd. Has agreed to import up to 2 million tonnes of fertilizers, worth 7,300 crore, from Russia's Phos Agro

Space: MoU between ISRO and the Russian space agency in the field of human spaceflight

**Nuclear: Action plan for prioritisation and implementation of cooperation areas.**



|  |   |
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| <b>Done deal</b><br>India and Russia inked 8 deals in a variety of sectors, including railways, fertilizers and space.                         | <b>ASME:</b> MoU between the National Small Industries Corporation, India, and the Russian Small and Medium Business Corporation. |
| <b>BETTER CO-OPERATION:</b> Protocol for consultations between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Russia, and MEA between 2019 and 2023.         | <b>SPACE:</b> MoU between ISRO and the Russian space agency in the field of human spaceflight.                                    |
| <b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:</b> MoU between the Ministry of Economic Development and NITI Aayog.  | <b>RAILWAYS:</b> Includes implementation of projects agreed to in an MoU in 2015 and railway-related education.                   |
| <b>FERTILIZERS:</b> Indian Potash Ltd. has agreed to import up to 2 million tonnes of fertilizers, worth ₹7,300 crore, from Russia's PhosAgro. | <b>NUCLEAR:</b> Action plan for prioritisation and implementation of cooperation areas.   |

12. The money\_ multiplier in an economy increases with which one of the following?

- Increase in the cash reserve ratio
- Increase in the banking habit of the population**
- Increase in the statutory liquidity ratio
- Increase in the population of the country

Ans. B

**Source:** Economy Class Discussion

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

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

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Ans. A – Lolipol – Easy Question

**Source:** GS Paper 3 – Economy Current Issues Handout

## Economic Issues – Current

### 5. AIIB

The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) is an international financial institution proposed by China. The purpose of the multilateral development bank is to provide finance to infrastructure projects in the Asia Pacific region.

Unlike the existing International Monetary Fund and World Bank, AIIB is unlikely to restrict lending on political considerations.

It has been started with an initial capital of \$50 billion. It has 50 nations as members: Australia, United Kingdom, France, Germany, Bangladesh, Brunei, Cambodia, China, India, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Uzbekistan, Vietnam etc.

China's, largest shareholder, shareholding is 30.34 per cent and it has retained 26.06 per cent of the voting rights with veto powers for certain key decisions.

India is the bank's second largest shareholder with a stake of 8.52 per cent and a voting share of 7.5 per cent.

### **14. 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**

Ans. D – Lolipop – Easy Question

**Source:** GS Paper 3 – Miscellaneous topics for Prelims 2019



### Miscellaneous Topics for Prelims 2019

- non-payment or delay in payment of inward remittances ;
- failure to issue or delay in issue of drafts, pay orders or bankers' cheques;
- non-adherence to prescribed working hours ; etc.

### 22. Project Sashakt

The centre last week accepted Project Sashakt, a five-pronged strategy to resolve bad loans, with the larger ones going to an asset management company (AMC) or an alternative investment fund (AIF).

#### What is Project Sashakt?

Project Sashakt was proposed by a panel led by PNB chairman Sunil Mehta. Bad loans of up to ₹ 50 crore will be managed at the bank level, with a deadline of 90 days. For bad loans of ₹ 50-500 crore, banks will enter an inter-creditor agreement, authorizing the lead bank to implement a resolution plan in 180 days, or refer the asset to NCLT. For loans above ₹ 500 crore, the panel recommended an independent AMC, supported by institutional funding through the AIF. The idea is to help consolidate stressed assets.

### 15. 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

Ans. A – Lolipop Question

Daily Newspaper Analysis and Contemporary Issues – 07.08.2018

#### 1. LS passes SC/ST amendment Bill

Topic: GS paper 2: Rights Issues

What is the news?

The Lok Sabha on Monday passed the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Bill, 2018, to bypass the recent ruling of the Supreme Court laying down procedures for arrests under the Act.

What are the amendments passed?

1. The Bill inserts section 18A (1) (a) in the 1989 Act, that says a "preliminary enquiry shall not be required for registration of an FIR against any person."
2. The Bill also inserts Section 18A (1) (b), which says "the investigating officer shall not require approval for the arrest, if necessary, of any person against whom an accusation of having committed an offence under this Act has been made and no procedure, other than that provided under this Act or the Code, shall apply."

Update: Bill has become Act

#### 2. One-third of PSBs remain headless

Topic: GS Prelims

How are the appointments to the Public Sector banks made?

- The heads of the public sector banks are made by the government on the recommendations of the Banks Board Bureau. The Appointment Committee of Cabinet (ACC), headed by the Prime Minister, approves these appointments/recommendations.

**16. 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 market 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

Ans. B – Easy question

**Source:** Economy class discussion about regulators

Statement 1 is wrong – Common sense

Remember RBI is also a regulatory body which was created even before independence.

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

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**

**Source:** GS Paper 3 – S & T Awareness in the fields of IT, Space, Computers, robotics, nano-technology, bio-technology handout

**Awareness in the fields of IT, Space, Computers, robotics, nano-technology, bio-technology**

**11. Voice over LTE**

VoLTE has up to three times more voice and data capacity than 3G UMTS and up to six times more than 2G GSM.

Voice over Long-Term Evolution (VoLTE) is a standard for high-speed wireless communication for mobile phones and data terminals.

18. 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

Ans. A – Lollipop – Easy

Source: DNA & CI – 1<sup>st</sup> November, 2019

Daily Newspaper Analysis and Contemporary Issues – 01.11.2018

### 1. India jumps to 77th rank in the Ease of Doing Business Index

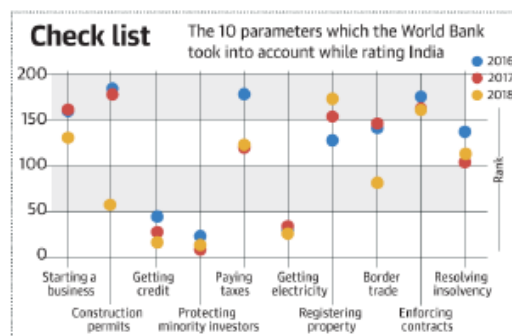
Topic: GS paper 3: Indian Economy and issues relating to planning, mobilization of resources, growth, development and employment.

What is the news?

- India jumped 23 ranks in the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business Index 2018 to 77. In the 2017 report, the country was ranked 100.

#### About Ease of Doing Business Index

- The Index ranks 190 countries based on 10 indicators across the life-cycle of a business, from "starting a business" to "resolving insolvency."



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

Ans. C – Lollipop – Easy

Source: Ecology and Environment – Pollution Handout

**e-waste**

- Toxic constituents such as Lead, Mercury, Cadmium, Hexavalent Chromium, Polybrominated biphenyls and Polybrominated diphenyl ethers are used in the manufacturing of electronic devices.
- Disposal of e-waste from such electronic devices, without processing it in an environmentally sound manner, may affect the human health and environment including soil and ground water. No comprehensive inventorization of e-waste generation in the country has been done. However, the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), had projected 8.0 lakh tons of e-waste generation in the year 2010.
- India is emerging as a dumping yard for e-waste. Computers form 68% of the e-waste.

**Solution:**

1. The government is planning to shortly come with a buy back policy for electronic goods.
2. The government will soon make it mandatory for the manufacturing companies to buy back used electronic items and ensure its disposal is scientific because e-waste is a huge environmental concern.

**20. 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

Ans. . D – Easy Question

**Source:** Economy Class Discussion and external debt handout

**21. 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

Ans. B – Lollipop Question

**Source:** Economy Class Discussion

**22. 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

Ans. B – Lollipop Question

**Source:** Economy Class Discussion

**23. 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)

Ans. C – Difficult question

**Source:** Laxmikanth

**24. 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**

Ans. D – lollipop Question

**Source:** Economy Class Discussion and notes

**25. 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

Ans. A – Lollipop Question

**Source:** Ecology and Environment – Miscellaneous topics handout

### **8. The Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016**

- The Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act 2016 seeks to establish funds at the national and state level to receive money collected for compensatory afforestation.
- Compensatory afforestation is defined as afforestation done in lieu of the diversion of forest land for non-forest use under the Forests (Conservation) Act, 1980.
- Creation of Compensatory Afforestation Funds: The Bill seeks to establish a permanent National Compensatory Afforestation Fund under the public account of India. It also allows states to establish State Compensatory Afforestation Funds.

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### **Ecology & Environment – EIA & Miscellaneous topics**

- The National Fund will be under the central government, and managed by a National Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA). The central government will appoint a State CAMPA in each state. The State CAMPA will be responsible for the management of the State Fund.
- Sources of funds: At present, an ad hoc National CAMPA and ad hoc State CAMPAs, established by government orders, receive money collected for compensatory afforestation. Once the National Fund is created, money collected by state governments which has been placed with the existing National CAMPA will be transferred to the National Fund. Other sources of funds for the National Fund will be: (i) 10% of the funds collected for compensatory afforestation by states each year; and (ii) grants-in-aid/other sums received by, and loans/borrowings taken by the National CAMPA.
- The major sources of funds for the State Fund will be: (i) unspent balances lying with existing State CAMPAs; (ii) money transferred from the National Fund to the State Funds (90% of the money transferred from the existing National CAMPA to the National Fund); (iii) money received for compensatory afforestation; and (iv) grants-in-aid/other sums received by, and loans/borrowings taken by the State CAMPA.



**26. 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
4. Financial Sector Legislative Reforms Commission
5. NITI Aayog

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

Ans. A – Lollipop Question

**Source:** Laxmikanth & Social Justics handout about NITI Aayog

**27. 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 Indian can declare Financial Emergency without the counsel from the Cabinet.
- (d) State Legislatures cannot make laws on certain matters without the concurrence of Union Legislature.

Ans. B – Lollipop Question

**Source:** Laxmikanth

**28. 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

Ans. A – Difficult Question

**Source:** Laxmikanth

**29. 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

Ans. B – Easy Question

**Source:** Ecology and Environment – Miscellaneous topics handout

**Forest Produce:**

Section 2(4) of the Indian Forest Act 1927 defines only "forest-produce" and this term connotes to those products whether found in, or brought from a forest such as

- timber, charcoal, caoutchouc, catechu, wood-oil, resin, natural varnish, bark, lac, mahua flowers, mahua seeds, ~~guth and myrabolams~~.
- trees and leaves, flowers and fruits, and all other parts or produce of trees,
- plants not being trees (including grass, creepers, reeds and moss), and all parts or produce of such plants,
- wild animals and skins, tusks, horns, bones, silk, cocoons, honey and wax, and all other parts or produce of animals, and

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**Indian Biodiversity and India's effort to conserve Biodiversity and combat climate change**

- peat, surface soil, rock and minerals (including lime-stone, laterite, mineral oils), and all products of mines or quarries;

In short, the essential condition to be qualified as a forest produce is that the products should be either found in or be brought from forest.

**Minor Forest Produce (MFP)** is a subset of forest produce and got a definition only in 2007 when the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, was enacted. Section 2(i) of the said Act defines a Minor Forest Produce (MFP) as all non-timber forest produce of plant origin and includes bamboo, brushwood, stumps, canes, ~~Tusser~~, cocoon, honey, waxes, Lac, ~~tendu/kendu~~ leaves, medicinal plants and herbs, roots, tuber and the like.

**Thus, the definition of "minor forest produce" includes bamboo and cane, thereby changing the categorization of bamboo and cane as "trees" under the Indian Forest Act 1927.**

**30. 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

Ans. A – Difficult – Controversial Question

**Source: GS Paper 3 – Issues related to intellectual property rights handout**

Issues relating to intellectual property rights

"New invention" means any invention or technology which has not been anticipated by publication in any document or used in the country or elsewhere in the world before the date of filing of patent application with complete specification, i.e., the subject matter has not fallen in public domain or that it does not form part of the state of the art (Comprises everything made available to the public by means of a written or oral description, by use, or in any other way)

**What are not inventions**

The following are not considered as inventions:

- (a) an invention which is frivolous or which claims anything obviously contrary to well established natural laws;
- (b) an invention the primary or intended use or commercial exploitation of which could be contrary to public order or morality or which causes serious prejudice to human, animal or plant life or health or to the environment;
- (c) the mere discovery of a scientific principle or the formulation of an abstract theory or discovery of any living thing or non-living substance occurring in nature;
- (d) the mere discovery of a new form of a known substance which does not result in the enhancement of the known efficacy of that substance or the mere discovery of any new property or new use for a known substance or of the mere use of a known process, machine or apparatus unless such known process results in a new product or employs at least one new reactant.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause, salts, esters, ethers, polymorphs, metabolites, pure form, particle size, isomers, mixtures of isomers, complexes, combinations and other derivatives of known substance shall be considered to be the same substance, unless they differ significantly in properties with regard to efficacy;

- (e) a substance obtained by a mere admixture resulting only in the aggregation of the properties of the components thereof or a process for producing such substance;
- (f) the mere arrangement or re-arrangement or duplication of known devices each functioning independently of one another in a known way;
- (g) a method of agriculture or horticulture;
- (h) any process for the medicinal, surgical, curative, prophylactic diagnostic, therapeutic or other treatment of human beings or any process for a similar treatment of animals to render them free of disease or to increase their economic value or that of their products.
- (i) plants and animals in whole or any part thereof other than micro-organisms but including seeds, varieties and species and essentially biological processes for production or propagation of plants and animals;

**31. 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

Ans. B – Easy Question

**Source:** Ecology and Environment – Indian Biodiversity handout

### **5. Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (EPA)**

This Act is an umbrella legislation designed to provide a framework for the coordination of central and state authorities established under the Water (Prevention and Control) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention and Control) Act, 1981.

Under this Act, the central government is empowered to take measures necessary to protect and improve the quality of the environment by **setting standards for emissions and discharges**; regulating the location of industries; management of hazardous wastes, and protection of public health and welfare. From time to time the central government issues notifications under the EPA for the protection of ecologically-sensitive areas or issues guidelines for matters under the EPA.

### **32. Consider the following statements:**

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

Ans. D – Very Difficult Question

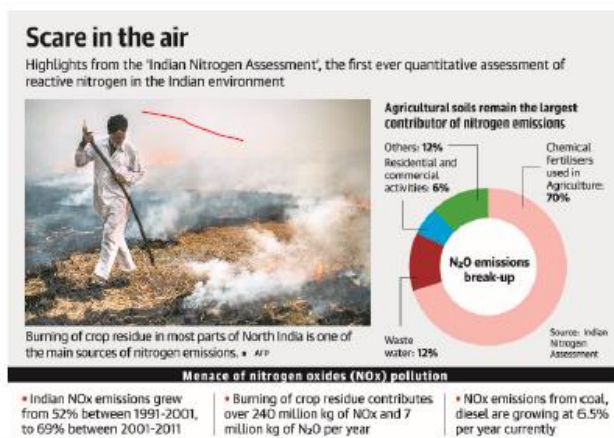
**Source:** 6<sup>th</sup> June 2018 DNA & CI

## 2. Nitrogen emissions going up: study

Topic: GS Paper 3: Conservation, environmental pollution and degradation, environmental impact assessment

What is the status of Nitrogen Pollution in the country?

- Nitrogen particles make up the largest fraction of PM<sub>2.5</sub>, the class of pollutants closely linked to cardiovascular and respiratory illness, says the first-ever quantitative assessment of nitrogen pollution in India.
- Indian NO<sub>x</sub> emissions grew at 52% from 1991 to 2001 and 69% from 2001 to 2011.
- Agricultural soils contributed to over 70% of N<sub>2</sub>O emissions from India in 2010, followed by waste water (12%) and residential and commercial activities (6%). Since 2002, N<sub>2</sub>O has replaced methane as the second largest Greenhouse Gas (GHG) from Indian agriculture.
- Chemical fertilizers (over 82% of it is urea) account for over 77% of all agricultural N<sub>2</sub>O emissions in India, while manure, compost and so on make up the rest. Most of the fertilizers consumed (over 70%) go into the production of cereals, especially rice and wheat, which accounts for the bulk of N<sub>2</sub>O emissions from India.
- Cattle emissions
  - Cattle account for 80% of the ammonia production, though their annual growth rate is 1%, due to a stable population.



### 33. 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

Ans. B – Lolipop – Easy Question

**Source:** Laxmikanth



**34. 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

Ans. C – Lolipop – Easy Question

**Source:** Laxmikanth

**35. 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

Ans. A – Easy Question

**Source:** Laxmikanth

**36. 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      (b) 2 and 3 only  
(c) 3 only      (d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans. A – Lollipop Question

**Source:** Statement 2 and 3 has been discussed number of times in DNA & CI class and in polity class with respect to Article 143 of Indian Constitution.

**37. 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

Ans. A – Lollipop Question

**Source:** Laxmikanth

**38. 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

Ans. B – Lollipop Question

**Source:** Laxmikanth

**39. 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

Ans. C – Difficult Question

**Source:** Ecology and Environment – Indian Biodiversity handout

**Indian Biodiversity and India’s effort to conserve Biodiversity and combat climate change**

**Biodiversity Profile of India**

- India is a megadiverse nation, housing around 10% of world's species.
- According to the India State of Forest Report (ISFR) 2017, the total forest cover is 7,08,273 sq. km, which is 21.54% of the total geographical area of the country. Forest and tree cover combined is 8,02,088 sq. km or 24.39% of the total geographical area.

*Forest cover = Areas more than 1 ha and greater than 10% tree canopy density irrespective of land use and legal status*

*Tree Cover = Patches of trees in less than 1 ha area*

- Madhya Pradesh (77,414 sq. km) has the largest forest cover in the country in terms of area, followed by Arunachal Pradesh (66,964 sq. km) and Chhattisgarh (55,547 sq. km).
- In terms of percentage of forest cover with respect to the total geographical area, Lakshadweep with (90.33%) has the highest forest cover, followed by Mizoram (86.27%) and Andaman and Nicobar Island (81.73%).

**40. Consider the following pairs:**

| Sea                  | Bordering country |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Adriatic Sea      | Albania           |
| 2. Black Sea         | Croatia           |
| 3. Gaspian 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

Ans. B – Lolipop Question

**Source:** Geography Map pointing class

**41. 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

Ans. B – Easy question

**Source:** Geography class notes

- Domestic rice production meets the domestic demand. There is very little surplus for external trade.
- **India now occupies second position in rice exports, next only to Thailand.**
- India is the biggest exporter of basmati rice.
- **Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh** produce best qualities of Basmati rice.
- Punjab, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh are surplus states.

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| 11

**42. 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

Ans. . B – Easy Question

### 5.Ramsar Convention

- The Ramsar Convention is an international treaty for the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands.
- It is also known as the Convention on Wetlands. It is named after the city of Ramsar in Iran, where the Convention was signed in 1971.
- It provides the framework for national action and international cooperation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources.

\*Strictly for internal circulation only 9



- The Convention uses a broad definition of wetlands. It includes all lakes and rivers, underground aquifers, swamps and marshes, wet grasslands, peatlands, oases, estuaries, deltas and tidal flats, mangroves and other coastal areas, coral reefs, and all human-made sites such as fish ponds, rice paddies, reservoirs and salt pans.
- The convention covers all aspects of wetland conservation and wise use, recognizing wetlands as ecosystems that are extremely important for biodiversity conservation in general and for the well-being of human communities.
- Unlike the other global environmental conventions, Ramsar is not affiliated with the United Nations system of Multilateral Environmental Agreements, but it works very closely with the other MEAs and is a full partner among the "biodiversity-related cluster" of treaties and agreements.

### 43. Consider the following pairs

|                 |              |
|-----------------|--------------|
| Famous place    | River        |
| Pandharpur      | Chandrabhaga |
| Tiruchirappalli | Cauvery      |
| 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

Ans. A – Easy Question

Hampi is located on banks of River Tungabhadra

**Source: Geography Map pointing class**

**44. 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

Ans. B – Difficult Question

**Source: GS Paper 1 – Poverty & Developmental Issues handout**

**Dr.C.Rangarajan Committee Report**

Rangarajan Committee estimated poverty in terms of a certain minimum consumption expenditure per person or preferably per household. Any household failing to meet this level of consumption expenditure was treated as a poor household. This minimum level of consumption expenditure was derived, in turn, in terms of minimum expenditure on food and non-food items.

Based on the analysis presented in the Report, monthly per capita consumption expenditure of Rs. 972 in rural areas and Rs. 1407 in urban areas is treated as the poverty line at the all India level. This implies a monthly consumption expenditure of Rs. 4860 in rural areas or Rs. 7035 in urban areas for a family of five at 2011-12 prices. This has to be seen in the context of public

**45. 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**

Ans. . D – Easy Question

**Source:** DNA & CI Test



2. Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) has been designated as the nodal agency for implementation of the scheme.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

34) Consider the following statements with respect to Taj Trapezium Zone (TTZ)

1. It is a defined area around the Taj Mahal to protect the monument from pollution.

2. It comprises over 40 protected monuments including three World Heritage Sites: Agra Fort, India Gate and the Fatehpur Sikri.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

37. Which of the following are the Waste-To-Energy Technologies

1. Incineration                  2. Combustion  
3. Gasification                  4. Pyrolysis  
5. Anaerobic Digestion

Select the correct answer from the code is given below

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

**46. 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 Brahme-swaram and Papikonda Wildlife Sanctuaries; and Mukurthi National Park

(d) Kawal and Sri Venkateswara Wildlife Sanctuaries; and Nagarjunasagar-Srisailam Tiger Reserve

Ans. A – Easy Question

**Indian Biodiversity and India's effort to conserve Biodiversity and combat climate change**

|    |   |  |                              |                   |   |
|----|---|--|------------------------------|-------------------|---|
|    |   | Nalbari, Kamrup and Darrang Districts  |                              |                   |   |
| 7  | Simlipal                                | Part of Mayurbhanj district  | Odisha                       | Deccan Peninsula  | Gaur, royal Bengal tiger, elephant  |
| 8  | Dihang-Dibang                           | Part of Siang and Dibang Valley  | Arumachal Pradesh            | Eastern Himalaya  | Mishmi Takin, Musk Deer   |
| 9  | Pachmarhi Biosphere Reserve             | Parts of Betul District, Hoshangabad District and Chhindwara District                        | Madhya Pradesh               | Semi-Arid         | Giant squirrel, flying squirrel   |
| 10 | Achanakmar-Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve | Part of Anuppur, Dindori and Bilaspur districts  | Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh | Maikala Hills     | Four-horned antelope, Indian wild dog, Sarus crane, White-rumped vulture, Philautus sanctisilvaticus (Sacred grove bush frog) |
| 11 | Great Rann of Kutch                     | Part of Kutch, Rajkot, Surendranagar and Patan Districts                                     | Gujarat                      | Desert            | Indian wild ass   |
| 12 | Cold Desert                             | Pin Valley National Park and surroundings; Chandratal and Sarchu & Kibber Wildlife Sanctuary | Himachal Pradesh             | Western Himalayas | Snow leopard  |
| 13 | Khangchendzonga                         | Parts of Kangchenjunga   | Sikkim                       | East Himalayas    | Snow leopard, red panda   |
| 14 | Agasthyamalai Biosphere Reserve         | Neyyar, Peppara and Shendurumy Wildlife Sanctuary and their adjoining areas                  | Kerala, Tamil Nadu           | Western Ghats     | Nilgiri tahr, elephants   |
|    | Great                                   |  |                              |                   |   |

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

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

Ans. D – Easy Question

**Source:** Art & Culture Class

**48. 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

Ans. C – Easy Question

**Source:** Art & Culture Class

**49. 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

Ans. . C – Lollipop Question

**Source:** GS Paper 2 – Social Justice Notes

#### Improving innovation

The Atal Innovation Mission, which is also established under NITI Aayog, has already done commendable work in improving the innovation ecosystem in India. It has established more than 1,500 Atal Tinkering Labs in schools across the country and this number is expected to

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go up to 5,000 by March 2019. It has also set up 20 Atal Incubation Centres for encouraging young innovators and start-ups.

With its current mandate that is spread across a range of sectors and activities, and with its unique and vibrant work culture, NITI Aayog remains an integral and relevant component of the government's plans to put in place an efficient, transparent, innovative and accountable governance system in the country.

**50. 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

Ans. A – Lollipop Question

**Source:** GS Paper 2 – Social Justice Notes

**SUMMER SOLSTICE:** When the rays of the sun fall directly on Tropic of Cancer, this position of earth is known as summer solstice. It happens on 21 June and it results in summer in northern hemisphere and winter in southern hemisphere. In northern hemisphere sun rays fall on earth directly with minimum path of earth atmosphere to traverse, receiving maximum insolation while

\*Strictly for internal circulation only

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NCERT GIST – Class VI – Geography



in southern hemisphere sun rays have to traverse through longer path of atmosphere and receive less insolation.

**51. 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.

Ans. B – Easy Question

The unit of application of ceiling also differs from State to State. In Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, it is on the basis of a 'land holder', whereas in the other States it is on the basis of a 'family'.

**Source:** GS Paper 2 – Social Justice Notes

**52. 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

Ans. C – Lollipop Question

**Source:** GS Key Reports handout

### III. Reports published by World Economic Forum

#### 1. Global Competitiveness Report (GCR)

2. Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Report

“Support Ethical Institutes to make this nation a better place. We can do it!” 1

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### Major Reports by International Organisations



3. Global Information Technology Report

#### IV. Reports by UN Agencies

### **53. 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

Ans. . C – Easy Question

**Source:** Modern India Class notes

### **54. Consider the following pairs:**

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

Ans. D – Easy Question

**Source:** Appendix, Modern India

### **55. 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

Ans. D – Difficult Question

**Source:** Art & Culture class notes

**56. 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

Ans. D – Easy

**Source:** DNA & CI Class

**57. 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'.

Ans. B – Easy Question

**Source:** DNA & CI Class – 27<sup>th</sup> July, 2018

**5. Einstein was right: astronomers confirm key theory of relativity**

*Topic: GS Paper 3: Science and Technology- developments and their applications and effects in everyday life*

**What is the news?**

**Daily Newspaper Analysis and Contemporary Issues – 27.07.2018**

A consortium of astronomers said on Thursday they had for the first time confirmed a prediction of Albert Einstein’s theory of general relativity by observing the gravitational effects of a supermassive black hole on a star zipping by it.

**58. 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.

Ans. B – Difficult Question

**Source:** Geography Class discussion

59. Consider the following pairs:

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



Ans. A – Very Difficult Question

**Source:** Geography Class notes

#### Yamuna River

- Largest and the most important tributary.
- It originates from the **Yamnotri glacier** on the **Bandarpunch Peak** in the Garhwal region in Uttarakhand at an elevation of about 6,000 meters.
- It cuts across the **Nag Tibba**, the **Mussoorie** and the **Shiwalik** ranges.
- It emerges out of the hilly area and enters plains near **Tajewala**.
- Its main affluent in the upper reaches is the **Tons** which also rises from the **Bandarpunch glacier**.

#### Chenab River

- The Chenab originates from near the **Bara Lacha Pass** in the **Lahul-Spiti** part of the **Zaskar Range**.
- Two small streams on opposite sides of the pass, namely **Chandra** and **Bhaga**, form its headwaters at an altitude of 4,900 m.

**60. Consider the following pairs**

| Famous place    | River        |
|-----------------|--------------|
| Pandharpur      | Chandrabhaga |
| Tiruchirappalli | Cauvery      |
| 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

Ans. A – Easy Question

**Source:** In art and culture class we have learnt that Hampi is located on banks of Tungabhadra. That gives straightaway answer as A

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

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

Ans. B – Difficult question

**Source:** DNA & CI Class discussion