

Answers

1) C

- Under section 5[1] of IGST Act 2017, there shall be levied a tax on all the interstate supplies of goods or services or both, except on supply of alcoholic liquor for human consumption. **Hence statement 1 is correct**
- Alcohol for human consumption, petroleum products ,electricity has been kept outside the purview of GST ,**Hence statement 2 is incorrect**
- GST will abolish all the indirect tax levied in India .It is a comprehensive, multistage, destination-based tax: comprehensive because it has subsumed almost all the indirect taxes except a few state taxes. Multi-staged as it is, the GST is imposed at every step in the production process, but is meant to be refunded to all parties in the various stages of production other than the final consumer and as a destination-based tax, it is collected from point of consumption and not point of origin like previous taxes .**Hence statement 3 is incorrect**
- GST is going to be collected at point of sale ,GST is like a last point retail tax ,**Hence statement 4 is correct**

2) D

- The timing of migration seems to be controlled primarily by changes in day length. Migrating birds navigate using celestial cues from the sun and stars, the earth's magnetic field, and mental maps. **Hence statement 1 is correct**
- It has been possible to teach a migration route to a flock of birds, for example in re-introduction schemes. After a trial with Canada geese *Branta Canadensis*, micro light aircraft were used in the US to teach safe migration routes to reintroduced whooping cranes. **Hence statement 2 is correct**
- The storage of energy through the accumulation of fat and the control of sleep in nocturnal migrants, along with altering their metabolism are some of the adaptations required to migrate. **Hence statement 3 is correct**

3) D

- Separation of powers is a model that divides the government into separate branches, each of which has separate and independent powers. By having multiple branches of government, this system helps to ensure that no one branch is more powerful than another.

Typically, this system divides the government into three branches: the Legislative Branch, the Executive Branch, and the Judicial Branch. The United States federal

government and states divide their governments into these three branches. **Statement 1 is incorrect.**

- The United States placed a limit of two terms on its presidency by means of the 22nd Amendment to the Constitution in 1951. There are no term limits for Vice Presidency, Representatives and Senators, although there have been calls for term limits for those offices. Statement 2 is incorrect.

4) B

The Code On Social Security, 2020 defines that “platform work” means a work arrangement outside of a traditional employer-employee relationship in which organisations or individuals use an online platform to access other organisations or individuals to solve specific problems or to provide specific services or any such other activities which may be notified by the Central Government, in exchange for payment. **Statement 1 is incorrect.**

The code mandates that there shall be established by the Central Government a Social Security Fund for social security and welfare of the unorganised workers, gig workers and platform workers. **Statement 2 is correct.**

5) A

- Public Affairs Index (PAI) is a data driven platform to rank the 30 States of India from the lens of governance. Public Affairs Centre (PAC) has developed PAI as a unique statistical tool to evaluate the performance of governance in the States. PAI is largely based on secondary data and has been extracted from Union Government Ministries and Departments. PAI is released by the Public Affairs Centre, a not-for-profit organisation headed by former Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) chairman K. Kasturirangan. **Statement 1 is incorrect.**
- Kerala (1.388 PAI Index point), Tamil Nadu (0.912), Andhra Pradesh (0.531) and Karnataka (0.468) stood in the first four ranks in the large State category in terms of governance. **Statement 2 is correct.**

6) A

- The Strategic Policy & Facilitation Bureau is being set up by the Ministry of AYUSH in collaboration with Invest India, a National Investment Promotion and Facilitation Agency that helps those looking for investment opportunities and options in India. **Statement 1 is correct.**
- As a partner in the project, Invest India would collaborate extensively with the Ministry to frame the work plan of the Bureau and define its short-and long-term targets. Invest

India would deploy highly trained and expert resources to implement and execute the plans of the Ministry of AYUSH. **Statement 2 is incorrect**

- The activities to be undertaken by the SPFB would include:
- Knowledge Creation and Management,
- State Policy Bench marking: Undertaking State Policy bench marking to formulate uniform guidelines/regulations regarding AYUSH sector in India
- Investment Facilitation: Follow up and facilitation of investment cases and MoUs, and coordination among different Department, organisations and States
- Issue Resolution: Invest India would work with companies and other institutions on issue resolution across States and among various sub-sectors.

7) D

- Pangong Tso is a long narrow, deep, endorheic (landlocked) lake situated at a height of more than 14,000 ft in the Ladakh Himalayas. **Hence option 1 is correct**
- It is not a part of the Indus river basin area. **Hence option 2 is incorrect**
- During winter the lake freezes completely, despite being saline water. **Hence option 3 is correct**



8) D

Blood is a body fluid in humans and other animals that delivers necessary substances such as nutrients and oxygen to the cells and transports metabolic waste products away from those same cells.[1] In vertebrates, it is composed of blood cells suspended in blood plasma. Plasma, which constitutes 55% of blood fluid, is mostly water (92% by volume),[2] and contains proteins, glucose, mineral ions, hormones, carbon dioxide (plasma being the main medium for excretory product transportation), and blood cells themselves. Blood PH is regulated to stay within the narrow range of 7.35 to 7.45, making it slightly basic.

9) B

- Model Code of Conduct (MCC) is not a statutorily backed provision. The MCC is a set of guidelines issued by the Election Commission to regulate political parties and candidates prior to elections, to ensure free and fair elections. This is in keeping with Article 324 of the Constitution, which gives the Election Commission the power to supervise elections to the Parliament and state legislatures. The MCC is operational from the date that the election schedule is announced till the date that results are announced. **Statement 1 is incorrect.**
- A form of the MCC was first introduced in the state assembly elections in Kerala in 1960. It was a set of instructions to political parties regarding election meetings, speeches, slogans, etc. In 1979, the Election Commission added a section to regulate the 'party in power' and prevent it from gaining an unfair advantage at the time of elections. **From the time elections are announced by Commission, Ministers and other authorities shall not –**
 - announce any financial grants in any form or promises thereof; or (except civil servants) lay foundation stones etc. of projects or schemes of any kind; or
 - make any promise of construction of roads, provision of drinking water facilities etc.; or
 - Make any ad-hoc appointments in Government, Public Undertakings etc. which may have the effect of influencing the voters in favor of the party in power. **Statement 2 is correct.**

10) A

- The Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) under Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare is the National Regulatory Authority (NRA) of India. The CDSCO is the Central Drug Authority for discharging functions assigned to the Central Government under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act. **Statement 1 is correct.**

- Under the Drug and Cosmetics Act, the regulation of manufacture, sale and distribution of Drugs is primarily the concern of the State authorities while the Central Authorities are responsible for approval of New Drugs, Clinical Trials in the country, laying down the standards for Drugs, control over the quality of imported Drugs, coordination of the activities of State Drug Control Organisations and providing expert advice with a view of bring about the uniformity in the enforcement of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act.

Statement 2 is incorrect.

- Further CDSCO along with state regulators, is jointly responsible for grant of licenses of certain specialized categories of critical Drugs such as blood and blood products, I. V. Fluids, Vaccine and Sera.
- Union Cabinet has given its approval for signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO), India and the United Kingdom Medicines and Healthcare Products Regulatory Agency (UK MHRA) on cooperation in the field of medical Product Regulation.

11) D

- PINAKA is a multiple rocket launcher produced in India and developed by the Defence Research and Development Organisation for the Indian Army. The system has a maximum range of 40 km for Mark-I and 75 km for Mark-II.
- Enhanced PINAKA rocket, developed by DRDO has been successfully flight tested from Integrated Test Range, Chandipur off the coast of Odisha recently. Enhanced version of the Pinaka rocket would replace the existing Pinaka Mk-I rockets which are currently under production.

12) A

- The Nurturing Neighborhoods Challenge, a 3-year initiative launched by Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs recently, will support cities to develop, pilot, and scale solutions that enhance the quality of life of young children, their caregivers and families in the public realm. The challenge is conducted with the support of the Bernard van Leer Foundation, Netherlands with technical support from WRI India. Through the challenge, selected cities will receive technical assistance and capacity-building to re-imagine parks and open spaces; improve access to early childhood facilities; adapt public spaces with early childhood-oriented amenities; and create accessible, safe, walkable streets for young children and families. The challenge will be open to all Smart Cities, other cities with more than five lakh population, and capitals of States and UTs.

- MoHUA launched three initiatives recently, namely, the Nurturing Neighborhoods Challenge focusing on shaping cities for young children and their families; the Data Maturity Assessment Framework to evaluate data ecosystems of cities; and an on-line training program for City Data Officers (CDOs) of 100 Smart Cities.

13) C

14) C

- The 'Declaration of the Private Sector on Climate Change' signed by 24 key industry captains and Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change at the virtual India CEO forum on Climate Change was released recently.
- The declaration commits to set achievable GHG reduction targets, develop and submit annual reports to MoEFCC among other pledges to support India's NDC to Paris Agreement.

15) B

- The Indian Forest Act 1927 says "forest produce" is what is found in or brought from a forest. This originally included bamboo as trees. The Parliament amendment the act in 2017 to exclude bamboo from the definition of tree under the Indian Forest Act, claiming it would improve the earnings of tribal's and dwellers living around forests. **Statement 1 is incorrect.**
- Bamboo pellets are considered reliable biomass energy sources in certain parts of the world. In terms of mass and energy density, pellets from bamboo have characteristics superior to other biomass products, such as woodchips and briquettes. Such higher density allows for easy and cost-effective transportation and greater efficiency in energy generation with suitable properties for residential and industrial use. **Statement 2 is correct.**

16) D

Khartoum is the capital of Sudan. It is located at the confluence of the White Nile, flowing north from Lake Victoria, and the Blue Nile, flowing west from Lake Tana in Ethiopia. **Oaxaca is in Mexico;** it was in news recently as the **Khadi Oaxaca collective was mentioned by the Prime Minister in Mann Ki Baat.** **Baku, the capital and commercial hub of Azerbaijan,** is a low-lying city with coastline along the Caspian Sea.

17) B

18) D

19) B

- Gov-Tech-Thon 2020, a 36 hours, pan-India virtual hackathon organized by IEEE, National Informatics Centre (NIC) and Oracle, under the aegis of the Ministry of

Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), Government of India, witnessed a successful conclusion on 1st November, 2020. **Statement 1 is incorrect.**

- 100 teams participated in the Hackathon on the five problem statements provided by 3 central Government Ministries – Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, Ministry of Road Transport and Highway and Ministry of Education. **Statement 2 is correct.**

20) D

- Launched in 1975, it is one of the world's largest program providing for an integrated package of services for the holistic development of the child. ICDS is a centrally sponsored scheme implemented by state governments and union territories. The scheme is universal covering all the districts of the country.
- Beneficiaries are children of the age group of 0-6 year, Pregnant women and Lactating mothers. **Hence option 1 is incorrect**
- Objectives of ICDS are • To improve the nutritional and health status of children in the age-group 0-6 years; • To lay the foundation for proper psychological, physical and social development of the child; • To reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school dropout; • To achieve effective co-ordination of policy and implementation amongst the various departments to promote child development; and • To enhance the capability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child through proper nutrition and health education. • Preschool education is also a part of the scheme .**Hence option 2 and 3 are correct**