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UPSC PRELIMS 2022 QUESTION REFLECTIONS

70 Questions Reflected from

Prestorming 2022 – Prelims 2022 Test Series

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UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – FULLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

SET 1

UPSC Question	Reflected Questions		
<p>Q3 With reference to the Indian economy, consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If the inflation is too high, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is likely to buy government securities. 2. If the rupee is rapidly depreciating, RBI is likely to sell dollars in the market. 3. If interest rates in the USA or European Union were to fall, that is likely to induce RBI to buy dollars. <p>Which of the statements given above are correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3</p>	<p align="center">SET 1 - TEST 4 - ECONOMICS QUESTION - 84</p> <p>1. Consider the following statements: The effect of 'Quantitative easing' is that it necessarily</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. increase the demand for bonds and securities 2. inject liquidity in the banking system 3. increase aggregate demand while keeping inflation within target. <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below.</p> <p>(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 only (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3</p> <p>EXPLANATION :</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Quantitative easing is an occasionally used monetary policy, which is adopted by the government to increase money supply in the economy in order to further increase lending by commercial banks and spending by consumers.</p> <p>The Reserve Bank of India infuses a pre-determined quantity of money into the economy by buying financial assets from commercial banks and private entities (government bonds or other financial assets (e.g., municipal bonds, corporate bonds, stocks, etc.) This leads to an increase in banks' reserves.</p> <p>Since RBI infuses liquidity through purchase of bonds the demand for bonds increases.</p> <p>So, statement 1 is correct.</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Quantitative easing (QE) is done by central banks in order to inject money into the economy to expand economic activity.</p> <p>So, statement 2 is correct.</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Quantitative easing is considered to be an unconventional form of monetary policy, which is usually used when inflation is very low or negative, and when standard monetary policy instruments have become ineffective.</p> <p>Infusion of Liquidity helps to increase the aggregate demand in economy and since it is already used in a low inflation scenario it keeps inflation within target.</p> <p>So, statement 3 is correct.</p> </div> <p>ADDITIONAL INFORMATION :</p> <p>Quantitative Easing :</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%; padding: 5px;">About</td> <td style="padding: 5px;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantitative easing is an unconventional monetary policy to increase the money supply. • Central banks target the supply of money by buying or selling government bonds. </td> </tr> </table>	About	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantitative easing is an unconventional monetary policy to increase the money supply. • Central banks target the supply of money by buying or selling government bonds.
About	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantitative easing is an unconventional monetary policy to increase the money supply. • Central banks target the supply of money by buying or selling government bonds. 		



UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – FULLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• When the economy stalls and the central bank wants to encourage economic growth, it buys government bonds.• This lowers short-term interest rates and increases the money supply.• Central banks like the European Central Bank, U.S. Federal Reserve have adopted this policy to boost their respective economies.
	Open market Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Open market Operations (OMOs) are the market operations conducted by the RBI by way of sale and purchase of G-Secs to and from the market.• OMOs are done with an objective to adjust the rupee liquidity conditions in the market on a durable basis.• With this monetary tool the RBI manages and controls the liquidity, rupee strength and monetary management through purchase and sale of government securities (G-Secs).• When the RBI feels that there is excess liquidity in the market, it resorts to sale of securities thereby sucking out the rupee liquidity.• Similarly, when the liquidity conditions are tight, the RBI may buy securities from the market, thereby releasing liquidity into the market.

SET 1 - TEST 14 - POLITY QUESTION – 37

When the central banks of advanced economies, especially the US, adopt a tight monetary policy then

1. It will lead to higher interest rates in the global market
2. It will absorb the excess liquidity in the global money market
3. RBI will have to align its monetary policy at home by raising interest rates domestically
4. RBI will have to align its monetary policy at home by decreasing interest rates domestically.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

EXPLANATION:

➤ Tight, or contractionary monetary policy is a course of action undertaken by a central bank such as the Federal Reserve to slow down overheated economic growth, to constrict spending in an economy that is seen to be accelerating too quickly, or to curb inflation when it is rising too fast.



UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – FULLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

- The central bank tightens policy or makes money tight by raising short-term interest rates through policy changes to the discount rate and federal funds rate.
- Boosting interest rates increases the cost of borrowing and effectively reduces its attractiveness. Tight monetary policy can also be implemented via selling assets on the central bank's balance sheet to the market through open market operations (OMO).

So, Statement 1 is correct.

- In a tightening policy environment, the Fed can also sell Treasuries on the open market to absorb some extra capital during a tightened monetary policy environment.
- This effectively takes capital out of the open markets as the Fed takes in funds from the sale with the promise of paying the amount back with interest.
- In a tightening monetary policy environment, a reduction in the money supply is a factor that can significantly help to slow or keep the domestic currency from inflation.
- The Fed often looks at tightening monetary policy during times of strong economic growth.

So, Statement 2 is correct.

- The RBI will definitely increase the interest rates domestically so that it can compete with the US, to attract more investments into the country, but if it reduces the interest rates, as the US is the more stable economy and the interest rates were also high, so obviously investments will go there, RBI won't make that decision regarding monetary policy.

So, Statement 3 is correct and Statement 4 is not correct.

SET 2 - TEST 4 - ECONOMICS Q-98

2. Which of the following is/are the possible monetary actions which can be taken by RBI to tackle a situation of increasing inflation in the economy?

1. Sell government securities in the open market
2. Decrease the tax rate
3. Increase the repo rate
4. Decrease MSF rate

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

EXPLANATION

If RBI Sells Government securities in the open market lead to excesses money available in the system being sucked out from the system. So money available decreases and simultaneously inflation also decreases. **So, Statement 1 is correct.**



UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – FULLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

	<p>RBI is not able to decrease any tax rate. So, Statement 2 is not correct.</p> <p>If RBI increases the repo rate leads it to discourage commercial banks from borrowing funds, thus reducing the supply of money in the economy and bringing down the inflation rate eventually. So, Statement 3 is correct.</p> <p>If RBI decreases the MSF rate means it's a kind of encouraging commercial banks to borrow funds that leads to an increase in inflation. So, Statement 4 is not correct.</p>				
<p>Q11. Consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Pursuant to the report of H.N. Sanyal Committee, the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971 was passed. The Constitution of Indian empowers the Supreme Court and the High Court to punish for contempt of themselves. The Constitution of India defines Civil Contempt and Criminal Contempt. In India, the Parliament is vested with the powers to make laws on Contempt of Court. <p>Which of the above statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1, 2 and 4 (c) 3 and 4 only (d) 3 only</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SET 1 - TEST 14 - POLITY QUESTION - 1</p> <p>Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct about the Contempt powers of the Judiciary in India?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> While the power of the Supreme Court to punish for its contempt is a constitutional power, the power of High Courts to punish for its contempt is a statutory power. High Courts can punish for the contempt of subordinate courts under it. <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2</p> <p>EXPLANATION:</p> <p>Article 129 of the Constitution, makes the Supreme Court “a court of record” and confers power to punish for contempt of itself. Whereas, Article 215 confers the same power to High Court. So, both supreme court and high court has constitutional provisions in this regard. So, Statement 1 is not correct.</p> <p>Section 10 of the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971 specifically empowers the High Courts to punish contempt of subordinate courts. Similarly, Section 15(2) says even in the case of criminal contempt of subordinate court, proceedings for contempt are to be initiated by the High Court on a reference made to it by the subordinate court or on a motion made by the Advocate-General (or Law officer in cases of Union Territory). So, Statement 2 is correct.</p> <p>ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:</p> <p>Contempt of Court</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="593 1697 1474 1986"> <tr> <td data-bbox="593 1697 837 1861">Contempt of Court</td> <td data-bbox="837 1697 1474 1861">Contempt of court, as a concept that seeks to protect judicial institutions from motivated attacks and unwarranted criticism, and as a legal mechanism to punish those who lower its authority.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="593 1861 837 1986">History</td> <td data-bbox="837 1861 1474 1986">The concept of contempt of court is several centuries old. In England, it is a common law principle that seeks to protect the judicial power of the king, initially exercised by himself,</td> </tr> </table>	Contempt of Court	Contempt of court, as a concept that seeks to protect judicial institutions from motivated attacks and unwarranted criticism, and as a legal mechanism to punish those who lower its authority.	History	The concept of contempt of court is several centuries old. In England, it is a common law principle that seeks to protect the judicial power of the king, initially exercised by himself,
Contempt of Court	Contempt of court, as a concept that seeks to protect judicial institutions from motivated attacks and unwarranted criticism, and as a legal mechanism to punish those who lower its authority.				
History	The concept of contempt of court is several centuries old. In England, it is a common law principle that seeks to protect the judicial power of the king, initially exercised by himself,				



UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – FULLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

		and later by a panel of judges who acted in his name.
Constitutional Status		When the Constitution was adopted, contempt of court was made one of the restrictions on freedom of speech and expression. Separately, Article 129 of the Constitution conferred on the Supreme Court the power to punish contempt of itself. Article 215 conferred a corresponding power on the High Courts. The Contempt of Courts Act, 1971, gives statutory backing to the idea.
Kinds of Contempt of Court	The law codifying contempt classifies it as civil and criminal.	
	Civil Contempt	Civil contempt is fairly simple. It is committed when someone willfully disobeys a court order or wilfully breaches an undertaking given to the court.
	Criminal Contempt	Criminal contempt is more complex. It consists of three forms: (a) words, written or spoken, signs and actions that “scandalize” or “tend to scandalize” or “lower” or “tends to lower” the authority of any court (b) prejudices or interferes with any judicial proceeding and (c) interferes with or obstructs the administration of justice.
Not Contempt of Court		Fair and accurate reporting of judicial proceedings will not amount to contempt of court. Nor is any fair criticism on the merits of a judicial order after a case is heard and disposed of.

SET 2 TEST 1 – Modern India Q.11

Consider the following statements with reference to Contempt of Court:

1. The expression ‘contempt of court’ has been defined in the Constitution.
2. Constitution has conferred the power to punish for contempt only on the Supreme Court but not on the High court.
3. The Contempt of Courts Act, 1971 defines both civil and criminal contempt.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 2 only
(b) 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1 and 2 only



UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – FULLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

	<p>1. Money Bill under Article 110</p> <p>EXPLANATION:</p> <p>As per the Contempt of Courts Act 1971, contempt refers to the offence of showing disrespect to the dignity or authority of a court. The act divides contempt into civil and criminal contempt. Civil contempt refers to the willful disobedience of an order of any court. Criminal contempt includes any act or publication which: (i) 'scandalises' the court, (ii) prejudices any judicial proceeding, or (iii) interferes with the administration of justice in any other manner. The expression 'contempt of court' has not been defined by the Constitution.</p> <p>So, Statement 1 is not correct and Statement 3 is correct</p> <p>Constitution has conferred the power to punish for contempt not only on the Supreme Court but also on the High court.</p> <p>Article 129: Grants Supreme Court the power to punish for contempt of itself.</p> <p>Article 142(2): Enables the Supreme Court to investigate and punish any person for its contempt.</p> <p>Article 215: Grants every High Court the power to punish for contempt of itself.</p> <p>So, Statement 2 is not correct.</p>
<p>Q13. Consider the following statements:</p> <p>1. A bill amending the Constitution requires a prior recommendation of the President of India.</p> <p>2. When a Constitution Amendment Bill is presented to the President of India, it is obligatory for the President of India to give his/her assent.</p> <p>3. A Constitution Amendment Bill must be passed by both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha by a special majority and there is no provision for joint sitting.</p> <p>Which of the statements given above are correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3</p>	<p>SET 1 – MOCK TEST I QUESTION -19</p> <p>Which one of the following statements about Constitutional Amendment Bill is not correct?</p> <p>(a) Such a bill cannot be initiated by State Legislature (b) Such a bill can be introduced by a Private Member (c) Such a bill does not require the prior recommendation of the President for its introduction (d) Such a bill can be resorted to joint sitting in case of a deadlock</p> <p>EXPLANATION:</p> <p>Article 368 in Part XX of the Constitution deals with the powers of Parliament to amend the Constitution and its procedure. It can be initiated only by the introduction of a bill for the purpose in either House of Parliament and not in the state legislatures. So, Option (a) is correct.</p> <p>The bill can be introduced either by a minister or by a private member and does not require prior permission from the president. So, Options (b) and (c) are correct.</p> <p>The bill must be passed in each House by a special majority, that is, a majority of the total membership of the House and a majority of two-thirds of the members of the House present and voting. Each House must pass the bill separately. In case of a disagreement between the two Houses, there is no provision for holding a joint sitting of the two Houses for deliberation and passage of the bill. So, Option (d) is not correct.</p>



UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – FULLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

SET 2 – TEST 8 – POLITY - Q.50

Consider the following:

1. Money Bill under Article 110
2. Financial Bills (I) under Article 117 (1)
3. Financial Bills (II) under Article 117(3)
4. **Constitutional Amendment Bill**

Introduction of which of the above bills requires the prior recommendation of the President of India?

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

EXPLANATION:

Certain bills require the prior recommendation of the president before introduction in parliament. These include:

1. Bills that seek to change or alter name, boundaries, area of a state, or form a new state by separation of territory from any state under Article 3 of the Indian constitution. This is essential to preserve the principle of federalism.
2. Money bill under Article 110 and financial bill under Article 117(I). This is to keep a check on arbitrary state power in matters of taxation.
3. State bills that restrict freedom of trade under Article 304. This provision ensures unrestricted trade between states except on reasonable and non-discriminatory grounds.
4. Bill which imposes or varies any tax or duty in which states are interested under Article 274, to ensure financial autonomy of state and fiscal federalism.

The Constitutional bill can be introduced either by a minister or by a private member and does not require prior permission of the president.

So, Option (a) is correct.

Q18. With reference to the writs issued by the Courts in India, consider the following statements:

1. Mandamus will not lie against a private organization unless it is entrusted with a public duty.
2. Mandamus will not lie against a Company even though it may be a Government Company.
3. Any public minded person

SET 1 – TEST 20 – POLITY FULL TEST QUESTION -73

Which one of the following writs is regarded as the most valuable right for the protection of personal liberty?

- (a) Habeas Corpus**
(b) Mandamus
(c) Quo Warranto
(d) Prohibition

EXPLANATION:

Habeas Corpus literally means 'to have the body of'. It is an order issued by the court to a person who has detained another person, to produce that person before the court. Then the court would examine the cause and legality of detention.



UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – FULLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

can be a petitioner to move the Court to obtain the writ of Quo Warranto.

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

If the detention is found to be illegal, the court would set the detained person free. Thus, this writ acts as a bulwark of individual liberty against arbitrary detention.

This can be issued against both public authorities and private individuals. The writ cannot be issued when

- (a) detention is lawful,
- (b) the proceeding is for contempt of a legislature or a court,
- (c) detention is by a competent court, and
- (d) detention is outside the jurisdiction of the court.

So, Option (a) is correct.

Mandamus literally means 'we command'. When a public official fails or refuses to perform his official duty court issues a command asking him to perform it. For the same purpose mentioned above, it can be issued against any public body, a corporation, an inferior court, a tribunal, or a government.

But it cannot be issued

- (a) against a private individual or body;
- (b) to enforce departmental instruction that does not possess statutory force;
- (c) when the duty is discretionary and not mandatory;
- (d) to enforce a contractual obligation;
- (e) against the president of India or the state governors; and
- (f) against the chief justice of a high court acting in a judicial capacity.

So, Option (b) is not correct.

Quo-Warranto literally means 'by what authority or warrant'. The court calls upon the holder of a public office and asks him to show under what authority he is holding the said office. If he is not entitled to hold that position, he would be removed from the office and the court declares the office to be vacant.

This prevents illegal usurpation of public office by a person. This can be issued only to a permanent office created by a statute or by the Constitution. It cannot be issued in cases of ministerial office or private office.

This can be sought by any interested person, unlike other writs that need to be sought by the aggrieved person.

So, Option (c) is not correct.

Prohibition literally means 'to forbid'. When a lower court or tribunal exceeds its jurisdiction or takes up a jurisdiction that it does not possess (like territorial extent or case that is involved is beyond its jurisdiction) the higher court issues an order to prohibit further action and transfer the case to the court which has the specified jurisdiction.

It can be issued only against judicial and quasi-judicial authorities. It is not available against administrative authorities, legislative bodies, and private individuals or bodies.

So, Option (d) is not correct.




UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – FULLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

	<p>Certiorari literally means ‘to be certified’ or ‘to be informed’. When a lower court or tribunal exceeds its jurisdiction or took up a jurisdiction that it does not possess and gave a judgment that the higher court squash the order issued by them and transfers the case to the court which has the specified jurisdiction.</p> <p>Thus, unlike prohibition, which is only preventive, certiorari is both preventive as well as curative. Initially, it was restricted to judicial and quasi-judicial authorities but in 1991, the Supreme Court ruled that the certiorari can be issued even against administrative authorities affecting the rights of individuals. It is not available against legislative bodies and private individuals or bodies.</p>
<p>Q20. With reference to Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha, consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. As per the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, the election of Deputy Speaker shall be held on such date as the Speaker may fix.2. There is a mandatory provision that the election of a candidate as Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha shall be from either the principal opposition party or the ruling party.3. The Deputy Speaker has the same powers as of the Speaker when presiding over the sitting of the House and no appeal lies against his rulings.4. The well established parliamentary practice regarding the appointment of Deputy Speaker is that the motion is moved by the Speaker and duty seconded by the Prime Minister. <p>Which of the statements given above are correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 and 3 only (b) 1, 2 and 3 (c) 3 and 4 only (d) 2 and 4 only</p>	<p>SET 1 – TEST 12 – CURRENT AFFAIRS TEST QUESTION -61</p> <p>With respect to the office of Deputy Speaker under the Indian Parliamentary democracy, consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The Constitution makes it mandatory for the Lok sabha to elect a member as deputy speaker within six months of the conclusion of general elections to Lok sabha.2. The speaker of the house is mandated to fix a date for the election of deputy speaker.3. The post of deputy speaker is generally given to the largest opposition party based on parliamentary conventions. <p>Which of the above-given statements is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 3 only (d) 1 and 2 only</p> <p>EXPLANATION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Under Article 93, “The House of the People shall, as soon as may be, choose two members of the House to be respectively Speaker and Deputy Speaker thereof and, so often as the office of Speaker and Deputy Speaker becomes vacant, the House shall choose another member to be Speaker or Deputy Speaker, as the case may be.”➤ Though no timeline on the election is provided under Article 93, being an important constitutional office, the election is usually held on next sitting after Speaker selection as President fixes date for Speaker election, and after being elected the Speaker fixes the date for Deputy Speaker election.➤ The post of deputy speaker (since Morarji Desai Government) is conventionally given to the biggest opposition party in the house, with few exceptions.
<p>Q.24 Gandikota canyon of South India was created by</p>	<p>SET 1 – TEST 22 – GEOGRAPHY FULL TEST QUESTION -87</p>



UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – FULLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

<p>which one of the following rivers?</p> <p>(a) Cauvery (b) Manjira (c) Pennar (d) Tungabhadra</p>	<p>The Gandikota gorge acclaimed as ‘Grand Canyon of India’ is associated with</p> <p>(a) Narmada river (b) Tapti river (c) Pennar river (d) Krishna river</p> <p>EXPLANATION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Gandikota is a small village in the Kadapa district of Andhra Pradesh.➤ The village is majorly known for housing the spectacular gorge which is famously adjudged as the Grand Canyon of India.➤ The stunning gorge has been created by the waters of the famous river Pennar from southern India➤ The Pennar river rises in the Nandi Hills of Karnataka and its drainage basin covers Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh  <p>So, option (c) is correct.</p>
<p>Q27. Consider the following countries:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Azerbaijan2. Kyrgyzstan3. Tajikistan4. Turkmenistan5. Uzbekistan <p>Which of the above have borders with Afghanistan?</p> <p>(a) 1, 2 and 5 only (b) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only (c) 3, 4 and 5 only (d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5</p>	<p>SET 1 – MOCK TEST II QUESTION -35</p> <p>Consider the following statements with reference to the Political map of Asia:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Mongolia, Nepal, and Bhutan are the only countries which have only 2 land boundaries.2. Afghanistan has the highest number of neighbouring countries in Asia3. Russia and Kazakhstan are the only two contiguous transcontinental countries in Asia. <p>Which of the statements given above is not correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 only (b) 1 and 3 only (c) 2 only (d) 1, 2 and 3</p>



UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – FULLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

EXPLANATION:

Mongolia have only two neighbouring countries and it is located between Russia to the north and China to the south. Nepal also have only two neighbouring countries Tibet of China to the north, and India in the south, east, and west. Bhutan shares its borders with only two countries i.e. India and China. Other countries of Asia bordering only two countries includes Bangladesh, Bahrain, Kuwait, Yemen. **So, Statement 1 is not correct.**

China has the highest number of neighboring countries in Asia that is 14 countries namely Mongolia, Kazakhstan, North Korea, Russia, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar, Laos, and Vietnam. Besides these 14 countries, China also shares borders with Hong Kong and Macau (18 and 1.8 kilometres long borders, respectively), which are Special Administrative Regions of China.

Russia has the second highest number of neighbouring countries in Asia. **Whereas Afghanistan has just 6 neighboring countries namely Pakistan, India, Iran, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan. So, Statement 2 is not correct.**

Transcontinental countries are countries with territory in two or more continents. There are contiguous transcontinental countries, non-contiguous transcontinental countries. Russia (Asia and Europe), Kazakhstan (Asia and Europe), Turkey (Asia and Europe), and Egypt (Africa and Asia) are contiguous transcontinental countries. **So, Statement 3 is not correct.**



Q28. With reference to India, consider the following statements:

- 1. Monazite is a source of

SET 1 – TEST 9 – GEOGRAPHY TEST QUESTION -12

Narora, Rawat Bhatta, Tarapur, Kakrapara are known for which of the following?

- (a) Wildlife Sanctuaries
- (b) Coal mines



UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – FULLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

<p>rare earths.</p> <p>2. Monazite contains thorium</p> <p>3. Monazite occurs naturally in the entire Indian coastal sands in India.</p> <p>4. In India, government bodies only can process or export monazite.</p> <p>Which of the statements given above are correct?</p> <p>(a) 1, 2 and 3 only</p> <p>(b) 1, 2 and 4 only</p> <p>(c) 3 and 4 only</p> <p>(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4</p>	<p>(c) Nuclear Power Plants</p> <p>(d) Tropical thorn forest areas</p> <p>EXPLANATION:</p> <p>The important nuclear power projects are Tarapur (Maharashtra), Rajasthan (Rajasthan), Kalpakkam (Tamil Nadu), Narora (Uttar Pradesh), Kaiga (Karnataka), Kakrapar (Gujarat). Nuclear energy has emerged as a viable source of energy. The minerals used for the generation of nuclear energy are uranium and thorium. correct.</p> <p>ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">ABOUT NUCLEAR ENERGY</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>RESOURCES</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>PROCESS</td> <td>➤ It is obtained by altering the structure of atoms. When such an alteration is made, much energy is released in the form of heat and this is used to generate electric power.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LOCATIONS</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Uranium deposits occur in the Dharwar rocks. Geographically, uranium ores are known to occur in several locations along the Singbhum Copper belt. It is also found in Udaipur, Alwar, and Jhunjhunu districts of Rajasthan, Durg district of Chhattisgarh, Bhandara district of Maharashtra, and Kullu district of Himachal Pradesh. ➤ Thorium is mainly obtained from monazite and ilmenite in the beach sands along the coast of Kerala and Tamil Nadu. ➤ The world's richest monazite deposits occur in the Palakkad and Kollam districts of Kerala, near Vishakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh and Mahanadi river delta in Odisha. </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>SET 2 – TEST 22 – GEOGRAPHY Q.41</p> <p>Which of the following states have an established reserves of thorium in India?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Odisha 2. Rajasthan 3. Andhra Pradesh 4. Madhya Pradesh 5. Tamil Nadu <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below:</p> <p>(a) 1,3 and 5 only</p> <p>(b) 1,2,3 and 4 only</p> <p>(c) 3,4 and 5 only</p> <p>(d) 1,2,4 and 5 only</p> <p>EXPLANATION</p> <p>The Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD), a constituent unit of the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), has so far established 11.93 million tonnes of in situ</p>	ABOUT NUCLEAR ENERGY		RESOURCES		PROCESS	➤ It is obtained by altering the structure of atoms. When such an alteration is made, much energy is released in the form of heat and this is used to generate electric power.	LOCATIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Uranium deposits occur in the Dharwar rocks. Geographically, uranium ores are known to occur in several locations along the Singbhum Copper belt. It is also found in Udaipur, Alwar, and Jhunjhunu districts of Rajasthan, Durg district of Chhattisgarh, Bhandara district of Maharashtra, and Kullu district of Himachal Pradesh. ➤ Thorium is mainly obtained from monazite and ilmenite in the beach sands along the coast of Kerala and Tamil Nadu. ➤ The world's richest monazite deposits occur in the Palakkad and Kollam districts of Kerala, near Vishakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh and Mahanadi river delta in Odisha.
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UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – FULLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

	<p>resources of Monazite (Thorium bearing mineral) in the country, which contains about 1.07 million tonnes of thorium. The states with the resources of in situ monazites established by AMD as of September 2014 are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Odisha• Andhra Pradesh• Tamil Nadu• Kerala• West Bengal• Jharkhand
<p>Q29. In the northern hemisphere, the longest day of the year normally occurs in the</p> <p>(a) First half of the month of June</p> <p>(b) Second half of the month of June</p> <p>(c) First half of the month of July</p> <p>(d) Second half of the month of July</p>	<p>SET 1 – TEST 3 – GEOGRAPHY TEST QUESTION -2</p> <p>Consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. At the Arctic Circle, the sun never sets during the summer solstice.2. New Delhi will have more day length than Chennai during the summer solstice.3. During the summer solstice, the amount of incoming energy the Earth received from the sun is roughly 30 per cent higher at the Equator than at the North Pole. <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 and 2 only</p> <p>(b) 1, 2 and 3</p> <p>(c) 1 only</p> <p>(d) 2 and 3 only</p> <p>EXPLANATION</p> <p>➤ Summer solstice falls on 21 June in the northern hemisphere during which time it is summer in the northern hemisphere, Hence these regions get more direct sunlight. Because the Earth is tilted on its axis by approximately 23 degrees. This tilt, combined with factors such as Earth's spin and orbit, leads to variations in the duration of sunlight. North of the Arctic circle region receives constant sunshine for a period last for up to six months of the year.</p> <p>So, Statement 1 is correct.</p> <p>➤ The amount of light received by a specific area in the Northern Hemisphere during the summer solstice depends on the latitudinal location of the place. The further north one moves from the equator, the more light one receives during the summer solstice.</p> <p>➤ At the Arctic Circle, the sun never sets during the solstice. so At New Delhi, sunrise will be at 5:23 am and sunset at 7:21 pm. Even closer to the equator in Chennai, sunrise will be at 5:43 am, sunset at 6:37 pm, and day length lowest among major cities</p> <p>So, Statement 2 is correct.</p>



UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – FULLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

➤ The summer solstice is characterized by a greater amount of energy received from the sun. During summer solstice the amount of incoming energy the earth receives from the sun is roughly 30 percent higher at the Northern poles than at the equator. The maximum amount of sunlight received by the Northern Hemisphere during this time is usually on June 20, 21, or 22.

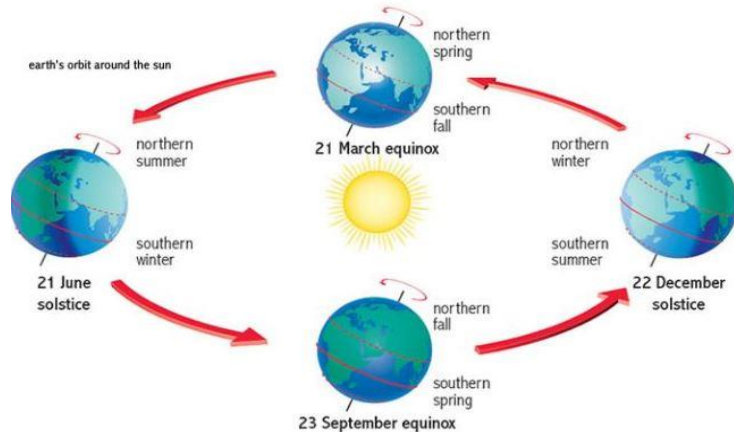
So, Statement 3 is not correct.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Summer solstice

Summer solstice

- The longest day and shortest night in the Northern Hemisphere
- Summer Solstice falls on 21st June



Features

- Sunshine overhead on Tropic of Cancer 23.5° North
- Earth's axis tilted in a way that the north pole is tipped towards the sun
- The earth received a greater amount of energy from the sun on this day
- It is vice versa in Winter Equinox

Equinox

- Spring Equinox falls on March 20 or 21
- Autumn Equinox falls on September 22 or 23
- Earth's axis is perpendicular to the incoming rays.
- An equal amount of daylight at all latitude

Q.30 Consider the following pairs:

Wetland / Lake Location

- 1.Hokera Wetland - Punjab
- 2.Renuka Wetland - Himachal

SET 1 – TEST 15 – SPECIAL FOCUS AREA TEST QUESTION -44

Which of the following states share a border with at least two states among the following and has no Ramsar Wetland sites?

1. Goa



UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – FULLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

3. Rudrasagar Lake - Tripurra

4. Sasthamkotta Lake - Tamil Nadu

How many pairs given above are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one pair
- (b) Only two pairs**
- (c) Only three pairs
- (d) All four pairs

- 2. Karnataka
- 3. Telangana
- 4. Chhattisgarh
- 5. Jharkhand

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

EXPLANATION:

Goa, a tiny emerald land on the west coast of India, the 25th state of the united states of India, was liberated from Portuguese rule in 1961. Boundaries of Goa State are defined in the North Terekhol river which separates it from Maharashtra, in the East and South by Karnataka State, and West by the Arabian Sea. It has no Ramsar Wetland sites.

Karnataka, formerly (until 1973) Mysore, the state of India, is located on the western coast of the subcontinent. It is bounded by the states of Goa and Maharashtra to the north, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh to the east, Tamil Nadu to the southeast, and Kerala to the south and by the Arabian Sea to the west. India has 46 wetlands with a Ramsar tag for conservation of wetlands but Karnataka has some of the most important wetlands that have lagged and no Ramsar Wetland Sites.

Telangana, as a geographical and political entity, was born on June 2, 2014, as the 29th and the youngest state in the Union of India. Telangana is surrounded by Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh in the North, Karnataka in the West, and Andhra Pradesh in the South and East directions. It has no Ramsar Wetland Sites.

Chhattisgarh, state of east-central India. It is bounded by the Indian states of Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand to the north and northeast, Odisha (Orissa) to the east, Telangana (formerly part of Andhra Pradesh) to the south, and Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh to the west. It has no Ramsar Wetland Sites.

Jharkhand, the state of India, is located in the north-eastern part of the country. Jharkhand is bordered by the states of Bihar to the north, West Bengal to the east, Odisha to the south, Chhattisgarh to the west, and Uttar Pradesh to the northwest. It has no Ramsar Wetland Sites.

So, Option (a) is correct.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Ramsar Sites in India



UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – FULLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

SI. No.	Name of Site	State
1	Kolleru Lake	Andhra Pradesh
2	Deepor Beel	Assam
3	Kabartal Wetland	Bihar
4	Khijadia Wildlife Sanctuary	Gujarat
5	Nalsarovar Bird Sanctuary	Gujarat
6	Thol Lake Wildlife Sanctuary	Gujarat
7	Wadhvana Wetland	Gujarat
8	Bhindawas Wildlife Sanctuary	Haryana
9	Sultanpur National Park	Haryana
10	Chandertal Wetland	Himachal Pradesh
11	Pong Dam Lake	Himachal Pradesh
12	Renuka Wetland	Himachal Pradesh
13	Wular Lake	Jammu & Kashmir
14	Hokera Wetland	Jammu and Kashmir
15	Surinsar-Mansar Lakes	Jammu and Kashmir
16	Tsomoriri Lake	Jammu and Kashmir
17	Asthamudi Wetland	Kerala
18	Sasthamkotta Lake	Kerala
19	Vembanad Kol Wetland	Kerala
20	Tso Kar Wetland Complex	Ladakh
21	Bhoj Wetlands	Madhya Pradesh
22	Lonar Lake	Maharashtra
23	Nandur Madhameshwar	Maharashtra
24	Loktak Lake	Manipur
25	Bhitarkanika Mangroves	Orissa
26	Chilka Lake	Orissa
27	Beas Conservation Reserve	Punjab
28	Harike Lake	Punjab
29	Kanjli Lake	Punjab
30	Keshopur-Miani Community Reserve	Punjab
31	Nangal Wildlife Sanctuary	Punjab
32	Ropar Lake	Punjab
33	Keoladeo Ghana NP	Rajasthan
34	Sambhar Lake	Rajasthan
35	Point Calimere Wildlife and Bird Sanctuary	Tamil Nadu
36	Rudrasagar Lake	Tripura
37	Bakhira Wildlife Sanctuary	Uttar Pradesh
38	Haiderpur Wetland	Uttar Pradesh
39	Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary	Uttar Pradesh
40	Parvati Agra Bird Sanctuary	Uttar Pradesh
41	Saman Bird Sanctuary	Uttar Pradesh



UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – FULLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

	42	Samaspur Bird Sanctuary	Uttar Pradesh
	43	Sandi Bird Sanctuary	Uttar Pradesh
	44	Sarsai Nawar Jheel	Uttar Pradesh
	45	Sur Sarovar	Uttar Pradesh
	46	Upper Ganga River (Brijghat to Narora Stretch)	Uttar Pradesh
	47	Asan Conservation Reserve	Uttarakhand
	48	East Kolkata Wetlands	West Bengal
	49	Sunderbans Wetland	West Bengal
<p>Q35. Which one of the following is the context in which the term “qubit” is mentioned?</p> <p>(a) Cloud Services</p> <p>(b) Quantum Computing</p> <p>(c) Visible Light Communication Technologies</p> <p>(d) Wireless Communication Technologies</p>	<p align="center">SET 1 – MOCK TEST II QUESTION -58</p> <p>Which of the following statements is not correct about Quantum computers?</p> <p>(a) Quantum computers are larger in size than supercomputers</p> <p>(b) Quantum computers require less energy than super computers</p> <p>(c) Quantum algorithms can use superposition, interference, and entanglement to perform calculations</p> <p>(d) Quantum bits (Qubits) can be in the state of 1 and 0 simultaneously</p> <p>EXPLANATION:</p> <p>These are very large classical computers, often with thousands of classical CPU and GPU cores. Quantum computers are elegant machines, smaller and requiring less energy than supercomputers. So, Statement (a) is not correct and Statement (b) is correct</p> <p>A qubit itself isn't very useful. But it can perform an important trick like placing the quantum information it holds into a state of superposition, which represents a combination of all possible configurations of the qubit. Groups of qubits in superposition can create complex, multidimensional computational spaces. Entanglement is a quantum mechanical effect that correlates the behaviour of two separate things. When two qubits are entangled, changes to one qubit directly impact the other. Quantum algorithms leverage those relationships to find solutions to complex problems. Statement (c) is correct</p> <p>Qubits can represent numerous possible combinations of 1 and 0 at the same time. Statement (d) is correct</p> <p align="center">SET 1 – TEST 14 – POLITY TEST III QUESTION -56</p> <p>Consider the following statements about the Quantum Key Distribution in the context of Quantum communication.</p> <p>1. It is a secure communication method that implements a cryptographic protocol involving components of quantum mechanics.</p>		



UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – FULLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

2. It enables two parties to produce a shared random secret key known only to them which can be exchanged only between the shared parties
3. It involves sending encrypted data as classical bits over networks, while the keys to decrypt the information are encoded and transmitted in a quantum state using qubits.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

EXPLANATION:

Quantum key distribution (QKD) is a secure communication method which implements a cryptographic protocol involving components of quantum mechanics. The communication method uses properties found in quantum physics to exchange cryptographic keys in such a way that is provable and guarantees security. **So, Statement 1 is correct.**

QKD enables two parties to produce a shared random secret key (encryption key) known only to them. These encryption keys can be exchanged only between the shared parties. (This makes the communication private.) These keys can then be used to encrypt & decrypt messages. **So, Statement 2 is correct.**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Quantum Communication

Quantum Mechanics	Quantum mechanics was developed in the early 20th century to describe nature in the small — at the scale of atoms and elementary particles. Exploring the quantum world promises other dramatic applications including the creation of novel materials, enhanced metrology, secure communication, to name just a few.
Quantum Computers	Quantum computers use the principles of quantum mechanics, the essence of which is that a particle (or energy) can exist in more than one state at the same time. Quantum computers, therefore, have more options to play with than just the 0s and 1s of classical computers.
Quantum Key Distribution	Quantum key distribution (QKD) is a secure communication method that implements a cryptographic protocol involving components of quantum mechanics. It enables two parties to produce a shared random secret key known only



UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – FULLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

	<p>to them, which can then be used to encrypt and decrypt messages. It is often incorrectly called quantum cryptography, as it is the best-known example of a quantum cryptographic task.</p> <p>Recent Event Indian Army Establishes Quantum Laboratory at Mhow (MP) MCTE to spearhead research and training in this key developing field.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>SET 2 – TEST 11 – ENVIRONMENT – .Q 96</u></p> <p>Consider the following statements with respect to Quantum Key Distribution (QKD), a term seen in the news in recent times:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. It provides a way of distributing and sharing secret keys that are necessary for cryptographic protocols.2. It is based on the principles of standard physics.3. The data in QKD is transmitted through the medium of photons. <p>Which of the above-given statements is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 only (b) 1 and 3 only (c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3 only</p> <p><u>EXPLANATION</u></p> <p>In the QKD, encryption keys are sent as 'qubits' (or quantum bits) in an optical fiber. Optical fibers are capable of transmitting more data over longer distances and faster than other mediums. It works on the principle of total internal Reflections.</p>
<p>Q39. In the context of vaccines manufactured to prevent COVID-19 pandemic, consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The Serum Institute of India produced COVID-19 vaccine named Covishield using mRNA platform.2. Sputnik V vaccine is manufactured using vector based platform.3. COVAXIN is an inactivated pathogen based vaccine. <p>Which of the statements given above are correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 and 2 only</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>SET 1 – TEST 17 – SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY</u> <u>TEST III QUESTION -29</u></p> <p>Consider the following statements about the viral vector vaccine.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. It delivers instructions to the immune cells to create antibodies by using a modified version of a different virus, known as a vector.2. Once injected into the body, the 'vector' enters body cells and delivers instructions on creating copies of the spike protein.3. These kinds of vaccines could be used only for vector-borne diseases. <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2 only (c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1 and 3 only</p> <p><u>EXPLANATION:</u></p>



UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – FULLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

Viral vector vaccines use a modified version of a virus such as a vector, to deliver genetic instructions to the body's cells. The cells then produce harmless pieces of the virus called antigens which trigger an immune response in the body. **So, Statement 1 is correct.**

Vector is harmless and does not infect the host. Vector once injected, enters the muscle cells and uses the cell's machinery to produce a harmless piece of what is called a spike protein. Next, the cells display the spike protein on their surface, and our immune system recognizes that the protein doesn't belong there. This triggers our immune system to produce antibodies. **So, Statement 2 is correct.**

Vector vaccines can be used not only for vector-borne diseases but also for non-vector diseases. For, example Covishield- a vector vaccine is used against COBVID 19, Which is not a vector-borne disease. **So, Statement 3 is not correct.**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

TYPES OF VACCINES

Inactivated vaccines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inactivated vaccines use the killed version of the germ that causes a disease. ➤ Inactivated vaccines usually don't provide immunity that's as strong as live vaccines. So an individual may need several doses over time (booster shots) to get ongoing immunity against diseases.
Live-attenuated vaccines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Live vaccines use a weakened (or attenuated) form of the germ that causes a disease. ➤ Because these vaccines are so similar to natural infections that they help to prevent, they create a strong and long-lasting immune response. Just 1 or 2 doses of most live vaccines can give a lifetime of protection against a germ and the disease it causes.
mRNA Vaccines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ They work by using mRNA, or messenger RNA, which is the molecule that essentially puts DNA instructions into action ➤ mRNA vaccines make proteins to trigger an immune response. ➤ mRNA vaccines have several benefits compared to other types of vaccines, including shorter manufacturing times and, because they do not contain a live virus, no risk of causing disease in the person getting vaccinated.

UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – FULLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

SET 2 – TEST 24 – SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY Q. 40

Which of the following vaccines developed recently against coronavirus is/are **mRNA vaccines**?

1. Pfizer
2. Covaxin
3. Covid Shield
4. Moderna

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

EXPLANATION

mRNA vaccines do not use the live virus that causes COVID-19 and cannot cause infection with the virus that causes COVID-19 or other viruses.

The Pfizer-BioNTech and Moderna COVID-19 vaccines are messenger RNA vaccines also called mRNA vaccines. mRNA vaccines are some of the first COVID-19 vaccines authorized and approved for use in the United States.

Covaxin and Covaxin are not mRNA vaccines. So, option (b) is correct.

How mRNA COVID-19 Vaccines Work

Understanding the virus that causes COVID-19.

Coronaviruses, like the one that causes COVID-19, are named for the crown-like spikes on their surface, called **spike proteins**. These **spike proteins** are ideal targets for vaccines.

What is mRNA?

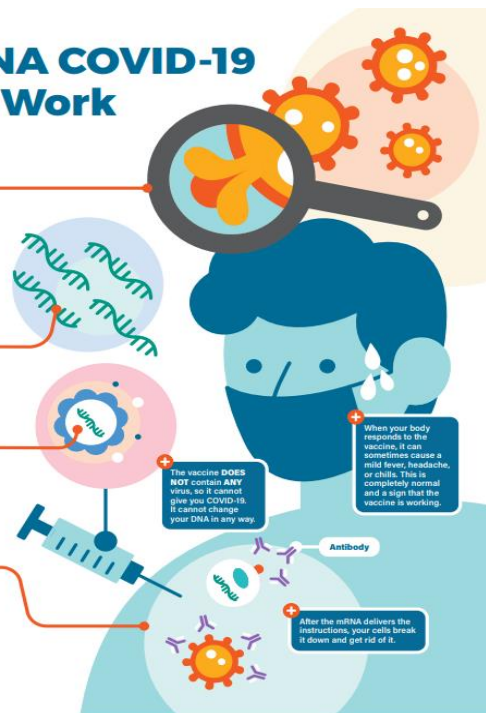
Messenger RNA, or mRNA, is genetic material that tells your body how to make proteins.

What is in the vaccine?

The vaccine is made of mRNA wrapped in a coating that makes delivery easy and keeps the body from damaging it.

How does the vaccine work?

The mRNA in the vaccine teaches your cells how to make copies of the **spike protein**. If you are exposed to the real virus later, your body will recognize it and know how to fight it off.



GETTING VACCINATED?

For information about COVID-19 vaccine, visit: [cdc.gov/coronavirus/vaccines](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/vaccines)





UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – FULLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

<p>Q.45 With reference to “Gucchi” sometimes mentioned in the news, consider the following statements:</p> <p>1. It is a fungus.</p> <p>2. It grows in some Himalayan forest areas.</p> <p>3. It is commercially cultivated in the Himalayan foothills of north-eastern India.</p> <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 only (b) 3 only (c) 1 and 2 (d) 2 and 3</p>	<p>SET 1 TEST 21-CURRENT AFFAIRS TEST QUESTION-25</p> <p>Consider the following statements regarding x.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. It is known to be one of the most expensive mushrooms.2. They are a variety of wild mushrooms found in the forests of Jammu and Kashmir. <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 Nor 2</p> <p>EXPLANATION</p> <p>Guchhi mushroom is a species of fungus in the family Morchellaceae of the Ascomycota. Guchhi is known to be one of the most expensive mushrooms, with only 500 gm of it costing up to Rs 18,000. So, statement 1 is correct.</p> <p>Guchhi Mushrooms are obtained from the forests and pastures of Doda district and it is also found in the high altitude areas of Kupwara, Pahalgam, Shopian, Kishtwar and Poonch of Jammu & Kashmir. So, statement 2 is correct.</p>
<p>Q.47 Which of the following is not a bird?</p> <p>(a) Golden Mahseer (b) Indian Nightjar (c) Spoonbill (d) White Ibis</p>	<p>SET 1 TEST 17-SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TEST QUESTION -56</p> <p>With respect to Blue finned Mahseer, a species seen in the news, consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. They are an important indicator species of the freshwater ecosystem and are referred to as ‘tiger among fish’.2. They are listed as critically endangered under the IUCN red data book.3. Blue finned Mahseer are found in rivers of the Deccan Plateau and South India. <p>Which of the following statements is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3</p> <p>EXPLANATION:</p> <p>Mahseer roughly translates as Mahi – fish and sher – tiger and hence is also referred to as tiger among fish. It is a large cyprinid and known to be the toughest among the freshwater sport fish. The presence of Mahseer is an indicator of a healthy riverine ecosystem and hence important as a flagship species. So, Statement 1 is correct.</p>



UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – FULLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

	<p>The Blue-Finned Mahseer, which was on the International Union for Conservation of Nature's (IUCN) red list of endangered species, has recently moved to the 'least concern' status. So, Statement 2 is not correct.</p>
	<p>It is a charismatic fish species found in Mota Mola river, east of Pune. This species is also found in other rivers of the Deccan Plateau. So, Statement 3 is correct.</p>
	<p>ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:</p>
	<p>Mahseer</p>
Mahseer	<p>The Mahseer belongs to the genus Tor, of which there are several subspecies to be found in India and other range countries in South Asia. The species is migratory; moving upstream during rains. It prefers clean, fast-flowing and well-oxygenated waters and has a much lower fecundity rate (lays fewer eggs per kg of body weight) than most carps. They are omnivores in nature.</p>
Humpback Mahseer	<p>It is a charismatic fish species that is endemic to the Cauvery river and is on the brink of extinction. It is recognised as one of the world's top 20 freshwater megafaunas and is popularly known as the "Tiger of the Cauvery river". It is categorised as "Critically Endangered" in the IUCN red list and immediate need for conservation.</p>
Special Features of Humpback Mahseer	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ The largest Mahseer on planet earth➤ Endemic to the Cauvery river system➤ Considered sacred since the Vedic Period➤ An apex species➤ Important bio-indicator for the health of the Cauvery river➤ World over, it is famous as the finest fighting fish
Other Mahseer Species	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ "Golden Mahseer" or Tor Putitora found in the Himalayan streams and rivers.➤ "Blue Fin / Deccan Mahseer" or Tor Khudree first described by Sykes from the Mota Mola river east of Pune. This species is also found in other rivers of the Deccan Plateau.➤ "Red Finned Mahseer" or Tor Tor found in the rivers of central India.



UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – FULLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

		<p>➤ "Chocolate Mahseer" or <i>Neolissochilus hexagonolepis</i> found in the Indian Himalayan region.</p>
	Threats	<p>➤ Habitat degradation</p> <p>➤ Lower flow rates of water through these habitats</p> <p>➤ Construction of dams obstructing fish migration</p> <p>➤ Introduction of invasives and competing species</p> <p>➤ Water abstraction for human use</p> <p>➤ Pollution of rivers and streams from agricultural and industrial activity</p>
<p>Q.48 Which of the following are nitrogen-fixing plants?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Alfalfa2. Amaranth3. Chickpea4. Clover5. Purslane (Kulfa)6. Spinach <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below:</p> <p>(a) 1, 3 and 4 only</p> <p>(b) 1, 3, 5 and 6 only</p> <p>(c) 2, 4, 5 and 6 only</p> <p>(d) 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SET 1 – TEST 15 – SPECIAL FOCUS AREA TEST QUESTION -89</p> <p>Consider the following statements about “Green Manure”:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Green manuring helps in checking soil erosion and excessive leaching.2. All green plants are suitable for use as green manure. <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below</p> <p>(a) 1 only</p> <p>(b) 2 only</p> <p>(c) Both 1 and 2</p> <p>(d) Neither 1 nor 2</p> <p>EXPLANATION:</p> <p>Green manure is also known as cover crops, as it covers soils, preventing it from exposure to harsh elements. Roots hold on to soil particles and hold them in place, while plant bodies shield the soil from extreme rains and the scorching sun, thereby preventing erosion. Green manure also minimizes the leaching of nutrients into the environment. The plants decompose and nutrients are slowly and gradually released into the soil, just in time for the next crop to utilize them for their growth. So, Statement 1 is correct.</p> <p>Green manure refers to specific plants or crop varieties that are grown and turned into the soil, helping it improve its overall quality. Thus all green plants are not suitable for use as green manure. These cover crops or plants are grown and then uprooted or sown, and left on the field to wither, proving mulch for soil cover and nutrients for enhancing soil fertility. So, Statement 2 is not correct.</p>	



UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – FULLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

	<p>ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:</p>					
	<p>Green Manure</p>					
	<p>Green Manure</p>	<p>Green manure refers to specific plants or crop varieties that are grown and turned into the soil, helping it improve its overall quality.</p>				
	<p>Types</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="837 604 1005 952"> <p>Legumes</p> </td> <td data-bbox="1005 604 1497 952"> <p>These are plants with roots that collaborate and work with the bacteria in the soil to trap nitrogen from the atmosphere, in a process called nitrogen fixation. It significantly improves the yields. Some legume green manures include soybeans, letches, alfalfa, peas, beans, lupins, and clover.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="837 952 1005 1198"> <p>Non-Legumes</p> </td> <td data-bbox="1005 952 1497 1198"> <p>These are any other green manures and mainly serve as cover crops. They also enrich the soils with organic matter. They include ryegrass, phacelia, turnips, rye, chicory, oats, barley, mustard and buckwheat.</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p>Legumes</p>	<p>These are plants with roots that collaborate and work with the bacteria in the soil to trap nitrogen from the atmosphere, in a process called nitrogen fixation. It significantly improves the yields. Some legume green manures include soybeans, letches, alfalfa, peas, beans, lupins, and clover.</p>	<p>Non-Legumes</p>	<p>These are any other green manures and mainly serve as cover crops. They also enrich the soils with organic matter. They include ryegrass, phacelia, turnips, rye, chicory, oats, barley, mustard and buckwheat.</p>
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	<p>Advantages</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Preventing Leaching and Erosions ➤ Providing Nutrients and Organic Matter to the Soil ➤ Suppressing weeds ➤ Providing Habitat For Natural Predators ➤ Providing Habitat For pollinators ➤ Improving the Soil's Structure ➤ Supporting Beneficial Microbes and Soil Organisms ➤ Interrupting Pest Lifecycles and Diseases 				
	<p>Disadvantages</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Harbours Slugs and Snails ➤ It Consumes Time ➤ Harbours Pests and Diseases ➤ Establishment Costs ➤ Cannot plant immediately after harvesting your primary crop 				
<p>Q50. The “Miyawaki method” is well known for the: (a) Promotion of commercial farming in arid and semi-arid areas (b) Development of gardens using</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SET 1 – TEST 3 –GEOGRAPHY TEST QUESTION -81</p> <p>Consider the following statements about the “Miyawaki Technique”, often seen in the news: 1. Miyawaki is an afforestation technique to create urban forests.</p>					



UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – FULLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

<p>genetically modified flora</p> <p>(c) Creation of mini forests in urban areas</p> <p>(d) Harvesting wind energy on coastal areas and on sea surfaces.</p>	<p>2. Under this technique, only shrubs and medium-height trees are alone possible and not taller canopies.</p> <p>3. It helps to lower temperatures in concrete heat islands, reduce air and noise pollution, attract local birds and insects, and create carbon sinks.</p> <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 only</p> <p>(b) 1 and 2 only</p> <p>(c) 1 and 3 only</p> <p>(d) 2 and 3 only</p> <p>EXPLANATION:</p> <p>The Miyawaki technique which has its origin in Japan by the botanist Akira Miyawaki during the 1980s is urban afforestation turning backyards into mini forests. So, Statement 1 is correct.</p> <p>The trees are identified and divided into shrubs, subtrees, trees, and canopy. So, Statement 2 is not correct.</p> <p>This method has its advantages such as coping up with climate change by reducing pollution levels and acting as carbon storage. So, Statement 3 is correct.</p> <p>ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">MIYAWAKI TECHNIQUE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>METHOD</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used to create dense multi layered forests, It involves planting saplings in smaller areas, making them fight for resources, and grow more times quicker. The soil quality is analyzed, biomass is mixed with it for better water retention capacity and nutrients, and the trees are planted and covered with mulch. This blocks sunlight from reaching the ground which helps to prevent weeds and keep the soil moist. </td> </tr> <tr> <td>BENEFITS</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The saplings become maintenance free after the first three years. Trees can be grown in just 20 to 30 years, compared to 200 years of conventional methods. It helps for the faster regeneration of the land. </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	MIYAWAKI TECHNIQUE		METHOD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used to create dense multi layered forests, It involves planting saplings in smaller areas, making them fight for resources, and grow more times quicker. The soil quality is analyzed, biomass is mixed with it for better water retention capacity and nutrients, and the trees are planted and covered with mulch. This blocks sunlight from reaching the ground which helps to prevent weeds and keep the soil moist. 	BENEFITS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The saplings become maintenance free after the first three years. Trees can be grown in just 20 to 30 years, compared to 200 years of conventional methods. It helps for the faster regeneration of the land.
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UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – FULLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• It gives more ecological benefits for the stable ecosystem for the flora and fauna, and to tackle climate change for helping soil erosion and preventing tsunami.• Methodologically proven worldwide, irrespective of soil and climate conditions.
	EXAMPLES IN INDIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nandavanam Project in Tamilnadu.• Largest being at the Indian Institute of Disaster Management at Heijjala, Mysore.• At Kerala in a government office, school, residential and puramboke land.• Metropolitan areas of Mumbai.• Guru Nanak sacred forests, etc.
	DRAWBACKS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Environmentalists have questioned the efficacy of growing trees too fast and their photosynthesis process• They also argued that it is originated in Japan which is prone to earthquakes where how it will suitable for tropical countries like India.• It can be grown only in small spaces and it also lacks some of the qualities of natural forests such as medicinal properties and the ability to bring rain.
SET 2 – TEST 3 – GEOGRAPHY – Q.11		
<p>Miyawaki Technique”, recently seen in the news, is related to which of the following?</p> <p>(a) Carbon Sequestration (b) Bio Remediation (c) Separate of metal from its ore (d) Urban Forest Management</p> <p>EXPLANATION:</p> <p>Urban forests that are created through the Miyawaki technique, an afforestation method based on the work of Japanese botanist Akira Miyawaki in the 1980s compress layers of a forest – shrubs, trees, canopies – on small plots of land, turning them into tiny forests. Advocates for the method say mini forests grow 10 times faster and become 30 times denser and 100 times more bio-diverse than those planted through conventional methods. This method involves planting three to four saplings per square meter, using native varieties adapted to local conditions. A wide variety of species – ideally 30 or more – are planted to recreate layers of a natural forest.</p>		



UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – FULLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

	<p>Before plantation, local agro-climatic conditions, including soil quality, are studied. Three layers of greens – shrubs and undergrowth, medium-height trees, and taller canopies – are integral components of the Miyawaki forests. Mulching, natural water retention perforation material like rice husk, and use of organic compost, cow dung support their growth. Miyawaki forests grow in two to three years and are self-sustaining, like how a forest is. We have to remove weeds, water the saplings for those two to three years. It is not a garden, which needs long-term maintenance, where grass needs trimming or watering is done regularly.</p> <p>So, Option (d) is correct.</p>		
<p>68. In India, which one of the following is responsible for maintaining price stability by controlling inflation?</p> <p>(a) Department of Consumer Affairs</p> <p>(b) Expenditure Management Commission</p> <p>(c) Financial Stability and Development Council</p> <p>(d) Reserve Bank of India</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SET 1 TEST 10- QUESTION 4</p> <p>Arrange the following initiatives in the correct chronological order:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Co-operative Societies Act 2. Nationalisation of the Reserve Bank of India 3. Establishment of State Bank of India 4. Establishment of Regional Rural Banks 5. Establishment of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below.</p> <p>(a) 2 – 1 – 3 – 4 – 5</p> <p>(b) 2 – 3 – 4 – 5 – 1</p> <p>(c) 1 – 2 – 3 – 4 – 5</p> <p>(d) 2 – 3 – 1 – 4 – 5</p> <p>EXPLANATION:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Co-operative Societies Act – 1904</p> <p>Nationalisation of the Reserve Bank of India–1949</p> <p>Establishment of State Bank of India – 1955</p> <p>Establishment of Regional Rural Banks–1975</p> <p>Establishment of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development–1982</p> <p>So, Option (c) is correct.</p> </div> <p>ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:</p> <p>Reserve Bank of India</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;">Monetary Authority</td> <td>Formulates, implements and monitors the monetary policy. Its objective is maintaining price stability while keeping in mind the objective of growth.</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">SET 2 – TEST 9 – GEOGRAPHY – Q.26</p> <p>With respect to the monetary policy framework of RBI, consider the following statements:</p>	Monetary Authority	Formulates, implements and monitors the monetary policy. Its objective is maintaining price stability while keeping in mind the objective of growth.
Monetary Authority	Formulates, implements and monitors the monetary policy. Its objective is maintaining price stability while keeping in mind the objective of growth.		



UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – FULLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

	<p>1. The primary objective of monetary policy is to maintain price stability while keeping in mind the objective of growth.</p> <p>2. The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) is required to meet at least two times a year as per the RBI Act.</p> <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2</p> <p>EXPLANATION:</p> <p>In India, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is vested with the responsibility of conducting monetary policy. The primary objective of the monetary policy is to maintain price stability while keeping in mind the objective of growth. Price stability is a necessary pre-condition to sustainable growth</p> <p>So, Statement 1 is correct.</p> <p>The MPC is required to meet at least four times a year. The quorum for the meeting of the MPC is four members. Each member of the MPC has one vote, and in the event of an equality of votes, the Governor has a second or casting vote. The committee has 6 members- Three officials of the RBI & three external members nominated by the Government of India. The Governor of RBI acts as the chairperson ex officio of the MPC.</p> <p>So, Statement 2 is not correct</p>
<p>Q69. With reference to Non-Fungible Tokens (NFTs), consider the following statements:</p> <p>1. They enable the digital representation of physical assets.</p> <p>2. They are unique cryptographic tokens that exist on a blockchain.</p> <p>3. They can be traded or exchanged at equivalency and therefore can be used as a medium of commercial transactions.</p> <p>Which of the statements given above are correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SET 1 TEST 14- QUESTION 9</p> <p>Which one of the following statements is correct about “Non-fungible token” (NFT)?</p> <p>(a) NFT is an interchangeable unit of data stored on a Blockchain (b) NFT is associated with digital image files only (c) NFT is created from digital objects that represent both tangible and intangible items (d) Cryptocurrency is a non-fungible asset</p> <p>EXPLANATION:</p> <p>NFT, the acronym for a non-fungible token is a unit of data stored on a digital ledger called a blockchain that certifies a digital asset to be unique and therefore not interchangeable. So, Statement 1 is not correct.</p> <p>NFTs can be used to represent items such as photos, videos, drawings, audio, artworks, tweets, animated GIFs, songs, games, and other types of digital files and are not just limited to images.</p> <p>So, Statement 2 is not correct.</p>



UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – FULLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

	<p>A tangible product is a physical object that can be touched such as a building, gadget, etc whereas an intangible product can only be perceived indirectly. Non-fungible tokens, or NFTs, are unique crypto assets. They can be used to represent both tangible and intangible items. So, Statement 3 is correct.</p>								
	<p>Physical money and cryptocurrencies are “fungible,” meaning they can be traded or exchanged for one another. They’re also equal in value – one dollar is always worth another dollar; one Bitcoin is always equal to another Bitcoin. Crypto’s fungibility makes it a trusted means of conducting transactions on the blockchain. So, Statement 4 is not correct.</p>								
	<p>ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:</p> <p>Non-Fungible Token</p> <table border="1"><tr><td>NFT</td><td>NFT, the acronym for a non-fungible token is a unit of data stored on a digital ledger called a blockchain that certifies a digital asset to be unique and therefore not interchangeable.</td></tr><tr><td>Usage</td><td>NFTs can be used to represent items such as photos, videos, drawings, audio, artworks, tweets, animated GIFs, songs, games, and other types of digital files.</td></tr><tr><td>Unique</td><td>NFTs are digitally unique due to different attributes, hence, two NFTs are never the same. NFTs, seen as the start of a new age of digital art, are unique units of data stored on a blockchain and can be used to represent easily reproducible items to establish proof of ownership and authenticity.</td></tr><tr><td>Investment</td><td>NFTs allow people to buy and sell ownership of the unique digital assets in cryptocurrencies and keep track of who owns them using the Blockchain. An NFT can be sold, and every time it is sold, there will be a blockchain entry of transaction, so the provenance of the NFT is always known. NFT typically enables content creators to launch their own NFT store or marketplace under their domain name.</td></tr></table>	NFT	NFT, the acronym for a non-fungible token is a unit of data stored on a digital ledger called a blockchain that certifies a digital asset to be unique and therefore not interchangeable.	Usage	NFTs can be used to represent items such as photos, videos, drawings, audio, artworks, tweets, animated GIFs, songs, games, and other types of digital files.	Unique	NFTs are digitally unique due to different attributes, hence, two NFTs are never the same. NFTs, seen as the start of a new age of digital art, are unique units of data stored on a blockchain and can be used to represent easily reproducible items to establish proof of ownership and authenticity.	Investment	NFTs allow people to buy and sell ownership of the unique digital assets in cryptocurrencies and keep track of who owns them using the Blockchain. An NFT can be sold, and every time it is sold, there will be a blockchain entry of transaction, so the provenance of the NFT is always known. NFT typically enables content creators to launch their own NFT store or marketplace under their domain name.
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	<p style="text-align: center;">SET 1 TEST 25- QUESTION 75</p> <p>Consider the following statements regarding the NFT (non-fungible tokens).</p>								



UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – FULLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

1. These are cryptographic assets on a blockchain with unique identification codes and metadata that distinguish them from each other.
2. Similar to cryptocurrencies, they can be traded or exchanged at equivalency.
3. These can represent real-world items like artwork and real estate.
4. These can also function to represent individuals' identities, property rights, and more.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

EXPLANATION:

Non-fungible tokens (NFTs) are cryptographic assets on a blockchain with unique identification codes and metadata that distinguish them from each other. Anything that can be converted into a digital form can be an NFT and cannot be replicated. **So, Statement 1 is correct.**

Unlike cryptocurrencies, NFTs cannot be traded or exchanged at equivalency. This differs from fungible tokens like cryptocurrencies, which are identical to each other and, therefore, can serve as a medium for commercial transactions. **So, Statement 2 is not correct.**

Everything from drawings, photos, videos, GIFs, music, in-game items, selfies, and even a tweet can be turned into an NFT and it can represent real-world items like artwork and real estate. **So, Statement 3 is correct.**

Tokenizing" these real-world tangible assets makes buying, selling, and trading them more efficient while reducing the probability of fraud. NFTs can also function to represent individuals' identities, property rights, and more. **So, Statement 4 is correct.**

SET 2 – TEST 17 – SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY Q. 53

With respect to Non-Fungible Tokens(NFTs), recently seen in the news, consider the following statements:

1. It is a unique digital token that can be used to prove ownership of digital assets like music, artwork
2. Anything that can be converted into a digital form can be an NFT



UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – FULLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

	<p>3. Every NFT transaction is recorded on a blockchain Which of the above-given statements is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1,2 and 3</p> <p>EXPLANATION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ An NFT is a unique, irreplaceable token that can be used to prove ownership of digital assets such as music, artwork, even tweets, and memes.➤ Anything that can be converted into a digital form can be an NFT.➤ Everything from your drawings, photos, videos, GIFs, music, in-game items, selfies, and even a tweet can be turned into an NFT, which can then be traded online using cryptocurrency.➤ It is backed by Blockchain technology. NFT transactions are recorded on block chains, which is a digital public ledger, with most NFTs being a part of the Ethereum blockchain.
<p>Q73. If a particular area is brought under the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution of India, which one of the following statements best reflects the consequence of it?</p> <p>(a) This would prevent the transfer of land of tribal people to non-tribal people.</p> <p>(b) This would create a local self-governing body in that area.</p> <p>(c) This would convert that area into the Union Territory.</p> <p>(d) The State having such areas would be declared of Special Category State.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SET 1 TEST 14 - QUESTION 62</p> <p>Consider the following statements about the Fifth Schedule of the Indian Constitution:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. It deals with the administration and control of Scheduled Areas as well as of Scheduled Tribes residing in any State in India.2. It spells out the criteria to be followed for declaring an area as Scheduled Area.3. The Union Government shall have executive powers to give directions to the States as to the administration of the Scheduled Areas. <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) 2 and 3 only (b) 1 and 2 only (c) 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3</p> <p>EXPLANATION:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"><p>The Fifth Schedule of the Constitution deals with the administration and control of scheduled areas and scheduled tribes in any state except the four states of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram. The Sixth Schedule of the Constitution, on the other hand, deals with the administration of the tribal areas in the four northeastern states of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram. So, Statement 1 is not correct.</p></div>



UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – FULLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

	<p>The criteria for declaring any area as a “Scheduled Area” under the Fifth Schedule are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The preponderance of tribal population, ➤ Compactness and reasonable size of the area, ➤ A viable administrative entity such as a district, block or taluk, and ➤ Economic backwardness of the area as compared to the neighboring areas. <p>These criteria are not spelled out in the Constitution of India but have become well established. Accordingly, from the year 1950 to 2007 Constitutional Orders relating to Scheduled Areas have been notified. So, Statement 2 is not correct.</p> <p>The executive power of a state extends to the scheduled areas therein. But the governor has a special responsibility regarding such areas. He has to submit a report to the president regarding the administration of such areas, annually or whenever so required by the president. The executive power of the Centre extends to giving directions to the states regarding the administration of such areas. So, Statement 3 is correct.</p> <p>ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:</p> <p>Administration of Scheduled Areas</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="606 1097 917 1344"> <p>Declaration of Scheduled Areas</p> </td> <td data-bbox="917 1097 1508 1344"> <p>The president is empowered to declare an area to be a scheduled area. He can also increase or decrease its area, alter its boundary lines, rescind such designation or make fresh orders for such re-designation on an area in consultation with the governor of the state concerned.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="606 1344 917 1995"> <p>Applicability of Law</p> </td> <td data-bbox="917 1344 1508 1995"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The governor is empowered to direct that any particular act of Parliament or the state legislature does not apply to a scheduled area or apply with specified modifications and exceptions. ➤ He can also make regulations for the peace and good government of a scheduled area after consulting the tribes advisory council. Such regulations may prohibit or restrict the transfer of land by or among members of the scheduled tribes, regulate the allotment of land to members of the scheduled tribes and regulate the business of money-lending concerning the scheduled tribes. ➤ Also, a regulation may repeal or amend any act of Parliament or the state </td> </tr> </table>	<p>Declaration of Scheduled Areas</p>	<p>The president is empowered to declare an area to be a scheduled area. He can also increase or decrease its area, alter its boundary lines, rescind such designation or make fresh orders for such re-designation on an area in consultation with the governor of the state concerned.</p>	<p>Applicability of Law</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The governor is empowered to direct that any particular act of Parliament or the state legislature does not apply to a scheduled area or apply with specified modifications and exceptions. ➤ He can also make regulations for the peace and good government of a scheduled area after consulting the tribes advisory council. Such regulations may prohibit or restrict the transfer of land by or among members of the scheduled tribes, regulate the allotment of land to members of the scheduled tribes and regulate the business of money-lending concerning the scheduled tribes. ➤ Also, a regulation may repeal or amend any act of Parliament or the state
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UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – FULLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

	<p>legislature, which applies to a scheduled area. But, all such regulations require the assent of the president.</p> <p>SET 2 – TEST 10- ECONOMICS – Q.81</p> <p>The sixth schedule of the Indian constitution is applicable to which of the following states of India?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Assam2. Manipur3. Tripura4. Mizoram <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below:</p> <p>(a) 1,2 and 4 only (b) 1,3 and 4 only (c) 2,3 and 4 only (d) 1,2 and 3 only</p> <p>EXPLANATION:</p> <p>The Fifth Schedule protects tribal interests in the states other than Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram, while the Sixth Schedule protects tribal interests in those four states excluded in the Fifth Schedule.</p>
<p>74. Consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The Indian Sanitation Coalition is a platform to promote sustainable sanitation and is funded by the Government of India and the World Health Organization.2. The National Institute of Urban Affairs is an apex body of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in Government of India and provides innovative solutions to address the challenges of Urban India. <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2</p>	<p>SET 1 TEST 18- QUESTION 31</p> <p>Consider the following statements about the Sustainable Cities India Program, recently seen in the news.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. It will create an enabling environment for Indian cities to decarbonize and meet the Net Zero Goals for India.2. It is an initiative of the World Economic Forum and the National Institute of Urban Affairs. <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 Nor 2</p> <p>EXPLANATION:</p> <p>The World Economic Forum and the National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA) have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to collaborate on a jointly designed ‘Sustainable Cities India program’. This will aim to create an enabling environment for cities to generate decarbonization solutions across the energy, transport, and environment sectors and to help Indian citizens to achieve net-zero carbon emission by 2070 as a climate mitigation response at COP26. So, option (c) is correct.</p>



UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – FULLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:	
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF URBAN AFFAIRS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Established in 1976, the National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA) is India's leading national think tank on urban planning and development. As a hub for the generation and dissemination of cutting-edge research in the urban sector➤ NIUA seeks to provide innovative solutions to address the challenges of a fast urbanizing India and pave the way for more inclusive and sustainable cities of the future
SET 1 TEST 13- QUESTION 11	
<p>Consider the following statements about National Urban Digital Mission:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Union Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs launched the Mission2. It is to improve the Urban Connectivity both within and across cities.3. The mission aims to connect 200 cities in India. <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2 only (c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3</p>	
EXPLANATION:	
<p>The National Urban Digital Mission (NUDM) has been launched by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs along with the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology. So, Statement 1 is correct.</p>	
<p>The objective of the National Urban Digital Mission (NUDM) is to enhance the ease of living in our cities and towns leveraging IT & associated technologies and supporting the existing urban ecosystem systems in a 'citizen-centric' approach. So, Statement 2 is correct.</p>	
<p>The vision of the National Urban Digital Mission (NUDM) is to improve the ease of living for citizens by creating a national urban digital ecosystem that delivers accessible, inclusive, efficient, and citizen-centric governance in India's 4400 towns and cities. So, Statement 3 is not correct.</p>	
Working	<p>The NUDM will be anchored by the Centre for Digital Governance (CDG) at the National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA). The NIUA is India's leading national think tank on urban planning and development. CDG's approach is built on a foundation of Design, Architecture, Enterprise, and Ecosystem Thinking.</p>



UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – FULLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

<p>Q78. With reference to the United Nations General Assembly, consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The UN General Assembly can grant observer status to the non-member States. Inter-governmental organisations can seek observer status in the UN General Assembly. Permanent Observers in the UN General Assembly can maintain missions at the UN headquarters. <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SET 1 TEST 16- QUESTION 1</p> <p>Recently, the United Nations General Assembly granted the 'Observer Status' to the International Solar Alliance (ISA). In this regard, consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ISA can be recognized as a sovereign state and is free to submit a petition to join as a full member in the United Nations at their discretion. Observers have the right to speak at United Nations General Assembly meetings, with the power to vote on resolutions. <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2</p> <p>EXPLANATION:</p> <p>Non-member observer states can be recognized as a sovereign state and is free to submit a petition to join as a full member in the United Nations at their discretion. But Intergovernmental and Other Organizations that are granted observer status cannot be recognized as sovereign state. Thus, ISA cannot be recognized as a sovereign state. So, Statement 1 is not correct.</p> <p>The United Nations General Assembly may grant entities observer status. The United Nations welcomes many international agencies as observers. Observers have the right to speak at United Nations General Assembly meetings, but not to vote on resolutions. So, Statement 2 is not correct.</p> <p>ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:</p> <p>UN General Assembly</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="619 1496 890 1809">Working of UNGA</td> <td data-bbox="890 1496 1471 1809">The UN General Assembly (UNGA) is the main policy-making organ of the Organization. Comprising all Member States, it provides a unique forum for multilateral discussion of the full spectrum of international issues covered by the Charter of the United Nations. Each of the 193 Member States of the United Nations has an equal vote.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="619 1809 890 1944">Functions and Power</td> <td data-bbox="890 1809 1471 1944">➤ Consider and approve the United Nations budget and establish the financial assessments of Member States</td> </tr> </table>	Working of UNGA	The UN General Assembly (UNGA) is the main policy-making organ of the Organization. Comprising all Member States, it provides a unique forum for multilateral discussion of the full spectrum of international issues covered by the Charter of the United Nations. Each of the 193 Member States of the United Nations has an equal vote.	Functions and Power	➤ Consider and approve the United Nations budget and establish the financial assessments of Member States
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Functions and Power	➤ Consider and approve the United Nations budget and establish the financial assessments of Member States				



UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – FULLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

		<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Elect the non-permanent members of the Security Council and the members of other United Nations councils and organs and, on the recommendation of the Security Council, appoint the Secretary-General➤ Consider and make recommendations on the general principles of cooperation for maintaining international peace and security, including disarmament➤ Make recommendations for the peaceful settlement of any situation that might impair friendly relations among countries➤ Consider reports from the Security Council and other United Nations organs
	UN's Observer Status	The United Nations General Assembly may grant Permanent Observer Status to non-member states, international organizations, and other entities. As per information on the UN website, the General Assembly decided that “observer status would be confined to states and intergovernmental organizations whose activities cover matters of interest to the Assembly”.
	Recent Event	The UN General Assembly has conferred Observer Status to the International Solar Alliance (ISA), a historic decision which India said would help provide for well-defined cooperation between the Alliance and the United Nations that would benefit global energy growth and development.

SET 1 TEST 16 IO - QUESTION 2

Consider the following statements

1. The Non-Member States of the United Nations (UN), which are members of one or more specialized agencies, can apply for the status of Permanent Observer in the UN.
2. There are no provisions for the status of a Permanent Observer in the United Nations Charter.
3. Palestine is the only non-Member Observer State of the United Nations.



UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – FULLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

	<p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 1 and 2 only (d) 1, 2 and 3</p> <p>EXPLANATION:</p> <p>The Non-Member States of the United Nations, which are members of one or more specialized agencies, can apply for the status of Permanent Observer. Permanent Observers have free access to most meetings and relevant documentation. Many regional and international organizations are also observers in the work and annual sessions of the General Assembly. So, Statement 1 is correct.</p> <p>The status of a Permanent Observer is based purely on practice, and there are no provisions for it in the United Nations Charter. The practice dates from 1946 when the Secretary-General accepted the designation of the Swiss Government as a Permanent Observer to the United Nations. Observers were subsequently put forward by certain States that later became United Nations Members, including Austria, Finland, Italy, and Japan. So, Statement 2 is correct.</p> <p>The Non-Member States have received a standing invitation to participate as observers in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly and maintaining Permanent Observer Missions at Headquarters. As of now, there are two permanent non-member observer states in the General Assembly of the United Nations: the Holy See and Palestine. So, Statement 3 is not correct.</p> <p>ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:</p> <p>UN Membership</p> <table border="1"><tr><td data-bbox="619 1451 821 1765">Membership</td><td data-bbox="821 1451 1501 1765">Membership in the Organization, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, “is open to all peace-loving States that accept the obligations contained in the United Nations Charter and, in the judgment of the Organization, are able to carry out these obligations”. States are admitted to membership in the United Nations by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.</td></tr><tr><td data-bbox="619 1765 821 1968">New State Recognition</td><td data-bbox="821 1765 1501 1968">The recognition of a new State or Government is an act that only other States and Governments may grant or withhold. It generally implies readiness to assume diplomatic relations. The United Nations is neither a State nor a Government, and therefore does not possess any</td></tr></table>	Membership	Membership in the Organization, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, “is open to all peace-loving States that accept the obligations contained in the United Nations Charter and, in the judgment of the Organization, are able to carry out these obligations”. States are admitted to membership in the United Nations by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.	New State Recognition	The recognition of a new State or Government is an act that only other States and Governments may grant or withhold. It generally implies readiness to assume diplomatic relations. The United Nations is neither a State nor a Government, and therefore does not possess any
Membership	Membership in the Organization, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, “is open to all peace-loving States that accept the obligations contained in the United Nations Charter and, in the judgment of the Organization, are able to carry out these obligations”. States are admitted to membership in the United Nations by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.				
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UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – FULLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

		<p>authority to recognize either a State or a Government. As an organization of independent States, it may admit a new State to its membership or accept the credentials of the representatives of a new Government.</p>	
	<p>Member States</p>	<p>The United Nations member states are the 193 sovereign states that are members of the United Nations (UN) and have equal representation in the UN General Assembly.</p>	
	<p>Permanent Observer</p>	<p>The Non-Member States of the United Nations, which are members of one or more specialized agencies, can apply for the status of Permanent Observer.</p>	
	<p>Non-Member States</p>	<p>Both the Holy See and Palestine were described as "The Non-member States having received a standing invitation to participate as observers in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly and maintaining permanent observer missions at Headquarters".</p>	
<p>Q79. With reference to the "Tea Board" in India, consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Tea Board is a statutory body. It is a regulatory body attached to the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare. The Tea Board's Head Office is situated in Bengaluru. The Board has overseas offices at Dubai and Moscow. <p>Which of the statements given above are correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 and 3 (b) 2 and 4 (c) 3 and 4 (d) 1 and 4</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SET 1 TEST 15 SPECIAL FOCUS AREA- QUESTION 80</p> <p>Which of the commodity boards is functioning under the Union Ministry of Commerce and Industry in India?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Coffee Board Rubber Board Tea Board Tobacco Board Spices Board Coconut Board <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below.</p> <p>(a) All of the boards given above (b) All of the boards given above except Spices board (c) All of the boards given above except the coconut board (d) All of the boards given above except coffee and tea boards</p> <p>EXPLANATION:</p> <p>Coconut Development Board (CDB) is a statutory body established under the Ministry of Agriculture of the Government of India for the integrated development of coconut and coconut-related products. While there are 5 Commodity Boards under the Department of Commerce are responsible for the production, development and export of tea, coffee, rubber, spices and tobacco.</p> <p>So, Option (c) is correct.</p> <p>ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="608 1877 823 1980"> <p>Tea Board</p> </td> <td data-bbox="823 1877 1506 1980"> <p>➤ Constituted as per Section (4) of the Tea Act, 1953. As an apex body, it looks after the overall development of the tea industry.</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p>Tea Board</p>	<p>➤ Constituted as per Section (4) of the Tea Act, 1953. As an apex body, it looks after the overall development of the tea industry.</p>
<p>Tea Board</p>	<p>➤ Constituted as per Section (4) of the Tea Act, 1953. As an apex body, it looks after the overall development of the tea industry.</p>		



UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – FULLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Board is headed by a Chairman and consists of 30 Members appointed by the Government of India representing various interests pertaining to tea industry. ➤ The Board’s Head Office is situated in Kolkata and there are two Zonal offices-one each in North Eastern Region at Jorhat in Assam and in Southern Region at Coonoor in Tamil Nadu. ➤ For the purpose of tea promotion, three overseas offices are located at London, Moscow and Dubai. 				
<p>Q85. Which reference to the United Nations Convention on the Law of Sea, consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A coastal state has the right to establish the breadth of its territorial sea up to a limit not exceeding 12 nautical miles, measured from baseline determined in accordance with the convention. 2. Ships of all states, whether coastal or land-locked, enjoy the right of innocent passage through the territorial sea. 3. The Exclusive Economic Zone shall not extend beyond 200 nautical miles from the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured. <p>Which of the statements given above are correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SET 1 TEST 10 - QUESTION 64</p> <p>Consider the following statements about the “United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea” (UNCLOS):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Every State has the right to establish the breadth of its territorial sea up to a limit not exceeding 12 nautical miles, measured from baselines determined in accordance with this Convention. 2. According to this treaty, ships of all States, whether coastal or land-locked, enjoy the right of innocent passage through the territorial sea. <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2</p> <p>EXPLANATION:</p> <p>UNCLOS divides marine areas into five main zones namely- Internal Waters, Territorial Sea, Contiguous Zone, Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and the High Seas. The territorial sea extends seaward up to 12 nautical miles (nm) from its baselines. So, Statement 1 is correct.</p> <p>The coastal states have sovereignty and jurisdiction over the territorial sea. These rights extend not only on the surface but also to the seabed, subsoil, and even airspace. But the coastal states’ rights are limited by the innocent passage through the territorial sea. So, Statement 2 is correct.</p> <p>ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:</p> <p>Recently, India reiterated its support for the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS).</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="619 1854 1471 1998"> <tr> <td>Subject</td> <td>United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Internal Waters</td> <td>➤ Internal Waters: Internal waters are waters on the landward side of the</td> </tr> </table>	Subject	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)	Internal Waters	➤ Internal Waters: Internal waters are waters on the landward side of the
Subject	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)				
Internal Waters	➤ Internal Waters: Internal waters are waters on the landward side of the				



UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – FULLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

		<p>baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Each coastal state has full sovereignty over its internal waters as like its land territory.➤ Examples of internal waters include bays, ports, inlets, rivers and even lakes that are connected to the sea.➤ There is no right to innocent passage through internal waters.
	Territorial Sea	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ The territorial sea extends seaward up to 12 nautical miles (nm) from its baselines.➤ The coastal states have sovereignty and jurisdiction over the territorial sea. These rights extend not only on the surface but also to the seabed, subsoil, and even airspace.➤ But the coastal states' rights are limited by the innocent passage through the territorial sea.
	Contiguous Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ The contiguous zone extends seaward up to 24 nm from its baselines.➤ The coastal state has the right to both prevent and punish infringement of fiscal, immigration, sanitary, and customs laws within its territory and territorial sea.➤ Unlike the territorial sea, the contiguous zone only gives jurisdiction to a state on the ocean's surface and floor. It does not provide air and space rights.
	Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Each coastal State may claim an EEZ beyond and adjacent to its territorial sea that extends seaward up to 200 nm from its baselines.➤ Within its EEZ, a coastal state has sovereign rights for exploring, exploiting, conserving and managing natural resources, whether living or non-living, of the seabed and subsoil.➤ Rights to carry out activities like the production of energy from the water, currents and wind.➤ Unlike the territorial sea and the contiguous zone, the EEZ only allows for the above-mentioned resource rights. It does not give a coastal state the right to



UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – FULLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

	<p>prohibit or limit freedom of navigation or overflight, subject to very limited exceptions.</p>
	<p align="center">SET 2 – TEST 5 – SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY – Q.34</p> <p>United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) serves as a parent convention to which of the following institutions?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea 2. International Seabed Authority 3. Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below:</p> <p>(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3</p> <p>EXPLANATION:</p> <p>UNCLOS created three new institutions: International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea- It is an independent judicial body established by UNCLOS to adjudicate disputes arising out of the convention.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ International Seabed Authority- It is a UN body set up to regulate the exploration and exploitation of marine non-living resources of oceans in international waters. ➤ Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf- It facilitates the implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (the Convention) in respect of the establishment of the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles. ➤ The Law of the Sea Treaty, formally known as the United Nations Convention on the Laws of the Sea (UNCLOS) was adopted in 1982 to establish jurisdictional limits over the ocean areas. The convention defines a distance of 12 nautical miles from the baseline as Territorial Sea limit and a distance of 200 nautical miles distance as Exclusive Economic Zone limit. The convention was opened for signature on 10 December 1982 and entered into force on 16 November 1994 upon deposition of the 60th instrument of ratification. ➤ It provides for technology and wealth transfer from developed to underdeveloped nations and requires parties to implement regulations and laws to control marine pollution. India became a signatory to the UNCLOS in 1982. <p>So, option (d) is correct.</p>
<p>Q95.The world’s second tallest statue in sitting pose of Ramanuja was inaugurated by the Prime Minister of India at Hyderabad</p>	<p align="center">SET 1 TEST 13 HISTORY- QUESTION 1</p> <p>Consider the following statements:</p>



UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – FULLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

<p>recently. Which one of the following statements correctly represents the teaching of Ramanuja?</p> <p>(a) The best means of salvation was devotion.</p> <p>(b) Vedas are eternal, self-existent and wholly authoritative.</p> <p>(c) Logical arguments were essential means for the highest bliss.</p> <p>(d) Salvation was to be obtained through mediation.</p>	<p>1. According to the Vedanta Philosophy, the way forward to salvation was devotion to God, strengthened by the knowledge that God and the created beings were the same.</p> <p>2. According to the Vishishtadvaita Philosophy, the grace of God was more important than knowledge about God to attain salvation.</p> <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2</p> <p>EXPLANATION:</p> <p>Vedanta is also known as Uttara Mimamsa is one of the six (Astika) schools of Hindu philosophy. Vedanta means the "end of the Vedas" and it reflects ideas that emerged from the speculations and philosophies contained in the Upanishads specifically knowledge and liberation. Several schools of Vedanta developed, differentiated by their conceptions on the eternal core of the individual self (Atma) and the absolute (Brahman). Those conceptions range from Monoism (Advaita), Qualified Non-dualism (Vishishtadvaita) and Dualism (Dvaita). Only according to Advaita philosophy, way to salvation is the knowledge that God and the created beings were the same. Vedanta didn't stress only on this thought to achieve salvation. So, Statement 1 is not correct.</p> <p>Vishishtadvaita "Qualified Non-dualism" is one of the principal branches of Vedanta. Ramanujacharya propounded Vishishtadvaita and said that the ultimate reality is Brahman and that the soul and matter are his qualities. According to him, even after merging with Brahman, the Atman remains distinct. He expounded the grace of God as more important than knowledge. So, Statement 2 is correct.</p> <p>ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:</p> <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>School</th><th>Philosophy and Philosopher</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Advaita School of Adi Shankara</td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Shankaracharya (Adi Shankara) Propounded the Doctrine of Advaita (Monism) and travelled the length and breadth of India spreading Advaita Vedanta.➤ He was responsible for reviving Hinduism in India to a great extent when Buddhism was gaining popularity.</td></tr></tbody></table>	School	Philosophy and Philosopher	Advaita School of Adi Shankara	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Shankaracharya (Adi Shankara) Propounded the Doctrine of Advaita (Monism) and travelled the length and breadth of India spreading Advaita Vedanta.➤ He was responsible for reviving Hinduism in India to a great extent when Buddhism was gaining popularity.
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Advaita School of Adi Shankara	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Shankaracharya (Adi Shankara) Propounded the Doctrine of Advaita (Monism) and travelled the length and breadth of India spreading Advaita Vedanta.➤ He was responsible for reviving Hinduism in India to a great extent when Buddhism was gaining popularity.				



UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – FULLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

		<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ He criticised the Mimamsa School of philosophy and explained a major point of deviance between Hinduism and Buddhism. While Buddhism asserts that there is ‘no Soul, no Self’; Hinduism, according to Adi Shankara, says that ‘Atman (Soul, Self) exists.➤ The basic theme of Advaita is that the one unchanging entity (Brahman) alone is real while changing entities do not have absolute existence. The world is Maya or illusion and only the Self is real. A person who realises this attains moksha (liberation of the soul).➤ The doctrine says that there is no difference between the Atman and the Brahman. The individual soul is not different from Brahman. Hence, its name Advaita means non-duality.➤ He preached renunciation and adoption of the knowledge path to realise Brahman
<p>Q97. Which one of the following statements best describes the role of B cells and T cells in the human body?</p> <p>(a) They protect the body from environmental allergens.</p> <p>(b) They alleviate the body’s pain and inflammation.</p> <p>(c) They act as immunosuppressants in the body.</p> <p>(d) They protect the body from the diseases caused by pathogens.</p>	<p>Vishishtadvaita School of Ramanujacharya</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Ramanujacharya propounded Vishishtadvaita (modified monism or Qualified Non-dualism).➤ He said that the ultimate reality is Brahman and that the soul and matter are his qualities.➤ According to him, even after merging with Brahman, the Atman remains distinct.➤ He expounded the grace of God as more important than knowledge.
		<p>SET 1 TEST 17 SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY- QUESTION 66</p> <p>Consider the following statements about Human Health.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The primary and secondary immune responses are carried out with the help of two special types of lymphocytes present in our blood.2. When our body encounters a pathogen for the first time it produces a response called primary response which is of low intensity.3. Subsequent encounter with the same pathogen elicits a highly intensified secondary or anamnestic response.4. Acquired immunity is Drug and Vaccine specific and is characterised by memory. <p>Which of the statements given above are correct?</p>



UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – FULLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

(a) 1, 2 and 3 only

(b) 1, 2 and 4 only

(c) 1, 3 and 4 only

(d) 2, 3 and 4 only

EXPLANATION:

The primary and secondary immune responses are carried out with the help of two special types of lymphocytes present in our blood, i.e., B-lymphocytes and T lymphocytes. The B-lymphocytes produce an army of proteins in response to pathogens into our blood to fight with them. These proteins are called antibodies. The T-cells themselves do not secrete antibodies but help B cells produce them. So, Statement 1 is correct.

Acquired immunity is pathogen-specific (not drug and vaccine specific) and it is characterised by memory. This means that our body when it encounters a pathogen for the first time produces a response called primary response which is of low intensity. Subsequent encounter with the same pathogen elicits a highly intensified secondary or anamnestic response. So, Statements 2 & 3 are correct and Statement 4 is not correct.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Immunity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ The overall ability of the host to fight the disease-causing organisms, conferred by the immune system is called immunity.➤ immunity is of two types: (i) Innate immunity and (ii) Acquired immunity
Innate Immunity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Innate immunity is a non-specific type of defence that is present at the time of birth. This is accomplished by providing different types of barriers to the entry of foreign agents into our bodies.➤ Innate immunity consists of four types of barriers.<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Physical barriers: Skin2. Physiological barriers: Acid in the stomach, saliva in the mouth, tears3. Cellular barriers: WBC4. Cytokine barriers: interferons
Active and Passive Immunity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ When a host is exposed to antigens, which may be in the form of living or dead microbes or other proteins, antibodies are produced in the host body. This type of immunity is called active immunity.➤ Active immunity is slow and takes time to give its full effective response.



UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – FULLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

- Injecting the microbes deliberately during immunisation or infectious organisms gaining access into the body during natural infection induce active immunity.
- When ready-made antibodies are directly given to protect the body against foreign agents, it is called passive immunity.

MOCK TEST 2 - QUESTION 54

With reference to genetic diseases, consider the following statements:

1. Cancer can be cured by genetically modifying the T-cells of the patient to make them competent to identify and kill the cancer cells.
2. The Chimeric Antigen Receptor – T (CAR-T) cell-based cancer therapy can be enhanced by the use of mRNA vaccine technology.

Which of the statement given above is/are correct?

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

EXPLANATION:

The New Chimeric Antigen Receptor T Cell Therapy is a new form of immunotherapy where the T Cells of the Patient are genetically engineered and made competent to identify and kill the cancer cells. So, Statement 1 is correct.

CAR T cells therapy can effectively fight against liquid tumours like blood cancer but cannot produce effective results in the case of solid tumours like lung cancer as they cannot be effectively guided on their own. Hence use of the mRNA vaccine can enable the T Cell to identify and persist to kill the cancer cell (for even solid tumours). So, Statement 2 is correct.

SET 2 – TEST 24 SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY – Q.34

With respect to the functions of blood cells in the human body, consider the following statements:

1. The red blood cells contain haemoglobin which helps in the transport of oxygen throughout the body.
2. Lymphocytes are white blood cells that create antibodies to fight against bacteria, viruses, and other harmful invaders.
3. Thrombocytes perform the function of blood clotting in the human body.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only



UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – FULLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

	<p>(b) 2 and 3 only (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1,2 and 3</p> <p>EXPLANATION</p> <p>Red blood cells contain a protein called hemoglobin, which carries oxygen from the lungs to all parts of the body. So, statement 1 is correct.</p> <p>A lymphocyte is a type of white blood cell that is part of the immune system. There are two main types of lymphocytes: B cells and T cells. The B cells produce antibodies that are used to attack invading bacteria, viruses, and toxins. The T cells destroy the body's own cells that have themselves been taken over by viruses or become cancerous. So, statement 2 is correct.</p> <p>Platelets, also known as thrombocytes, are special blood cells. These cells control blood clotting to heal a wound and stop the bleeding. So, statement 3 is correct.</p>
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SET 2

<p>Q.26 The term “Levant” often heard in the news roughly corresponds to which of the following regions?</p> <p>(a) Region along the eastern Mediterranean shores</p> <p>(b) Region along North African shores stretching from Egypt to Morocco</p> <p>(c) Region along Persian Gulf and horn of Africa</p> <p>(d) The entire coastal areas of Mediterranean Sea</p>	<p>SET 2 – TEST 4 – ECONOMICS Q.38</p> <p>Which of the following Sea is not a part of the Mediterranean Sea?</p> <p>(a) Adriatic Sea (b) Ionian Sea (c) Sea of Galilee (d) Levantine Sea</p> <p>EXPLANATION:</p> <p>The Adriatic Sea is a part of the Mediterranean Sea - between Italy, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, and Albania. So, Option (a) is correct.</p> <p>The Ionian Sea is a part of the Mediterranean Sea - between Italy, Albania, and Greece. So, Option (b) is correct.</p> <p>The Sea of Galilee, also called Lake Tiberias, Kinneret is a freshwater lake in Israel and it is not a part of the Mediterranean Sea. So, Option (c) is not correct.</p> <p>The Levantine Sea is a part of the Mediterranean Sea, is bordered by Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, Israel and the Gaza Strip, Egypt, and the Aegean Sea. So, Option (d) is correct.</p>
<p>Q.94 Which of the following statements about Sangam, literature in ancient South India is correct?</p>	<p>SET 2 – TEST 13 – HISTORY – Q.38</p> <p>Consider the following statements with respect to the Sangam age:</p>



UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – FULLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

<p>(a) Sangam poems are devoid of any reference to material culture.</p> <p>(b) The social classification of Varna was known to Sangam poets.</p> <p>(c) Sangam poems have no reference to warrior ethic.</p> <p>(d) Sangam literature refers to magical forces as irrational.</p>	<p>1. The imperial court of Sangam polity was called as Avai</p> <p>2. The Sangam society was a casteless society and there was no social or occupational division</p> <p>3. The port city of Puhar was an important centre of external trade between the Sangam people and the Romans</p> <p>Which of the above-given statements is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 only</p> <p>(b) 2 and 3 only</p> <p>(c) 1 and 3 only</p> <p>(d) 1,2 and 3</p> <p>EXPLANATION:</p> <p>➤ The Sangam literature mentions fivefold division of the Sangam society and each social division performed specific occupation</p>
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UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – PARTIALLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

SET 1

UPSC Question	Reflected Questions
<p>Q6. With reference to foreign-owned e-commerce firms operating in India, which of the following statements is/are correct?</p> <p>1. They can sell their own goods in addition to offering their platforms as market-places.</p> <p>2. The degree to which they can own big sellers on their platforms is limited.</p> <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below:</p> <p>(a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2</p>	<p>SET 1 - TEST 12 – CURRENT AFFAIRS QUESTION-37</p> <p>Consider the following statements with respect to the E-commerce sector in India:</p> <p>1. In the inventory-based model, the e-commerce company owns and controls the inventory being sold on the platform.</p> <p>2. A marketplace model is one where the e-commerce firm simply acts as a platform that connects buyers and sellers</p> <p>3. 100% FDI is allowed in e-commerce companies in the inventory-based model in India.</p> <p>Which of the above-given statements is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 3 only (c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) None</p> <p>EXPLANATION:</p> <p>E-commerce companies can operate under two different models in India.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ The first is the marketplace model where the e-commerce firm simply acts as a platform that connects buyers and sellers. In order to increase the participation of foreign players in the e-commerce field, the Government has increased the limit of foreign direct investment (FDI) in the e-commerce marketplace model for up to 100%.➤ The second model is inventory-based where the inventory of goods sold on the portal is owned or controlled by the e-commerce company. FDI is not allowed under this model.
<p>Q9. With reference to the expenditure made by an organization or a company, which of the following statements is/are correct?</p> <p>1. Acquiring new technology is capital expenditures.</p> <p>2. Debt financing is considered capital expenditure, while equity financing is considered revenue expenditure.</p> <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below.</p> <p>(a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2</p>	<p>SET 1 - TEST 13 – HISTORY QUESTION-81</p> <p>Consider the following statements about the 'capital expenditure' in India.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ It is the money spent by the government on the development of machinery, equipment, building, health facilities and education.➤ States' spending on 'capital expenditure' has a better multiplier effect than the expenditure incurred by the Centre because the Centre's 'capital expenditure' includes defence capital spending.➤ Capital expenditure includes money spent only on acquiring fixed and intangible assets as well as repayment of loans but not on upgrading or repairing an existing asset. <p>Which of the statements given above are correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only (c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3</p>



UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – PARTIALLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

	<p>EXPLANATION:</p> <p>Capital expenditure is the money spent by the government on the development of machinery, equipment, building, health facilities, education, etc. It also includes the expenditure incurred on acquiring fixed assets like land and investment by the government that gives profits or dividends in future. So, Statement 1 is correct.</p> <p>The States cumulatively spend more on Capex than the Centre. In FY21, the states spent Rs 4.46 lakh crore while the Centre's spend was Rs 4.12 lakh crore. Also, the States spending on Capex has a better multiplier effect than the expenditure incurred by the Centre because the Centre's Capex includes defence capital spending (roughly about Rs1 lakh crore) which provide little impetus to the Indian economy. So, Statement 2 is correct.</p> <p>Capital expenditure includes money spent on Acquiring fixed and intangible assets, Upgrading an existing asset, Repayment of loan and also includes Upgrading or Repairing an existing asset. So, Statement 3 is not correct.</p> <p>ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:</p> <table border="1"><tr><td>Why in News?</td><td>➤ Recently, the Finance Minister of GOI held a meeting with Chief Ministers and Finance Ministers of all the States and Union Territories to push the States to focus on capital expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>Capital Expenditure</td><td>➤ Capital expenditure (Capex) is the money spent by the government on the development of machinery, equipment, building, health facilities, education, etc. ➤ Capital expenditure includes money spent on the following: ➤ Acquiring fixed and intangible assets ➤ Upgrading an existing asset ➤ Repairing an existing asset ➤ Repayment of loan</td></tr></table>	Why in News?	➤ Recently, the Finance Minister of GOI held a meeting with Chief Ministers and Finance Ministers of all the States and Union Territories to push the States to focus on capital expenditure.	Capital Expenditure	➤ Capital expenditure (Capex) is the money spent by the government on the development of machinery, equipment, building, health facilities, education, etc. ➤ Capital expenditure includes money spent on the following: ➤ Acquiring fixed and intangible assets ➤ Upgrading an existing asset ➤ Repairing an existing asset ➤ Repayment of loan
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UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – PARTIALLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

	<p>Capital Expenditure vs Revenue Expenditure</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Capital Expenditure</th> <th>Revenue Expenditure</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Capital expenditure is the expenditure by the government for the development of fixed assets.</td> <td>Revenue Expenditure is the expenditure by the government which does not impact its assets or liabilities.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Along with the creation of assets, it also includes repayment of loan.</td> <td>It includes salaries, interest payments, pension and administrative expenses.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>If an item has a useful life of more than one year, it is be capitalized (i.e., can be considered CapEx).</td> <td>If an item has a useful life of less than one year it shouldn't be capitalized (i.e., cannot be considered CapEx).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital expenditure is a payment for goods or services recorded - or capitalized - on the balance sheet.</td> <td>Revenue Expenditure must be expensed on the income statement instead on the balance sheet</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Capital Expenditure	Revenue Expenditure	Capital expenditure is the expenditure by the government for the development of fixed assets.	Revenue Expenditure is the expenditure by the government which does not impact its assets or liabilities.	Along with the creation of assets, it also includes repayment of loan.	It includes salaries, interest payments, pension and administrative expenses.	If an item has a useful life of more than one year, it is be capitalized (i.e., can be considered CapEx).	If an item has a useful life of less than one year it shouldn't be capitalized (i.e., cannot be considered CapEx).	Capital expenditure is a payment for goods or services recorded - or capitalized - on the balance sheet.	Revenue Expenditure must be expensed on the income statement instead on the balance sheet
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	<p>Significance of Capital Expenditure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Multiplier effect - Capex has the maximum multiplier effect (change in rupee value of output with respect to a change in rupee value of expenditure). This multiplier effect works through the expansion of ancillary industries and services and job creation. ➤ Labour productivity - On the supply side, Capex can facilitate labour productivity. ➤ Macroeconomic stabiliser - Capital expenditure is an effective tool for countercyclical fiscal policy and acts as a macroeconomic stabiliser. ➤ Revenue generation - Capital expenditure leads to the creation of assets that are long-term in nature allows the economy to generate revenue for many years and boosts operational efficiency. ➤ Liability reduction - Along with the creation of assets, repayment of the loan is also capital expenditure as it reduces liability. ➤ Economic growth - Government Capex catalyses private investment, increases production capacity thereby speeding up economic growth through creating more jobs. 										
<p>Q14. Consider the following statements:</p> <p>1. The Constitution of India classifies the ministers into four rank viz. Cabinet Minister, Minister of State with Independent Charge, Minister of State and</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>SET 1 - TEST 8 – POLITY QUESTION -9</u></p> <p>Which one of the following would follow when a vote of no confidence is passed against the Council of Ministers?</p> <p>(a) They have to resign within 14 days</p> <p>(b) They automatically lose their post as Council of Ministers</p> <p>(c) The entire Council of Ministers must resign</p>											



UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – PARTIALLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

<p>Deputy Minister.</p> <p>2. The total number of ministers in the Union Government, including the Prime Minister, shall not exceed 15 percent of the total number of members in the Lok Sabha.</p> <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2</p>	<p>(d) The motion is only to warn the ministers against their actions and no disciplinary action follows</p> <p>EXPLANATION:</p> <p>When the Lok Sabha passes a no-confidence motion against the council of ministers, all the ministers have to resign including those ministers who are from the Rajya Sabha. Each minister need not resign separately; the resignation of the prime minister amounts to the resignation of the entire council of ministers.</p> <p>So, Option (c) is correct.</p> <p>ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:</p> <p>Central Council of Ministers</p> <table border="1"><tr><td data-bbox="608 779 911 1218"><p>Article 74</p></td><td data-bbox="911 779 1471 1218"><ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ It states that there shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advise the President who shall, in the exercise of his functions, act following such advice. However, the President may require the Council of Ministers to reconsider such advice and the President shall act following the advice tendered after such reconsideration.➤ The advice tendered by Ministers to the President shall not be inquired into in any court.</td></tr><tr><td data-bbox="608 1218 911 1966"><p>Article 75</p></td><td data-bbox="911 1218 1471 1966"><ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ The Prime Minister shall be appointed by the President and the other Ministers shall be appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister.➤ The total number of ministers, including the Prime Minister, in the Council of Ministers, shall not exceed 15% of the total strength of the Lok Sabha. This provision was added by the 91st Amendment Act of 2003.➤ A member of either house of Parliament belonging to any political party who is disqualified on the ground of defection shall also be disqualified to be appointed as a minister. This provision was also added by the 91st Amendment Act of 2003.➤ The ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the President.➤ The council of ministers shall be collectively responsible to the➤ Lok Sabha.</td></tr></table>	<p>Article 74</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ It states that there shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advise the President who shall, in the exercise of his functions, act following such advice. However, the President may require the Council of Ministers to reconsider such advice and the President shall act following the advice tendered after such reconsideration.➤ The advice tendered by Ministers to the President shall not be inquired into in any court.	<p>Article 75</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ The Prime Minister shall be appointed by the President and the other Ministers shall be appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister.➤ The total number of ministers, including the Prime Minister, in the Council of Ministers, shall not exceed 15% of the total strength of the Lok Sabha. This provision was added by the 91st Amendment Act of 2003.➤ A member of either house of Parliament belonging to any political party who is disqualified on the ground of defection shall also be disqualified to be appointed as a minister. This provision was also added by the 91st Amendment Act of 2003.➤ The ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the President.➤ The council of ministers shall be collectively responsible to the➤ Lok Sabha.
<p>Article 74</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ It states that there shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advise the President who shall, in the exercise of his functions, act following such advice. However, the President may require the Council of Ministers to reconsider such advice and the President shall act following the advice tendered after such reconsideration.➤ The advice tendered by Ministers to the President shall not be inquired into in any court.				
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UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – PARTIALLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

- The President shall administer the oaths of office and secrecy to a minister.
- A minister who is not a member of the Parliament (either house) for any period of six consecutive months shall cease to be a minister.
- The salaries and allowances of ministers shall be determined by the Parliament.

SET 2 – TEST 20 – POLITY TEST Q- 59

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. The dissolution of Lok sabha leads to automatic dissolution of the Council of ministers.
2. The advice tendered by the council of ministers to the President cannot be inquired into any court.
3. The 91st amendment act capped the total number of ministers in the council of ministers to 15 percent of the total strength of the Lok sabha.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

EXPLANATION

Even after the dissolution of Lok Sabha the COMs will continue till the next election is done and a new government is sworn. Thus the Council of Ministers after the dissolution of Lok Sabha act as a care taken government, thus council of minister will just attend day to day activities of the Government but will not take any decisions on important policy matters. **So, Statement 1 is not correct.**

Article 84 deals with the Council of Ministers to aid and advise the President. There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advise the President who shall, in the exercise of his functions, act in accordance with such advice. However, the President may require the Council of Ministers to reconsider such advice and the President shall act in accordance with the advice tendered after such reconsideration. **The advice tendered by Ministers to the President shall not be inquired into in any court. So, Statement 2 is correct.**

The total number of ministers, including the Prime Minister, in the Council of Ministers, shall not exceed 15% of the total



UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – PARTIALLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

	strength of the Lok Sabha. This provision was added by the 91st Amendment Act of 2003. So, Statement 3 is correct.
<p>Q15. Which of the following is/are the exclusive power(s) of Lok Sabha?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">To ratify the declaration of EmergencyTo pass a motion of no-confidence against the Council of Ministers.To impeach the President of India <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below:</p> <p>(a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 only (c) 1 and 3 (d) 3 only</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SET 1 – MOCK TEST II QUESTION -26</p> <p>Consider the following Statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">The Constitution of India has not prescribed a fixed tenure for the post of Prime Minister.The National Crisis Management Committee is chaired by the Prime Minister of India. <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2</p> <p>EXPLANATION:</p> <p>The term of the Prime Minister is not fixed and he holds office during the pleasure of the president. So long as the Prime Minister enjoys the majority support in the Lok Sabha, he cannot be dismissed by the President. However, if he loses the confidence of the Lok Sabha, he must resign or the President can dismiss him. So, Statement 1 is correct.</p> <p>National Crisis Management Committee (NCMC) is a committee set up by the Government of India in the wake of a natural calamity for effective coordination and implementation of relief measures and operations. It is headed by the Cabinet Secretary. So, Statement 2 is not correct.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SET 1 – MOCK TEST II QUESTION -28</p> <p>When a resolution for the impeachment of the President of India is introduced in either house of the Parliament, then it has to be passed by</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">majority of all the then members of the Housemajority of not less than two-thirds of the total membership of the Housemajority of not less than two-thirds of members present and votingmajority of the total membership of that House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting <p>EXPLANATION:</p> <p>After the impeachment resolution is passed by a majority of two-thirds of the total membership of the House where it was initiated, it is sent to the other House, which should investigate the charges.</p> <p>If the other House also sustains the charges and passes the impeachment resolution by a majority of two-thirds of the total</p>



UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – PARTIALLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

	<p>membership, then the President stands removed from his office from the date on which the resolution is so passed. So, Option (b) is correct.</p>
<p>Q16. With reference to anti-defection law in India, consider the following statements:</p> <p>1. The law specifies that a nominated legislator cannot join any political party within six months of being appointed to the House.</p> <p>2. The law does not provide any time- frame within which of the presiding officer has to decide a defection case.</p> <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SET 1 – MOCK TEST I QUESTION -67</p> <p>Which among the following situation does not lead to disqualification of a Member of Parliament under the Tenth Schedule of the Indian Constitution?</p> <p>(a) A nominated member joins any political party after the expiry of six months from the date on which he takes his seat (b) A candidate elected without being set up as a candidate by any political party joins any political party after such an election (c) If a member, after being elected as the presiding officer of the House, voluntarily gives up the membership of his party (d) If a member remains absent in the House when asked by the party leadership to remain present</p> <p>EXPLANATION:</p> <p>The Constitution lays down that a person shall be disqualified from being a member of Parliament if he is so disqualified on the ground of defection under the provisions of the Tenth Schedule. A member incurs disqualification under the defection law if any nominated member joins any political party after the expiry of six months. So, Option (a) is not correct.</p> <p>If any independently elected member joins any political party after the election will leads to disqualification. So, Option (b) is not correct.</p> <p>The disqualification on the ground of defection does not apply in the following two cases If a member goes out of his party as a result of a merger of the party with another party. A merger takes place when two-thirds of the members of the party have agreed to such a merger. If a member, after being elected as the presiding officer of the House, voluntarily gives up the membership of his party or rejoins it after he ceases to hold that office. This exemption has been provided given the dignity and impartiality of this office. So, Option (c) is correct.</p> <p>The disqualification will occur if a member remains absent in the house when asked by the party leadership to remain present, votes against the instructions of the party, or voluntarily leaves the membership of the party. So, Option (d) is not correct.</p>
<p>Q17. Consider the following statements:</p> <p>1. Attorney General of India and Solicitor General of India are the only officers of the Government who are allowed to participate in the</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SET 1 – TEST 14 – POLITY III QUESTION -77</p> <p>With reference to the Attorney General for India, which of the following provisions are not fixed by the Indian Constitution?</p> <p>1. The term of office 2. The grounds for removal 3. The remuneration</p>



UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – PARTIALLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

<p>meetings of the Parliament of India.</p> <p>2. According to the Constitution of India, the Attorney General of India submits his resignation when the Government which appointed him resigns.</p> <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2</p>	<p>Select the correct answer using the code given below.</p> <p>(a) 1 and 3 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 1 and 2 only (d) 1, 2 and 3</p> <p>EXPLANATION:</p> <p>The term of office of the AG is not fixed by the Constitution. Further, the Constitution does not contain the procedure and grounds for his removal. He holds office during the pleasure of the president. This means that he may be removed by the president at any time. He may also quit his office by submitting his resignation to the president. Conventionally, he resigns when the government (council of ministers) resigns or is replaced, as he is appointed on its advice. The remuneration of the AG is not fixed by the Constitution. He receives such remuneration as the President may determine. So, Option (d) is correct.</p>
<p>ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:</p>	
<p>Attorney General of India</p>	
<p>Constitutional Body</p>	<p>The Constitution (Article 76) has provided for the office of the Attorney General for India. He is the highest law officer in the country.</p>
<p>Appointment</p>	<p>The Attorney General (AG) is appointed by the president. He must be a person who is qualified to be appointed a judge of the Supreme Court. In other words, he must be a citizen of India and he must have been a judge of some high court for five years or an advocate of some high court for ten years or an eminent jurist, in the opinion of the president.</p>
<p>Duties</p>	<p>As the chief law officer of the Government of India, the duties of the AG include the following</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To advise the Government of India upon such legal matters, which are referred to him by the president. ➤ To perform such other duties of a legal character that are assigned to him by the president. ➤ To discharge the functions conferred on him by the Constitution or any other law.
<p>Special Rights</p>	<p>The Attorney General has the right of audience in all courts in the territory of India. Further, he has the right to speak and to take part in the proceedings of both the Houses of</p>



UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – PARTIALLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

		<p>Parliament or their joint sitting and any committee of the Parliament of which he may be named a member, but without a right to vote. He enjoys all the privileges and immunities that are available to a member of Parliament.</p>
	<p>Limitations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ He should not advise or hold a brief against the Government of India and in cases in which he is called upon to advise or appear for the Government of India.➤ He should not defend accused persons in criminal prosecutions without the permission of the Government of India.➤ He should not accept an appointment as a director in any company or corporation without the permission of the Government of India.➤ He should not advise any ministry or department of Government of India or any statutory organization or any public sector undertaking unless the proposal or a reference in this regard is received through the Ministry of Law and Justice, Department of Legal Affairs.
<p>Q29. In the northern hemisphere, the longest day of the year normally occurs in the</p> <p>(a) First half of the month of June</p> <p>(b) Second half of the month of June</p> <p>(c) First half of the month of July</p> <p>(d) Second half of the month of July</p>	<p>SET 1 – TEST 3 – GEOGRAPHY TEST QUESTION -2</p> <p>Consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. At the Arctic Circle, the sun never sets during the summer solstice.2. New Delhi will have more day length than Chennai during the summer solstice.3. During the summer solstice, the amount of incoming energy the Earth received from the sun is roughly 30 per cent higher at the Equator than at the North Pole. <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 and 2 only</p> <p>(b) 1, 2 and 3</p> <p>(c) 1 only</p> <p>(d) 2 and 3 only</p> <p>EXPLANATION</p> <p>➤ Summer solstice falls on 21 June in the northern hemisphere of the Earth. During summer in the northern hemisphere, Hence these regions get more sunlight. As the Earth is tilted on its axis by approximately 23 degrees. This tilt, along with such as Earth's spin and orbit, leads to variations in the duration of daylight. The Arctic circle region receives constant sunshine for a period last year.</p> <p>So, Statement 1 is correct.</p>	



UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – PARTIALLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

	<p>➤ The amount of light received by a specific area in the Northern Hemisphere during summer solstice depends on the latitudinal location of the place. The further the place moves from the equator, the more light one receives during the summer.</p> <p>➤ At the Arctic Circle, the sun never sets during the solstice. so At New Delhi, sunrise at 5:23 am and sunset at 7:21 pm. Even closer to the equator in Chennai, sunrise at 5:43 am, sunset at 6:37 pm, and day length lowest among major cities.</p> <p>So, Statement 2 is correct.</p>	Hemisp The f the summe At New D in Chen and day length lowest among major cities
	<p>➤ The summer solstice is characterized by a greater amount of energy received by the Northern Hemisphere. During summer solstice the amount of incoming energy the earth receives is roughly 30 percent higher at the Northern poles than at the equator. The total amount of sunlight received by the Northern Hemisphere during this time is 11.5 or 22.</p> <p>So, Statement 3 is not correct.</p>	
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION		
Summer solstice		
Summer solstice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The longest day and shortest night in the Northern Hemisphere • Summer Solstice falls on 21st June 	
Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sunshine overhead on Tropic of Cancer 23.5° North • Earth's axis tilted in a way that the north pole is tipped towards the sun • The earth received a greater amount of energy from the sun on this day • It is vice versa in Winter Equinox 	
Equinox	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spring Equinox falls on March 20 or 21 • Autumn Equinox falls on September 22 or 23 	



UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – PARTIALLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Earth's axis is perpendicular to the incoming rays.• An equal amount of daylight at all latitude
<p>Q.30 Consider the following pairs:</p> <p>Wetland / Lake Location</p> <p>1.Hokera Wetland - Punjab</p> <p>2.Renuka Wetland - Himachal</p> <p>3.Rudrasagar Lake - Tripurra</p> <p>4.Sasthamkotta Lake - Tamil Nadu</p> <p>How many pairs given above are correctly matched?</p> <p>(a) Only one pair</p> <p>(b) Only two pairs</p> <p>(c) Only three pairs</p> <p>(d) All four pairs</p>	<p>SET 1 – TEST 15 – SPECIAL FOCUS AREA TEST</p> <p>QUESTION -44</p> <p>Which of the following states share a border with at least two states among the following and has no Ramsar Wetland sites?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Goa2. Karnataka3. Telangana4. Chhattisgarh5. Jharkhand <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below.</p> <p>(a) 2, 3 and 4 only</p> <p>(b) 4 only</p> <p>(c) 2 and 3 only</p> <p>(d) 1, 2 and 5 only</p> <p>EXPLANATION:</p> <p>Goa, a tiny emerald land on the west coast of India, the 25th state of the united states of India, was liberated from Portuguese rule in 1961. Boundaries of Goa State are defined in the North Terekhol river which separates it from Maharashtra, in the East and South by Karnataka State, and West by the Arabian Sea. It has no Ramsar Wetland sites.</p> <p>Karnataka, formerly (until 1973) Mysore, the state of India, is located on the western coast of the subcontinent. It is bounded by the states of Goa and Maharashtra to the north, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh to the east, Tamil Nadu to the southeast, and Kerala to the south and by the Arabian Sea to the west. India has 46 wetlands with a Ramsar tag for conservation of wetlands but Karnataka has some of the most important wetlands that have lagged and no Ramsar Wetland Sites.</p> <p>Telangana, as a geographical and political entity, was born on June 2, 2014, as the 29th and the youngest state in the Union of India. Telangana is surrounded by Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh in the North, Karnataka in the West, and Andhra Pradesh in the South and East directions. It has no Ramsar Wetland Sites.</p> <p>Chhattisgarh, state of east-central India. It is bounded by the Indian states of Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand to the north and northeast, Odisha (Orissa) to the east, Telangana (formerly part of Andhra Pradesh) to the south, and Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh to the west. It has no Ramsar Wetland Sites.</p>	



UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – PARTIALLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

Jharkhand, the state of India, is located in the north-eastern part of the country. Jharkhand is bordered by the states of Bihar to the north, West Bengal to the east, Odisha to the south, Chhattisgarh to the west, and Uttar Pradesh to the northwest. It has no Ramsar Wetland Sites.

So, Option (a) is correct.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Ramsar Sites in India

SI. No.	Name of Site	State
1	Kolleru Lake	Andhra Pradesh
2	Deepor Beel	Assam
3	Kabartal Wetland	Bihar
4	Khijadia Wildlife Sanctuary	Gujarat
5	Nalsarovar Bird Sanctuary	Gujarat
6	Thol Lake Wildlife Sanctuary	Gujarat
7	Wadhvana Wetland	Gujarat
8	Bhindawas Wildlife Sanctuary	Haryana
9	Sultanpur National Park	Haryana
10	Chandertal Wetland	Himachal Pradesh
11	Pong Dam Lake	Himachal Pradesh
12	Renuka Wetland	Himachal Pradesh
13	Wular Lake	Jammu & Kashmir
14	Hokera Wetland	Jammu and Kashmir
15	Surinsar-Mansar Lakes	Jammu and Kashmir
16	Tsomoriri Lake	Jammu and Kashmir
17	Asthamudi Wetland	Kerala
18	Sasthamkotta Lake	Kerala
19	Vembanad Kol Wetland	Kerala
20	Tso Kar Wetland Complex	Ladakh
21	Bhoj Wetlands	Madhya Pradesh
22	Lonar Lake	Maharashtra
23	Nandur Madhameshwar	Maharashtra
24	Loktak Lake	Manipur
25	Bhitarkanika Mangroves	Orissa
26	Chilka Lake	Orissa
27	Beas Conservation Reserve	Punjab
28	Harike Lake	Punjab
29	Kanjli Lake	Punjab
30	Keshopur-Miani Community Reserve	Punjab
31	Nangal Wildlife Sanctuary	Punjab



UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – PARTIALLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

	32	Ropar Lake	Punjab
	33	Keoladeo Ghana NP	Rajasthan
	34	Sambhar Lake	Rajasthan
	35	Point Calimere Wildlife and Bird Sanctuary	Tamil Nadu
	36	Rudrasagar Lake	Tripura
	37	Bakhira Wildlife Sanctuary	Uttar Pradesh
	38	Haiderpur Wetland	Uttar Pradesh
	39	Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary	Uttar Pradesh
	40	Parvati Agra Bird Sanctuary	Uttar Pradesh
	41	Saman Bird Sanctuary	Uttar Pradesh
	42	Samaspur Bird Sanctuary	Uttar Pradesh
	43	Sandi Bird Sanctuary	Uttar Pradesh
	44	Sarsai Nawar Jheel	Uttar Pradesh
	45	Sur Sarovar	Uttar Pradesh
	46	Upper Ganga River (Brijghat to Narora Stretch)	Uttar Pradesh
	47	Asan Conservation Reserve	Uttarakhand
	48	East Kolkata Wetlands	West Bengal
	49	Sunderbans Wetland	West Bengal
<p>Q44. In the context of WHO Air Quality Guidelines, consider the following statements:</p> <p>1. The 24-hour mean of PM_{2.5} should not exceed 15 ug/m³ and annual mean of PM_{2.5} should not exceed 5 ug/m³.</p> <p>2. In a year, the highest levels of ozone pollution occur during the period of inclement weather.</p> <p>3. PM₁₀ can penetrate the lung barrier and enter the bloodstream.</p> <p>4. Excessive ozone in the air can trigger asthma.</p> <p>Which of the statements given above are correct?</p> <p>(a) 1, 3 and 5 (b) 1 and 4 only (c) 2, 3 and 4 only (d) 1 and 2 only</p>	<p>SET 1 TEST 11 – ENVIRONMENT TEST QUESTION - 54</p> <p>With reference to the global air quality guidelines 2021, the World Health Organization provides specific recommendations on air quality guideline levels for the</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Particulate Matters 2. Ozone 3. Ammonia 4. Nitrogen dioxide 5. Sulfur dioxide 6. Lead 7. Carbon monoxide <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below.</p> <p>(a) 1, 2, 4, 5 and 7 only (b) 1, 2, 3 and 6 only (c) 3, 4, 5 and 7 only (d) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7</p> <p>EXPLANATION:</p> <p>Recently, WHO updated its 2005 global air quality guidelines. The guidelines are not binding and included two new air quality levels (Ozone (O₃) and Carbon monoxide (CO)) along with existing four major pollutants such as Particulate matter (PM 2.5), Particulate</p>		



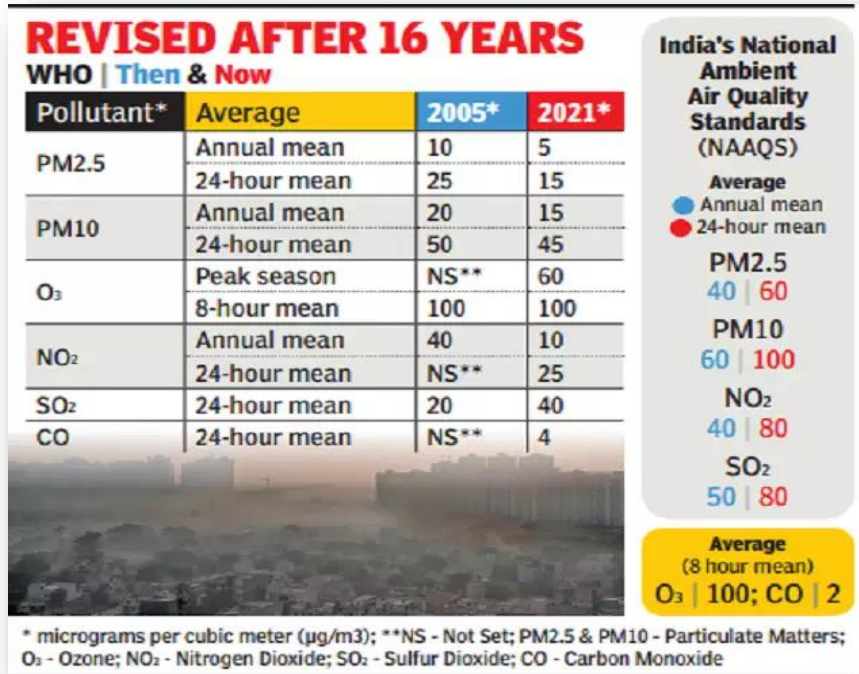
UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – PARTIALLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

	<p>matter (PM10), Nitrogen dioxide(NO2) and Sulfur dioxide (SO2). So, Option (a) is correct.</p>
	<p>ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:</p>
<p>National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ NAAQS was adopted in 1982 for the first time by the country.➤ The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act empowers it to set standards for the quality of air.➤ The measurement of air quality was revised in 1994 and 2009 and is based on eight pollutants for which short-term (up to 24-hourly averaging period).
<p>Pollutant Covered under NAAQS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Particulate Matter (PM 2.5)➤ Particulate Matter (PM 10)➤ Nitrogen dioxide➤ Sulphur dioxide➤ Carbon monoxide➤ Ozone➤ Benzene and➤ Ammonia
<p>International Standards</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Recently, WHO updated its 2005 global air quality guidelines.➤ The guidelines are not binding.➤ Included two new air quality levels (Ozone (O3) and Carbon monoxide (CO)) along with existing four major pollutants such as Particulate matter (PM 2.5), Particulate matter (PM10), Nitrogen dioxide(NO2) and Sulfur dioxide (SO2)
<p>European Union Standards</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ The European Union has also developed legislation on air quality standards.➤ The pollutants for which the standards are specified are:<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ PM2.5➤ Sulphur dioxide (SO2)➤ Nitrogen dioxide (NO2)➤ PM10➤ Carbon monoxide (CO)➤ Benzene➤ Ozone➤ Lead (Pb)➤ Arsenic (As)➤ Cadmium (Cd)



UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – PARTIALLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Nickel (Ni) ➤ Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons <p>Ultra-Fine Particles (UFPs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ultrafine particles (UFPs) are a particulate matter of nanoscale size (less than 0.1 μm or 100 nm in diameter). ➤ Regulations do not exist for this size class of ambient air pollution particles, which are far smaller than the regulated PM10 and PM2.5 particle classes. ➤ It is believed to have several more aggressive health implications than those classes of larger particulates. ➤ Natural sources: Hot volcanic lava, ocean spray, and smoke. ➤ Man-made Sources: Combustion reactions, or equipment such as printer toner and automobile exhaust.
<p>Q.53 Consider the following freedom fighters:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Barindra Kumar Ghosh 2. Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee 3. Rash Behari Bose 	<p style="text-align: center;">SET 1 – MOCK TEST III QUESTION -94</p> <p>Which of the following revolutionary movements were established outside of the Indian subcontinent?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hindustan Republic Association 2. Abhinav Bharat Secret Society





UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – PARTIALLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

<p>Who of the above was/were actively associated with the Ghadar Party?</p> <p>(a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 only (c) 1 and 3 (d) 3 only</p>	<p>3. Ghadar party 4. Anushilan Samiti 5. Indian Home Rule League</p> <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below.</p> <p>(a) 3 and 5 only (b) 1, 2 and 3 only (c) 2, 3 and 5 only (d) 1, 2 and 5 only</p> <p>EXPLANATION</p>	
	<p>HINDUSTAN REPUBLIC ASSOCIATION</p>	<p>The HRA was founded in October 1924 in Kanpur by Ramprasad Bismil, Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee and Sachin Sanyal, with an aim to organise an armed revolution to overthrow the colonial government and establish in its place the Federal Republic of United States of India whose basic principle would be adult franchise. So, Statement 1 is not correct.</p>
	<p>ABHINAV BHARAT SECRET SOCIETY</p>	<p>Abhinav Bharat was founded as a secret society by V.D. Savarkar and his brother Ganesh Damodar in 1904.</p> <p>Vinayak Savarkar and Ganesh Savarkar started Mitra Mela, a revolutionary secret society in Nasik in 1899. It was one among several such melas (revolutionary societies) functioning in Maharashtra at that time, which believed in the overthrow of British rule through armed rebellion.</p> <p>In 1904, in a meeting attended by 200 members from various towns in Maharashtra, Swantraveer Vinayak Savarkar renamed it Abhinav Bharat. So, Statement 2 is not correct.</p>
	<p>GADAR PARTY</p>	<p>Gadar Party was formed as a political organization by Sohan Singh Bhakna to overthrow British in India. The official founding has been in 1913 in Astoria, Oregon, the United States of</p>



UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – PARTIALLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

	America. So, Statement 3 is correct.				
ANUSHILAN SAMITI	It was an revolutionary organization established in 1902 at Calcutta and Midnapore. It was headed by Barindra Kumar Gosh and established by Pramathanath Mitra. In 1905, the Samiti published 'Bhavani Mandir' (Temple of Goddess Bhavani) that incorporated a detailed plan of establishing a religious sanctuary in a secluded spot as the centre of revolutionary activities. So, Statement 4 is not correct.				
<p>Q.54 With reference to the proposals of Crippa Mission, consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Constituent Assembly would have members nominated by the Provincial Assemblies as well as the Princely States. Any Province, which is not prepared to accept the new Constitution would have the right to sign a separate agreement with Britain regarding its future status. <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2</p>	<p>SET 1 TEST 7 – MODERN INDIA II TEST QUESTION - 52</p> <p>Which one of the following statements is not correct about the “Cripps Mission of 1942”?</p> <p>(a) It offered complete independence after the Second World War (b) It provided the right provinces to have a separate constitution (c) It offered a concrete plan for the constituent assembly (d) It retained the Supremacy of Governor-General of India.</p> <p>EXPLANATION:</p> <p>The proposals of the Cripps mission(1942) were,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The making of constitution solely in the Indian hands now, ➤ Providing a perfect plan for the constituent assembly, asking any province to have a separate constitution, ➤ British would keep defence under its control and maintain the powers of Governor-General as usual, ➤ India could withdraw from the commonwealth of nations, ➤ Indians had large participation in the administration of the interim period, <p>But the provision of complete independence was not declared by the Cripps mission, it proposed only the dominion status whereas the cabinet mission plan of 1946 discussed India’s complete independence. So, option (a) is not correct.</p> <p>ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">FAILURE OF CRIPPS MISSION</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>CONGRESS OBJECTION</td> <td>➤ To the provision of Dominion status as they asked for full independence.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	FAILURE OF CRIPPS MISSION		CONGRESS OBJECTION	➤ To the provision of Dominion status as they asked for full independence.
FAILURE OF CRIPPS MISSION					
CONGRESS OBJECTION	➤ To the provision of Dominion status as they asked for full independence.				



UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – PARTIALLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ About the right to secede from the nation, given to princely states.➤ No perfect plan for immediate transfer of power and the supremacy of Governor-General retained.➤ Representation of the princely states by nominees and not by elected representatives.
MUSLIM LEAGUE OBJECTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Against the idea of the single union.➤ The mission did not provide exclusively anything for the Muslim League, they thought.➤ Objected to the idea of creating an assembly.
SET 2 – TEST 19 – HISTORY FULL TEST Q.47	
<p>Consider the following statements regarding Cripps Mission;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The main purpose of the mission was to seek Indian support for the Allies in the second world war.2. The mission proposed an Indian union with dominion status and a constituent assembly to frame a new Constitution.3. The mission did away with the right of any province to secede from the Indian union. <p>Which of the above given statements is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2 only (c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1,2 and 3</p>	
EXPLANATION	
<p>The proposal of the mission was due to the reverses suffered by the British in South East Asia, in Second world war. The Japanese threat to invade India seemed real now and India's support became crucial. There was also pressure from America to Britain to seek Indian Cooperation. So British Cripps's proposal was to seek Indian support for the Allies in the Second World war. So, statement 1 is correct.</p>	
<p>The Mission proposed an Indian Union with dominion status would be established and after the end of the war, a Constituent Assembly would be convened to frame a new Constitution. Members of the Assembly would be partly elected by the provincial assemblies through proportional representation and partly nominated by the princes. So, statement 2 is correct.</p>	
<p>According to Cripps Mission any province unwilling to join the Indian dominion could form a separate union and have a separate constitution. The right to secede from the Indian Union</p>	



UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – PARTIALLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

	completely went against the principle of national unity. So, statement 3 is not correct.
<p>Q56. With reference to Indian history, consider the following pairs:</p> <p>Historical person Known as</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Aryadeva - Jaina scholar2. Dignaga - Buddhist scholar3. Nathamuni - Vaishnava scholar <p>How many pairs given above are correctly matched?</p> <p>(a) None of the pairs (b) Only one pair (c) Only two pairs (d) All three pairs</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SET 1 – MOCK TEST II QUESTION -16</p> <p>A philosophical school of Buddhism teaches the Idea of Shunyata (sometimes called as Sunyavada), that the dharmas are empty and do not exist per se. This school was founded by Nagarjuna in the 2nd century CE and its important thinkers include Aryadeva, Buddhapalita, Bhavaviveka, Chandrakirti, and Shantideva.</p> <p>Which of the following schools of Buddhism has been described above?</p> <p>(a) Yogacara (b) Madhyamaka (c) Vijnanavada (d) Sautrantika</p> <p>EXPLANATION:</p> <p>Madhyamaka is an important school in Mahayana Buddhism. The founder of this school was Nagarjuna in the 2nd century AD who developed the doctrine sunyavada which means that all is void.</p> <p>The name of the school is a reference to the claim made of Buddhism in general that it is a middle path (madhyamapratipad) that avoids the two extremes of eternalism – the doctrine that all things exist because of an eternal essence – and annihilationism – the doctrine that things have essences while they exist but that these essences are annihilated just when the things themselves go out of existence.</p> <p>Important thinkers of this include Aryadeva, Buddhapalita, Bhavaviveka, Chandrakirti, Shantideva, Jnanagarbha and Santaraksita. So, Option (b) is correct.</p>
<p>Q.59 With reference to Indian history, consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The Dutch established their factories/ warehouses on the east coast on lands granted to them by Gajapati rulers.2. Alfonso de Albuquerque captured Goa from the Bijapur Sultanate.3. The English East India Company established a factory at Madras on a plot	<p style="text-align: center;">SET 1 TEST 1- MODERN INDIA TEST I QUESTION -91</p> <p>Consider the following passage: “He shifted the capital from Cochin to Goa in 1530. In his rule, Diu and Bassein came under the Portuguese occupation from Gujarat King Bahadur Shah.”</p> <p>Which one of the following Portuguese Governors is described in the above passage?</p> <p>(a) Nino da Cunha (b) Alfonso de Albuquerque (c) Francisco de Almeida (d) Francois Martin</p> <p>EXPLANATION:</p> <p>➤ Nino da Cunha Nino da Cunha assumed office of the governor of Portuguese interests in India in November 1529 and</p>



UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – PARTIALLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

<p>of land leased from a representative of the Vijayanagara empire.</p> <p>Which of the statements given above are correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3</p>	<p>almost one year later shifted the headquarters of the Portuguese government in India from Cochin to Goa.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Bahadur Shah of Gujarat, during his conflict with the Mughal emperor Humayun, secured help from the Portuguese by ceding to them in 1534 the island of Bassein with its dependencies and revenues during the period of Nino da Cunha. He also promised them a base in Diu.➤ Da Cunha also attempted to increase Portuguese influence in Bengal by settling many Portuguese nationals there with Hooghly as their headquarters. <p>So, Option (a) is correct.</p>
<p>ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: European governors</p>	
<p>Francisco De Almeida</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ In 1505, the King of Portugal appointed a governor in India for a three-year term and equipped the incumbent with sufficient force to protect the Portuguese interests.➤ Francisco De Almeida, the newly appointed governor, was asked to consolidate the position of the Portuguese in India and to destroy Muslim trade by seizing Aden, Ormuz and Malacca.➤ Almeida's vision was to make the Portuguese the master of the Indian Ocean. His policy was known as the Blue Water Policy (cartaze system).
<p>Alfonso de Albuquerque</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Albuquerque, who succeeded Almeida as the Portuguese governor in India, was the real founder of the Portuguese power in the East, a task he completed before his death.➤ He secured for Portugal the strategic control of the Indian Ocean by establishing bases overlooking all the entrances to the sea. There were Portuguese strongholds in East Africa, off the Red Sea, at Ormuz; in Malabar; and at Malacca.➤ Albuquerque acquired Goa from the Sultan of Bijapur in 1510 with ease; the principal port of the Sultan of Bijapur



UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – PARTIALLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

		<p>became “the first bit of Indian territory to be under the Europeans since the time of Alexander the Great”.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ An interesting feature of his rule was the abolition of sati.
	<p>Francois Martin</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ François Martin was the first Governor General of Pondicherry.➤ In 1673, Sher Khan Lodi, the governor of Valokondapuram under the sultan of Bijapur granted François Martin, director of the Masulipatnam, a site for a settlement.➤ He founded Pondicherry, the future capital of French India in 1674
<p>Q61. Consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Tight monetary policy of US Federal Reserve could lead to capital flight.2. Capital flight may increase the interest cost of firms with existing External Commercial Borrowings (ECBs).3. Devaluation of domestic currency decreases the currency risk associated with ECBs. <p>Which of the statements given above are correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3</p>	<p>SET 1 – TEST 14 – POLITY TEST III QUESTION -37</p> <p>When the central banks of advanced economies, especially the US, adopt a tight monetary policy then</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. It will lead to higher interest rates in the global market2. It will absorb the excess liquidity in the global money market3. RBI will have to align its monetary policy at home by raising interest rates domestically4. RBI will have to align its monetary policy at home by decreasing interest rates domestically. <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below.</p> <p>(a) 1 and 3 only (b) 1 and 2 only (c) 1, 2 and 4 only (d) 1, 2 and 3 only</p> <p>EXPLANATION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Tight, or contractionary monetary policy is a course of action undertaken by a central bank such as the Federal Reserve to slow down overheated economic growth, to constrict spending in an economy that is seen to be accelerating too quickly, or to curb inflation when it is rising too fast.➤ The central bank tightens policy or makes money tight by raising short-term interest rates through policy changes to the discount rate and federal funds rate.➤ Boosting interest rates increases the cost of borrowing and effectively reduces its attractiveness. Tight monetary policy can also be implemented via selling assets on the central	



UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – PARTIALLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

	<p>bank's balance sheet to the market through open market operations (OMO).</p> <p>So, Statement 1 is correct.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ In a tightening policy environment, the Fed can also sell Treasuries on the open market to absorb some extra capital during a tightened monetary policy environment.➤ This effectively takes capital out of the open markets as the Fed takes in funds from the sale with the promise of paying the amount back with interest.➤ In a tightening monetary policy environment, a reduction in the money supply is a factor that can significantly help to slow or keep the domestic currency from inflation.➤ The Fed often looks at tightening monetary policy during times of strong economic growth. <p>So, Statement 2 is correct.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ The RBI will definitely increase the interest rates domestically so that it can compete with the US, to attract more investments into the country, but if it reduces the interest rates, as the US is the more stable economy and the interest rates were also high, so obviously investments will go there, RBI won't make that decision regarding monetary policy. <p>So, Statement 3 is correct and Statement 4 is not correct.</p>
<p>Q.66 Consider the following :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank2. Missile Technology Control Regime3. Shanghai Cooperation Organisation <p>India is a member of which of the above?</p> <p>(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 3 only (c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SET 1 – TEST 26 – ENVIRONMENT FULL TEST QUESTION -81</p> <p>Which of the following are the functional areas for the member nations under the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO)?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Free Trade among the members2. Cooperation on security3. Fight against regional terrorism4. Cultural cooperation <p>Select the correct answer using the codes given below</p> <p>(a) 1, 2 and 3 only (b) 1, 2 and 4 only (c) 1, 3 and 4 only (d) 2, 3 and 4 only</p>
	<p>EXPLANATION</p> <p>The Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) was established as a multilateral association to ensure security and maintain stability across the vast Eurasian region, join forces to counteract emerging challenges and threats and enhance trade, as well as cultural and humanitarian cooperation.</p>



UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – PARTIALLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

	<p>➤ The SCO currently comprises eight Member States (China, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Pakistan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan),</p> <p>➤ four Observer States interested in acceding to full membership (Afghanistan, Belarus, Iran, and Mongolia) and</p> <p>➤ six “Dialogue Partners” (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Cambodia, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Turkey).</p> <p>SCO has mainly focused on regional security issues, its fight against regional terrorism, ethnic separatism and religious extremism.</p> <p>SCO’s priorities also include regional development such as Cultural Cooperation among its members</p> <p>Based on the agreement between the governments of the SCO member states on cooperation in culture, which was signed in Bishkek on August 16, 2007, the member states will continue to facilitate the development of cultural ties within the SCO</p> <p>SCO functional areas include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Cooperation on security2) Fight against regional terrorism3) Cultural cooperation <p>There is no free-trade pact so far for SCO member states.</p> <p>So, option (d) is correct.</p>
<p>Q89. With reference to Indian laws about wildlife protection, consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Wild animals are the sole property of the government.2. When a wild animal is declared protected, such animal is entitled for equal protection whether it is found in protected areas or outside.3. Apprehension of a protected wild animal becoming a danger to human life is sufficient ground for its capture or killing. <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 and 2</p> <p>(b) 2 only</p> <p>(c) 1 and 3</p> <p>(d) 3 only</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SET 1 TEST 6 - QUESTION 15</p> <p>Which of the following is/are the components of the Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats (IDWH)?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Project Tiger2. Support to protected areas including national parks and wildlife sanctuaries3. Recovery Programme for Critically Endangered Species program4. Project Snow Leopard <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below:</p> <p>(a) 1,2 and 3 only</p> <p>(b) 2 and 3 only</p> <p>(c) 1 and 4 only</p> <p>(d) 2 and 4 only</p> <p>EXPLANATION:</p> <p>Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats (IDWH)- It was started in 2008-09 as a Centrally sponsored Scheme. It is meant for providing support to protected areas (national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, conservation reserves and community reserves except tiger reserves), protection of wildlife outside protected areas and recovery programmes for saving critically endangered species and habitats.</p>



UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – PARTIALLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

SET 1 TEST 3- QUESTION 65

Which one of the following statements is correct about the “Forest (Conservation) Act of 1980”?

- (a) It recognizes the rights of the forest-dwelling tribal communities and other traditional forest dwellers to forest resources
- (b) **It prohibits the felling of forests for any “non-forestry” use without prior clearance by the Union government**
- (c) It seeks to regulate the transit of forest produce and the duty that can be levied on timber and other forest produce
- (d) It provides for the creation of the National Tiger Conservation Authority

EXPLANATION

The Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006 recognizes the rights of the forest-dwelling tribal communities and other traditional forest dwellers to forest resources, on which these communities were dependent for a variety of needs, including livelihood, habitation, and other socio-cultural needs. **So, Option (a) is not correct.**

The Forest (Conservation) Act of 1980 is the principal legislation that regulates deforestation in the country. It prohibits the felling of forests for any “non-forestry” use without prior clearance by the central government. **So, Option (b) is correct.**

The Indian Forest Act, 1927 was enacted to consolidate the law related to forest, the transit of forest produce, and the duty liable on timber and other forest produce. **So, Option (c) is not correct.**

National Tiger Conservation Authority is a statutory body under the Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate change and was created under the provisions of the Wildlife Protection Act of 1972. **So, Option (d) is not correct.**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Acts related to Forests

Wildlife Protection Act, 1972	Objectives	To provide for the protection of wild animals, birds, and plants and to ensure the ecological and environmental security of the country.
	Salient Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The act prohibits hunting of wild animals but gives 2 exception ➤ It becomes dangerous for human life or property



UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – PARTIALLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ It is suffering from a disease that is beyond recovery or disabled ➤ Provides statutory backup for the creation of National Park, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Tiger Reserves, Conservation Reserves, and Community Reserves.
		Nodal Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
		Schedule I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Covers endangered species • Absolute protection from poaching • Harsh penalties for violation
		Schedule II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prohibition of trade • Highly protected
		Schedule III & IV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not endangered but protected species • Prohibit hunting but less penalty for violation
		Schedule V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animals that can be hunted • Called as Vermin
		Schedule VI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Endemic plants



UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – PARTIALLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

				prohibited from planting and cultivation											
<p>Q91. Consider the following pairs:</p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Site of Ashoka's major rock edict</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Location in the state of</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1 Dhauli</td> <td>Odisha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 Erragudi</td> <td>Andhra Pradesh</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 Jaugada</td> <td>Madhya Pradesh</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4 Kalsi</td> <td>Karnataka</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>How many pairs given above are correctly matched?</p> <p>(a) Only one pair (b) Only two pairs (c) Only three pairs (d) All four pairs</p>	Site of Ashoka's major rock edict	Location in the state of	1 Dhauli	Odisha	2 Erragudi	Andhra Pradesh	3 Jaugada	Madhya Pradesh	4 Kalsi	Karnataka	<p style="text-align: center;">SET 1 TEST 19 HISTORY FULL TEST- QUESTION 97</p> <p>Consider the following statements about the inscriptions of Ashoka:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The major pillar edicts were also located in the southern part of India. The extant major rock edicts were mostly located along the borders of the Mauryan Empire. The minor rock edicts have the widest geographical distribution across India. <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3</p> <p>EXPLANATION:</p> <p>Major pillar edicts of Ashoka is located in Kandahar – south Afghanistan (pillar edict 7), Delhi Topra pillar in Haryana, Delhi-Meerut pillar in UP, Allahabad-Kosam pillar in UP, Lauriya-Araraj in Bihar, Lauriya-Nandangarh in Bihar, and Rampuva in Bihar. These major pillar edicts are located in North India and are concentrated mainly in the UP and Bihar regions. So, Statement 1 is not correct.</p> <p>Many Ashokan inscriptions which have been mentioned in the accounts of foreign travelers have been missing in the specified location. The remaining major rock edicts that exist can mostly be found along the borders of the empire. There are 14 major rock edicts of Ashoka. So, Statement 2 is correct.</p> <p>The minor rock edicts were the earliest of Ashoka's inscription. These are widely distributed both in North and South India and clustering can be noticed in the Andhra-Karnataka region. These inscriptions were located along ancient trade and pilgrimage routes. Some of them were located at important Buddhist monastic sites such as the one in Sanchi. So, Statement 3 is correct.</p>				
Site of Ashoka's major rock edict	Location in the state of														
1 Dhauli	Odisha														
2 Erragudi	Andhra Pradesh														
3 Jaugada	Madhya Pradesh														
4 Kalsi	Karnataka														
<p>Q98. Consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Other than those made by humans, nanoparticles do not exist in nature. 	<p style="text-align: center;">SET 1 TEST 25 SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY - QUESTION 10</p> <p>Consider the following statements.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Asteroid impacts affect the Moon because the Moon lacks the protective magnetic field and atmosphere that protect us here on Earth. 														



UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – PARTIALLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

<p>2. Nanoparticles of some metallic oxides are used in the manufacture of some cosmetics.</p> <p>3. Nanoparticles of some commercial products which enter the environment are unsafe for humans.</p> <p>Which of the above statements is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 only (b) 3 only (c) 1 and 2 only (d) 2 and 3</p>	<p>2. Only asteroids can break down lunar rocks and soil, forming iron nanoparticles</p> <p>3. Tiny iron nanoparticles unlike any found naturally on Earth are nearly everywhere on the Moon.</p> <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2 only (c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1 and 3 only</p> <p>EXPLANATION</p> <p>Asteroid impacts and solar radiation affect the Moon in unique ways because it lacks the protective magnetic field and atmosphere that protect us here on Earth. So, statement 1 is correct.</p> <p>Both asteroids and solar radiation break down lunar rocks and soil, forming iron nanoparticles (some smaller, some larger) that are detectable from instruments on satellites orbiting the Moon. So, statement 2 is not correct.</p> <p>Tiny iron nanoparticles unlike any found naturally on Earth are nearly everywhere on the Moon. So, statement 3 is correct.</p>
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UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – PARTIALLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

SET 2

<p>Q.18 With reference to the writs issued by the Courts in India, consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Mandamus will not lie against a private organization unless it is entrusted with a public duty.2. Mandamus will not lie against a Company even though it may be a Government Company.3. Any public minded person can be a petitioner to move the Court to obtain the writ of Quo Warranto. <p>Which of the statements given above are correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SET 2 – TEST 2 – POLITY – Q. 90</p> <p>Consider the following statements regarding the writ of Mandamus:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. It is issued by a higher court to a lower court or tribunal to prevent the latter from exceeding its jurisdiction.2. The writ of mandamus cannot be issued against a private individual or body. <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2</p> <p>EXPLANATION:</p> <p>Mandamus means ‘we command’. It is a command issued by the court to a public official asking him to perform his official duties that he has failed or refused to perform. It can also be issued against any public body, a corporation, an inferior court a tribunal, or a government for the same purpose.</p> <p>So, Statement 1 is not correct.</p> <p>The writ of mandamus cannot be issued (a) against a private individual or body; (b) to enforce departmental instruction that does not possess statutory force; (c) when the duty is discretionary and not mandatory; (d) to enforce a contractual obligation; (e) against the president of India or the state governors; and (f) against the chief justice of a high court acting in a judicial capacity.</p> <p>So, Statement 2 is correct.</p>								
<p>Q.25 Consider the following pairs:</p> <table border="0"><thead><tr><th style="text-align: left;"><i>Peak</i></th><th style="text-align: left;"><i>Mountains</i></th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1. Namcha Barwa -</td><td>Garhwal Himalaya</td></tr><tr><td>2. Nanda Devi -</td><td>Kumaon Himalaya</td></tr><tr><td>3. Nokrek -</td><td>Sikkim Himalaya</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?</p> <p>(a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 only</p>	<i>Peak</i>	<i>Mountains</i>	1. Namcha Barwa -	Garhwal Himalaya	2. Nanda Devi -	Kumaon Himalaya	3. Nokrek -	Sikkim Himalaya	<p style="text-align: center;">SET 2 – TEST 21- CURRENT AFFAIRS Q. 76</p> <p>Consider the following statements with reference to Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. It includes as core areas the Nanda Devi and Valley of Flowers National Parks.2. Together they encompass a unique transition zone between the mountain ranges of the Zaskar and Lesser Himalayas.3. Musk deer and blue sheep are found here. <p>Which of the above statements is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) 3 only (b) 1 and 2 only (c) 1 and 3 only</p>
<i>Peak</i>	<i>Mountains</i>								
1. Namcha Barwa -	Garhwal Himalaya								
2. Nanda Devi -	Kumaon Himalaya								
3. Nokrek -	Sikkim Himalaya								



UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – PARTIALLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

<p>(c) 1 and 3 (d) 3 only</p>	<p>(d) 1, 2 and 3 EXPLANATION Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve, located in the Himalayan Mountains in the northern part of the country, includes as core areas the Nanda Devi and Valley of Flowers National Parks, which is one of the World Heritage sites. So statement 1 is correct. Together they encompass a unique transition zone between the mountain ranges of the Zaskar and Great Himalaya, not the lesser Himalayas. These meadows harbour a large number of rare and endangered, native and endemic species. So statement 2 is not correct. Seven endangered mammal species find refuge in the area such as the snow leopard, Himalayan black bear, brown bear, musk deer, and bharal/blue sheep. So statement 3 is correct.</p>
<p>Q.38 Consider the following statements in respect of probiotics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Probiotics are made of both bacteria and yeast.2. The organisms in probiotics are found in food we ingest but they do not naturally occur in our gut.3. Probiotics help in the digestion of milk sugars. <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) 1 and 3 (d) 2 and 3</p>	<p>SET 2 – TEST 24 – SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY Q.95 Which of the following is/are the benefits of Probiotics?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. They increase the immunity and prevent or make diarrheal diseases milder2. They decrease cholesterol absorption.3. They produce acids that decrease the pH in the gut and thus increase the absorption of minerals such as calcium and phosphorus. <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below:</p> <p>(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 3 only (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1,2 and 3</p> <p>EXPLANATION Probiotics are live microorganisms that are intended to have health benefits when consumed or applied to the body. Probiotics have shown promise for a variety of health purposes, including prevention of antibiotic-associated diarrhea (including diarrhea caused by <i>Clostridium difficile</i>), prevention of necrotizing enterocolitis and sepsis in premature infants, treatment of infant colic, treatment of periodontal disease, and induction or maintenance of remission in ulcerative colitis. So, statement 1 is correct. Probiotics, particularly Lactobacilli, can help reduce cholesterol. They do this by preventing cholesterol from</p>

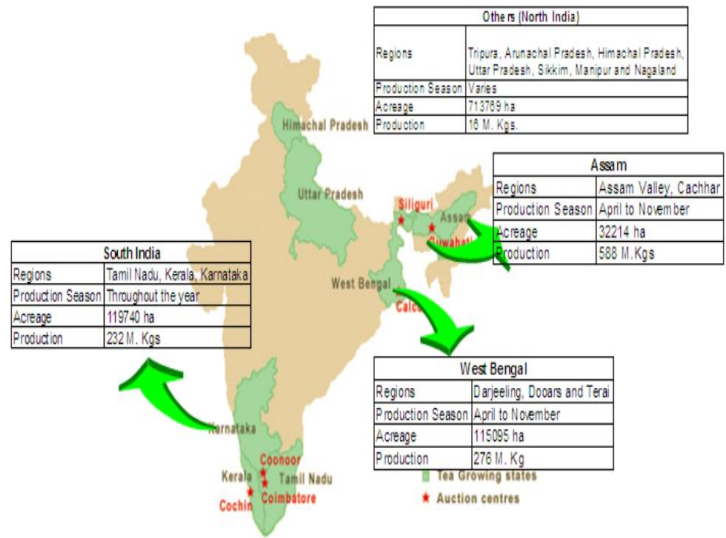


UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – PARTIALLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

	<p>being made and absorbed, as well as by helping break it down. So, statement 2 is correct.</p> <p>supplementation with probiotics and prebiotics will ensure a lower gut pH, providing an added level of defense against bacterial gut infections thus increase the absorption of minerals such as calcium and phosphorus. So, statement 3 is correct.</p>
<p>Q. 62 Consider the following States :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Andhra Pradesh2. Kerala3. Himachal Pradesh4. Tripura <p>How many of the above are generally known as tea-producing States?</p> <p>(a) Only one State (b) Only two States (c) Only three States (d) All four States</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SET 2 – TEST 6 – CURRENTS AFFAIRS – Q.94</p> <p>At which of the following places tea is grown in India?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Assam2. Darjeeling3. Nilgiri Hills of South India4. Tarai along the foothills of the Himalayas <p>Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:</p> <p>(a) 1, 2, and 4 only (b) 2 only (c) 1, 3, and 4 only (d) 1, 2, 3, and 4 only</p> <p>EXPLANATION</p> <p>The tea-growing places in India are</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Assam2. Darjeeling3. Nilgiri Hills of South India4. Munnar in Kerala5. Karnataka6. Dooars And Terai (Tarai along the foothills of the Himalayas) <p>All the given states are considered as the major tea-growing areas. So, option (d) is correct.</p>



UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – PARTIALLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS



Q.64 With reference to the Banks Board Bureau (BBB)', which of the following statements are correct?

1. The Governor of RBI is the Chairman of BBB.
2. BBB recommends for the selection of heads for Public Sector Banks.
3. BBB helps the Public Sector Banks in developing strategies and capital raising plans.

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

SET 2 – TEST 6 – CURRENT AFFAIRS – Q.35

Banks Board Bureau, was set up on the recommendation of which of the following committee?

- (a) **Nayak Committee**
(b) P K Mohanty Committee
(c) KV Kamath Committee
(d) Y B Reddy Committee

EXPLANATION

Banks Board Bureau was set up on the recommendation of the **Nayak Committee**.

Banks Board Bureau is an Autonomous Body of the Government of India. It is committed to improving the Governance and Boards of public sector financial institutions. The Secretariat of the Bureau currently comprises Secretary and four officers. **So, option (a) is correct.**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- Central Government notified the amendment to the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1980 providing the legal framework for composition and functions of the Banks Board Bureau on March 23, 2016. The Bureau accordingly started functioning from April 01, 2016, as an autonomous recommendatory body.



UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – PARTIALLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

	<p>The functions of the Bureau outlined in Section 7(C) of the Scheme and subsequent amendments as per orders of Appointment Committee of the Cabinet are:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• To recommend the selection and appointment of Board of Directors in Mandated Institutions (Whole Time Directors and Chairman);• To advise the Central Government on matters relating to appointments, confirmation or extension of tenure and termination of services of the Directors of mandated institutions;• To advise the Central Government on the desired management structure of mandated institutions, at the level of Board of Directors and senior management;• To advise the Central Government on a suitable performance appraisal system for mandated institutions;• To build a data bank containing data relating to the performance of mandated institutions and its officers;• To advise the Central Government on the formulation and enforcement of a code of conduct and ethics for managerial personnel in mandated institutions.• To advise the Central Government on evolving suitable training and development programs for managerial personnel in mandated institutions.• To help the banks in terms of developing business strategies and capital raising plans and the like;• Any other work assigned by the Government in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India.
<p>Q.78 With reference to the United Nations General Assembly, consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The UN General Assembly can grant observer status to the non-member States.2. Inter-governmental organisations can seek observer status in the UN General Assembly.3. Permanent Observers in the UN General Assembly can maintain missions at the UN headquarters. <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SET 2 – TEST 14 - POLITY - QUESTION NO 55</p> <p>With respect to the International Solar Alliance(ISA), recently seen in the news, consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. ISA is an intergovernmental treaty-based international organization jointly launched by India and France at the COP 26 of the UNFCCC2. OSOWOG initiative was recently launched under the ambit of ISA to build a global ecosystem of interconnected renewable energy resources3. ISA has observer status at the United Nations <p>Which of the above-given statements is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 3 only</p>



UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – PARTIALLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

	<p>(d) 1, 2 and 3</p> <p>EXPLANATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ United Nations General Assembly recently granted observer status to ISA.➤ Granting the status would help provide for well-defined cooperation between the Alliance and UN that would benefit global energy growth and development.➤ It will also provide a choice to ISA to have a permanent office in the UN HQ➤ ISA is an intergovernmental treaty-based international organization (Secretariat: Gurugram), jointly launched by India and France at COP21 of the UNFCCC in Paris, 2015
<p>Q.96 The Prime Minister recently inaugurated the new Circuit House near Somnath Temple at Veraval. Which of the following statements are correct regarding Somnath Temple?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Somnath Temple is one of the Jyotirlinga shrines.2. A description of Somnath Temple was given by Al-Biruni.3. Pran Pratishtha of Somnath Temple (installation of the present day temple) was done by President S. Radhakrishnan. <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below:</p> <p>(a) 1 and 2 only</p> <p>(b) 2 and 3 only</p> <p>(c) 1 and 3 only</p> <p>(d) 1, 2 and 3</p>	<p>SET 2 – TEST 6 – CURRENT AFFAIRS – Q.50</p> <p>The famous Chandrabhaga Mela is held every year around the month of February in which of the following temple?</p> <p>(a) Lingaraj Temple</p> <p>(b) Somnath Temple</p> <p>(c) Konark Temple</p> <p>(d) Kamakhya Temple</p> <p>EXPLANATION</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"><p>The Chandrabhaga Mela, also known as the Magha Saptami Mela, is an annual fair held near Bhubaneswar, Orissa, in February. It is celebrated in the Konark Temple.</p><p>So, option (c) is correct.</p></div> <p>ADDITIONAL INFORMATION</p> <p>KONARK TEMPLE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Sun Temple at Konârak, located on the eastern shores of the Indian subcontinent, is one of the outstanding examples of temple architecture and art as revealed in its conception, scale, and proportion.• It is directly and materially linked to Brahmanism and tantric belief systems.



UPSC PRELIMS 2022 – PARTIALLY REFLECTED QUESTIONS

- The Sun Temple is the culmination of Kalingan temple architecture, with all its defining elements in complete and perfect form.

LINGARAJ TEMPLE

- It is a monument dedicated to Lord Shiva. It was built by King Jajati Keshari in the 10th Century and completed by King Lalatendu Keshari in the 11th Century.
- The main spire is 54 meters high. Besides, there is a pillared hall, a dancing hall (NatyaMandap), and a hall for serving offerings (BhogaMandap).
- This great temple represents the quintessence of the Kalinga type of architecture, the culminating result of the architectural activities at Bhubaneswar.

SOMNATH TEMPLE

- The Somnath temple (also known as the Deo Patan) located in Veraval in Saurashtra on the western coast of Gujarat, is the first among the twelve Jyotirlinga shrines of Shiva.
- As documented by J. Gordon Melton, the first Shiva temple at Somnath is said to have been built at some unknown time in the past.
- The second temple is said to have been built at the same site by the "Yadava kings" of Vallabhi around 649 CE
- The Gurjara-Pratihara king Nagabhata II constructed the third temple in 815 CE, a large structure of red sandstone.

KAMAKHYA TEMPLE

- It is located atop the Nilachal Hills, on the outskirts of Guwahati, Assam.
- It is one of 51 shaktipeeths or seats of Shakti followers.
- Shakti peeth is originated based on the story of the death of Goddess Sati.
- God Shiva who held her dead body, then started his dance of destruction, causing Sati's body to disintegrate and fall into pieces.
- The sites where these portions of the Sati goddess fell are the Shakti peeth.
- Kamakhya temple's sanctum sanctorum houses the yoni - female genital symbolized by a rock.



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Four Major Shakthi Peeths in India - Jagannath Temple, Puri; Kamakhya Temple near Guwahati; Dakshina Kalika in Kolkata; Tara Tarini near Brahmapur, Odisha.
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UPSC PRELIMS 2022

IAS PARLIAMENT DIRECT REFLECTIONS

Q.1 “Rapid Financing Instrument” and “Rapid Credit Facility” are related to the provisions of lending by which one of the following?

- (a) Asian Development Bank
- (b) International Monetary Fund**
- (c) United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative
- (d) World Bank

IAS Parliament Material

<https://www.iasparliament.com/mainstorming/28052020-international-relations>

- The Rapid Credit Facility by IMF is offering concessional loans to help with balance of payments of low-income countries (LICs).

Q.2 With reference to the Indian economy, consider the following statements:

1. An increase in Nominal Effective Exchange Rate (NEER) indicate the appreciation of rupee.
2. An increase in the Real Effective Exchange Rate (REER) indicates an improvement in trade competitiveness.
3. An increasing trend in domestic inflation relative to inflation in other countries is likely to cause an increasing divergence between NEER AND REER.

Which of the statements are correct?

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

IAS Parliament Material

1st statement - <https://www.iasparliament.com/prestorming/quiz/answer/9229>

- A decrease in NEER denotes depreciation in rupee’s value; an increase reflects appreciation.

2nd statement - <https://www.iasparliament.com/current-affairs/highlights-of-the-economic-survey-2016-17-volume-2>

- An increase in REER implies that exports become more expensive compared to its partners and imports become cheaper.

3rd statement – <https://www.iasparliament.com/mainstorming/02082021-indian-economy>

- REER, however, is considered a better measure than NEER, since it also considers the domestic inflation in the various economies.



Q.8 Which one of the following situations best reflects “Indirect Transfers” often talked about in media recently with reference to India?

- (a) An Indian company investing in a foreign enterprise and paying taxes to the foreign country on the profits arising out of its investment.
- (b) A foreign company investing in India and paying taxes to the country of its base on the profits arising out of its investment
- (c) An Indian company purchases tangible assets in a foreign country and sells such assets after their value increases and transfers the proceeds to India.
- (d) A foreign company transfers shares and such shares derive their substantial value from assets located in India.**

IAS Parliament Material

<https://www.iasparliament.com/current-affairs/retrospective-tax-amendment>

- Indirect transfers which derive substantial value from assets located in India.

Q.21 Among the following crops, which one is the most important anthropogenic source of both methane and nitrous oxide?

- (a) Cotton
- (b) Rice**
- (c) Sugarcane
- (d) Wheat

IAS Parliament Material

<https://www.iasparliament.com/current-affairs/rice-fish-farming-system>

- **Anthropogenic source:** Paddy fields emit large amount of the greenhouse gases, the two major GHGs being methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide.

Q.22 “System of Rice Intensification” of cultivation, in which alternate wetting and drying of rice fields is practiced, results in:

1. Reduced seed requirement
2. Reduced methane production
3. Reduced electricity consumption

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

IAS Parliament Material

1st statement - <https://www.iasparliament.com/current-affairs/prelim-bits-5/prelim-bits-31-05-2022-upsc-daily-current-affairs>

- It gives equal or more produce than the conventional rice cultivation, with less water, less seed and less chemicals.

2nd and 3rd statement - <https://www.iasparliament.com/mainstorming/05102019-agriculture>



- Efficient irrigation scheduling (like alternate wetting and drying) not only shrinks the use of water but also the carbon footprint by reducing emissions of methane, a greenhouse gas, from banded fields or paddies.
- Incentivising farmers with carbon credits can encourage them to use groundwater efficiently, IRRI says. (In Punjab, where electricity is free, there is little incentive to conserve groundwater).

Q.31 Consider the following:

1. Aarogya Setu
2. CoWIN
3. DigiLocker
4. DIKSHA

Which of the above are built on top of open-source digital platforms?

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

IAS Parliament Material

<https://www.iasparliament.com/mainstorming/30082021-s-t>

- Many solutions launched by the government including DigiLocker, Diksha, Aarogya Setu, the Covid-19 vaccination platform CoWIN — built on top of open-source digital platforms.

Q.32 With reference to Web 3.0, consider the following statements:

1. Web 3.0 technology enables people to control their own data.
2. In web 3.0 world, there can be block chain based social networks.
3. Web 3.0 is operated by users collectively rather than a corporation.

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

IAS Parliament Material

All 3 statements - <https://www.iasparliament.com/current-affairs/web30-imagines-a-decentralized-web>

- **1st statement - User Friendly** - Any change in personal data like your address or credit card number needs to be changed once on your end.
- Automatically all your sites will be updated. This will make the Web much more user-friendly.
- They aren't subject to the business hours of mainstream financial institutions.
- Web3 allows for low-cost, nearly instantaneous, borderless, peer-to-peer transfers of actual value.
- **2nd statement** - Some of the use cases of Web3 are Decentralised Autonomous Organisations (DAOs), Decentralised Finance (DeFi), Stablecoins and Central Bank Digital Currencies (CBDCs),



private and digital infrastructure, and creator economy enablers like NFTs and blockchain-based games.

- **3rd statement** - Instead of being run by some tech giants companies, these networks are built, operated, and maintained by users.

Q.37 Consider the following statements :

1. Biofilms can form on medical implants within human tissues
2. Biofilms can form on food and food processing surfaces.
3. Biofilms can exhibit antibiotic resistance.

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

IAS Parliament Material

1st statement and 2nd statement –

<https://www.iasparliament.com/prestorming/quiz/answer/13043>

- Clusters of bacteria that live together in communities known as biofilms.
- These types of microorganisms can grow on many different surfaces. Each of these distinct surfaces has a common defining feature: they are wet.
- Biofilms thrive upon moist or wet surfaces.
- Biofilms have been found growing on minerals and metals.
- They can grow on plant tissues and animal tissues, and on implanted medical devices such as catheters and pacemakers.

3rd statement - <https://www.iasparliament.com/article/prelim-bits-24-04-2017>

- During times of stress or hostile conditions, such as increased temperature and presence of antibiotics, bacteria tend to come together and form a **biofilm** to protect themselves.

Q.40 If a major solar storm (solar flare) reaches the Earth, which of the following are the possible effects on the Earth?

1. GPS and navigation system could fail.
2. Tsunamis could occur at equatorial regions.
3. Power grids could be damaged.
4. Intense auroras could occur over much of the Earth
5. Forest fires could take place over much of the planet.
6. Orbits of the satellites could be disturbed.
7. Shortwave radio communication of the aircraft flying over polar regions could be interrupted.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1, 2, 4 and 5 only
- (b) 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7 only



(c) 1, 3, 4, 6 and 7 only

(d) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7

IAS Parliament Material

<https://www.iasparliament.com/current-affairs/upsc-daily-current-affairs-prelim-bits-12-08-2020>

- The solar flares are often released into space and its radiation can disrupt with earth's radio communication, GPS, Power grids and satellite.
- Solar flares caused by these CMEs can also trigger intense light in the sky, called auroras.

<https://www.iasparliament.com/current-affairs/prelim-bits-12-09-2021-13-09-2021-upsc-daily-current-affairs>

- But the particles can interact with our Earth's magnetic field, induce strong electric currents on the surface and affect man-made structures like earth's radio communication, GPS, Power grids and satellite.

Q.41 “Climate Action Tracker” which monitors the emission reduction pledges of different countries is a:

(a) Database created by coalition of research organisations

(b) Wing of “International Panel of Climate Change”

(c) Committee under “United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change”

(d) Agency promoted and financed by United Nations Environment Programme and World Bank

IAS Parliament Material

<https://www.iasparliament.com/mainstorming/11112021-environment>

- The Climate Action Tracker, an independent scientific analysis that tracks government climate action against the Paris Agreement targets, deems India's performance as “highly insufficient” simply because coal represents about 70 per cent of the country's energy supply.

Other links - <https://www.iasparliament.com/current-affairs/18112020-environment>

<https://www.iasparliament.com/mainstorming/08062021-environment>

Q.43 “If rainforests and tropical forests are lungs of the Earth, then surely wetlands function as its kidneys.” Which one of the following functions of wetlands best reflects the above statements?

(a) The water cycle in wetlands involves surface runoff, subsoil percolation and evaporation.

(b) Algae form the nutrient base upon which fish, crustaceans, molluscs, birds, reptiles and mammals, thrive.

(c) Wetlands play a vital role in maintaining sedimentation balance and soil stabilization.

(d) Aquatic plants absorb heavy metals and excess nutrients.

IAS Parliament Material

<https://www.iasparliament.com/current-affairs/prelim-bits-03-02-2017>

- They are also called ‘kidneys of landscape’ or ‘biological supermarkets’. They help stabilize water supplies, cleanse polluted waters.



Q.49 “Biorock technology” is talked about in which one of the following situations?

(a) Restoration of damaged coral reefs

- (b) Development of building materials using plant residues
- (c) Identification of areas for exploration / extraction of shale gas
- (d) Providing salt licks for wild animals in forests/protected areas

IAS Parliament Material

<https://www.iasparliament.com/article/upsc-daily-current-affairs-prelim-bits-30-01-2020?q=liq>

- Bio rock is the name given to the substance formed by electro accumulation of minerals dissolved in seawater on steel structures that are lowered onto the sea bed.
- The technology works by passing a small amount of electrical current through electrodes in the water.
- When a positively charged anode and negatively charged cathode are placed on the sea floor, with an electric current flowing between them, calcium ions combine with carbonate ions and adhere to the structure (cathode).
- This results in calcium carbonate formation, Coral larvae adhere to the CaCO₃ and grow quickly.
- Fragments of broken corals are tied to the bio rock structure, where they are able to grow at least four to six times faster than their actual growth as they need not spend their energy in building their own calcium carbonate skeletons.
- The Zoological Survey of India (ZSI), with help from Gujarat’s forest department, is attempting for the first time a process to restore coral reefs.

Q.63 Consider the following statements:

1. In India, credit rating agencies are regulated by Reserve Bank of India.
2. The rating agency popularly known as ICRA is a public limited company,
3. Brickwork Ratings is an Indian credit rating agency.

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

IAS Parliament Material

1st and 3rd statement - <https://www.iasparliament.com/prestorming/quiz/answer/13249>

- In India, CRAs are regulated by SEBI (Credit Rating Agencies) Regulations, 1999 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992.
- There are six credit rating agencies registered under SEBI namely, CRISIL, ICRA, CARE, SMERA, Fitch India, and Brickwork Ratings.

Q.75 Which one of the following has been constituted under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986?

- (a) Central Water Commission
- (b) Central Ground Water Board



(c) Central Ground Water Authority

(d) National Water Development Agency

IAS Parliament Material

<https://www.iasparliament.com/prestorming/quiz/answer/6630>

- Ground water extraction in India is regulated by Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) constituted under the Environment (Protection) Act of 1986.

Q.80 Which one of the following best describes the term “greenwashing”?

(a) Conveying a false impression that a company's products are eco-friendly and environmentally sound

(b) Non-inclusion of ecological/ environmental costs in the Annual Financial Statements of a country

(c) Ignoring the disastrous ecological consequences while undertaking infrastructure development

(d) Making mandatory provisions for environmental costs in a government project/programme

IAS Parliament Material

<https://www.iasparliament.com/current-affairs/prelim-bits-5/prelim-bits-06-03-2022-07-03-2022-daily-upsc-current-affairs>

- Greenwashing is the process of conveying a false impression or providing misleading information about how a company's products are more environmentally sound.

Q.84 Consider the following statements:

1. Gujarat has the largest solar park in India.
2. Kerala has a fully solar powered International Airport.
3. Goa has the largest floating solar photovoltaic project in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2

(b) 2 only

(c) 1 and 3

(d) 3 only

IAS Parliament Material

1st statement - <https://www.iasparliament.com/current-affairs/upsc-daily-current-affairs-prelim-bits-02-05-2020>

- Bhadla Solar Park – It is the world largest solar park as of March 2020 located in India which is spread over a total area of 10,000 acres (45 sq.km) in Bhadla, Phalodi tehsil, Jodhpur district, Rajasthan, India.

2nd statement - <https://www.iasparliament.com/prestorming/quiz/answer/4893>

- The Cochin International Airport Limited (CIAL) is the only airport in the world to completely switch to solar power for all its requirements.

3rd statement - <https://www.iasparliament.com/current-affairs/upsc-daily-current-affairs-prelim-bits-12-03-2021>



- India's biggest floating solar power plant (by generation capacity) is being developed by National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) Ltd.
- The 100 megawatt plant, known as Telangana Super Thermal Power Project (TSTPP), is being built in the reservoir of NTPC's thermal plant at Ramagundam, Telangana.

Q.86 Which one of the following statements best reflects the issue with Senkaku Islands, sometimes mentioned in the news?

- (a) It is generally believed that they are artificial islands made by a country around South China Sea.
- (b) China and Japan engage in maritime disputes over these islands in East China Sea.**
- (c) A permanent American military base has been set up there to help Taiwan to increase its defence capabilities.
- (d) Through International Court of Justice declared them as no man's land, some South-East Asian Countries claim them.

IAS Parliament Material

<https://www.iasparliament.com/prestorming/quiz/answer/6592>

- At the heart of the dispute between the *China and Japan* are eight uninhabited islands and rocks in the *East China Sea*.
- The Japanese call them *Senkaku*, and designate them as sovereign territory.
- On the contrary, China also claimed these islands and named them as *Diaoyu Islands*.

Q.100 Consider the following

1. Carbon monoxide
2. Nitrogen oxide
3. Ozone
4. Sulphur dioxide

Excess of which of the above in the environment is/are cause(s) of acid rain?

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

IAS Parliament Material

<https://www.iasparliament.com/prestorming/quiz/answer/13104>

<https://www.iasparliament.com/prestorming/quiz/answer/10366>

- Formation of sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides by human activity reacts with water and contributes to Acid Rain.



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<https://www.youtube.com/c/ShankarIASAcademyVideos/playlists>

DIRECT & INDIRECT REFLECTIONS

Q3. Indian Economy

3. With reference to the Indian economy, consider the following statements:

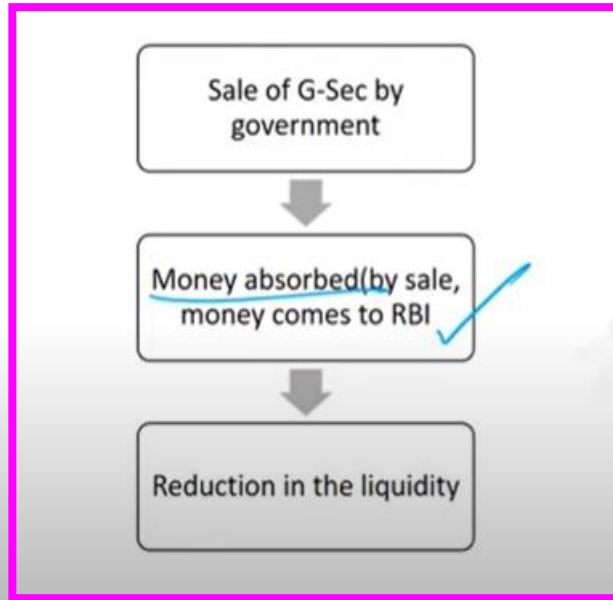
1. If the inflation is too high, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is likely to buy government securities.
2. If the rupee is rapidly depreciating, RBI is likely to sell dollars in the market.
3. If interest rates in the USA or European Union were to fall, that is likely to induce RBI to buy dollars.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

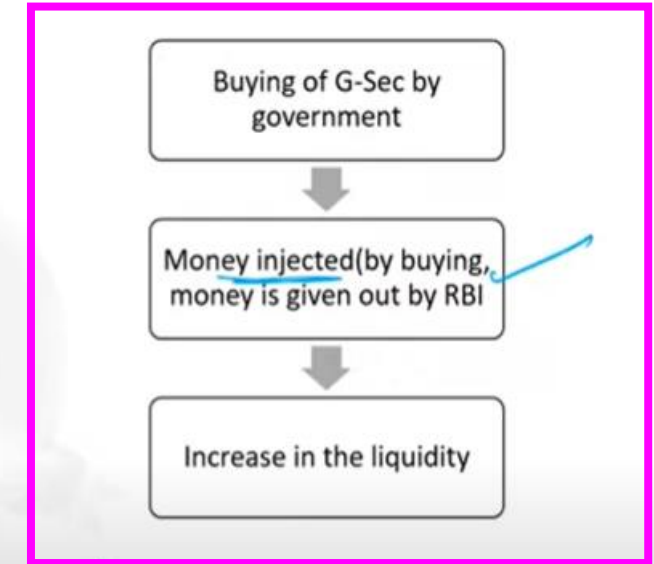
- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

• Influences the country's money supply.

✓ Assume that RBI is selling bonds.



✓ Assume that RBI is buying bonds



#GPS #Aadhaar #OMO

The Hindu Daily News Analysis || 19th March 2021 || UPSC Current Affairs || UPSC Prelims 2021 & Mains

Q26. Levant

26. The term "Levant" often heard in the news roughly corresponds to which of the following regions?

- (a) Region along the eastern Mediterranean shores
- (b) Region along North African shores stretching from Egypt to Morocco
- (c) Region along Persian Gulf and horn of Africa
- (d) The entire coastal areas of Mediterranean Sea

Terror groups	Base country/region
Taliban	Afghanistan
Al - Nushrah	Syria
Boko Haram	Nigeria
Hamas	Israel
Jaish E Mohammed	Pakistan
Tehrik E Taliban	Afghanistan, Pakistan
Lashkar E Tayyiba	Pakistan
The Islamic Jihad Union (IJU)	Uzbekistan
Al-Quaida/Qaeda	Arab peninsula, Africa
Islamic state of Levant	Levant countries

#ProductionLinkedIncentive #PLI #Methanol

The Hindu Daily News Analysis || 10th & 11th Sep '21 || UPSC Current Affairs || Prelims 2021 & Mains

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- (c) Region along Persian Gulf and horn of Africa
- (d) The entire coastal areas of Mediterranean Sea



Levant countries

- Geographical region situated in the Eastern Mediterranean.
- Does not have fixed boundaries.
- Characterized by similar linguistic, cultural, and religious traits.
- Regions: (Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Cyprus, Turkey (Hatay Province), Israel, Jordan, and Palestine.)

#ProductionLinkedIncentive #PLI #Methanol

The Hindu Daily News Analysis || 10th & 11th Sep '21 || UPSC Current Affairs || Prelims 2021 & Mains

SUB
scribe

Q37. Biofilms

37. Consider the following statements :

1. Biofilms can form on medical implants within human tissues
2. Biofilms can form on food and food processing surfaces.
3. Biofilms can exhibit antibiotic resistance.

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**



Beauty in biofilms

Bacterial biofilms have been found to form complex patterns. Scientists writing in *Cell* discovered this feature, observed earlier only in higher plants and animals. This suggests cell patterning during development is more ancient than known. Biofilms pervade a range of areas - medicine to food industry.

Pg: 13 - C;
Pg: 11 - T, B, D, H.

#Supernova #Biofilms #Synapses

The Hindu Daily News Analysis || 09th January 2022 || UPSC Current Affairs || Prelims'22 & Mains'21

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

Disadvantages

- Advantageous to bacteria - provide a nutrient rich environment that facilitates growth.

- Confer resistance to antibiotics.

- Communities of microbes are more resilient to stress.

- Cause severe infections in hospitalized patients - grow on implanted medical devices. → Catheters, pacemakers

- Form on the thin films of plaque found on teeth - destruction of tooth enamel.

Advantages

- Breakdown of organic wastes.

- ✓ Filters wastes from water.

- ✓ Removes and neutralizes contaminants in soil.

- ✓ Purify water in water treatment plants.

- ✓ Detoxify contaminated areas of the environment.

- Microbial fuel cells

- ✓ Uses bacteria to convert organic waste into electricity.

- ✓ Low-cost source of power.

- ✓ Clean sustainable energy.

#Supernova #Biofilms #Synapses

The Hindu Daily News Analysis || 09th January 2022 || UPSC Current Affairs || Prelims'22 & Mains'21

Q50. Miyawaki Forest

50. The “Miyawaki method” is well known for the:

- (a) Promotion of commercial farming in arid and semi-arid areas
- (b) Development of gardens using genetically modified flora
- (c) **Creation of mini forests in urban areas**
- (d) Harvesting wind energy on coastal areas and on sea surfaces.

Miyawaki forest

- A method of afforestation.
- A Japanese method of afforestation.
- To grow urban forests and expand the green cover.
- To meet the stipulated plantation target.
- A technique pioneered by Japanese botanist Akira Miyawaki.
- Helps build dense, native forests in a short time.



- Revolutionised the concept of urban afforestation
- By turning backyards into mini-forests.
- Planting trees as close as possible in the same area.
- ✓ Only the native species.



#Coal #Miyawaki #PMCARES

The Hindu Daily News Analysis || 31st May 2022 || UPSC Current Affairs || Prelims'22 & Mains'22

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✓ Only the native species.



#Coal #Miyawaki #PMCARES

The Hindu Daily News Analysis || 31st May 2022 || UPSC Current Affairs || Prelims'22 & Mains'22

Q68. Reserve Bank of India

68. In India, which one of the following is responsible for maintaining price stability by controlling inflation?

- (a) Department of Consumer Affairs
- (b) Expenditure Management Commission
- (c) Financial Stability and Development Council
- (d) Reserve Bank of India**

- Inflation**
- Rise in the average price *more supply*
 - Purchasing power of the money will get reduced
 - Consumer Price Index, Wholesale Price Index and the Producer Price Index.

Inflation Targeting

- Monetary policy strategy by central banks *RBI*
- To maintain inflation at a certain level *Range*
- Primary objective - maintain price stability while keeping in mind the objective of growth. *Not high or Not low Optimum*

- Done - Raising, or lowering interest rates based on above-target or below-target inflation.

Inflation Targeting in India

- Amendment - Reserve Bank of India Act in 2016
- ✓ Set by the Government of India
- ✓ Consultation with the Reserve Bank
- ✓ Every five years.
- RBI - operates the Monetary Policy Framework of the country.

#OilConsumption #HerdImmunity #MNREGA

The Hindu Daily News Analysis || 3rd April 2021 || UPSC Current Affairs || Prelims 2021 & Mains

SUB
scribe

Q75. Environment Protection Act, 1986

75. Which one of the following has been constituted under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986?

- (a) Central Water Commission
- (b) Central Ground Water Board
- (c) **Central Ground Water Authority**
- (d) National Water Development Agency

National Compilation on Dynamic Ground Water Resources of India, 2017

Categorization of Assessment Units (Blocks/ Mandals/ Firkas/Taluks)	
Total No. of Assessed Units	6881
1. Safe	4310
2. Semi Critical	972
3. Critical	313
4. Over-Exploited	1186
5. Saline	100

Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA)

- Statutory body - constituted under Section 3(3) of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
- Objective - to regulate and control the ground water development and management in the country.

#BioSecureBubble #OxygenConcentrator #G7

The Hindu Daily News Analysis || 05th May 2021 || UPSC Current Affairs || Prelims 2021 & Mains

Q85. UNCLOS

85. Which reference to the United Nations Convention on the Law of Sea, consider the following statements:

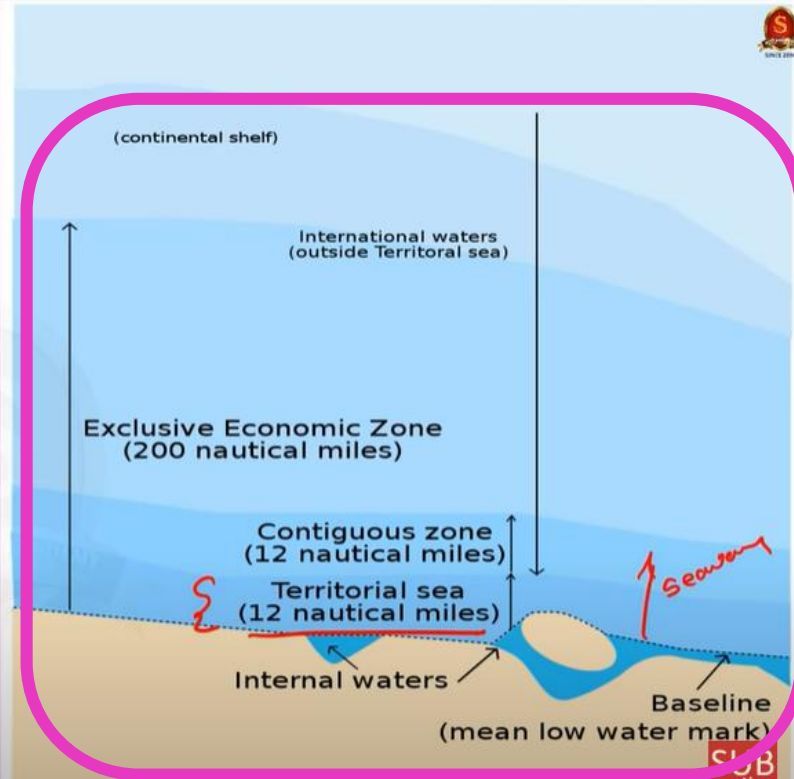
1. A coastal state has the right to establish the breadth of its territorial sea up to a limit not exceeding 12 nautical miles, measured from baseline determined in accordance with the convention.
2. Ships of all states, whether coastal or land-locked, enjoy the right of innocent passage through the territorial sea.
3. The Exclusive Economic Zone shall not extend beyond 200 nautical miles from the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured.

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**

Territorial Sea

- From the baseline up to 12 nautical miles (seaward).
- Coastal state - full sovereignty. → laws & regulate
- Foreign vessels given the right of innocent passage.



#USA #Afghanistan #Russia

The Hindu Daily News Analysis || 14th December 2021 || UPSC Current Affairs || Prelims '22 & Mains '21

Q85. UNCLOS

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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**

Key features:

- Coastal States have sovereign rights in a 200-nautical mile EEZ with respect to natural resources and certain economic activities.
- Exercise jurisdiction over marine science research and environmental protection.
- All other States have freedom of navigation and overflight in the EEZ, as well as freedom to lay submarine cables and pipelines.
- Coastal States have sovereign rights over the continental shelf for exploring it.
- Shelf can extend at least 200 nautical miles from the shore, and more under specified circumstances.

Recent developments:

- Foreign vessels are allowed "innocent passage" through those waters.
- Ships and aircraft of all countries are allowed "transit passage" through straits used for international navigation.
- USS John Paul Jones had conducted FONOP approximately 130 nautical miles west of Lakshadweep Islands.
- Inside India's exclusive economic zone- without requesting India's prior consent.
- US and India interpret the provisions UNCLOS differently.

27:04 / 35:39 • 6. Not on the same page at sea (OPED) >

#SecondWave #campa #INS

The Hindu Daily News Analysis || 13th April 2021 || UPSC Current Affairs || Prelims 2021 & Mains

95. The world's second tallest statue in sitting pose of Ramanuja was inaugurated by the Prime Minister of India at Hyderabad recently. Which one of the following statements correctly represents the teaching of Ramanuja?

- (a) *The best means of salvation was devotion.*
- (b) Vedas are eternal, self-existent and wholly authoritative.
- (c) Logical arguments were essential means for the highest bliss.
- (d) Salvation was to be obtained through mediation.

Sri Ramanujacharya

- 11th Century Vaishnava saint.
- Influenced by Alvars. *Vishnu*
- **Salvation through devotion to Vishnu.**
- Propounded Vishishtadvaita.
 - ✓ Non dualistic.
 - ✓ Soul retains its identity even after uniting with brahma.
- Help develop Bhakti in North India.

#RFID #PrivilegeMotion #SriRamanujacharya

The Hindu Daily News Analysis || 11th February 2022 || UPSC Current Affairs || Prelims'22 & Mains'22

Q100. Acid Rain

100. Consider the following:

1. Carbon monoxide
2. Nitrogen oxide
3. Ozone
4. Sulphur dioxide

Excess of which of the above in the environment is/are cause(s) of acid rain?

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

News

- Report focusing on Thermal Power Plants in Tamil Nadu
- ✓ Title - 'Emission Watch-Status assessment of SO₂ emissions and Flue Gas Desulfuriser installation for coal-based power plants in Tamil Nadu.'

Findings

Level of toxic emissions

- SO₂ emissions exceed the permissible limit at several State- and Central Government-owned plants.

Sulphur Dioxide

- Sulphur dioxide is an acidic gas.
- Easily react with other substances
- Results - Formation of harmful compounds
 - ✓ (Sulfuric acid, Sulfate particles & Sulfurous acid.)
- Inhalation - Health complications
 - ✓ Irritation in nose, throat and airways.
 - ✓ Severe problems over prolonged exposure.
- Major air pollutant
- Precursor of acid rain - Adverse impacts

#NortheastMonsoon #Buddhism

The Hindu Daily News Analysis || 26th & 27th Oct 2021 || UPSC Current Affairs || Prelims '22 & Mains '21

Q73. Fifth Schedule

73. If a particular area is brought under the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution of India, which one of the following statements best reflects the consequence of it?

- (a) *This would prevent the transfer of land of tribal people to non-tribal people.*
- (b) This would create a local self-governing body in that area.
- (c) This would convert that area into the Union Territory.
- (d) The State having such areas would be declared of Special Category State.

Previous Year Question – Prelims 2019

Q. 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 3
- b) Fifth Schedule 5
- c) Ninth Schedule 9
- d) Twelfth Schedule 12

Factual

(5) or (6)

12:27 / 39:40 • 1.Previous Year Question Discussion (2019 UPSC Preliminary Question) >

#IMR #MMR #TFR

The Hindu Daily News Analysis || 28th May 2022 || UPSC Current Affairs || Prelims'22 & Mains'22

Q17. Attorney General

17. Consider the following statements:

1. Attorney General of India and Solicitor General of India are the only officers of the Government who are allowed to participate in the meetings of the Parliament of India.
2. According to the Constitution of India, the Attorney General of India submits his resignation when the Government which appointed him resigns.

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**

News :

- Death of a Former Attorney General, Soli Sorabjee

Attorney General of India

The Attorney-General for India

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

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

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

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

- Highest law officer in the country
- Term of office is not fixed by the Constitution
- No mention - procedure and grounds for his removal
- Holds office during the pleasure of the president.

- Right of audience in all courts in the territory of India
- **Article 88** - right to speak and take part in the proceedings of both the Houses of Parliament or their joint sitting and any committee of the Parliament of which he may be named a member, but without a right to vote.

SUB
scribe

#IndiaJapanRelations #AttorneyGeneral #GST

The Hindu Daily News Analysis || 1st May 2021 || UPSC Current Affairs || Prelims 2021 & Mains

Audio

"Conventionally, he resigns when the government (CoM) resigns or is replaced, as he is appointed on its advice..."

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Article 88 - right to speak and take part in the proceedings of both the Houses of Parliament or their joint sitting and any committee of the Parliament of which he may be named a member, but [without a right to vote.]

SUB
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#IndiaJapanRelations #AttorneyGeneral #GST

The Hindu Daily News Analysis || 1st May 2021 || UPSC Current Affairs || Prelims 2021 & Mains

Q17. Attorney General

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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*

Qualifications to become a Supreme Court Judge

- A citizen of India and
- Has been a HC Judge for 5 years or
- Advocate in HC for at least 10 years or
- A distinguished jurist in the opinion of President.

Law Officer (Conditions of Service) Rules, 1987

- Term - 3 years and eligible for re-appointment.

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

#SnowLeopard #ChannapatnaToys #NewITrules

The Hindu Daily News Analysis || 28th Feb 2021 || UPSC Current Affairs || UPSC Prelims 2021 & Mains

Q16. Anti-Defection Law

16. With reference to anti-defection law in India, consider the following statements:

1. The law specifies that a nominated legislator cannot join any political party within six months of being appointed to the House.
2. The law does not provide any time-frame within which of the presiding officer has to decide a defection case.

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

TENTH SCHEDULE

Provisions as to disqualification on ground of defection

2. Disqualification on ground of defection.—

- (1) Subject to the provisions of 3 [paragraphs 4 and 5], a member of a House belonging to any political party shall be disqualified for being a member of the House—
 - (a) if he has voluntarily given up his membership of such political party; or
 - (b) if he votes or abstains from voting in such House contrary to any direction issued by the political party to which he belongs or by any person or authority authorised by it in this behalf, without obtaining, in either case, the prior permission of such political party, person or authority and such voting or abstention has not been condoned by such political party, person or authority within fifteen days from the date of such voting or abstention.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-paragraph,—

- (a) an elected member of a House shall be deemed to belong to the political party, if any, by which he was set up as a candidate for election as such member;
 - (b) a nominated member of a House shall,—
 - (i) where he is a member of any political party on the date of his nomination as such member, be deemed to belong to such political party;
 - (ii) in any other case, be deemed to belong to the political party of which he becomes, or, as the case may be, becomes, a member before the expiry of six months from the date on which he takes his seat after complying **SUBSCRIBE**
- ~~the requirements of article 99 or, as the case may be, article 188.~~

#Aravallis #NPR #AntiDefection

The Hindu Daily News Analysis ||15th March 2021 || UPSC Current Affairs || UPSC Prelims 2021 & Mains

Q39. Vaccine group

39. In the context of vaccines manufactured to prevent COVID-19 pandemic, consider the following statements:

1. The Serum Institute of India produced COVID-19 vaccine named Covishield using mRNA platform.
2. Sputnik V vaccine is manufactured using vector based platform.
3. COVAXIN is an inactivated pathogen based vaccine.

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

COVID-19 vaccines

Vaccine group	Name of vaccines
Adenovirus-based vaccines	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vaxzevria (AstraZeneca)
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Covishield (Serum Institute of India) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Janssen (Johnson & Johnson)
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sputnik (Russia's Gamaleya National Center of Epidemiology and Microbiology)
mRNA vaccines	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Comirnaty (Pfizer BioNTech)
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spikevax (Moderna)
Whole inactivated Coronavirus vaccine	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sinopharm or BATP (China National Pharmaceutical Group)
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sinovac (Beijing-based pharma company)
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Covaxin (India's Bharat Biotech)

#Lotus #Rhinos #Myanmar

The Hindu Daily News Analysis || 26th & 27th Dec '21||UPSC Current Affairs||Prelims'22 & Mains'21

SUB
scribe

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

Sputnik V to be manufactured in Dharwad

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT
HUBBALLI

Dharwad-based Shilpa Biologicals Pvt. Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of Shilpa Medicare, will manufacture Sputnik V, the Russian vaccine for COVID-19.

It will be manufactured at Shilpa Biologicals' Biologics-Research and Development Centre located at Belur Industrial Area in Dharwad. It has entered into a three-year definitive agreement with Dr. Reddy's to manufacture the vaccine and 50 million doses are planned to be produced in the first 12 months.

Pg: 3 - Bengaluru edition

- **News:** Russia's Sputnik V vaccine will be available in the country in the coming days.
- Different types of vaccines: Inactivated vaccines, Live-attenuated vaccines, Messenger RNA (mRNA) vaccines, Viral vector vaccines etc.

Sputnik V

- World's first registered vaccine - a viral vector vaccine for COVID-19.
- Developed by Russia's Gamaleya National Center of Epidemiology and Microbiology.
- Named after the first Soviet space satellite, Sputnik-1, launched in 1957.

SUB
scribe

#SputnikV #CPT #ConvalescentPlasmaTherapy

The Hindu News Analysis || 17th, 18th and 19th May 2021 || Current Affairs || Prelims 2021 & Mains

Q44. Air Quality

44. In the context of WHO Air Quality Guidelines, consider the following statements:

- The 24-hour mean of PM_{2.5} should not exceed 15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ and annual mean of PM_{2.5} should not exceed 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.
- In a year, the highest levels of ozone pollution occur during the period of inclement weather.
- PM₁₀ can penetrate the lung barrier and enter the bloodstream.
- Excessive ozone in the air can trigger asthma.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

2021 Guidelines

- Tightened limits.
- Added concentration limit for Carbon Monoxide.

Recommended AQG levels and interim targets

Pollutant	Averaging time	Interim target				AQG level
		1	2	3	4	
PM _{2.5} , $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Annual	35	25	15	10	5 ✓
	24-hour ^a	75	50	37.5	25	15
PM ₁₀ , $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Annual	70	50	30	20	15 ✓
	24-hour ^a	150	100	75	50	45
O ₃ , $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Peak season ^b	100	70	-	-	60
	8-hour ^a	160	120	-	-	100
NO ₂ , $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Annual	40	30	20	-	10
	24-hour ^a	120	50	-	-	25
SO ₂ , $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	24-hour ^a	125	50	-	-	40
CO, mg/m^3	24-hour ^a	7	-	-	-	4

^a 99th percentile (i.e. 3-4 exceedance days per year).

^b Average of daily maximum 8-hour mean O₃ concentration in the six consecutive months with the highest six-month running-average O₃ concentration.

#QUAD #IPCC #BlueFlag

The Hindu Daily News Analysis || 23rd September 2021 || UPSC Current Affairs || Prelims 2021 & Mains

• Need:

- ✓ Air pollution is becoming one of the biggest environmental threats to human health, besides climate change.

- ✓ PM₁₀ - can penetrate deep into the lungs.
- ✓ PM_{2.5} - can penetrate deep into the lungs and enter the bloodstream.

- ✓ 2013 - Particulate Matter classified as carcinogenic by WHO's International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

- ✓ WHO - exposure to air pollution is estimated to cause 7 million premature deaths every year.

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2. In a year, the highest levels of ozone pollution occur during the period of inclement weather.
3. PM₁₀ can penetrate the lung barrier and enter the bloodstream.
4. Excessive ozone in the air can trigger asthma.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

- Ground-level ozone - harmful for human health.
- ✓ Damages lung tissue - dangerous to people with respiratory illnesses (asthma etc.)
- ✓ Causes itchy, burning eyes.

Smog

- Particles in the air combine with ground-level ozone.
- Looks like smoky fog - difficult to see.
- Combination = water vapour + dust + ground-level ozone + fine air-borne particles.

#SmogTower #AbrahamAccord #3D_Printing

The Hindu Daily News Analysis || 20th August 2021 || UPSC Current Affairs || Prelims 2021 & Mains

Q15. Exclusive Powers of Lok Sabha

15. Which of the following is/are the exclusive power(s) of Lok Sabha?

1. To ratify the declaration of Emergency
2. To pass a motion of no-confidence against the Council of Ministers.
3. To impeach the President of India

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Types of Emergency

- National emergency - Art 352.
✓ War, external aggressions, or armed rebellion.
- State emergency - Art 356.
✓ Failure of constitutional machinery in states.
✓ President's Rule.
- Financial emergency - Art 360.
✓ Threat to the financial constancy or credibility of India.

Art 352

- Proclamation - by President.
- If he is satisfied that the security of India or of any part of the territory is threatened.
- Union Cabinet should communicate in writing.
- **Should be approved by both the Houses of the Parliament within one month.**
- After approval - last for 6 months.
- President - shall revoke.
- Art 355 - duty of Union to protect the from external aggression and internal disturbance.

#IPO #FPO #SewageTreatment

The Hindu Daily News Analysis || 7th May 2022 || UPSC Current Affairs || Prelims'22 & Mains'22

Q15. Exclusive Powers of Lok Sabha

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1. To ratify the declaration of Emergency
2. To pass a motion of no-confidence against the Council of Ministers.
3. To impeach the President of India

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Practice Question – Prelims

Q. Consider the following statements with reference to no-confidence motion:

1. It can be moved only in the Lok Sabha.
2. The procedure is laid down in the rules of procedure and conduct of business of the Lok Sabha.
3. In case there is a tie, the speaker can cast his vote.

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

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

d) None of the Above

3 members of L.S. take 198.

#Governor #NDMA #ARC

The Hindu Daily News Analysis || 8th&9th March 2022 || UPSC Current Affairs || Prelims'22 & Mains'22

Q66. India's membership in International Organisations

66. Consider the following :

1. Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
2. Missile Technology Control Regime
3. Shanghai Cooperation Organisation

India is a member of which of the above?

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

- ✓ Open to countries and regions dedicated to promoting economic and social development in Asia. *India - member.*
- ✓ Open to members of the International
- ✓ Bank for Reconstruction and Development or the Asian Development Bank.
- Purpose & examples with respect to India
- ✓ Foster sustainable economic development, create wealth and improve infrastructure connectivity.
- Example: AIIB approved a \$356.67 million loan to the Indian government - support ~~Chennai metro rail system's expansion.~~



23:25 / 38:42 • 4. Former RBI Governor Urjit Patel joins Beijing-based AIIB >



#NationalPensionSystem #AsianInfrastructureInvestmentBank #INSVikrant

The Hindu Daily News Analysis || 10th January 2022 || UPSC Current Affairs || Prelims'22 & Mains'21

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India is a member of which of the above?

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

SCO's principles

- Internal policy - mutual trust, mutual benefit, equality, mutual consultations, respect for cultural diversity, and a desire for common development.
- External policy - non-alignment, non-targeting any third country, and openness.

Member states of SCO

- Republic of India, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the People's Republic of China, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Tajikistan, and the Republic of Uzbekistan.
- Observer states - Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, the Republic of Belarus, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Mongolia.



#IndianMonsoon #SouthwestMonsoon #TomatoFlu

The Hindu Daily News Analysis || 14th May 2022 || UPSC Current Affairs || Prelims'22 & Mains'22

Q25. Peaks and Mountains

25. Consider the following pairs:

Peak	Mountains
1. Namcha Barwa	- Garhwal Himalaya
2. Nanda Devi	- Kumaon Himlaya
3. Nokrek	- Sikkim Himalaya

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

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

River Brahmaputra

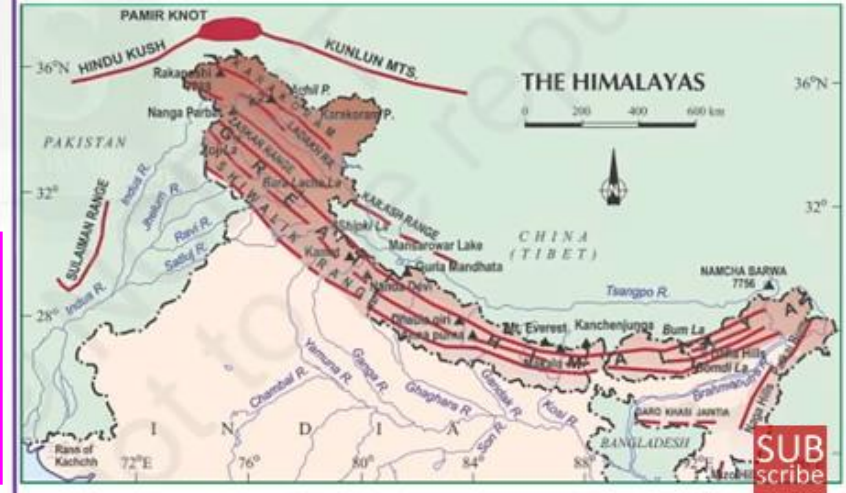
Valley → 80 km width

- One of the largest rivers in the world and rank fifth with respect to its average discharge.
- One of the major Himalayan rivers
- ✓ Origin: Chemayungdung glacier of Kailash ranges in Tibet, east of Mansarowar lake.

✓ Mouth: Bay of Bengal.

- Flows eastwards parallel to the Himalayas in Tibet → the Great Bend near Namcha Barwa → enters India in Arunachal Pradesh as Dihang.

- Dihang is joined by the Dibang, the Lohit, and many other tributaries to form the Brahmaputra in Assam.
- Known as Yarlung Zangbo or Tsang Po in Tibet and Jamuna in Bangladesh.



#SavitribaiPhule #Brahmaputra

The Hindu Daily News Analysis || 8th March 2021 || UPSC Current Affairs || UPSC Prelims 2021 & Mains

Q25. Peaks and Mountains

25. Consider the following pairs:

Peak	Mountains
------	-----------

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. Namcha Barwa - | Garhwal Himalaya |
| 2. Nanda Devi - | Kumaon Himlaya |
| 3. Nokrek - | Sikkim Himalaya |

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

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

Char Dham

• Religious circuit covering four Holy Hindu pilgrimage centres.

- ✓ Badrinath
- ✓ Kedarnath
- ✓ Gangotri
- ✓ Yamunotri

• Belief - Pave the path to Moksha.

• Location - Garhwal Himalayas range of Uttarakhand.

• Haridwar - Traditional point to start Char Dham Yatra.



#India #Kedarnath #NetZero

The Hindu Daily News Analysis|| 2nd November 2021 ||UPSC Current Affairs||Prelims '22 & Mains '21

Q25. Peaks and Mountains

25. Consider the following pairs:

<i>Peak</i>	<i>Mountains</i>
1. Namcha Barwa -	Garhwal Himalaya
2. Nanda Devi -	Kumaon Himlaya
3. Nokrek -	Sikkim Himalaya

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

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

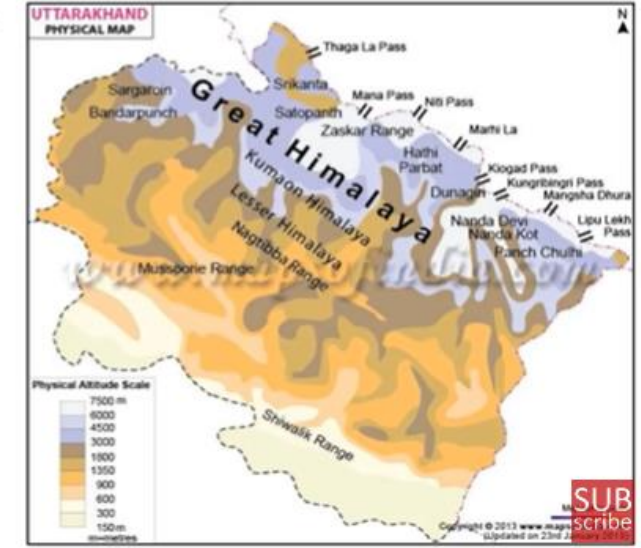
Geography:

- Rich in natural resources.
- Contains some of the highest mountains in the world:
 - ✓ Nanda Devi (7,817 metres) - second highest peak in India,
 - ✓ Kamet (7,756 metres), and
 - ✓ Badrinath (7,138 metres).
- Physiographic zones:
 - ✓ (Himadri) (Northern zone) - segments of the Zaskar and the Great Himalaya ranges.
 - ✓ (Himachal) (Lesser Himalayas)- south of Great Himalayas - two linear ranges (Mussoorie and Nag Tibba).
 - ✓ Siwalik - the south of Himachal.

• Kumaun Himalayas - areas of Himadri, Himachal and Siwaliks.

• Bhebar: narrow bed of gravel and alluvium south of Siwalik - interfaces to the southeast with the marshy terrain known as the Terai.

• duns - flat-floored depressions found south of Siwaliks.



#FDI #ApplicationProgrammingInterface #GeographyofUttarakhand

The Hindu Daily News Analysis || 10th Feb 2021 || UPSC Current Affairs | Prelim '21 & Mains '21

Q47. Golden Mahseer

47. Which of the following is not a bird?

- (a) *Golden Mahseer*
- (b) Indian Nightjar
- (c) Spoonbill
- (d) White Ibis

Findings of the survey



Great Indian Hornbill

Lesser Fish Eagle

Square tailed Bulbul

Ceylon Frogmouth

Legge's Hawk Eagle

Great eared Nightjar

Eurasian Sparrow-hawk

#GigEconomy #GigWorkers #Convicted

The Hindu Daily News Analysis || 2nd March 2022 || UPSC Current Affairs || Prelims'22 & Mains'22

Q47. Golden Mahseer

47. Which of the following is not a bird?

- (a) Golden Mahseer
- (b) Indian Nightjar
- (c) Spoonbill
- (d) White Ibis

Waterbird

- Bird that frequents water - habitually wades or swims in fresh water.
- Spend life cycles in wetlands - habitat and food source.
- ✓ Prefers swamps, lagoons, mudflats, estuaries, bays and open beaches, freshwater and saltwater lakes, rivers, floodplain wetlands and dams.
- Indicators of wetland health.
- Population trends over time - biodiversity trends and ecosystem health in the wetlands.

Includes waterfowls, pelicans, ibises and spoonbills, egrets and herons, waterhens, terns and gulls, shorebirds (waders).



#Wetlands #InputTaxCredit #Capex

The Hindu Daily News Analysis || 3rd February 2022 || UPSC Current Affairs || Prelims'22 & Mains'22

46. With reference to polyethylene terephthalate, the use of which is so widespread in our daily lives, consider the following statements:

1. Its fibres can be blended with wool and cotton fibres to reinforce their properties.
2. Containers made of it can be used to store any alcoholic beverage.
3. Bottles made of it can be recycled into other products.
4. Articles made of it can be easily disposed of by incineration without causing greenhouse gas emissions.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Q46. Polyethylene terephthalate

Practice Question – Prelims

Q. Consider the following statements with reference to the types of plastic wastes.

1. Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET) used to store carbonated drinks can be recycled.
2. Low-Density Polyethylene (LDPE) is very rigid and has high impact resistance.
3. High-Density Polyethylene (HDPE) has high melting point.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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



#ArtemisMission #PlasticWaste #Exports

The Hindu Daily News Analysis || 24th March 2022 || UPSC Current Affairs || Prelims'22 & Mains'22

Q84. Solar Parks/Plants

84. Consider the following statements:

1. Gujarat has the largest solar park in India.
2. Kerala has a fully solar powered International Airport.
3. Goa has the largest floating solar photovoltaic project in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Work on floating solar power plant in final stages

The unit at Ramagundam is set to be commissioned by May-June next

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT
HYDERABAD

The country's biggest floating solar power plant till date, by generation capacity, which is being developed by the NTPC in the reservoir of its thermal plant at Ramagundam in Peddapalli district, Telangana, is set to be commissioned by May-June next. Work on the 100 megawatt plant is in the final stages of completion. This will be one of the renewable (solar) energy



TELANGANA

plants being developed by the NTPC with an installed capacity of 447 MW in the southern region and the entire capacity will be commissioned by March 2023.

Except for the 230 MW ground-mounted solar power plant at Ettayapuram in Tamil Nadu, the remaining 217 MW capacity was to be commissioned by May-June this year, Regional Executive Director (South) of NTPC C.V. Anand said here on Wednesday.



Going green: The 100 MW floating solar power plant at Ramagundam. •SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT

Pg: 8 - C, D, T;
Pg: 4 - H;
Pg: 10 - B;

News

low cost

- India's biggest floating solar power plant till date, by generation capacity - to be commissioned by May-June. ✓
- ✓ 100 MW plant - developed by NTPC Limited - across a reservoir of its Telangana thermal plant. → 450 area



Image source: <https://www.saurene.com>

#Diabetes #MidDayMeal #SolarEnergy

The Hindu Daily News Analysis ||11th March 2021 || UPSC Current Affairs || UPSC Prelims 2021 & Mains

Q98. Nanoparticles

98. Consider the following statements:

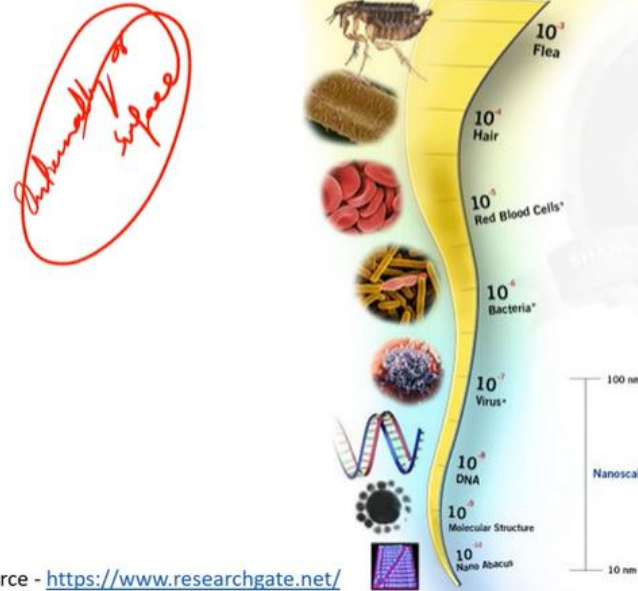
1. Other than those made by humans, nanoparticles do not exist in nature.
2. Nanoparticles of some metallic oxides are used in the manufacture of some cosmetics.
3. Nanoparticles of some commercial products which enter the environment are unsafe for humans.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Nanoparticle

- It is a nanomaterial.
- Particle having one or more dimensions of the order of 100 nm or less.



#AIS #e #ZenDen

The Hindu Daily News Analysis || 08th August 2021 || UPSC Current Affairs || Prelims 2021 & Mains

Nanomaterial

- Nanoscale materials, or materials that contain nanoscale structures internally or on their surfaces. *10³*
- Variety of different names depending on the shape, application, or components - nanoparticles, nanotubes, nanofilms, nanoshells, nanospheres, nanowires, nanoclays, nanoconcrete, nanopolymers, etc.
- Engineered or man-made nanometer-scale objects - nanoparticles, nanotubes, and nanofilms etc.
- Naturally occurring nanoparticles - volcanic ash, sea spray, and smoke.

SUBSCRIBE

Q40. Solar Storm



40. If a major solar storm (solar flare) reaches the Earth, which of the following are the possible effects on the Earth?

1. GPS and navigation system could fail.
2. Tsunamis could occur at equatorial regions.
3. Power grids could be damaged.
4. Intense auroras could occur over much of the Earth
5. Forest fires could take place over much of the planet.
6. Orbits of the satellites could be disturbed.
7. Shortwave radio communication of the aircraft flying over polar regions could be interrupted.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1, 2, 4 and 5 only
- (b) 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7 only
- (c) **1, 3, 4, 6 and 7 only**
- (d) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7

Solar storm

- Eruptions of mass and energy from the solar surface.
- Atmospheric effects felt on Earth.
- Huge bursts of energy - solar flares, coronal mass ejections.
- Send electrical charges and magnetic fields toward the Earth. *3 million miles/hr.*

• Effects

- ✓ Northern lights - Arctic circle.
- ✓ Disrupt - satellites, electronic communications.

- ✓ Huge explosion on sun - solar flares.
- ✓ Release of streams of charged plasma - coronal mass ejections. *CME's.*
- ✓ Causes geomagnetic storms. ↲
- ✓ Example
- ✓ Feb. 2011 - solar flare disrupted radio communications throughout China.

Q78. United Nations General Assembly

78. With reference to the United Nations General Assembly, consider the following statements:

1. The UN General Assembly can grant observer status to the non-member States.
2. Inter-governmental organisations can seek observer status in the UN General Assembly.
3. Permanent Observers in the UN General Assembly can maintain missions at the UN headquarters.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

India-Palestine Relations

- India's solidarity with the Palestinian people even during freedom struggle by Mahatma Gandhi.
- 1974: India became the first Non-Arab State to recognize Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).
- 1988: India became one of the first countries to recognize the Palestinian State.
- 1996: Opened Representative Office in Gaza, later shifted to Ramallah in 2003.
- Co-sponsored and voted in favour - draft resolution on "the right of Palestinians to self-determination" in UNGA.

- 2003: Voted in favour of UNGA Resolution against construction of the separation wall by Israel.
- 2011: Voted in favour of Palestine becoming a full member of the UNESCO.
- 2012: Co-sponsored and voted in favour of the UNGA Resolution - enabled Palestine to become a 'non-member Observer state' of UN.
- 2015: Supported the Bandung Declaration on Palestine.
- Regular bilateral visits between India and Palestine.

#SputnikV #CPT #ConvalescentPlasmaTherapy

The Hindu News Analysis || 17th, 18th and 19th May 2021 || Current Affairs || Prelims 2021 & Mains

81. Consider the following statements:

1. High clouds primarily reflect solar radiation and cool the surface of the Earth.
2. Low clouds have a high absorption of infrared radiation emanating from the Earth's surface and thus cause warming effect.

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**

Q81. Clouds

Cirrus Cloud Thinning

- To eliminate or thin cirrus clouds to allow heat to escape into space ✓

Cirrus clouds } → greenhouse effect.

- Found at high altitudes
- Absorb more sunlight than they reflect ✓ }
- Form in cold temperatures and consist of ice crystals
- Prevent long-wave terrestrial radiation from escaping into space ✓

Cirrus Cloud thinning

- Theoretical solar geoengineering technique
- Injection of ice nuclei - such as bismuth triiodide or aerosol particles as sulfuric or nitric acid - into regions where cirrus clouds form
- Produce cirrus clouds with larger ice crystals with shorter life spans
- Reduce optical depth

#IndianMonsoon #SouthwestMonsoon #TomatoFlu

The Hindu Daily News Analysis || 14th May 2022 || UPSC Current Affairs || Prelims'22 & Mains'22

Audio - "Cirrus clouds prevent long-wave terrestrial radiation from escaping into space,... and have a climate impact similar to greenhouse gases.."

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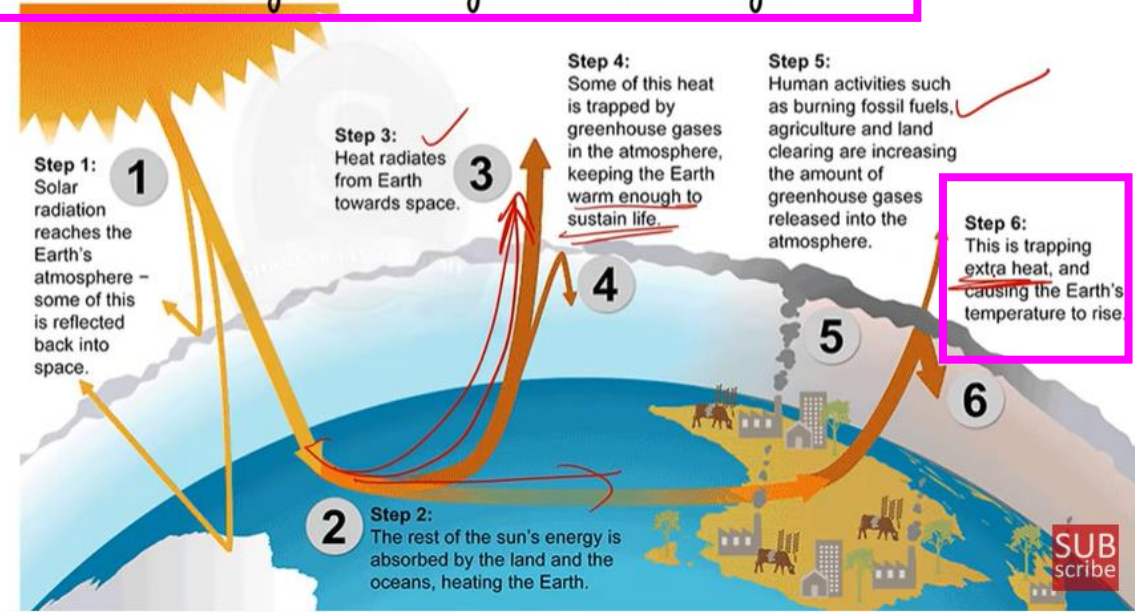
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Greenhouse gases

- Gases that trap heat in the atmosphere.
- Influences earth's energy balance.
- Causes a greenhouse effect that results in global warming and climate change.

• **Natural:**

- ✓ Carbon dioxide
- ✓ Methane
- ✓ Nitrous oxide
- ✓ Ozone



#NortheastMonsoon #Buddhism

The Hindu Daily News Analysis|| 26th & 27th Oct 2021 ||UPSC Current Affairs||Prelims '22 & Mains '21

Q28. Monazite

28. With reference to India, consider the following statements:

1. Monazite is a source of rare earths.
2. Monazite contains thorium
3. Monazite occurs naturally in the entire Indian coastal sands in India.
4. In India, government bodies only can process or export monazite.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Monazite

- Phosphate mineral - honey yellow to golden yellow in colour.
- Common mineral in magmatic, metamorphic, and ore-forming environments.
- Occurs as small, resinous, and heavy crystals in granitic and gneissic rocks and their detritus as monazite sands.



Source: <https://www.britannica.com/>

#Zika #MPLADS #Pushkar

The Hindu Daily News Analysis || 14th November 2021 || UPSC Current Affairs || Prelims '22 & Mains '21

- Beach Sand Mineral - occurs along the coastal tracts, including India.
- Occurs in association with other heavy metals minerals - ilmenite, rutile, zircon etc.
- Contains 10-12% Thorium-dioxide.
- Traces of uranium.
- Major commercial source of Cerium and thorium.
- Mineral mainly containing rare earths elements (REE) - 45-60% REE oxides.
- Monazite mining - India, Malaysia, Vietnam, and Brazil.

SUB
scribe

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- Monazite is the only commercial source of REE at present.
- Principal source of rare earths and thorium.
- 'Prescribed substance' under the provisions of Atomic Energy Act, 1962.
- 'Atomic Mineral' under Part B of First schedule of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulations) Act, 1957.

• Indian Rare Earths Ltd. (IREL)

- ✓ Owned by the Govt. of India - under administrative control of Department of Atomic Energy (DAE).
- ✓ Production of rare earth compounds and thorium as needed in the DAE.
- ✓ Only entity permitted to produce and process monazite - domestic as well as for export.

#Zika #MPLADS #Pushkar

The Hindu Daily News Analysis|| 14th November 2021 ||UPSC Current Affairs||Prelims '22 & Mains '21



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SUB
scribe

Q43. Wetlands

43. "If rainforests and tropical forests are lungs of the Earth, then surely wetlands function as its kidneys." Which one of the following functions of wetlands best reflects the above statements?

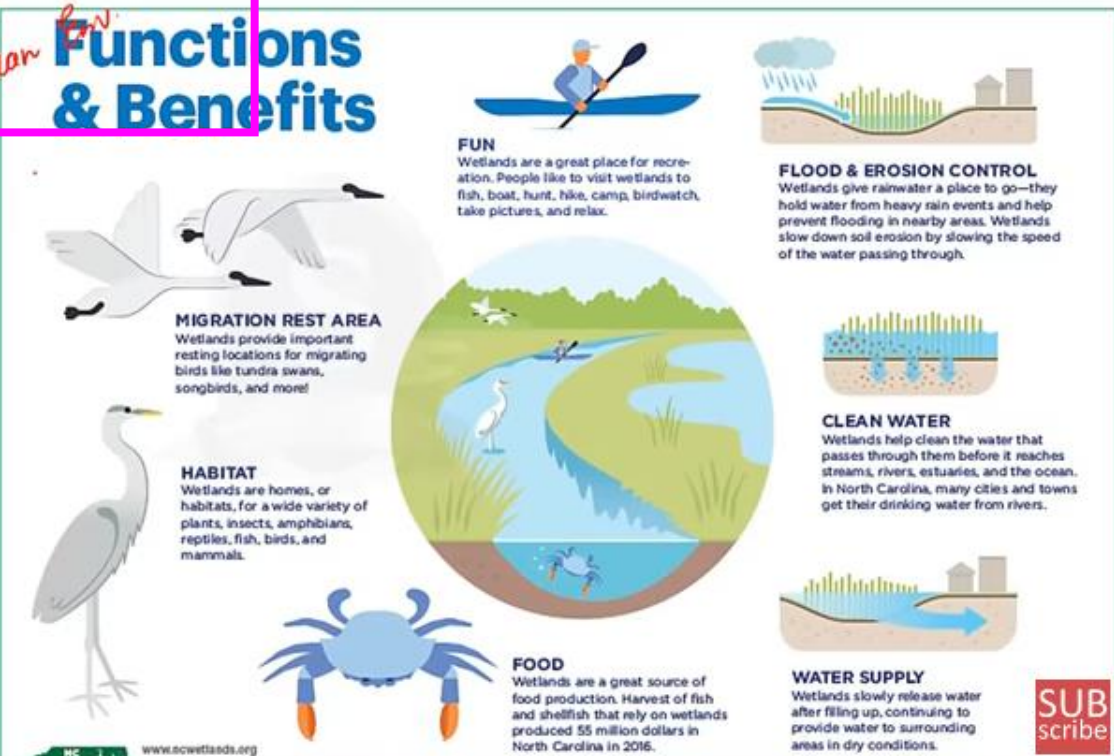
- (a) The water cycle in wetlands involves surface runoff, subsoil percolation and evaporation.
- (b) Algae form the nutrient base upon which fish, crustaceans, molluscs, birds, reptiles and mammals, thrive.
- (c) Wetlands play a vital role in maintaining sedimentation balance and soil stabilization.
- (d) *Aquatic plants absorb heavy metals and excess nutrients.*

Suggested: UPSC Prelims Current Affairs 

Importance of wetlands

- Nurseries of life ✓ - 40% animal breed
- Kidneys of the earth - clean Env.

Functions & Benefits



FUN
Wetlands are a great place for recreation. People like to visit wetlands to fish, boat, hunt, hike, camp, birdwatch, take pictures, and relax.

FLOOD & EROSION CONTROL
Wetlands give rainwater a place to go—they hold water from heavy rain events and help prevent flooding in nearby areas. Wetlands slow down soil erosion by slowing the speed of the water passing through.

CLEAN WATER
Wetlands help clean the water that passes through them before it reaches streams, rivers, estuaries, and the ocean. In North Carolina, many cities and towns get their drinking water from rivers.

WATER SUPPLY
Wetlands slowly release water after filling up, continuing to provide water to surrounding areas in dry conditions.

FOOD
Wetlands are a great source of food production. Harvest of fish and shellfish that rely on wetlands produced 55 million dollars in North Carolina in 2016.

MIGRATION REST AREA
Wetlands provide important resting locations for migrating birds like tundra swans, songbirds, and more!

HABITAT
Wetlands are homes, or habitats, for a wide variety of plants, insects, amphibians, reptiles, fish, birds, and mammals.

www.scwetlands.org

#AyushmanBharatDigitalMission #UNSC #ArtificialNeuralNetwork

The Hindu Daily News Analysis || 7th February 2022 || UPSC Current Affairs || Prelims'22 & Mains'22

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- Some have essential roles for human health.
 - ✓ Copper - integral part of numerous enzymes - Ferro-oxidase, cytochrome-c-oxidase.
 - Role - Iron metabolism, melanin synthesis and central nervous system function.
 - ✓ Selenium - component of the enzyme glutathione peroxidase.
 - Protects protein, cell membranes, lipids and nucleic acids from oxidant molecules.

- Nonbiodegradable - tendency to accumulate in living beings.
- Potential carcinogens. *✓ cancer-causing*
- Sources of heavy metal pollution
 - ✓ Purification of metals: (Smelting of copper and the preparation of nuclear fuels.)
 - ✓ Electroplating - (Primary source of chromium and cadmium.)

#ForestFires #FASTag #HeavyMetal

The Hindu Daily News Analysis || 27th July 2021 || UPSC Current Affairs || Prelims 2021 & Mains

Audio - "Mainly these heavy metals acts as pollutants because they localise and lie dormant for some time..."