

SOLUTION

Q1 . Solution: 3)

Rajeev Chandrasekhar, Minister of State (MoS), Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE), launched a pilot project to Revive Namda Craft under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 3.0. :

- i. It will benefit 2,250 people of 30 Namda Clusters from 6 districts of Kashmir (Srinagar, Baramulla, Ganderbal, Bandipora, Budgam and Anantnag).
- ii. Namda Craft- It is a rug made of sheep wool through a felting technique instead of a normal weaving process.

Q2. Solution: A)

Innovate in India (I3) program is a flagship program of the Government of India and has received financial assistance from the World Bank.

It was launched under the National Biopharma Mission.

It has been launched to create an enabling ecosystem to promote entrepreneurship and indigenous manufacturing in the biopharma sector.

Q3. Solution: B)

Alagh Committee (1979) determined a poverty line based on a minimum daily requirement of 2400 and 2100 calories for an adult in Rural and Urban area respectively. Subsequently, different committees; Lakdawala Committee (1993), Tendulkar Committee (2009), Rangarajan committee (2012) did the poverty estimation.

Balwantrao Mehta Committee is related to Panchayati Raj Institutions.

Q4. Solution: C)

Article No. 163 - Council of Ministers to aid and advise Governor
Article 164 - Other provisions as to Ministers
Article 166 - Conduct of business of the Government of a State
Article 167 - Duties of Chief Minister

Q5. Solution: B)

- The phrase “consistently increased” in the last one decade is difficult to digest. So, #1 should be wrong. checking the statistical appendix of economic survey 2018-19 page 130, it’s evident that India’s export to SriLanka was >34000 crore (2015), >26000 crore (2016), >28000 crore (2017). Thus, it is not a steady increase but zigzag graph. Statement one is wrong, consequently, we are 50:50 between option B or C.
- In South Asia, Bangladesh is bigger in GDP and population, compared to Nepal. So in terms of India’s import and export relationships it is unlikely that Nepal would be India’s largest trading partner in South Asia. So, #3 should be wrong.
- Thus, we are left with answer B.
- Just to cross check latest look at the Statistical Appendix from vol2 of Economic Survey 2019-20

Q6. Solution: A)

The chairman of the committee public accounts is appointed by the speaker of the Lok sabha. The committee on public accounts comprises members in Lok sabha, members of Rajya sabha not the eminent persons of industry and trade

Q7. Solution: C)

- Investment is a term associated with the capital part of the budget. So “subsidy” – a revenue part is not an example of ‘public investment’
- Free electricity to farmers involves the government paying subsidy to the electricity company. Therefore #4 is wrong.
- Setting up of cold storage facilities can help in preservation of the perishable agricultural commodities so #6 is valid. So, answer is “C”

Q8. Solution: 4)

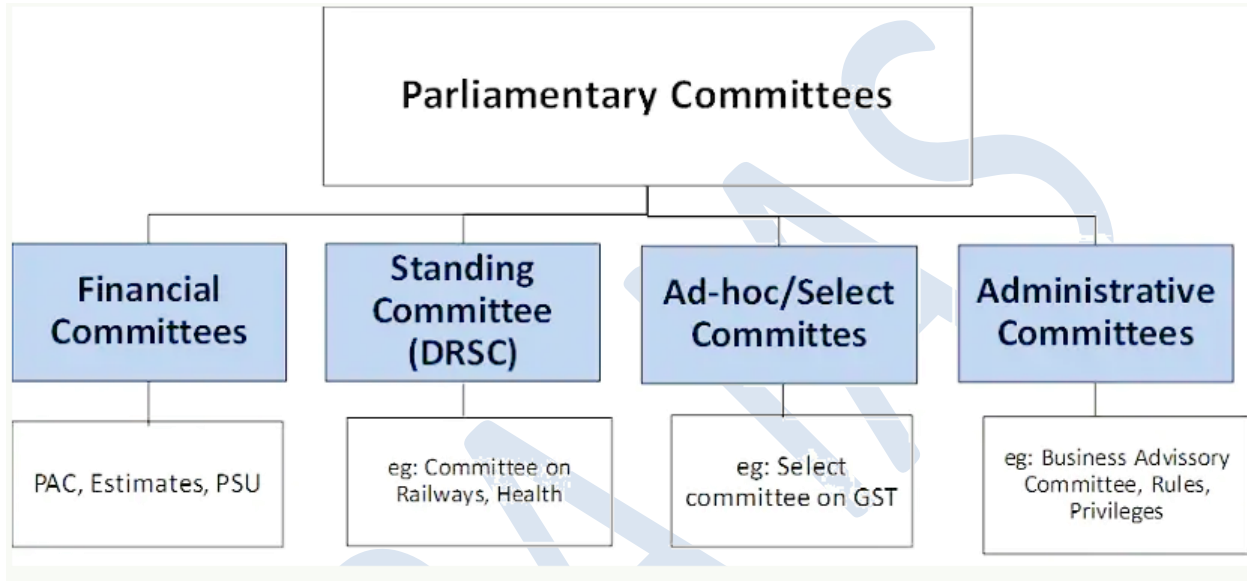
Indo-German Science and Technology Centre (IGSTC) has launched the 1st Women's Involvement in Science and Engineering Research (WISER) programme, to encourage women researchers' participation in joint Research and Development (R&D) projects. 1. WISER is the first-of-its-kind programme that enables gender equality and women's participation in Science and Technology and offers 20 scholarship awards per year. ii. This initiative will be in addition to the ongoing flagship 2+2 programme of India with Germany.

Q9. Solution: A)

‘Cyber Surakshit Bharat initiative’ is the first PPP initiative of Ministry of Electronics and IT, which was launched in January 2018. It aims to ensure awareness about cybercrime for Chief Information Security Officers.

The National e-Governance Division under MeITY is conducting a six-day Deep Dive Training program for Chief Information Security Officers (CISOs) and frontline IT officials from various Ministries & Departments, organisations from Central and State Governments, PSUs, banks, etc.

Q10.Solution: C)



Q11. Solution: b)

The Central Government sets a minimum support price (MSP) for 23 crops every year, based on a formula of one-and-a-half times production costs. This takes into account both paid-out costs (A2) such as seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, fuel, irrigation, hired workers and leased-in land, as well as the imputed value of unpaid family labour (FL). Farm unions are demanding that a comprehensive cost calculation (C2) must also include capital assets and the rentals and interest forgone on owned land as recommended by the National Commission for Farmers. There is **currently no statutory backing for these prices, nor any law mandating their enforcement**. The government only procures about a third of wheat and rice crops at MSP rates (of which half is bought in Punjab and Haryana alone), and 10%-20% of select pulses and oilseeds.

12. Solution: c)

Precision agriculture is basically the 'right-input' at the 'right-time' in the 'right-amount' at the 'right-place' and in the 'right-manner' for improving productivity, conserving natural resources and avoiding any ecological or social tribulations.

Today, precision agriculture is harnessing the power of artificial intelligence (AI). IoT, satellite imagery, drones, Web-GIS frameworks, Big Data, cloud and machine learning are expected to improve global agricultural productivity in the near future.

But to arrive at these desired results, huge amounts of data collation is required. Environmental data, through technological intervention, has already fueled better farming techniques in developed countries.

Sensors and analysis tools can boost crop yield. In order to do this, environmental data is collected in the geospatial format to measure quantifiable variables like weather, soil moisture, volumetric soil temperature, fertilizer rates, water run-off, agrochemicals movement and rain.

Q13 Solution: d)

Importance of Fiscal Policy in India:

In a country like India, fiscal policy plays a key role in elevating the rate of capital formation both in the public and private sectors.

Through taxation, the fiscal policy helps mobilise considerable amount of resources for financing its numerous projects.

Fiscal policy also helps in providing stimulus to elevate the savings rate.

The fiscal policy gives adequate incentives to the private sector to expand its activities.

Fiscal policy aims to minimise the imbalance in the dispersal of income and wealth.

Q14. Solution: c)

The Court, pointing to its own judgment in K S Puttaswamy, has said that "right to privacy is as sacrosanct as human existence and is inalienable to human dignity and autonomy". While agreeing that it is not an absolute right, the Court has said any restrictions "must necessarily pass constitutional scrutiny".

Any surveillance or snooping done on an individual by the state or any outside agency is an infringement of that person's right to privacy. Hence, any violation of that right by the state, even in national interest, has to follow procedures established by the law.

Q15. Solution: a)

Distributed ledger technology (DLT) and Block Chain technology:

Distributed ledger technology (DLT) is a digital system for recording the transaction of assets in which the transactions and their details are recorded in multiple places at the same time.

Unlike traditional databases, distributed ledgers have no central data store or administration functionality.

Whether distributed ledger technologies, such as blockchain, will revolutionize how governments, institutions and industries work is an open question.

Blockchain technology is a specific kind of DLT that came to prominence after Bitcoin, a cryptocurrency that used it, became popular.

Cryptocurrencies such as Bitcoin use codes to encrypt transactions and stack them up in blocks, creating Blockchains. It is the use of codes that differentiates cryptocurrencies from other virtual currencies.