

Performance of RED Books for GS Prelims

in

UPSC - Civil Services PRELIMS Examination 2019

# Answer Key

with Screen shots from  
RED Books

General Studies

Prelims

Paper –I

June 2

2019

Whilst every care has been taken while compiling this answer key, neither the authors, editors or publishers can be responsible for errors or omissions or for any consequences from application of the information given.

Compiled by:



Time Given: 2Hrs

Maximum Marks:200

## Performance 2019 of Red Books in UPSC GS PRELIMS

<b>Total No. of questions came from RED Books out of 100 Qs</b>	<b>77Qs</b>
<b>Number of Direct Questions from RED BOOKS (Line-to-line)</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>Number of Conceptual Questions from RED BOOKS (which could be answered after reading the concept)</b>	<b>06</b>
<b>Number of Questions that need some thinking/ negation/ external support</b>	<b>11</b>

<b>Total No. of Questions which may come from other sources rather than Red Books</b>	<b>23</b>
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Time Given: 2Hrs

Maximum Marks:200

List of Number of Direct Questions from RED BOOKS (Line-to-line): **60**

S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes		
			Set No.	Book/Subject /Topic	Page No.
1	<p>What is Cas9 protein that is often mentioned in news?</p> <p>(a) A molecular scissors used in targeted gene editing</p> <p>(b) A biosensor used in the accurate detection of pathogens in patients</p> <p>(c) A gene that makes plants pest-resistant</p> <p>(d) A herbicidal substance synthesized in genetically modified crops.</p>	A	7	Current Affairs-I	364
<p><b><u>GENE EDITING TOOL MAY RAISE CANCER RISK IN CELLS</u></b></p> <p>Gene-editing technology line CRISPR-Cas9 might inadvertently increase cancer risk in cells, scientists have warned.</p> <p><b>What is crispr-cas9?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>CRISPR-Cas9 - a type of molecular "scissors" that make gene editing a possibility</b> – is being explored by scientists worldwide as a <b>way of removing and replacing gene defects.</b></li> <li>• Scientists have said that <b>more research needs to be done</b> to assess whether such methods add to cancer risk.</li> </ul>					
2	<p>With reference to the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:</p> <p>1. No High Court shall have the jurisdiction to declare any central law to be constitutionally invalid.</p> <p>2. An amendment to the Constitution of India cannot be called into question by the Supreme Court of India.</p> <p>Which of the statements given above is are/correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 only</p>	D	3	Indian Polity	168, 169, 360

Time Given: 2Hrs

Maximum Marks:200

S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes		
			Set No.	Book/Subject /Topic	Page No.
	(b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2				

• **Power of Judicial Review**

- *Judicial review is the power of a high court to **examine the***

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**constitutionality** of legislative enactments an executive orders of both the Central and state governments. On examination, if they are found to be violative of the Constitution (*ultra-vires*), they can be declared as illegal, unconstitutional and invalid (*null and void*) by the high court.

- Though the phrase 'judicial review' has **nowhere been used** in the Constitution, the provisions of **Articles 13 & 226** explicitly confer the power of judicial review on a high court.
- The **42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act** of 1976 curtailed the judicial review power of high court. It debarred the high courts from considering the constitutional validity of any central law. However, the 44<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act of 1977 restored the original position.

- **Article 13** Confers the **Power of Judicial Review** to the courts of all Legislative acts. This power has been conferred on the Supreme Court of India and High Courts of the states (Article 32 and 226 respectively) to declare law unconstitutional if it is inconsistent with any of the provisions of Part III of the constitution. Judicial review makes the constitution legalistic.

3	Consider the following statements: 1. Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) exchange rates are calculated by comparing the prices of the same basket of goods and services in different countries. 2. In terms of PPP dollars, India is the sixth largest economy in the world. Which of the statements given above is	A	2	Indian Economy	249
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Time Given: 2Hrs

Maximum Marks:200

S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes		
			Set No.	Book/Subject /Topic	Page No.
	are/correct? (a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2				
	<b>Purchasing Power Parity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It indicates how much a nation's currency can buy from a basket of <b>internationally representative goods and services</b> as compared to a US \$ can buy in U.S. from the same basket.</li> <li><b>Introduced by HDR</b> for meaningful comparison of national and per capita income.</li> <li>India is <b>fourth in world</b> after U.S., China, and Japan.</li> </ul>			
4	In the context of polity, which one of the following would you accept as the most appropriate definition of liberty? (a) Protection against the tyranny of political rulers (b) Absence of restraint (c) Opportunity to do whatever one likes (d) Opportunity to develop oneself fully	<b>D</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Indian Polity</b>	<b>23</b>
<p><b>Liberty</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The term 'liberty' means the <b>absence of restraints</b> on the activities of individuals, and at the same time, providing opportunities for the development of individual personalities.</li> <li>The Preamble secures to all citizens of India <b>liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith, and worship</b>, through their Fundamental Rights, enforceable in court of law, in case of violation.</li> <li>However, liberty <b>does not mean 'license' to do what one likes</b>, and has to be enjoyed within the limitations mentioned in the Constitution itself. In brief, the liberty conceived by the Preamble or fundamental rights is <b>not absolute but qualified</b>. The ideals of liberty, equality, and fraternity in our Preamble have been taken from the <b>French Revolution</b> (1789-1799).</li> </ul>					

Time Given: 2Hrs

Maximum Marks:200

S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes		
			Set No.	Book/Subject /Topic	Page No.
5	Which of the following adopted a law on data protection and privacy for its citizens known as "General Data Protection Regulation" in April 2016 and started implementation of it from 25 <sup>th</sup> May, 2018? (a) Australia (b) Canada (c) The European Union (d) The United States of America	C	7	Current Affairs-I	373

**DECODING EUROPE'S NEW DATA PROTECTION LAW**

- There has been the **change in the private policy** of various apps and websites due to the European Union's (EU) General Data Protection Regulations. These **stringent regulations** that aim to protect all EU citizens from data breaches, provide for **hefty penalties** of up to €20 million or 4% of a company's global revenue for non-compliance.
- Analysts expect this regulation to have a ripple effect on how **consumers' data** is treated across the world. The regulation, which was approved by the EU Parliament in April 2016 after about **four years** of preparation and debate, came **into effect on May 25, 2018**.
- However, many **firms in India** are still not ready for compliance with the new law which will cover all entities doing business in the EU.

S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes		
			Set No.	Book/Subject /Topic	Page No.
6	With reference to Asian Infrastructure Investment bank (AIIB), consider the following statements: 1. AIIB has more than 80 member nations. 2. India is the largest shareholder in AIIB. 3. AIIB does not have any members from	A	4	International Relations, General Science and General	30

Time Given: 2Hrs

Maximum Marks:200

S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes		
			Set No.	Book/Subject /Topic	Page No.
	outside Asia. Which of the statements given above is/are correct? (a) 1 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3			Knowledge	

AIIB – Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank					
Beijing, China	In 2014, <b>21 countries</b> signed a MOU in Beijing: China, <b>India</b> , Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Brunei, Thailand, Philippines, Vietnam, Malaysia, Cambodia, Laos, Singapore, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, and Mongolia.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AIIB is a multilateral development bank that aims to support the building of <b>infrastructure in the Asia-Pacific region</b>.</li> <li>• The bank was <b>proposed by China</b> in 2013. It began operations in 2016.</li> <li>• It is seen as a potential rival to the US dominated <b>World Bank and IMF, and the ADB</b>.</li> <li>• China controls <b>half of the bank's voting shares</b>, which gives the perception that the AIIB will function in the interests of the Chinese government.</li> <li>• The result is widely considered in an indicator of <b>China's growing international influence</b> at the expense of the United States.</li> <li>• The starting capital of the bank was <b>\$100 billion</b>, equivalent to 2/3 of the capital of the Asian Development Bank and about half that of the World Bank.</li> <li>• The bank funds projects that link countries in the region and <b>cross-border infrastructure projects</b> for roads, rail, ports, energy pipelines, and telecoms across Central Asia and maritime routes in South East and South Asia and the Middle East.</li> <li>• The bank's priorities also include <b>private capital mobilization</b> and encouraging partnerships that stimulate private capital investment such as those with other multi-lateral development banks, governments, and private financiers.</li> </ul>			
2016					
87 Members					
India - <b>YES</b>	Canada, the UK, Germany, France, Italy, and Australia are members				
	The <b>USA and Japan</b> are <b>NOT</b> members.				
7	Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the	<b>C</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Indian Polity</b>	<b>275,276</b>

Time Given: 2Hrs

Maximum Marks:200

S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes		
			Set No.	Book/Subject /Topic	Page No.
	<p>Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Pregnant women are entitled for three months pre-delivery and three months post-delivery paid leave.</li> <li>2. Enterprises with crèches must allow the mother minimum six crèche visits daily.</li> <li>3. Women with two children get reduced entitlements.</li> </ol> <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below.</p> <p>(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 only (c) 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3</p>				
<p><b>j. Indian Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017:</b> The 2017 amendment to the Maternity Benefit Act of 1961 (<b>MBA</b>), effective as of the 1<sup>st</sup> of April, 2017. The key changes include: (i) increased paid maternity leave from 12 weeks to 26 weeks for women employees, unless they have two or more surviving children; (ii) recognition of the rights of an adopting mother and of a commissioning mother (using a surrogate to bear a child) for the first time, who may claim paid maternity leave for 12 weeks; (iii) a "work from home" option that may be of benefit after the maternity leave expires; (iv) and, effective as of the 1<sup>st</sup> of July, 2017, mandatory crèche (day care) facilities for every establishment employing 50 or more employees, including the right of mothers to visit the crèche four times per day. Employers are <b>obligated</b> to educate employees about these benefits.</p>					
8	In India, 'extended producer responsibility' was introduced as an important feature in which of	C	5	Indian	300,301

Time Given: 2Hrs

Maximum Marks:200

S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes		
			Set No.	Book/Subject /Topic	Page No.
	<p>the following?</p> <p>(a) The Bio-medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998.</p> <p>(b) The Recycled Plastic (Manufactured and Usage) rules, 1999.</p> <p>(c) The e-waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011.</p> <p>(d) THE Food Safety and Standard Regulations, 2011.</p>			<b>Geography Environment</b>	
	<p>• <b>E-Waste Management:</b> Ministry of Environment and Forest, has notified E-Waste Rules in 2011, which has come into force with effect in 2012. The concept of <b>Extended Producers Responsibility</b> (EPR) has been enshrined in these rules.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- As per these Rules the <b>producers are required to collect e-waste</b> generated from the end of life of their products by setting up collections centers or take back systems either individually or collectively.</li> <li>- <b>E-waste recycling</b> can be undertaken only in facilities authorized and registered with State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committee (PCCs).</li> <li>- Wastes generated are required to be <b>sold to a registered or authorized recycler</b> or re-processor having environmentally sound facilities.</li> <li>- The rule has provision for <b>setting up of Collection Centre</b> individually</li> </ul> <p>or jointly; or by a registered society or a designated agency; or by an association to collect e-waste.</p>				
9	<p>Which one of the following is not a sub-index of the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business Index?</p> <p>(a) Maintenance of law and order.</p> <p>(b) Paying taxes</p> <p>(c) Registering property</p> <p>(d) Dealing with construction permits</p>	<b>A</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>Current Affairs-III</b>	<b>36</b>

Time Given: 2Hrs

Maximum Marks:200

S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes		
			Set No.	Book/Subject /Topic	Page No.
	<p><b>The EDB:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is an <b>indicator put out by the World Bank</b>, is meant mainly as an <b>index</b> of the <b>effect of government regulations</b> on running a business.</li> <li>It is also <b>meant to reflect the extent of property rights</b> in a society. A country's <b>ranking</b> is based on the <b>extent</b> to which government regulations facilitate the following: starting a business, obtaining construction permits, getting an electricity connection, registering property, accessing credit, protection of investors, paying taxes, trading across borders, enforcement of contracts and resolving insolvency.</li> <li>The Narendra Modi government done well as India's ranking has improved. From a rank of 134 in 2014, India's rank <b>improved to 77 in 2018</b>. As 190 countries were ranked in 2018, India <b>was in the top 50%</b>. The position is <b>not spectacular but the improvement</b> is, as said, <b>noteworthy</b>.</li> <li>It is important to note that the use of the EDB <b>has not been without controversy</b>. Besides, the political bias, a bigger problem with the EDB is that it <b>measures the effect</b> of government regulations <b>alone</b>.</li> <li>While it is important to take this aspect into account, in any situation the ease of doing business is <b>dependent</b> upon other factors too. One of these is the <b>availability of 'producer services'</b>, with electricity, water supply and waste management coming to mind.</li> <li>There is <b>little reason to believe</b> that this <b>infrastructure has improved</b> in India in the last five years. Despite all these shortcomings, it is yet <b>important</b> to be concerned with the ease of doing business in India, <b>an aspect that has been given little or no importance</b> in public policy for over 50 years, and to note that the EDB ranking for the country <b>shows significant improvement</b> since 2014.</li> </ul>				
10	<p>The economic cost of food grains to the Food Corporation of India is minimum Support Price and bonus (if any) paid to the farmers plus</p> <p>(a) Transportation cost only (b) Interest cost only (c) Procurement incidentals and distribution cost (d) Procurement incidentals and charges for godowns</p>	C	9	Synopsis of India Year Book 2019, Economic Survey 2018	306

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S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes		
			Set No.	Book/Subject /Topic	Page No.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The <b>Economic Cost of foodgrains consists of three components</b>, namely, pooled cost of grains, procurement incidentals and the cost of distribution. Pooled cost of food grains is the weighted MSP of the stock of foodgrains available with FCI at the time of calculating the economic cost.</li> </ul>		

S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes		
			Set No.	Book/Subject /Topic	Page No.
1	Which of the following is <b>not</b> included in the assets of a commercial bank in India? (a) Advances (b) Deposits (c) Investments (d) Money at call and short notice	<b>B</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Indian Economy</b>	<b>84</b>
<p><b>Demand deposits</b> of a bank are the amount in current/saving accounts while <b>Time deposits</b> of a bank are the amount in fixed accounts. Both are the liabilities of a bank.</p>					

S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes		
			Set No.	Book/Subject /Topic	Page No.
12	Which one of the following suggested that the Governor should be an eminent person from outside the State and should be a detached figure without intense political links or should not have taken part in politics in the recent past? (a) First Administrative Reforms Commission	<b>C</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Indian Polity</b>	<b>132</b>



Time Given: 2Hrs

Maximum Marks:200

S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes		
			Set No.	Book/Subject /Topic	Page No.
	(1966) (b) Rajamannar Committee (1969) (c) Sarkaria Commission (1983) (d) National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution (2000)				

**RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE OFFICE OF GOVERNOR**

• **Administrative Reforms Commission -**

- Convention of **consulting the CM** should continue.
- Person should have a **long experience in public life** & administration and rise above party prejudices & predilections
- He should not be **further eligible** for appointment as Governor. Judges on retirement should be appointed as Governors.
- He should act on this judgment & discretion in regard to **Reports to the President** and reservation of Bills
- He should **summon Assembly** & ascertain its verdict if he believes that Ministry has ceased to command majority
- Governor must suo moto summon Assembly if CM does not advise him to do so on loss of majority of the House.

• **Sarkaria Commission -**

- He should be **eminent** in some walk of life
- He should be a person from **outside** the State
- He should be a **detached figure** and not too intimately connected with the local politics of the State
- He should be a person who has **not taken too great a part in politics** generally and particularly in the recent past
- Governor should always be **appointed after consultation** with the CM of a State.

S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes		
			Set No.	Book/Subject /Topic	Page No.
13	Which of the following is issued by registered foreign portfolio investors to overseas investors who want to be part of the Indian stock market	D	2	Indian Economy	178

Time Given: 2Hrs

Maximum Marks:200

S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes		
			Set No.	Book/Subject /Topic	Page No.
	without registering themselves directly? (a) Certificate of Deposit (b) Commercial Paper (c) Promissory Note (d) Participatory Note				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Participatory Notes (P-Notes):</b> instruments used by foreign funds and investors interested in Indian securities. However these are <b>not registered with SEBI</b>, and are not allowed.</li> </ul>					

S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes		
			Set No.	Book/Subject /Topic	Page No.
14	With reference to India's Five-Year Plans, which of the following statements is/are correct? 1. From the Second Five-Year Plan, there was a determined thrust towards substitution of basic and capital good industries. 2. The Fourth Five-Year Plan adopted the objective of correcting the earlier trend of increased concentration of wealth and economic power. 3. In the Fifth Five –Year Plan, for the first time, the financial sector was included as an integral part of the Plan. Select the correct answer using the code given below. (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 only (c) 3 only	C	2	Indian Economy	148, 149

Time Given: 2Hrs

Maximum Marks:200

S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes		
			Set No.	Book/Subject /Topic	Page No.
	(d) 1, 2 and 3				
	<p><b>Second Plan (1956-61)</b></p> <p>Target Growth 4.5%</p> <p>Actual Growth 4.3%</p>	<p>Simple aggregative Harrod Domar Growth Model was again used for overall projections and the strategy of resource allocation to broad sectors as agriculture &amp; Industry was based on two &amp; four sector Model prepared by Prof PC Mahalanobis. (Plan is also called <b>Mahalanobis Plan</b>).</p> <p>Second plan was conceived in an atmosphere of economic stability. It was felt agriculture could be accorded lower priority.</p> <p>The Plan Focused on <b>rapid industrialization - heavy &amp; basic industries</b>. Advocated huge imports through foreign loans.</p> <p>The Industrial Policy 1956 was based on establishment of a <b>socialistic pattern of society</b> as the goal of economic policy.</p> <p>Acute shortage of forex led to pruning of development targets, price rise was also seen (about 30%) vis a vis decline in the earlier Plan &amp; the 2<sup>nd</sup> FYP was only <b>moderately successful</b>.</p>			

S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes		
			Set No.	Book/Subject /Topic	Page No.
	<p><b>Fourth Plan (1969-74)</b></p> <p>Target Growth 5.7% Actual Growth 3.3%</p>	<p>Refusal of supply of essential equipments and raw materials from the allies during Indo Pak war resulted in twin objectives of '<b>growth with stability</b>' and '<b>progressive achievement of self-reliance</b>' for the Fourth Plan.</p> <p>Main emphasis was on growth rate of agriculture to enable other sectors to move forward. First two years of the plan saw record production. The last three years did not measure up due to poor monsoon. Implementation of <b>Family Planning Programmes</b> were amongst major targets of the Plan.</p> <p>Influx of <b>Bangladeshi refugees</b> before and after 1971 Indo-Pak war was an important issue along with price situation deteriorating to crisis proportions and the plan is considered as <b>big failure</b>.</p>			
	<p><b>Fifth Plan (1974-79)</b></p> <p>Target Growth 4.4% Actual Growth 4.8%</p>	<p>The final Draft of fifth plan was prepared and launched by <b>D.P. Dhar</b> in the backdrop of <b>economic crisis</b> arising out of runaway inflation fuelled by hike in oil prices and failure of the Govt. takeover of the wholesale trade in wheat.</p> <p>It proposed to achieve two main objectives: 'removal of poverty' (<b>Garibi Hatao</b>) and '<b>attainment of self-reliance</b>'</p> <p>Promotion of high rate of growth, better distribution of income and significant growth in the domestic rate of savings were seen as key instruments</p> <p>Due to high inflation, cost calculations for the Plan proved to be completely wrong and the original public sector outlay had to be revised upwards. After promulgation of <b>emergency in 1975</b>, the emphasis shifted to the implementation of Prime Ministers <b>20 Point Programme</b>. FYP was relegated to the background and when Janta Party came to power in 1978, the Plan was <b>terminated</b>.</p>			

S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes		
			Set No.	Book/Subject /Topic	Page No.
15	<p>Consider the following statements: The Environment Protection Act, 1986 empowers the Government of India to</p> <p>1. State the requirement of public participation in the process of environmental protection, and the</p>	<b>B</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>Indian Geography Environment</b>	<b>299, 300</b>

Time Given: 2Hrs

Maximum Marks:200

S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes		
			Set No.	Book/Subject /Topic	Page No.
	<p>procedure and manner in which it is sought</p> <p>2. Lay down the standards for emission or discharge of environmental pollutants from various sources</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>				

#### The Environment Protection Act, 1986

- The Environment Protection Act, 1986 (the "Environment Act") provides for the **protection and improvement of environment**.
- EPA establishes the framework for studying, planning and **implementing long-term requirements** of environmental safety and laying down a system of speedy and adequate response to situations threatening the environment.
- It is an **umbrella legislation** designed to provide a framework for the coordination of central and state authorities established under the Water Act, 1974 and the Air Act.
- The **term "environment"** is understood in a very wide term under the Environment Act. It includes water, air and land as well as the interrelationship which exists between water, air and land, and human beings, other living creatures, plants, micro-organisms and property.

- **E-Waste Management:** Ministry of Environment and Forest, has notified E-Waste Rules in 2011, which has come into force with effect in 2012. The concept of **Extended Producers Responsibility (EPR)** has been enshrined in these rules.

- As per these Rules the **producers are required to collect e-waste** generated from the end of life of their products by setting up collections centers or take back systems either individually or collectively.
- **E-waste recycling** can be undertaken only in facilities authorized and registered with State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committee (PCCs).
- Wastes generated are required to be **sold to a registered or authorized recycler** or re-processor having environmentally sound facilities.
- The rule has provision for **setting up of Collection Centre** individually

Time Given: 2Hrs

Maximum Marks:200

S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes		
			Set No.	Book/Subject /Topic	Page No.
16	Why are dewdrops <b>not</b> formed on a cloudy night? (a) Clouds absorb the radiation released from the Earth's surface. (b) Clouds reflect back the Earth's radiation. (c) The Earth's surface would have low temperature on Cloudy nights. (d) Clouds deflect the blowing wind to ground level.	B	1	World Geography and Geography Theory	301
			5	Indian Geography Environment	234, 235
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unsaturated air may become saturated if cooled. The phenomenon of rain, snow etc. happens due to same reason as it goes up.</li> <li>• <b>Dew Point</b> is the temperature at which <b>air gets saturated</b>. At dew point, water vapour changes into minute droplets of water or ice crystals. This is called <b>condensation</b>.</li> <li>• <b>Dust</b> in the atmosphere serves as surfaces for condensation, known as <b>condensation nuclei</b>.</li> </ul> <p><b>Forms of Condensation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Dew:</b> In <b>cold, clear nights, high relative humidity</b> when comparatively <b>warm, moist air</b> comes in contact with <b>cold objects</b>, it cools down. The excess of moisture condenses into droplets of water called Dew. Frozen dew is called <b>Frost</b>.</li> </ul>					



Time Given: 2Hrs

Maximum Marks:200

S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes		
			Set No.	Book/Subject /Topic	Page No.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Greenhouse gases in earth's atmosphere, while largely transparent to incoming solar radiation, <b>absorb most of the infrared</b> emitted by earth's surface.</li> <li>The air is cooler than the surface, emission declines with temperature, so the <b>air</b>, or, rather, <b>its greenhouse gases emit less infrared upwards</b> than the surface. Moreover, while the surface emits upwards only, the air's greenhouse gases radiate both up- and downwards, so some infrared comes back down.</li> <li><b>Clouds also absorb infrared</b> well. Again, cloud tops are usually cooler and emit less infrared upwards than the surface, while cloud bottoms radiate some infrared back down. All in all, part of the infrared emitted by the surface gets trapped.</li> <li>Satellites, viewing earth from space, tell us that the amount of infrared going out to space corresponds to an <b>'effective radiating temperature'</b> of about <b>-18 °C</b>.</li> <li>The <b>'natural greenhouse effect'</b> can be defined as the <b>150 or so W/m</b> of outgoing terrestrial infrared trapped by earth's preindustrial atmosphere.</li> <li>It <b>warms earth's surface by about 33 °C</b>. As an aside, note that garden glasshouses retain heat mainly by lack of convection and advection.</li> <li>Under clear sky, roughly 60-70% of the natural greenhouse effect is due to water vapor, which is the <b>dominant greenhouse gas</b> in earth's atmosphere. Next important is carbon dioxide, followed by methane, ozone, and nitrous oxide.</li> <li><b>Under cloudy sky the greenhouse effect is stronger</b> than under clear sky. At the same time, cloud tops in the sunshine look brilliantly white: they reflect sunlight. Globally and seasonally averaged, <b>clouds currently exert the following effects</b>: Outgoing terrestrial infrared trapped (warming) about 30 W/m; Solar radiation reflected back to space (cooling)</li> </ul>			
		<p>nearly 50 W/m; and Net cloud effect (cooling) roughly 20 W/m.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Almost <b>half of earth's current albedo</b> and around 20% of the natural greenhouse effect is caused <b>by clouds</b>.</li> <li>Globally averaged, <b>surface constantly gains radiative energy</b>, whereas atmosphere scores a loss. The surface's radiative heating and the atmosphere's radiative cooling are balanced by <b>convection</b> and by <b>evaporation</b> followed by <b>condensation</b>.</li> <li>When evaporating, water takes up <b>latent heat</b>; when water vapor condenses, as happens in cloud formation, latent heat is released to the atmosphere.</li> </ul>			

Time Given: 2Hrs

Maximum Marks:200

S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes		
			Set No.	Book/Subject /Topic	Page No.
17	<p>Consider the following statements :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The motion to impeach a Judge of the Supreme Court of India cannot be rejected by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha as per the Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968.</li><li>2. The Constitution of India defines and gives details of what constitutes 'incapacity and proved misbehaviour' of the Judges of the Supreme Court of India.</li><li>3. The details of the process of impeachment of the Judges of Supreme Court of India are given in the Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968.</li><li>4. If the motion for the impeachment of a Judge is taken up for voting, the law requires the motion to be backed by each House of the Parliament and supported by a majority of total membership of that House and by not less than two-thirds of total members of that House present and voting.</li></ol> <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 and 2 (b) 3 Only (c) 3 and 4 only (d) 1, 3 &amp; 4</p>	C	3	Indian Polity	170



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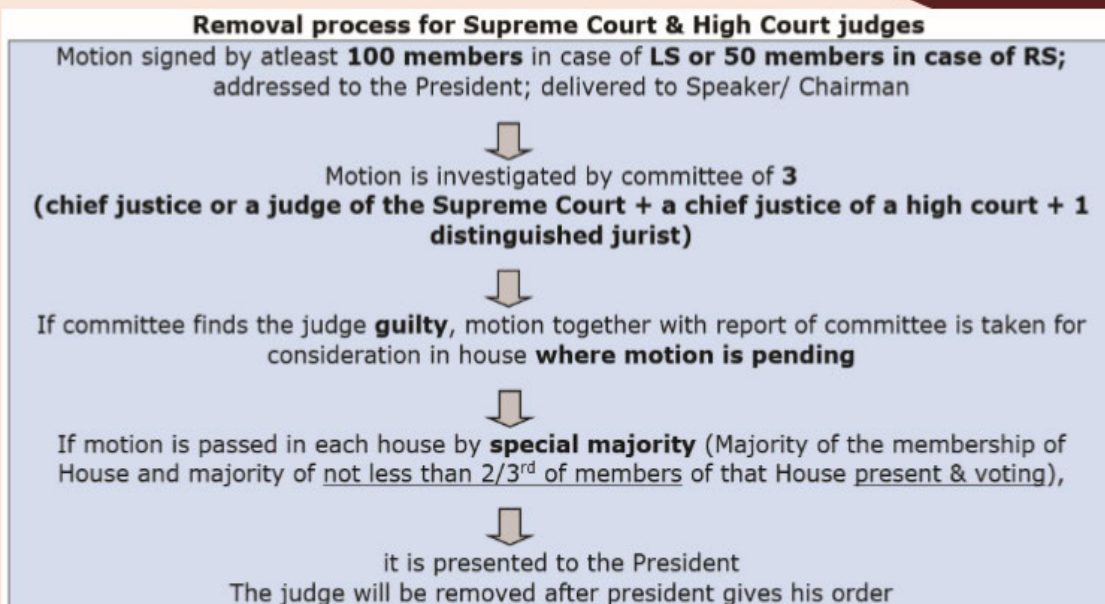
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S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes		
			Set No.	Book/Subject /Topic	Page No.

- The **Judges Enquiry Act (1968)** regulates the procedure relating to the removal of a judge of the Supreme Court by the process of impeachment:



- **No judge of the Supreme Court has been impeached so far.** The first and the only case of impeachment is that of Justice V Ramaswami of the Supreme Court (1991-1993). The impeachment motion was defeated in the Lok Sabha. Congress Party abstained from voting.
- In **2018**, Vice-President of India **rejected the impeachment motion against the CJI Deepak Misra** on the ground that the petition does not suffice the condition of proved misbehavior or incapacity on the part of judges.

Time Given: 2Hrs

Maximum Marks:200

S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes		
			Set No.	Book/Subject /Topic	Page No.
18	<p>Consider the following statements :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coal sector was nationalized by the Government of India under Indira Gandhi.</li> <li>Now, Coal blocks are allocated on lottery basis.</li> <li>Till recently, India imported coal to meet the shortages of domestic supply, but now India is self-sufficient in coal production.</li> </ol> <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 Only (b) 2 &amp; 3 Only (c) 3 only (d) 1, 2, &amp; 3</p>	A	1	World Geography and Geography Theory	180
<p><b>Coal Exporting Countries</b></p> <p><b>Australia &gt; Indonesia &gt; Russia</b></p> <p><b>Coal Importing Countries</b></p> <p><b>China &gt; India &gt; Japan &gt; S.Korea</b></p> <p><b>crackIAS.COM</b> 180</p>					
19	<p>Which of the following statements are correct about the deposits of 'methane hydrate'?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Global warning might trigger the release of methane gas from</li> </ol>	D	5	Indian Geography Environme	238

S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes		
			Set No.	Book/Subject /Topic	Page No.
	<p>these deposits.</p> <p>2. Large deposits of 'methane hydrate' are found in Arctic Tundra and under the seafloor.</p> <p>3. Methane in atmosphere oxidizes to carbon dioxide after a decade or two.</p> <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>			nt	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Methane</b> is the <b>second most important</b> greenhouse gas and is more potent than CO<sub>2</sub> because the <b>radiative forcing</b> produced per molecule is <b>greater</b>. However, CH<sub>4</sub> exists in <b>far lower concentrations</b> than CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere. CH<sub>4</sub> also has a considerably <b>shorter Residence Time</b> (about 10 years) in the atmosphere than CO<sub>2</sub> (the (hundreds of years).</li> <li>- <b>Natural sources</b> of methane include <b>tropical and northern wetlands</b>; methane-oxidizing <b>bacteria</b> that feed on organic material consumed by termites, volcanoes, seepage vents of the seafloor in regions rich with organic sediment; and <b>methane hydrates</b> trapped along the <b>continental shelves</b> of the oceans and in polar permafrost.</li> <li>- The <b>primary natural sink</b> for methane is the <b>atmosphere</b> itself, as methane reacts readily with the hydroxyl radical (OH-) within the troposphere to form CO<sub>2</sub> and <b>water vapour</b> (H<sub>2</sub>O). When CH<sub>4</sub> reaches the <b>stratosphere, it is destroyed</b>. Another <b>natural sink is soil</b>, where methane is oxidized by bacteria.</li> <li>- As with CO<sub>2</sub>, human activity is increasing the CH<sub>4</sub> concentration faster than it can be offset by natural sinks. <b>Anthropogenic sources</b> currently account for approximately <b>70%</b> of total annual emissions, leading to substantial increases in concentration over time.</li> <li>- The <b>major anthropogenic sources</b> of atmospheric CH<sub>4</sub> are <b>rice cultivation</b>, livestock farming, burning of coal and natural gas, the combustion of biomass, and the decomposition of organic matter in landfills.</li> <li>- About ¼<sup>th</sup> of all methane emissions are said to come from <b>domesticated animals</b> such as dairy cows, goats, pigs, buffaloes, camels, horses, and sheep. These animals produce methane during the <b>cud-chewing process</b>.</li> <li>- Methane is also released from <b>rice or paddy fields</b> that are flooded</li> </ul>				

Time Given: 2Hrs

Maximum Marks:200

S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes		
			Set No.	Book/Subject /Topic	Page No.
20	<p>Consider the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Carbon monoxide</li> <li>Methane</li> <li>Ozone</li> <li>Sulphur dioxide</li> </ol> <p>Which of the above are released into atmosphere due to the burning of crop/biomass residue?</p> <p>(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2, 3 and 4 only (c) 1 and 4 only (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4</p>	D	5	Indian Geography Environment	210,238
<p>- The <b>major anthropogenic sources</b> of atmospheric CH<sub>4</sub> are <b>rice cultivation</b>, livestock farming, burning of coal and natural gas, the combustion of biomass, and the decomposition of organic matter in landfills.</p> <p>- About 1/4<sup>th</sup> of all methane emissions are said to come from <b>domesticated animals</b> such as dairy cows, goats, pigs, buffaloes, camels, horses, and sheep. These animals produce methane during the <b> cud-chewing process</b>.</p> <p>• The gaseous <b>air pollutants of primary concern</b> in urban settings include sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, and carbon monoxide; these are emitted directly into the air from burning of fossil fuels in power plants, automobiles, and other combustion sources.</p>					
21	<p>Consider the following pairs:</p> <p>Sea : Bordering Country</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adriatic Sea : Albania</li> <li>Black Sea : Croatia</li> <li>Caspian Sea : Kazakhstan</li> <li>Mediterranean Sea : Morocco</li> <li>Red Sea : Syria</li> </ol>	B	1	World Geography and	50,51,56,59,60, 64

Time Given: 2Hrs

Maximum Marks:200

S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes		
			Set No.	Book/Subject /Topic	Page No.
	Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched? (a) 1, 2 and 4 only (b) 1,2 and 4 only (c) 2 and 5 only (d) 1,2,3,4 and 5			Geography Theory	





S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes		
			Set No.	Book/Subject /Topic	Page No.



Contd.

Aegean	-	Separates Greece from Turkey
Black Sea	Turkey, Bulgaria, Romania, Moldova, Ukraine, Russia & Georgia	<b>Inter-locked sea</b> , with <b>Dnube</b> and <b>Dneiper</b> draining into it. Gateway to Russia
White Sea	Russia	A well connected sea, important for trade from Moscow
Adriatic	Italy, Slovakia, Croatia, Bosnia & Herzgovina, Yugoslavia, Albania	-
Caspian Sea	Iran, Azerbaijan, Russia, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan	World's largest fresh water lake, separating Europe from Asia, bordered by petroleum rich countries. Borders Azerbaijan, Russia, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, and Iran

S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes		
			Set No.	Book/Subject /Topic	Page No.



22	Among the following, which one is the largest exporter of rice in the world in the last five years? (a) China (b) India (c) Myanmar (d) Vietnam	B	8	Current Affairs-II	306

- India has a **23 per cent share in world rice production**, next only to China whose share is about 29 per cent. India is also the largest exporter of rice in the world with about 12.7 MMT, valued at \$7.7 billion (Basmati at \$4.17 billion and Non-Basmati at \$3.56 billion) during 2017-18.



Time Given: 2Hrs

Maximum Marks:200

S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes		
			Set No.	Book/Subject /Topic	Page No.
23	<p>Consider the following statements:</p> <p>1. Under Ramsar Convention, it is mandatory on the part of the Government of India to protect and conserve all the wetlands in the territory of India,</p> <p>2. The Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2010 were framed by the Government of India based on the recommendations of Ramsar Convention.</p> <p>3. The Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2010 also encompass the drainage area or catchment regions of the wetlands as determined by the authority</p> <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 3 only (d) 1,2 and 3</p>	C	5	Indian Geography Environment	258
			9	Synopsis of India Year Book 2019, Economic Survey 2018	89
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A <b>Member State of the Ramsar Convention</b> agrees to facilitate the development of national-level policies and actions, including legislation that would ensure the best possible use of its wetland resources. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Designate at least one or more</b>, suitable wetlands within its territory for inclusion in the List of Wetlands of International Importance (the 'Ramsar List') and promote their conservation or wise use.</li> <li>- It must establish/ create wetland reserves, whether or not they are included in Ramsar List, and <b>promote training in wetland research &amp; management</b>.</li> <li>- It must report on the progress in implementing its commitments under the convention by submitting a <b>National Report to the Conference of Parties</b> once in 3 years.</li> <li>- Promote, as far as possible, <b>the wise use</b> of wetlands in their territory.</li> <li>- Promote <b>international cooperation</b> especially with regard to transboundary wetlands, shared water systems, and shared species.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>					

S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes		
			Set No.	Book/Subject /Topic	Page No.

□ **India is Party to UNFCCC.** India has launched its Second National Communication (NATCOM) in fulfillment of commitment under UNFCCC.

□ To implement the objectives of the convention, a regulatory mechanism was put in place through Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules in December, 2010. **Central Wetland Regulatory Authority (CWRA)** has been constituted under the Wetlands Rules, 2010. 25 wetlands spread over 14 states have already been notified under these Rules

24	Which one of the following groups of plants was domesticated in the 'New World' and introduced into the 'Old World'? (a) Tobacco, Cocoa and rubber (b) Tobacco, Cotton and rubber (c) Cotton, coffee and sugarcane (d) Rubber, coffee and Wheat	A	1	<b>World Geography and Geography Theory</b>	102,164
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- **Coffee** – Ethiopia, Birthplace of coffee – 20% of world's coffee, Tropical West Africa, Highlands – East Africa.

**COCOA (Theobroma Cacao)**

Conditions	Characteristics
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Climate:</b> Equatorial climate with high temperatures and well distributed rainfall. It is sensitive to prolonged droughts.</li> <li>▪ It requires <b>protection</b> from direct sunlight, particularly when plants are young.</li> <li>▪ <b>Strong winds</b> and storms damage the crop.</li> <li>▪ <b>Temperature:</b> 23°C</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Native of <b>tropical America</b> and was found wild in the region of lowland Central America (from <b>Panama to Yucatan Peninsula</b>) and the river basins of Amazon and Orinoco.</li> <li>▪ <b>Cacao criollo</b> from tropical America and Cacao forastero from West Africa and two major varieties of Cacao.</li> </ul>

# CSAT Prelims 2020

(Notes only)

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Time Given: 2Hrs

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S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes				
			Set No.	Book/Subject /Topic	Page No.		
25	<p>Consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Asiatic lion is naturally found in India only.</li> <li>2. Double-humped camel is naturally found in India only.</li> <li>3. One-horned rhinoceros is naturally found in India only.</li> </ol> <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1,2 and 3</p>	A	5	Indian Geography Environment	199,203		
<p>• <b>Great Indian Rhinoceros (Vulnerable):</b> The Greater One-horned Rhinoceros populations <b>are increasing</b> overall due to strict protection, especially in India. However, some populations are decreasing, especially in Nepal and parts of northeastern India. The species is <b>currently confined to fewer than ten sites</b>, with a total extent of occurrence of less than 20,000 km<sup>2</sup>. There is a continuing decline in the quality of habitat, projected to continue into the future, which, if not addressed, will affect the long-term survival of some of the smaller populations, and could jeopardize the further recovery of the species.</p>							
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%; padding: 5px; vertical-align: top;"><b>Asiatic Lion</b></td> <td style="padding: 5px;">The GIR forest, a dry deciduous forest ecosystem in the Saurashtra region of Gujarat, is the abode of the <b>last surviving population of the free ranging Asiatic Lion</b>. The total distribution range of lion in this region is estimated to be around 9000 sq.km in three districts, i.e. Junagadh, Amreli and Bhavnagar, including GIR National Park &amp; Wildlife Sanctuary, Paniya Wildlife Sanctuary and Mitiyal Wildlife Sanctuary.</td> </tr> </table>						<b>Asiatic Lion</b>	The GIR forest, a dry deciduous forest ecosystem in the Saurashtra region of Gujarat, is the abode of the <b>last surviving population of the free ranging Asiatic Lion</b> . The total distribution range of lion in this region is estimated to be around 9000 sq.km in three districts, i.e. Junagadh, Amreli and Bhavnagar, including GIR National Park & Wildlife Sanctuary, Paniya Wildlife Sanctuary and Mitiyal Wildlife Sanctuary.
<b>Asiatic Lion</b>	The GIR forest, a dry deciduous forest ecosystem in the Saurashtra region of Gujarat, is the abode of the <b>last surviving population of the free ranging Asiatic Lion</b> . The total distribution range of lion in this region is estimated to be around 9000 sq.km in three districts, i.e. Junagadh, Amreli and Bhavnagar, including GIR National Park & Wildlife Sanctuary, Paniya Wildlife Sanctuary and Mitiyal Wildlife Sanctuary.						
26	<p>In the context of which of the following do some scientists suggest the use of cirrus cloud thinning technique and the injection of sulphate aerosol into stratosphere?</p> <p>(a) Creating the artificial rains in some regions</p>	D	5	Indian Geography Environment	240,241		

Time Given: 2Hrs

Maximum Marks:200

S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes		
			Set No.	Book/Subject /Topic	Page No.
	(b) Reducing the frequency and intensity of tropical cyclones (c) Reducing the adverse effects of solar wind on the Earth (d) Reducing the global warming				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Aerosols</b> represent an important <b>anthropogenic radiative forcing</b> of climate. Aerosols block - that is, reflect and absorb - a portion of <b>incoming solar radiation</b>, and this creates a negative radiative forcing. Aerosols are second only to GHGs in relative importance in their impact on <b>near-surface air temperatures</b>. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Unlike the decade-long residence times of the GHGs, such as CO<sub>2</sub> and CH<sub>4</sub>, <b>aerosols are readily flushed out</b> of the atmosphere within days, either by rain or snow (wet deposition) or by settling out of the air (dry deposition). They must therefore be continually generated in order to produce a steady effect on radiative forcing.</li> <li>- Aerosols can also produce indirect effects on climate by <b>modifying cloud formation</b> or cloud properties. Most aerosols serve as <b>condensation nuclei</b> (surfaces upon which water vapour can condense to form clouds); however, darker-coloured aerosols may hinder cloud formation by absorbing sunlight and heating up the surrounding air.</li> <li>- Aerosols can be <b>transported</b> thousands of kilometers from their sources of origin by winds and upper-level circulation in the atmosphere.</li> <li>- The most important type of <b>anthropogenic aerosol</b> in radiative forcing is <b>sulfate aerosol</b>. It is produced from sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) emissions associated with the burning of coal and oil.</li> <li>- <b>Nitrate aerosol</b> has the potential to become a significant source of negative forcing. One major source of nitrate aerosol is <b>smog</b> (the combination of ozone with oxides of nitrogen in the lower atmosphere) released from the incomplete burning of fuel in internal-combustion engines. Another source is <b>ammonia</b> (NH<sub>3</sub>), which is often used in fertilizers or released by the burning of plants and other organic materials.</li> <li>- Both sulfate and nitrate aerosols act primarily by <b>reflecting incoming solar radiation</b>, thereby reducing the amount of sunlight reaching the surface, impart a cooling rather than warming influence.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>				
27	In the context of which one of the following are the terms 'pyrolysis and plasma gasification' mentioned?	D	5	Indian Geography	240,241



Time Given: 2Hrs

Maximum Marks:200

S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes		
			Set No.	Book/Subject /Topic	Page No.
	(a) Extraction of rare earth elements (b) Natural gas extraction technologies (c) Hydrogen fuel-based automobiles (d) Waste-to-energy technologies			Environment	
<p><b>Biomass Power</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biomass power comes from <b>biomass combustion</b>, biomass gasification, and bagasse co-generation. <b>Biofuels</b> are the fuels that are made from biomass and can be used to power vehicles.</li> <li>• Biomass is renewable, widely available, carbon-neutral and has the potential to provide significant employment in the rural areas.</li> <li>• Biomass comes from <b>living organisms</b> as well those that have recently died. These include wood, grasses, grains, oils produced from trees or vegetables, household garbage, and more.</li> <li>• Biomass <b>materials used for power generation</b> include bagasse, rice husk, straw, cotton stalk, coconut shells, soya husk, de-oiled cakes, coffee waste, jute wastes, groundnut shells, saw dust etc.</li> <li>• The <b>thermo-chemical processes</b> for conversion of biomass to useful products involve combustion, gasification, or pyrolysis. The most commonly used route is <b>combustion</b>. The advantage is that the technology used is similar to that of a thermal plant based on coal, except for the boiler.</li> </ul>					
28	Which of the following are in Agasthyamala Biosphere Reserve? (a) Neyyar, Peppara and Shendurney Wildlife Sanctuaries; and Kalakad Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve (b) Mudumalai, Sathyamangalam and Wayanad Wildlife Sanctuaries; and Silent Valley National Park (c) Kaundinya, Gundla Brahme-swaram and Papikonda Wildlife Sanctuaries; and Mukurthi National park (d) Kawal and Sri Venkateswara Wildlife Sanctuaries; and Nagarjunasagar- Srisailem Tiger Reserve	A	5	Indian Geography Environment	292

Time Given: 2Hrs

Maximum Marks:200

S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes		
			Set No.	Book/Subject /Topic	Page No.
	Agasthyamalai	2001	1828	Neyyar, Peppara and Shendurney Wildlife Sanctuaries and their adjoining areas in Kerala.	
29	<p>Consider the following pairs:</p> <p><b>Wildlife Naturally found in</b></p> <p>1. Blue-finned Mahseer : Cauvery River</p> <p>2. Irrawaddy Dolphin : Chambal River</p> <p>3. Rusty-spotted Cat : Eastern Ghats</p> <p>Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?</p> <p>(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1,2 and 3</p>	C	5	Indian Geography Environment	258
	Chilka Lake	1981	Orissa	1165	Brackish water lagoon; spread over Puri, Khurda & Ganjam districts; at mouth of River Daya; largest coastal lagoon in India and second largest in world; birds from Caspian Sea, Lake Baikal, Aral Sea, Russia come here; first under Ramsar; Nalbana Island is the core area here; home to the only known population of Irrawaddy dolphins.
30	<p>Why is there a great concern about the 'micro beads' that are released into environment?</p> <p>(a) They are considered harmful to marine ecosystems.</p> <p>(b) They are considered to cause skin cancer in children</p> <p>(c) They are small enough to be absorbed by</p>	A	10	Current Affairs-III	100,101





Time Given: 2Hrs

Maximum Marks:200

S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes																
			Set No.	Book/Subject /Topic	Page No.														
	<p>1. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru President, All India Liberal Federation</p> <p>2. K. C. Neogy Member, The Constituent Assembly</p> <p>3. P. C. Joshi General Secretary, Communist Party of India</p> <p>Which of the pairs given above is /are correctly matched? •</p> <p>(a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2 only (c) 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3</p>																		
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3 2	<p>Who among the following Mughal Emperors shifted emphasis from illustrated manuscripts, to album and individual portrait?</p> <p>(a) Humayun (b) Akbar (c) Jahangir (d) Shah Jahan</p>	C	6B	<b>Ancient India, Indian Culture and Medieval India</b>	101														

Time Given: 2Hrs

Maximum Marks:200

S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes		
			Set No.	Book/Subject /Topic	Page No.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Jahangir</b> (1605-1627 AD) was the most enthusiastic patron of the Mughal painting. The <b>beauty of nature</b>, in the form of plants, animals and birds, became an important subject of the Mughal paintings during Jahangir's time. Jahangir promoted calligraphy, which was considered to be the foremost art in the Islamic world.</li> <li>• <b>Portrait painting</b> also came into vogue during this period. <b>Mansur</b>, <b>Abdul Hasan</b>, and <b>Bishandass</b> were the great painters in the court of Jahangir. Jahangir had bestowed the title of <b>Nadir-ul-Asr</b> on Mansur. During this period, the influence of Western painting on the Mughal painters became more pronounced.</li> </ul>				
33	Atal Innovation Mission is set up under the (a) Department of Science and Technology (b) Ministry of Labour and Employment (c) NITI Aayog (d) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	<b>C</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>Current Affairs-II</b>	<b>227</b>
	<p><b>About Atal Innovation Mission</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) is <b>NITI Aayog's flagship initiative</b> to promote a culture of innovation and entrepreneurship in India.</li> <li>• AIM has been <b>established to create and promote an ecosystem of innovation</b> and entrepreneurship in a holistic manner through various initiatives at school, university and industry levels.</li> <li>• AIM also serves as a <b>platform for promotion of world-class Innovation Hubs</b>, Grand Challenges, Start-up businesses and other self-employment activities in India, leveraging state of the art, advanced and affordable emerging technologies.</li> </ul>				
34	With reference to Mughal India, what is/are the difference/differences between Jagirdar and Zamindar? 1. Jagirdars were holders of land assignments in lieu of judicial and police duties, whereas Zamindars were holders of revenue rights without obligation to perform any duty other	<b>A</b>	<b>6B</b>	<b>Ancient India, Indian Culture and</b>	<b>151,152</b>

Time Given: 2Hrs

Maximum Marks:200

S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes		
			Set No.	Book/Subject /Topic	Page No.
	<p>than revenue collection.</p> <p>2. Land assignments to Jagirdars were hereditary and revenue rights of Zamindars were not hereditary.</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>			<b>Medieval India</b>	
<p><b>Zabt and Zamindars</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The main source of income available to Mughal rulers was <b>tax on the produce of the peasantry</b>. In most places, peasants paid taxes through the rural elites, that is, the headman or the local chieftain. The Mughals used one term – zamindars – to describe all intermediaries, whether they were local <b>headmen</b> of villages or powerful chieftains.</li> </ul>					
<p>Mansab reverted to the state by escheat (without a legal heirs) after his death.</p>					
35	<p>The Global Competitiveness Report is published by the</p> <p>(a) International Monetary Fund (b) United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (c) World Economic Forum (d) World Bank</p>	<b>C</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Indian Economy</b>	<b>199</b>

Time Given: 2Hrs

Maximum Marks:200

S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes																														
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36	<p>Consider the following statements about 'the Charter Act of 1813':</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It ended the trade monopoly of the East India Company in India except for trade in tea and trade with China.</li> <li>2. It asserted the sovereignty of the British Crown over the Indian territories held by the Company.</li> <li>3. The revenues of India were now controlled by the British Parliament.</li> </ol> <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>	A	6A	Modern Indian History	43,44																												

# GS PRE & CSAT 2020

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S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes		
			Set No.	Book/Subject /Topic	Page No.
<p><b>Charter Act Of 1813</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Napoleon Bonaparte</b> installed the Continental System in Europe and forbade the import of British goods into European countries allied with France. This caused hardships to British traders who demanded entry to Asian ports and dissolving monopoly of East India Company.</li> <li>• By the Act of 1813, <b>Company's trade monopoly was ended except for trade in tea and trade with China</b> and thus throwing open the India trade to all British subjects.</li> <li>• The debts of the Company were taken over by the Government of India, which was also to pay its shareholders a 10.5% dividend on their capital.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>crackIAS.COM</b> 43</p>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It asserted the <b>Crown's sovereignty</b> over British India.</li> <li>• It empowered the local governments to <b>impose taxes</b> on the persons subject to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.</li> <li>• It provided an annual sum of Rs. 1 Lakh for the spread of <b>education of Indians</b>.</li> <li>• It made provisions for <b>Christians Missionaries</b> to go to India.</li> <li>• Lord Minto retired in 1813. He was succeeded by Lord Hastings, also known as Lord Moira.</li> </ul>					
37	<p>With reference to Swadeshi Movement, consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It contributed to the revival of the indigenous artisan crafts and industries.</li> <li>2. The National Council of Education was established as a part of Swadeshi Movement.</li> </ol> <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 and 2</p>	C	6A	Modern Indian History	80



S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes		
			Set No.	Book/Subject /Topic	Page No.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Emphasis given to self-reliance or 'Atmashakti'</b>: This implied re-assertion of national dignity, honour and confidence and social and economic regeneration of the villages.</li> <li>• Programme of swadeshi or <b>national education</b>: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ <b>Bengal National Collage</b>, inspired by Tagore's Santiniketan, was set in Calcutta with Aurobindo Ghosh as its principal.</li> <li>□ <b>National Council of Education</b> was set up in 1906 to organize a system of education—literary, scientific and technical—on national lines and under national control. Education was to be imparted through the medium of <b>vernaculars</b>.</li> <li>□ <b>Bengal Institute of Technology</b> was set up for technical education and funds were raised to send students to Japan for advanced learning.</li> <li>□ <b>Dawn Society</b> was started by Satish Chandra Mukherjee to popularize national education.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Swadeshi or indigenous enterprises</b>: The swadeshi spirit also found expression in the establishment of swadeshi textile mills, soap and match factories, tanneries, banks, insurance companies, shops etc. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ Acharya PCRay organized his famous <b>Bengal Chemical</b> Swadeshi stores.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>				
38	<p>Consider the following pairs: Movement/Organization                                  Leader</p> <p>1. All India Anti – Untouchability League: Mahatma Gandhi</p> <p>2. All India Kisan Sabha: Swami Sahajanand Saraswati</p> <p>3. Self – Respect Movement: E. V. Ramaswami Naicker</p> <p>Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?</p> <p>(a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2 only (c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3</p>	D	6A	Modern Indian History	114, 144, 189

Time Given: 2Hrs

Maximum Marks:200

S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes			
			Set No.	Book/Subject /Topic	Page No.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>After Poona Pact with Ambedkar, Gandhi founded <b>All India Anti Untouchability League</b>, to remove untouchability in the society, which later renamed as <b>Harijan Sevak Sangh</b> (Servants of Untouchables Society). At the time industrialist Ghanshyam Das Birla was its founding president with Amritlal Takkar as its Secretary.</li> </ul>					
				<b>Self-Respect Movement (1925)</b>	EV Ramaswamy Naicker also called <b>Periyar</b>	<b>Anti-Brahman Movement;</b> stressed on Dravida cultural achievements; newspaper <b>Kudi Arasu</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consequently, Kisan Sabhas rapidly grew all over the country. The first <b>All Kisan Sabha</b> formed in 1936 under <b>Swami Sahajanand Saraswati</b>.</li> </ul>					
39	Consider the following: 1. Deification of the Buddha 2. Treading the path of Bodhisattavas 3. Image worship and rituals Which of the above is/are the feature/features of Mahayana Buddhism? (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2 only (c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3	<b>D</b>	<b>6 B</b>	<b>Ancient India, Indian Culture and Medieval India</b>	<b>21,22</b>	

Time Given: 2Hrs

Maximum Marks:200

S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes		
			Set No.	Book/Subject /Topic	Page No.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There were many differences between these two sects; some of the most important are the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The people belonging to the <b>Mahayana</b> faith began to <b>worship Buddha as a God</b> and they even made his idols for worship. However, the people belonging to the Hinayana Buddhism still regarded Buddha as a pious and great man and never indulged in idol-worship. They believed in a religion without soul and God.</li> <li><b>Mahayana</b> Buddhism began to lay much <b>emphasis on faith</b> while the people of the Hinayana faith did not accept anything without testing it on the touchstone of reason.</li> <li>The <b>Mahayanists</b> adopted <b>Sanskrit</b> and preached in it, while the Hinayanists still preached in Pali, the local dialect of the common masses.</li> <li>In the <b>Mahayana</b> faith, much emphasis began to be laid on <b>worship, prayer, and ritualism</b> while the people belonging to the older faith still believed in the life of purity and self-denial.</li> <li>The <b>ultimate goal of life</b> for the "Neo-Buddhists" also changed. They now began to strive for a place in "<b>Swarga</b>" or heaven in place of getting "<b>Nirvana</b>" or freedom from the cycle of deaths and births. The Hinayanists still clung to the older path shown by Buddha himself and believed in the achievement of 'Nirvana' as the chief aim of their life.</li> <li>The followers of the Mahayana faith began to worship the "<b>Bodhisattvas</b>" along with Buddha. The Bodhisattvas were those holy Buddhists who had not as yet got Nirvana like Buddha but who were proceeding rapidly towards it. In short they were Buddha in the making. The Hinayanists worshipped neither Buddha nor his proto-types, i.e. Bodhisattvas.</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Mahayana Sect</b> had two philosophical schools Madhyamika &amp; Togachara. The Sect arose out from erstwhile Mahasanghikas. In the sect, prominent place given to the <b>Bodhisattvas</b> who were being of great kindness and helped the humanity through their own suffering. They propounded salvation for all (that's why, called <b>Greater Vehicle</b>). <b>Sukhavati</b> is the Mahayana heaven. They were associated with the concept of <b>divine Buddhas</b> (Amitabh and Amitayus). <b>Amitabh</b> was Bodhisattva of infinite light. The</li> </ul> <p>great <b>Buddhist scholars</b> like Aswaghosa, Asanga, and Vasuvandhu were Mahayanists.</p>				
40	With reference to forced labour (Vishti) in India during the Gupta period, which one of the following statements is correct?	A	6 B	<b>Ancient India, Indian</b>	47

Time Given: 2Hrs

Maximum Marks:200

S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes		
			Set No.	Book/Subject /Topic	Page No.
	(a) It was considered a source of income for the State, a sort of tax paid by the people. (b) It was totally absent in the Madhya Pradesh and Kathiawar regions of the Gupta Empire. (c) The forced labourer was entitled to weekly wages. (d) The eldest son of the labourer was sent as the forced labourer.			<b>Culture and Medieval India</b>	
<p><b>Mauryan Society</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Megasthenes in his Indica mentions about caste; mistaking caste for occupation, he mentions 7 <b>castes</b>. <b>Kautiliya</b> talks about 15 mixed castes called (Antyavasin).</li> <li>• Forced labour (Vishti) was imposed. Officer who looked after forced labour – <b>Vishtivandhaka</b>. Hired laborers were called <b>Karmakara</b>.</li> </ul>					
41	Recently, scientists observed the merger of giant ‘blackholes’ billions of light years away from the Earth. What is the significance of this observation? (a) ‘Higgs boson particles’ were detected. (b) ‘Gravitational waves’ were detected. (c) Possibility of Inter- galactic space travel through ‘wormhole’ was confirmed. (d) It enabled the scientists to understand ‘singularity’.	<b>B</b>		<b>SUPPLEMENT OF CURRENT AFFAIRS</b>	

Time Given: 2Hrs

Maximum Marks:200

S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes		
			Set No.	Book/Subject /Topic	Page No.

**Black Hole discovered**

- Astronomers on April 10, 2019 unveiled the first photo of a black hole by Event Horizon Telescope. Black hole is one of the star-devouring monsters scattered throughout the Universe and obscured by impenetrable shields of gravity.
- Coupled with the momentous discovery of gravitational waves, generated by two black holes, in 2015 by the Laser Interferometer Gravitational-Wave Observatory, the black hole image of M87 is a testament to engineering skills.
- It will help to form international collaborations to pool the capabilities of disparate scientific instruments and perceive phenomena that cannot be comprehended by individuals.

42	<p>Which of the following are the reasons for the occurrence of multi-drug resistance in microbial pathogens in India?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Genetic predisposition of some people</li> <li>2. Taking incorrect doses of antibiotics to cure diseases</li> <li>3. Using antibiotics in livestock farming</li> <li>4. Multiple chronic diseases in some people</li> </ol> <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below.</p> <p>(a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 1, 3 and 4 (d) 2, 3 and 4</p>	B	7	Current Affairs-I	357-358
			8	Current Affairs-II	181

Time Given: 2Hrs

Maximum Marks:200

S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes		
			Set No.	Book/Subject /Topic	Page No.
<p><b><u>MCR-1 GENE SEEN IN K. PNEUMONIAE BACTERIA:</u></b></p> <p><b>Why in News:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Increased prevalence of <b>mcr-1 gene</b> that confers multidrug-resistance has now been reported in <i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> bacteria, increasing <b>the fear of infection by pan drug-resistant bugs.</b></li></ul> <p><b>Background:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>This gene was <b>first reported in December 2015 in E. coli</b> isolated from chicken in China, and by 2017 it had spread to all continents and is seen in bacteria isolated from humans, chicken and environment.</li><li>Evidence suggests that the overuse of colistin in farm animals has given rise to the emergence of <b>mcr-1 gene</b>. Since this gene is present on a mobile genetic element (plasmid) of bacteria such as <i>E. coli</i> and <i>K. pneumoniae</i>, the frequency of transmission to other bacteria is likely to be very high.</li></ul> <p><b>Key Observations by Recent Studies:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Molecular studies revealed that <b>one particular isolate carried mcr-1 gene and blaNDM-1 gene</b>. The blaNDM-1 encodes for a protein that gives resistance to all beta-lactam antibiotics. This shows that <b>the particular isolate was resistant to carbapenems, third-generation cephalosporins, aminoglycosides and fluoroquinolones (ciprofloxacin, levofloxacin) making the treatment very difficult.</b></li><li>The <b>mcr-1 gene</b> is usually found in the plasmid (small DNA in the cytoplasm) and the resistance gene is transmitted among different species. But now we have found this <b>gene in the chromosome showing that it has evolved and stabilised</b>. Whole genome sequence studies are needed to understand the exact location of this gene to decode how they are transmitted from one bacterial species to another.</li><li>Further studies by the group also found that <b>mcr-1 gene was more prevalent in K. pneumoniae than E. coli, which is in stark contrast to findings from other countries</b>. While less than 1% of the <i>E. coli</i> studied was resistant to colistin, it was about 10% in the case of <i>K. pneumoniae</i>.</li></ul> <p><b>Way Forward:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>As such <b>K. pneumoniae is considered more notorious and difficult to treat bacterium</b>; hence emergence of <b>mcr-1 gene</b> in this bacterium is a major health-care threat.</li><li>Adequate measures <b>like total ban on colistin use in veterinary practices</b> as growth promoter and its <b>judicious use in human medicine</b> may prevent the emergence and dissemination of this resistance gene among the bacteria.</li><li>Preservation of the efficacy of colistin is the need of the hour to treat patients who are infected and likely to be infected by multidrug resistant bacteria.</li></ul>					



S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes		
			Set No.	Book/Subject /Topic	Page No.
	<p><b>DRUG-RESISTANT SUPERBUGS ARE SPREADING VERY FAST</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The University of Melbourne's most recent study on superbugs has alarmed hospitals worldwide, having discovered the newest superbug, <b>Staphylococcus epidermidis</b>, the first one so far that is resistant to all known drugs, spreading undetected across the globe.</li> <li>Researchers at the University of Melbourne <b>discovered three variants of the multidrug-resistant bug</b> in samples from 10 countries, including strains in Europe that cannot be reliably tamed by any drug currently on the market.</li> <li>The bacteria, known as Staphylococcus epidermidis, is related to the better-known and more <b>deadly MRSA</b>.</li> <li>It's found <b>naturally on human skin</b> and most commonly infects the elderly or patients who have had prosthetic materials implanted, such as catheters and joint replacements.</li> <li>The researchers said they believe the superbug is <b>spreading rapidly due to the particularly high use of antibiotics</b> in intensive care units, where patients are sickest and strong drugs are prescribed as routine. Another Australian study, suggested some hospital superbugs are growing increasingly tolerant to alcohol-based disinfectants found in hand washes and sanitisers used on hospital wards.</li> </ul> <p><b>Concerns in India:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For India, this is a serious problem. The country has among the <b>highest rates of unapproved drugs sold</b>, many of which are over-the-counter drugs, and an indiscriminate use of antibiotics, which means that it becomes difficult to assess, control and limit Anti-Microbial Resistance (AMR).</li> <li>Doctors prescribing improper medication won't just weaken the patient's immunity, but also contribute to the rise of superbugs.</li> <li>Many drugs of <b>different formulations</b>, not approved by the national drug regulator, continue to be sold mostly to those who are too poor or too desperate for an alternative. This also includes a large demographic who will take what is prescribed to them without question.</li> </ul>				
43	<p>Which one of the following statements is <b>not</b> correct?</p> <p>(a) Hepatitis B virus is transmitted much like HIV.</p> <p>(b) Hepatitis B, unlike Hepatitis C, does not have a vaccine.</p> <p>(c) Globally, the number of people infected</p>	<b>B</b>	<b>9</b>	<p><b>Synopsis of India Year Book 2019, Economic</b></p> <p><b>178, 186</b></p>	

Time Given: 2Hrs

Maximum Marks:200

S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes		
			Set No.	Book/Subject /Topic	Page No.
	with Hepatitis B and C viruses are several times more than those infected with HIV. (d) Some of those infected with Hepatitis B and C viruses do not show the symptoms for many years.			Survey 2018	
			10	Current Affairs-III	162
<p>Some of the <b>products successfully produced</b> include first genetically engineered hepatitis B vaccine; bio-fertilizer from maize waist, gluten with the brand name Suryamin; DL2 Amino Butanol- an anti-tuberculosis drug; Cefixime- an orally active fourth generation Cephalosporin anti-biotic</p> <p>Govt. setup <b>National Biotechnology Board</b> in 1982. It was upgraded to full-fledged Department of Biotechnology in 1986. National Bio resource Development Board was setup in 1999. Today, India is among the <b>top 12 biotech</b> destinations in the world and <b>ranks third</b> in the Asia-Pacific region. India has the <b>second-highest number</b> of US Food and Drug Administration (USFDA) - approved plants, after the USA and is the <b>largest producer</b> of recombinant Hepatitis B vaccine.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In India, Hepatitis B vaccine was introduced in <b>the Universal Immunization Program</b> almost a decade ago. Since healthcare workers and high-risk groups by virtue of their occupation and behavior are <b>more vulnerable</b> to acquiring infection, it is <b>envisaged to extend</b> the beneficiaries for this vaccine <b>to healthcare workers</b> and high-risk groups under the <b>NVHCP</b>.</li> <li>Focus under the program <b>is also on screening of pregnant women</b> for hepatitis B, in places where institutional delivery is less than 80%, to ensure provision of birth dose hepatitis B vaccination and Hepatitis B immunoglobulin, if required.</li> <li>Another important strategy adopted by the <b>program is propagating</b> the use of Re-use Prevention (RUP) syringes in the country.</li> </ul>					
44	The money multiplier in an economy increases with which one of the following? (a) Increase in the cash reserve ratio (b) Increase in the banking habit of the population	B	2	Indian Economy	80,81

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Time Given: 2Hrs

Maximum Marks:200

S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes		
			Set No.	Book/Subject /Topic	Page No.
	(c) Increase in the statutory liquidity ratio (d) Increase in the population of the country				
	<p>• The <b>multiplier effect</b> is basically the amount of cash that banks generate with each rupee of reserves, or the ratio of deposits compared to reserves that are circulating in the banking system. The multiplier effect is the expansion of a country's money supply that results from banks being able to lend. The size of the multiplier effect depends on the percentage</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>crackIAS.COM</b> 80</p> <p>of deposits that banks are required to hold as reserves. In other words, it is the <b>money used to create more money</b> and is calculated by dividing total bank deposits by the reserve requirement.</p> <p>• That means <b>increasing the amount of money</b> in the money supply by taking in deposits, keeping some in reserves (an amount prescribed by the central bank) and lending out the rest.</p>				
45	In the context of any country, which one of the following would be considered as part of its social capital? (a) The proportion of literates in the population. (b) The stock of its buildings, other infrastructure and machines. (c) The size of population in the working age group (d) The level of mutual trust and harmony in the society	<b>D</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Indian Economy</b>	<b>26</b>



Time Given: 2Hrs

Maximum Marks:200

S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes		
			Set No.	Book/Subject /Topic	Page No.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Social and Human Capital</b> consists of people and connections: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Human capital</b> is each individual's personal skills and abilities, physical and mental health, and education.</li> <li>• <b>Social capital</b> is the connections in a community - the ways in which people interact and relate to each other, the ability of groups of people to form governments to deal with common problems.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Built Capital</b> includes roads, heavy equipment, factory buildings, houses, and apartment buildings. It includes basic necessities like food and clothing.</li> <li>• <b>Carrying Capacity</b> means the size of population that can be supported indefinitely by its supporting systems. It depends upon the amount of resources available in the ecosystem, the size of the population, and the amount of resources each individual is consuming. Living within the carrying capacity means using those supplies no faster than they are replenished by the environment.</li> </ul>				
46	<p>Consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Most of India's external debt is owed by governmental entities.</li> <li>2. All of India's external debt is denominated in US dollars.</li> </ol> <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>	D	2	Indian Economy	177
			9	Synopsis of India Year Book 2019, Economic Survey 2018	304

Time Given: 2Hrs

Maximum Marks:200

S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes		
			Set No.	Book/Subject /Topic	Page No.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>India's External Debt stock</b> increased by 5.1% to US\$ 495.7 billion at end-September 2017 from end-March, 2017, while it increased by 2.1% from end-June, 2017.</li> <li>• The <b>long-term debt increased</b> by 5.0% at end-September 2017 over March 2017, though its share was more or less the same at <b>81.3%</b> compared to 81.4%. The increase in long term debt was <b>primarily due to</b> the increase in foreign portfolio investment in the debt segment of domestic capital market included under commercial borrowings.</li> <li>• <b>Short term debt grew</b> by 5.4% primarily <b>due to</b> increase in trade related credits.</li> </ul>				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Foreign Exchange Assets</b> include Dollars, Euros, Pounds and Yens held by RBI. India's foreign exchange reserves are <b>mainly composed of US dollar</b> in the forms of US government bonds and institutional bonds.</li> </ul>				
47	<p>With reference to the Constitution of India, prohibitions or limitations or provisions contained in ordinary laws cannot act as prohibitions or limitations on the constitutional powers under Article 142. It could mean which one of the following?</p> <p>(a) The decisions taken by the Election Commission of India while discharging its duties cannot be challenged in any court of law.</p> <p>(b) The Supreme Court of India is not constrained in the exercise of its powers by laws made by the Parliament.</p> <p>(c) In the event of grave financial crisis in the country, the President of India can declare Financial Emergency without the counsel from the Cabinet.</p> <p>(d) State Legislatures cannot make laws on certain matters without the concurrence of Union Legislature.</p>	B	7	Current Affairs-I	127



Time Given: 2Hrs

Maximum Marks:200

S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes		
			Set No.	Book/Subject /Topic	Page No.

- The court has invoked its inherent power under Article 142 of the Constitution to gra status to advance directives, and its directives **will hold good** until Parliament legislation on the matter.

48	<p>With reference to the Legislative Assembly of a State in India, consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Governor makes a customary address to Members of the House at the commencement of the first session of the year.</li> <li>When a State Legislature does not have a rule on a particular matter, it follows the Lok Sabha rule on that matter.</li> </ol> <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>	A	3	Indian Polity	124,126
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- If the ministry enjoys a majority and yet demands dissolution, there is no alternative but to order dissolution. Governor can order dissolution, under **Article 356**, if the ministry resigns **without passing the budget**.
- Addresses legislature** at the first session after each general election to the state assembly and at commencement of first session of each year and inaugural address at budget session.

Time Given: 2Hrs

Maximum Marks:200

S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes		
			Set No.	Book/Subject /Topic	Page No.
<p><b>POWERS OF GOVERNOR</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Governor possesses executive, legislative, financial and judicial powers <b>analogous to the President</b>. However, he has no diplomatic, military or emergency powers like the president.</li> </ul> <p><b>Executive Powers</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Term "Executive Power" actually refers to the Power exercised by the Council of Ministers in the name of Governor. Therefore, <b>Council of Ministers is the "real executive"</b>.</li> <li><b>Article 166 (3)</b>: He can <b>make rules</b> specifying the manner in which the orders and other instruments made and executed in his name shall be authenticated. He can make rules for more <b>convenient transaction of business</b> of the Union Government, and for allocation among the ministers, of the said business.</li> </ul>					
49	<p>Consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per recent amendment to the Indian Forest Act, 1927, forest dwellers have the right to sell the bamboos grown on forest areas.</li> <li>As per the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, bamboo is a minor forest produce.</li> <li>The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 allows ownership of minor forest produce to forest dwellers.</li> </ol> <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct? (a) 1 and 2 only</p>	D	3	Indian Polity	299

Time Given: 2Hrs

Maximum Marks:200

S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes		
			Set No.	Book/Subject /Topic	Page No.
	(b) 2 and 3 only (c) 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3				

for making conservation more effective and more transparent.

- **Types of rights:** The rights, which are included in section 3(1) of the Act, are:
  - **Right to hold and live in the forest land** under the individual or common occupation for habitation or for self-cultivation for livelihood by a member or members of a forest dwelling Scheduled Tribe or other traditional forest dwellers;
  - Community rights **such as nistar, by whatever name called**, including those used in erstwhile Princely states, Zamindari or such intermediary regimes;
  - **Right of ownership, access to collect, use, and dispose of minor forest produce**( includes all non-timber forest produce of plant origin) which has been traditionally collected within or outside village boundaries;

**Contd.**

<i>For GS Prelims 2019</i>	<i>Year End Review</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Government of India has made concerted <b>efforts to promote bamboo cultivation</b> right from enabling regulatory provision, to supporting the bamboo plantation on a large scale by launching newly restructured National Bamboo Mission with a budget outlay of Rs 1290 crore.</li> <li>• The amendment in <b>Indian Forest Act, 1927</b>, will <b>facilitate</b> the inter-state movement of bamboo, as there will be no requirement of permit during transit from one State to another.</li> <li>• It <b>will ultimately result in reducing</b> the gap of availability of resources from bamboo-surplus states to bamboo-deficit states. As a result, both producers and consumers will be benefitted.</li> </ul>	

50	Which Article of the Constitution of India safeguards one's right to marry the person of one's choice? (a) Article 19 (b) Article 21 (c) Article 25 (d) Article 29	<b>B</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Indian Polity</b>	<b>45</b>
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Time Given: 2Hrs

Maximum Marks:200

S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes		
			Set No.	Book/Subject /Topic	Page No.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Right to Privacy</b></li> <li>• In <b>August 2017</b>, a 9-judge Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court ruled that right to privacy is <b>intrinsic to the right to life and personal liberty</b> under Article 21 of the Constitution and an inherent part of fundamental freedom under part III of the Constitution.</li> <li>• The SC held that privacy is a <b>fundamental right</b> under the Constitution of India. However, like all other fundamental rights, it is not absolute.</li> <li>• Offering an <b>expansive meaning to privacy</b>, a judgement co-authored by justices DY Chandrachud, JS Khehar, RL Agrawal, and S. Abdul Nazeer held that privacy in its core includes the "preservation of personal intimacies, the sanctity of family life, marriage, procreation, the home, and sexual orientation".</li> </ul>				
51	<p>As per the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 in India, which one of the following statements is correct?</p> <p>(a) Waste generator has to segregate waste into five categories.</p> <p>(b) The Rules are applicable to notified urban local bodies, notified towns and all industrial townships only.</p> <p>(c) The Rules provide for exact and elaborate criteria for the identification of sites for landfills and waste processing facilities.</p> <p>(d) It is mandatory on the part of waste generator that the waste generated in one district cannot be moved to another district.</p>	C	9	Synopsis of India Year Book 2019, Economic Survey 2018	87

Time Given: 2Hrs

Maximum Marks:200

S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes		
			Set No.	Book/Subject /Topic	Page No.

**SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT**

- The Ministry revised the rules for management of solid waste in the municipal areas after 16 years. The new rules are now **applicable beyond municipal areas** and extend to urban agglomerations, census towns, notified industrial townships, areas under the control of India Railways, airports, airbase, port and harbor, defence establishments, special economic zones, state and central government organizations, places of pilgrimage, religious and historical importance.
- The **segregation of waste at source** has been mandated. Responsibilities of generators have been fixed for segregation of waste into three streams, wet (biodegradable), dry (plastic, paper, metal, wood, etc.) and domestic hazardous wastes (diapers, napkins, empty containers of cleaning agents, mosquito repellents, etc).
- The Rules provide **ways for integration** of waste pickers/ rag pickers.
- The Rules mandate **local bodies to frame their bye-laws** to impose 'User Fee', to be paid by the generator to waste collector and for 'Spice Fine' for littering and non-segregation.
- All **resident welfare and market associations**, gated communities and institutions with an area >5,000 sq. m. new townships and group housing societies have been made responsible to develop in-house waste handling and processing arrangements for bio-degradable waste.

52	What is common to the places known as Aliyar, Isapur and Kangsabati? (a) Recently discovered uranium deposits (b) Tropical rain forests (c) Underground cave systems (d) Water reservoirs	D	5	Indian Geography Environment	51
			8	Current Affairs-II	268
TN and Kerala		Parambikulam Aliyar			
Andhra Pradesh		Poochampad (On river Godavari)			

Time Given: 2Hrs

Maximum Marks:200

S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes		
			Set No.	Book/Subject /Topic	Page No.
<p><b>Recent Controversy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The <b>equation between the two States is far more complex</b> than that of Tamil Nadu with Karnataka. With Kerala, Tamil Nadu has issues over several river projects, such as Parambikulam-Aliyar, Siruvani of the Bhavani sub-basin, Neyyar, and the proposal to link the Pamba and Achankovil rivers of Kerala with Vaippar of Tamil Nadu. But, in the case of Karnataka, <b>Cauvery is the only river at issue.</b></li> </ul>					
53	<p>The ninth Schedule was introduced in the Constitution of India during the prime ministership of</p> <p>(a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Lal Bahadur Shastri (c) Indira Gandhi (d) Moraji Desai</p>	A	3	Indian Polity	48
	<p>31-B None of the Acts mentioned in <b>9th Schedule</b> shall be deemed to be void on the ground that they are inconsistent with Part III of the constitution. However, Legislature is competent to amend and repeal these Acts</p>			introduced by <b>1st Amendment Act (1951)</b>	
54	<p>Consider the following statements :</p> <p>1. The Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959 exempts Several posts from disqualification on the grounds of "Office of Profit".</p> <p>2. The above-mentioned Act was amended five times.</p> <p>3. The term "Office of Profit" is well defined in the Constitution of India.</p> <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 and 2 Only</p>	A		SUPPLEMENT	Q.NO 213 EXPLANATION



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S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes		
			Set No.	Book/Subject /Topic	Page No.
	(b) 3 Only (c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2, & 3				
<p><b>Explanation :</b> Statement 1 and 2 are correct; Statement 3 is incorrect: Constitutional Disqualifications: (1) In the first place, you must not hold any office of profit under the Government of India or the Government of any State [Article 102(I) (a) of the Constitution]. To this general rule, there are some exceptions. The first exception is mentioned in Article 102(2) itself, according to which the office of a Minister, either for the Union or for any State is not regarded as an office of profit under the Government of India or the Government of any State. The other exceptions are mentioned in the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959 (10 of 1959).</p> <p>(2) In the second place, you must not be a person of unsound mind and must not stand so declared by a competent court [Article 102 (1) (b) of the Constitution].</p> <p>(3) In the third place, you must not be an undischarged insolvent [Article 102(1) (c) of the Constitution].</p> <p>(4) In the fourth place, you will be disqualified if you are not a citizen of India or if you have voluntarily acquired the citizenship of a foreign State or if you are under any</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Collection of Questions on Current Affairs for 2018-2019</i></p> <hr/> <p>acknowledgment of allegiance or adherence to a foreign State. In simple words, you must not be an alien or a foreigner [Article 102(1) (d) of the Constitution].</p> <p>(5) Lastly, you must not be disqualified by or under any law made by Parliament [Article 102 (1) (e) of the Constitution].</p> <p><b>Source :</b> <a href="http://eci.nic.in/archive/handbook/CANDIDATES/cch2/cch2_5.htm">http://eci.nic.in/archive/handbook/CANDIDATES/cch2/cch2_5.htm</a></p>					
55	Under which Schedule of the Constitution of India can the transfer of tribal land to private parties for mining be declared null and void? (a) Third Schedule (b) Fifth Schedule (c) Ninth Schedule (d) Twelfth Schedule	B	3	Indian Polity	295, 337, 338

Time Given: 2Hrs

Maximum Marks:200

S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes																	
			Set No.	Book/Subject /Topic	Page No.															
	<b>Third Schedule</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Forms of oaths &amp; Affirmations of Ministers, Judges etc.</li> </ul>																		
	<b>Fourth Schedule</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Allocations of Seats in Council of States for different States.</li> </ul>		4(1), 80(2)																
	<b>Fifth Schedule</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Administration &amp; Control of Scheduled Areas &amp; Scheduled Tribes.</li> </ul>		244(1)																
	<b>Ninth Schedule</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deals with Laws made by Legislatures relating to land reforms.</li> <li>Added by 1<sup>st</sup> Amendment Act, 1951.</li> <li>Initially it was kept out of the Scope of Judicial Review.</li> <li>Recently Supreme Court extended Judicial Review over it owing to its misuse by certain State Governments.</li> </ul>		31(B)																
	<b>Tenth Schedule</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disqualification of a member on ground of defection.</li> <li>Added by 52<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act, 1985.</li> </ul>		102(2), 191(2)																
	<b>Eleventh Schedule</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mentions 29 subjects of Village Panchayats.</li> <li>Added by 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment Act, 1992.</li> </ul>		243(G)																
	<b>Twelfth Schedule</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mentions 18 subjects of Municipalities.</li> <li>Added by 74<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act, 1992</li> </ul>		243(W)																
56	Consider the following pairs: <table style="width:100%; border:none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align:center;"><b>Glacier</b></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align:center;"><b>River</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1. Bandarpunch</td> <td>:</td> <td>Yamuna</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Bara shigri</td> <td>:</td> <td>Chenab</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Milam</td> <td>:</td> <td>Nubra</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Zemu</td> <td>:</td> <td>Manas</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Glacier</b>		<b>River</b>	1. Bandarpunch	:	Yamuna	2. Bara shigri	:	Chenab	3. Milam	:	Nubra	4. Zemu	:	Manas	<b>A</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>Indian Geography Environment</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Glacier</b>		<b>River</b>																		
1. Bandarpunch	:	Yamuna																		
2. Bara shigri	:	Chenab																		
3. Milam	:	Nubra																		
4. Zemu	:	Manas																		



Time Given: 2Hrs

Maximum Marks:200

S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes		
			Set No.	Book/Subject /Topic	Page No.
	Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched? (a) 1,2 and 4 (b) 1,3 and 4 (c) 2 and 5 (d) 3 and 5				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Baltoro</b> and <b>Siachin</b> are some of the glaciers in this area. <b>Length wise glaciers</b> of Karakoram are – Siachen (in Nubra valley), Hispar, Biafo, and Baltoro.</li> </ul>					
57	Consider the following statements: . 1. In the revenue administration of Delhi Sultanate, the in-charge of revenue collection was known as 'Amil'. 2. The Iqta system of Sultans of Delhi was an ancient indigenous institution. 3. The office of 'Mir Bakshi' came into existence during the reign of Khalji Sultans of Delhi. Which of the statements given above is/are correct? (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2 only (c) 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3	<b>A</b>	<b>6B</b>	<b>Ancient India, Indian Culture and Medieval India</b>	<b>133, 138, 139, 153</b>

Time Given: 2Hrs

Maximum Marks:200

S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes		
			Set No.	Book/Subject /Topic	Page No.
<b>SULTANATE ADMINISTRATION</b>					
<b>Nature of the State</b>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>It was basically a <b>militaristic and aristocratic</b> state. The kingdom was divided into Iqtas assigned to military leader <b>Iqtadar or Muqti or Wali</b>. Iqtas were <b>transferable</b> and not hereditary. From Balban onwards, iqtadars were asked to send <b>Fawazil</b> (balance of income) to central government.</li></ul>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Iltutmish was the <b>real founder</b> of the Delhi sultanate. It was he who gave it a <b>capital (Delhi)</b>, a sovereign state, a monarchical form of government, <b>a currency (Tanka)</b> and a governing class <b>or nobility</b>, known as <b>Turkan-i-Chahalgani</b> or Chalisa (a group of forty, though actually not 40 in number) which were the ruling elite of the period.</li><li>He divided his empire into numerous big and small <b>Iqtas</b>, an assignment of land in lieu of salary, which he distributed to his Turkish officers.</li></ul>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>Diwan-e-mustkharaj</b> – Department to called arrears from revenue officers amils.</li></ul>					



Time Given: 2Hrs

Maximum Marks:200

S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes														
			Set No.	Book/Subject /Topic	Page No.												
<p><b>Organization of Government under Akbar</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Akbar had reorganized the <b>central machinery</b> of administration based on the division of power between various departments, and of <b>checks and balances</b>.</li> <li>After Bairam Khan, Vakil's post got great importance so he downgraded the post. He made sure that no office should get undue importance.</li> </ul> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>OFFICIAL</th> <th>DEPARTMENT</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Diwan or Wazir</td> <td>Revenue</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mir Bakhsi</td> <td>Military; not commander-in-chief but <b>paymaster general of army</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mir Saman</td> <td>Imperial household</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sadr</td> <td>Religious grants</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Qazi</td> <td>Judicial department.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Akbar had divided the empire into <b>12 subas in 1580</b>. The pattern of administration at the capital was repeated in each suba. He also appointed 2 governors in one province. At time of his death, there were <b>15 subas</b> due to <b>conquest in Deccan</b>.</li> <li>Every suba was divided into a number of <b>sarkars</b> and each of these sarkars into a number of <b>parganas</b>. A group of villages made one paragana.</li> <li>A governor (subedar), a diwan, a bakshi, a sadar, a qazi and waqia-navis or news reporters were appointed to each of the provinces. The kotwal, was in charge of town administration.</li> </ul>						OFFICIAL	DEPARTMENT	Diwan or Wazir	Revenue	Mir Bakhsi	Military; not commander-in-chief but <b>paymaster general of army</b>	Mir Saman	Imperial household	Sadr	Religious grants	Qazi	Judicial department.
OFFICIAL	DEPARTMENT																
Diwan or Wazir	Revenue																
Mir Bakhsi	Military; not commander-in-chief but <b>paymaster general of army</b>																
Mir Saman	Imperial household																
Sadr	Religious grants																
Qazi	Judicial department.																
58	<p>With reference to the British colonial rule in India, consider the following statements :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mahatma Gandhi was instrumental in the abolition of the system of 'indentured labour'.</li> <li>In Lord Chelmsford's 'War Conference', Mahatma Gandhi did not support the resolution on recruiting Indians for World War.</li> <li>Consequent upon the breaking of Salt Law by Indian people, the Indian National Congress was declared illegal by the colonial rulers.</li> </ol> <p>Which of the statements given above are</p>	A	6A	Modern Indian History	108,111,112												

Time Given: 2Hrs

Maximum Marks:200

S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes		
			Set No.	Book/Subject /Topic	Page No.
	correct? (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only (c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3				

#### CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT

- The idea of Civil Disobedience was always there in the mind of Gandhiji, the **1929 Lahore Resolution** of Poorna Swaraj, "full and total independence" provided the immediate spark.
- Gandhiji on 12 March 1930 started **Dandi March** from Sabarmati with his 78 associates for 240 miles and reached Dandi on 6 April 1930 in protest of the **British monopoly on salt**. Britain's 1882 Salt Act prohibited Indians from collecting or selling salt, and also exerted a heavy salt tax; violation of which was a criminal offence.

#### ROUND TABLE CONFERENCES (1930-32)

- Round Table Conference was a series of meetings in **three sessions** convened in London in 1930, 1931, and 1932 respectively to consider reforms proposed by the **Simon Commission**.
- The **first** session (Nov 1930-Jan 1931) had 89 representatives, from all Indian states and all parties **except the Indian National Congress**, which was waging a civil disobedience campaign against the government. It was opened by Lord Irwin and presided over by British PM Ramsay MacDonald.
- The **third** session (Nov-Dec 1932) was shorter and less important, with neither the Congress nor the British Labour Party attending.
- The result of these deliberations was the **Government of India Act, 1935**, establishing provincial autonomy and also a federal system that was never implemented.
- Severe repression was carried out by new **Viceroy Willingdon** who considered Irwin-Gandhi pact as mistake. He ruled through passing repressive ordinances (described as Civil Martial Law). Congress was **declared illegal** in 1932 and Gandhiji was jailed. In 1934, movement was withdrawn.
- Subhas C Bose and Vithalbhai Patel declared, "**Mahatma failed as leader.**"

Time Given: 2Hrs

Maximum Marks:200

59	<p>With reference to land reforms in independent India, which on following statement is correct?</p> <p>(a) The ceiling laws were aimed at family holdings and not individual holdings.</p> <p>(b) The major aim of land reforms was providing agricultural land to all the landless.</p> <p>(c) It resulted in cultivation of cash crops as a predominant form of cultivation.</p> <p>(d) Land reforms permitted no exemptions to the ceiling limits</p>	B	2	Indian Economy	265
			3	Indian Polity	57

- Several **Land Reform Acts** were enacted to provide ownership rights to poor farmers. Up to 2010, more than 20,000,000 acres (80,000 km<sup>2</sup>) of land had been distributed to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and the landless poor.

**Land reform**

- A **deliberate attempt to reorganize and transform existing agrarian systems** with the intention of improving the distribution of agricultural incomes and thus fostering rural development.
- Among its many forms, land reform may entail provision of secured tenure rights to the individual farmer, **transfer of land ownership** away from small classes of powerful landowners to tenants who actually till the land, appropriation of land estates for establishing small new settlement farms, or instituting land improvements and irrigation schemes.

60	<p>Which one of the following is <b>not</b> a Harappan site?</p> <p>(a) Chanhudaro</p> <p>(b) Kot Diji</p> <p>(c) Sohgaura</p> <p>(d) Desalpur</p>	C	6B	Ancient India, Indian Culture and Medieval India	9,10,41,42
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- The time period is divided into **3 phases-**
  1. **Pre-Harappan.**
  2. **Mature-Harappan (2600-1900 BC) urban phase:** The number of sites belonging to the mature phase is limited. Focal point of mature Harappan Phase was **Punjab and Sindh**, mainly in Indus Valley. **Two most important cities** were Harappa in Punjab (Pakistan) and Mohenjo-Daro in Sindh. The important cities where **mature-Harappan phase** is found are given in the table.

City	Region	River	Excavated By
Harappa	Punjab (Pakistan)	Ravi	DR Sahani (1921)
Mohenjo-Daro	Sindh	Indus	RD Banerjee (1922)
Chanhudaro	Sindh	Indus	-
Lothal (port city)	Gujarat (Gulf of Cambay)	Bhogava	SR Rao
Banawali	Haryana	-	-
Surkotada	Gujarat	-	-
Dholavira	Gujarat	-	-
Sutkagendar	Makran coast (Baluchistan)	-	-
Kalibangan	Rajasthan	Ghaggar	

3. **Late-Harappan (post-urban) phase:** Most of the excavated sites belong to Late-Harappan. Later Harappan phase is found in **Rangpur and Rojdi**, both in Gujarat.

- The forerunner to IVC was **Kot Diji Culture** at around 3300 BC. Use of **mud bricks** and drainage system found here. An interesting find was the **toy cart**, which shows that the potter's wheel lead to wheels for bullock carts.

### **Chandragupta (320-298 BC)**

- Chandragupta (or Sandracottos or Andracottus) overthrew the last Nanda ruler **Dhana Nanda**, and established Mauryan Dynasty with the help of **Chanakya** (a Brahmin teacher at Taxila).
- **Sohagaura** copper plate inscription and **Mahasthan** inscription of his time show provisions made at the time of famine.

# GS PRELIMS 2020

(NOTES ONLY)

## 1. 10-RED BOOKS - HARDCOPY & E-BOOK

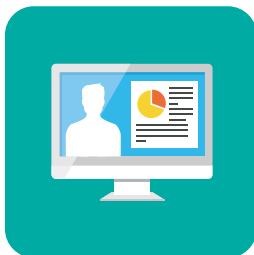
6 Static Books cover History, Geography, Polity, Economy, Science, & Environment.

3 Current Books cover 14 Sources - PIB, Hindu, HT, Mint, Tol, and PRS for 1.5 years.

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List of Number of Conceptual Questions from RED BOOKS (which could be answered after reading the concept): **06**

S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes		
			Set No.	Book/Subject /Topic	Page No.
61	Which one of the following is <b>not</b> the most likely measure the Government/ RBI takes to stop the slide of Indian rupee? (a) Curbing imports of non-essential goods and promoting exports. (b) Encouraging Indian borrowers to issue rupee denominated Masala bonds. (c) Easing conditions relating to external commercial borrowing. (d) Following an expansionary monetary policy.	<b>D</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Indian Economy</b>	<b>136, 181, 182, 255</b>



S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes							
			Set No.	Book/Subject /Topic	Page No.					
			<p><b>DEVALUATION VS DEPRECIATION</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Devaluation</b> of a currency means lowering of the external value of domestic currency vis-à-vis a hard currency by a “<b>conscious decision</b>” of the government. Indian Government devaluated Rupee <b>thrice</b> in 1949, 1956 and 1991.</li> <li>• <b>Depreciation</b> means lowering of the external value of the domestic currency as a <b>result of market forces</b> of demand and supply. If there</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>crackIAS.COM</b> 181</p> <p>is less supply and more demand of dollar, then dollar-rupee exchange rate will go up means dollar value will increase.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Hard Currency</b>: A currency, the exchange value of which is expected to remain stable, unlike Soft Currency.</li> <li>• <b>Dollar Main Inflow (supply)</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Through export</li> <li>2 Through FII investment in share and debt market</li> <li>3 Repatriation fund sent back to India by NRI</li> <li>4 Capital receipt loan.</li> </ol> </li> <li>• <b>Dollar main outflow (demand)</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Paid for Import</li> <li>2 Withdrawal of funds by FII</li> <li>3 Capital loan repayment</li> </ol> </li> </ul> <p><b>The Goal(s) of Monetary Policy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The <b>primary objective</b> of monetary policy is to maintain price stability while keeping in mind the objective of growth. Price stability is a necessary precondition to sustainable growth.</li> </ul> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;"><b>Capital flight</b></td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The <b>movement of savings and liquid financial assets from one country</b> to another and from one currency to another. Often during financial crises, residents of the crisis country will transfer savings and other liquid assets into dollar denominated assets, often in the United States. This has the effect of <b>putting pressure on the exchange rate</b> and often leads to devaluation and the draining of liquidity out of the crisis country’s banking and financial system.</li> </ul> </td> </tr> </table>			<b>Capital flight</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The <b>movement of savings and liquid financial assets from one country</b> to another and from one currency to another. Often during financial crises, residents of the crisis country will transfer savings and other liquid assets into dollar denominated assets, often in the United States. This has the effect of <b>putting pressure on the exchange rate</b> and often leads to devaluation and the draining of liquidity out of the crisis country’s banking and financial system.</li> </ul>			
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Time Given: 2Hrs

Maximum Marks:200

62	Consider the following statements: 1. According to the Indian Patents Act, a biological process to create a seed can be patented in India. 2. In India, there is no Intellectual Property Appellate Board. 3. Plant varieties are not eligible to be patented in India. Which of the statements given above is/are correct? (a) 1 and 3 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3	C	9	<b>Synopsis of India Year Book 2019, Economic Survey 2018</b>	247
			10	<b>Current Affairs-III</b>	133

- An **Intellectual Property Appellate Board (IPAB)** has been set up at Chennai to hear appeals against the decisions of Registrar of Trademarks, Geographical Indications and the Controller of Patents. The Copyright Board has been merged with the Intellectual Property Appellate Board (IPAB).
- World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) **had recognized Indian Patent Office** in 2007 to join an exclusive group of 17 countries/ organizations.

**PATENT CLAIM**

The **Supreme Court's restoration of Monsanto's patent claim on Bt cotton** till its validity is decided by the Delhi high court **ought to reassure biotech companies** that had held back on introducing new technologies in India after the controversy over genetically modified (GM) cotton erupted.

**Analysis of regulatory frame work in India:**

- The fact that the patent held by Monsanto—**now Monsanto Bayer**—over its **Bollgard-II Bt cotton seed** technology will be **enforceable dispels** some of the regulatory fog around the patentability in India of biotechnological processes, such as DNA tweaks.
- The Supreme Court's suggestion to the Delhi high court that all aspects related to Monsanto's patents on genetically modified seeds **can be considered could allay apprehensions** among technology developers over losing pricing freedom in India.
- The regulatory issues surrounding biotechnology in India, however, **are not restricted to upholding** intellectual property rights. The government has **capped royalty payments** to Monsanto and asked it to grant licences to more seed companies for using Bt cotton.
- Indian **seed companies pay a government-mandated trait fee**, as such royalty is called, on genetically modified seeds. Multinational biotechnology companies are **naturally chary**: Monsanto has **held back** other Bt cotton varieties from India and Bayer **has gone slow** in **introducing** a hybrid

6 3	<p>Consider the following statements :</p> <p>1. The 44<sup>th</sup> Amendment to the Constitution of India introduced an Article placing the election of the Prime Minister beyond judicial review.</p> <p>2. The supreme court of India struck down the 99<sup>th</sup> Amendment to the Constitution of India as being violative of the independence of judiciary.</p> <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 Only (b) 2 Only (c) Both 1 &amp; 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2</p>	<b>B</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Indian Polity</b>	<b>139, 169, 344</b>
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**Scope of Judicial Review**

- The **38<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act of 1975** made the satisfaction of the President in invoking Article 356 **final and conclusive** which could not be challenged in any court on any ground. But, this provision was subsequently deleted by the **44<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act of 1978** implying that the satisfaction of the President is not beyond judicial review.
- In **Bommai case (1994)**, the following propositions have been laid

*constitutionality of legislative enactments and executive orders of both the Central and state governments. On examination, if they are found to be violative of the Constitution (ultra-vires), they can be declared as illegal, unconstitutional and invalid (null and void) by the high court.*

- Though the phrase 'judicial review' has **nowhere been used** in the Constitution, the provisions of **Articles 13 & 226** explicitly confer the power of judicial review on a high court.
- The **42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act** of 1976 curtailed the judicial review power of high court. It debarred the high courts from considering the constitutional validity of any central law. However, the **44<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act of 1977** restored the original position.

64	<p>For the measurement/estimation of which of the following are satellite images/remote sensing data used?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Chlorophyll content in the vegetation of a specific location</li> <li>2. Greenhouse gas emissions from rice paddies of a specific location</li> <li>3. Land surface temperatures of a specific location</li> </ol> <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below.</p> <p>(a) 1 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3</p>	D	5	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Indian Geography Environment</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>23 4</b></p>
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Time Given: 2Hrs

Maximum Marks:200

- Greenhouse gases in earth's atmosphere, while largely transparent to incoming solar radiation, **absorb most of the infrared** emitted by earth's surface.
- The air is cooler than the surface, emission declines with temperature, so the **air**, or, rather, **its greenhouse gases emit less infrared upwards** than the surface. Moreover, while the surface emits upwards only, the air's greenhouse gases radiate both up- and downwards, so some infrared comes back down.
- **Clouds also absorb infrared** well. Again, cloud tops are usually cooler and emit less infrared upwards than the surface, while cloud bottoms radiate some infrared back down. All in all, part of the infrared emitted by the surface gets trapped.
- Satellites, viewing earth from space, tell us that the amount of infrared going out to space corresponds to an **'effective radiating temperature'** of about **-18 °C**.
- The **'natural greenhouse effect'** can be defined as the **150 or so W/m** of outgoing terrestrial infrared trapped by earth's preindustrial atmosphere.
- It **warms earth's surface by about 33 °C**. As an aside, note that garden glasshouses retain heat mainly by lack of convection and advection.
- Under clear sky, roughly 60-70% of the natural greenhouse effect is due to water vapor, which is the **dominant greenhouse gas** in earth's atmosphere. Next important is carbon dioxide, followed by methane, ozone, and nitrous oxide.
- **Under cloudy sky the greenhouse effect is stronger** than under clear sky. At the same time, cloud tops in the sunshine look brilliantly white: they reflect sunlight. Globally and seasonally averaged, **clouds currently exert the following effects**: Outgoing terrestrial infrared trapped (warming) about 30 W/m; Solar radiation reflected back to space (cooling)

65	Which one of the following National Parks lies completely in the temperate <i>alpine zone</i> ? (a) Manas National Park (b) Namdapha National Park (c) Neora Valley National Park (d) Valley of Flowers National Park	D	5	<b>Indian Geography Environment</b>	276, 284
			9	<b>Synopsis of India Year Book 2019, Economic Survey 2018</b>	6,7

• **Namdapha National Park, Arunachal Pradesh**

- Namdapha, a **Tiger Reserve**, and **National Park**, an area of 1985 sq. km having diverse flora and fauna lies in the international border between **India and Myanmar** within Changlang District.
- It is located amidst misty **blue hills** along the turbulent Noa-Dihing river lies in the sprawling tropical rain forest. It was declared as Tiger Reserve in **1983**.
- Among the bird species, most notable are the **White winged Wood Ducks**, a rare and endangered species, the great **Indian hornbills**, jungle fowls are important.
- It is **only park in the World to have the 4 Feline species of big cat** namely the Tiger (*Panthera Tigris*), Leopard (*Panthera Pardus*), Snow Leopard (*Panthera Uncia*) and Clouded Leopard (*Neofelis Nebulosa*) and numbers of lesser cats.
- A number of primate species are seen in the park, such as Assamese macaque, pig-tailed macaque, stump-tailed macaque, and number of the distinctive Hoolock Gibbons (*Hylobates Hoolock*), highly endangered and **only 'ape' species found in India** dwells in this impenetrable virgin forest.
- It has climate varying from tropical to subtropical, temperate, and arctic.

• **Kaziranga National Park, Assam**

- It is the only National Park in the State with an area of 430 sq. km. It is the home of the great Indian **one horned Rhinoceros (Unicornis)**.
- Lush **coffee**, enchanting **tea gardens** and **rubber plantations** are situated nearby Karbi Anglong here.

• **Manas Tiger Reserve, Assam**

- It was created in **1973 at the time of launch of the Project Tiger in India**. The Reserve area falls in six districts, Kokrajhar, Bongaigaon, Barpetan, Nalbari, Kamrup and Darrang.
- There are at least **two species of wild animals, endemic to this zone, Pygmy hogs**, and the **Golden langur**. The pygmy hogs are found, now only in this Tiger reserve, into known former range of distribution, while the Golden langur (*Presbytis geei*) have never been recorded beyond the limits of this Tiger reserve.

• **Nandadevi National Park, Uttarakhand**

- The Sanctuary has been converted to a National Park. It has an average altitude exceeding 4500 m., and is surrounded by as many as seventy lofty peaks, the **Nandadevi (7817 m.) being the highest**.
- It is in the form of cup with lush green meadows, white waterfalls, and rich wild flora and fauna.
- Sir Edmund Hillary described the Sanctuary as a **god-gifted wilderness** - India's training ground for adventure.
- **Wildlife** includes Snow Leopard, Brown and Himalayan Black Bears, Bharal, Himalayan Tahr, Serow, Monal, and Chir Pheasants.

• **Valley of Flowers National Park, Uttarakhand**

- Valley of Flowers National Park is nestled in the Himalayan ranges of **Uttarakhand**. The park was declared as a **national park** in the year 1982.
- In 1988, **UNESCO** declared Valley of Flowers, together with Nanda Devi, as **World Heritage Sites**. The altitude of the park ranges between 3,250 m and 6,750 m.
- Over 300 species of wild flowers can be seen at the Valley of Flowers National Park.



The **western Himalayan region** extends from Kashmir to Kumaon. Its **temperate zone** is rich in forests of chir, pine, other conifers, and broad-leaved temperate trees. Higher up, forests of deodar, blue pine, spruce,

and silver fir occur. The **alpine zone** extends from the upper limit of the temperate zone of about 4,750 metres or even higher. The **characteristic trees** of this zone are high-level silver fir, silver birch, and junipers. The **eastern Himalayan region** extends from Sikkim eastwards and embraces Darjeeling, Kurseong and the adjacent tracts. The **temperate zone** has forests of oaks, laurels, maples, rhododendrons, alder and birch. Many conifers, junipers, and dwarf willows also grow here. The **Assam region** comprises the Brahmaputra and the Surma valleys with evergreen forests, occasional thick clumps of bamboos and tall grasses.

66	On 21st June, the Sun	B	1	<b>World Geography and Geography Theory</b>	274, 275
	(a) does not set below the horizon at the Arctic Circle				
	(b) does not set below the horizon at Antarctic Circle				
	(c) shines vertically overhead at noon on the Equator				
(d) shines vertically overhead. at the Tropic .of Capricorn					

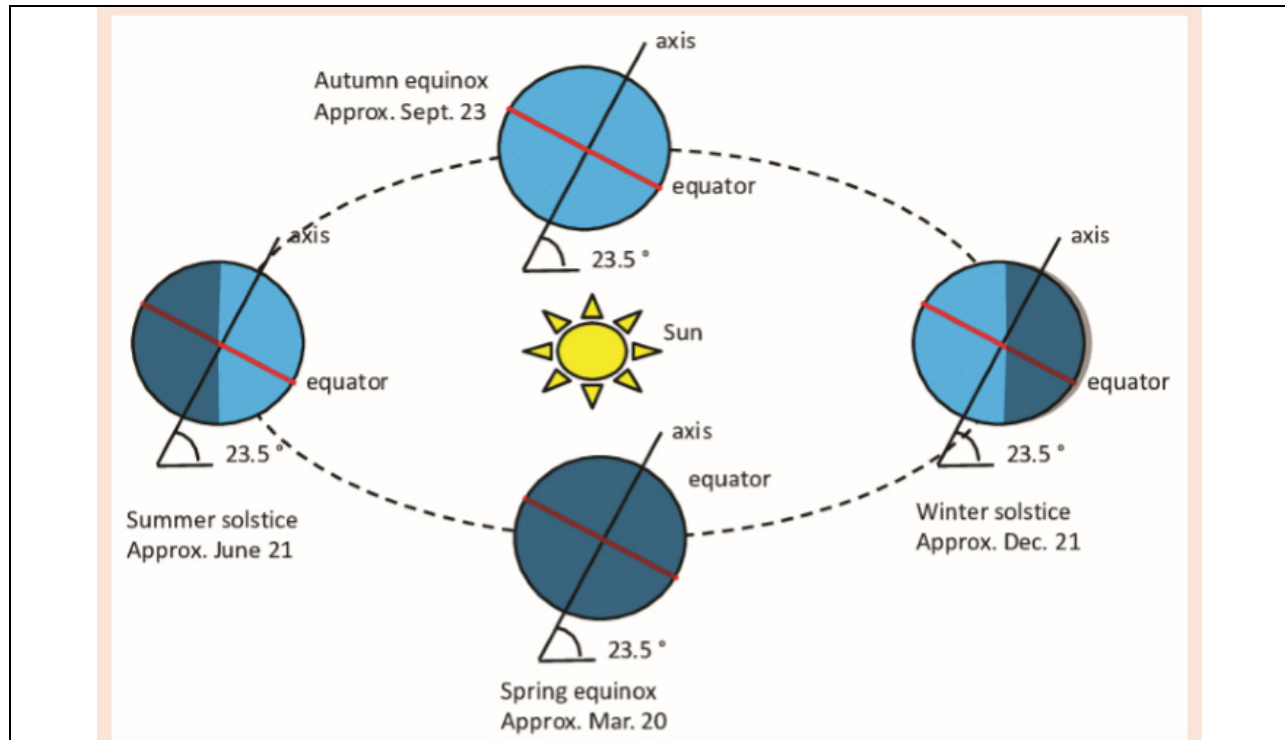
- On **21st June**, Sun is directly over **Tropic of Cancer**.
- On **22nd December**, Sun is directly over **Tropic of Capricorn**.
- Tropic of cancer divides India in almost two equal parts.
- **Torrid Zone** is the **hottest part** of the world. Most of **Deserts** are located here.

DAY	POSITION OF SUN W.R.T. EARTH
<b>21<sup>st</sup> June</b>	Summer solstice (Northern Hemisphere)
<b>23<sup>rd</sup> Sept</b>	Autumnal equinox (Northern Hemisphere)
<b>21<sup>st</sup> Dec</b>	Winter solstice for Northern Hemisphere and Summer solstice for Southern Hemisphere
<b>20<sup>th</sup> March</b>	Vernal Equinox (North Hemisphere)

**The sun is never very high above the horizon in Polar Regions  
Nights on poles extend for six months**

Time Given: 2Hrs

Maximum Marks:200



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Maximum Marks:200

List of Number of Questions that need some thinking/ negation/ external support

**11**

S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes		
			Set No.	Book/Subject /Topic	Page No.
67	Consider the following statements: A digital signature is 1. an electronic record that identifies the certifying authority issuing it 2. used to serve as a proof of identity of an individual to access information or server on Internet 3. an electronic method of signing an electronic document and ensuring that the original content is unchanged Which of the statements given above is are/correct? (a) 1 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3	D	9	Synopsis of India Year Book 2019, Economic Survey 2018	102
			9	Synopsis of India Year Book 2019, Economic Survey 2018	104

Time Given: 2Hrs

Maximum Marks:200

S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes		
			Set No.	Book/Subject /Topic	Page No.
	<p>Ministry of Electronics functions around the ambit of two major Acts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ The <b>Information Technology Act 2000</b> which provides legal recognition to the transaction carried out by means of electronic data interchange commonly referred as "electronics commerce". It gives provisions for use of electronic records and digital signature. It also directs the establishment of Cyber Appellate Tribunal. This Act was amended through the <b>Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2008</b> which substituted the word "digital signature" with "electronic signature".</li> <li>□ <b>Controller of Certifying Authorities</b> was appointed by central Govt under section 17 of IT Act enacted in 2000. The IT Act promotes the use of <b>Digital Signature</b> for e- governance and treats digital signatures at par with hand written signatures.</li> <li>□ National Cyber Security Policy was released in 2013.</li> </ul>				
68	<p>RNA interference (RNAi) technology has gained popularity in the last few years. Why?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It is used in developing gene silencing therapies.</li> <li>2. It can be used in developing therapies for the treatment of cancer.</li> <li>3. It can be used to develop hormone replacement therapies.</li> </ol> <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below.</p> <p>(a) 1, 2 and 4 (b) 2 and 3 (c) 1 and 3 (d) 1 and 4 only</p>	A	4	International Relations, General Science and General Knowledge	78
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Andrew Z. Fire</b> and <b>Craig C. Mello</b> received <b>NoblePrize</b> for the year <b>2007</b> for their discovery of <b>RNA interference - gene silencing</b> by double stranded RNA.</li> </ul>				

Time Given: 2Hrs

Maximum Marks:200

S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes		
			Set No.	Book/Subject /Topic	Page No.
69	<p>With reference to the cultivation of Kharif crops in India in the last five years, consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Area under rice cultivation is the highest.</li> <li>2. Area under the cultivation of jowar is more than that of oilseeds.</li> <li>3. Area of cotton cultivation is more than that of sugarcane.</li> <li>4. Area under sugarcane cultivation has steadily decreased.</li> </ol> <p>Which of the statements given above is are/correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 and 3 only (b) 2, 3 and 4 only (c) 2 and 4 only (d) 1, 2 3 and 4</p>	A	5	Indian Geography Environment	87, 94
<p>• <b>Kharif:</b> Sown in the <b>beginning of the South-West monsoon</b> and harvested at the end of the south west monsoon. <b>Important Crops:</b> Jowar, bajra, rice, maize, cotton, Jute, groundnut, sugarcane, tobacco, cotton. Kharif crops also are known as <b>monsoon crops</b>. The Kharif season differs in every state of the country but is generally from <b>June to September</b>.</p>					



Time Given: 2Hrs

Maximum Marks:200

S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes		
			Set No.	Book/Subject /Topic	Page No.
70	<p>Consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) Is the first regulatory body set up by the Government of India.</li> <li>One of the tasks of PNGRB is to ensure competitive markets for gas.</li> <li>Appeals against the decisions of PNGRB go before the Appellate Tribunals for Electricity.</li> </ol> <p>Which one of the statements given above is correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3</p>	B	7	Current Affairs-I	101

**GAS TRADING HUB MAY COME UP BY YEAR-END: PETROLEUM BOARD**

A gas trading hub is being set up by the **Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB)** and the **Centre** by the end of 2018. The move would ensure that a market-based pricing mechanism is in place for the commodity as India aims to increase the share of natural gas in its energy mix.

**Features of Gas trading hub**

- It will function **on the lines of the power exchange**, as part of measures to boost the consumption of natural gas in the country.
- The hub will serve as an **electronic platform**, facilitating trade in natural gas.
- The most important feature would be its **role in arriving at the price of the commodity by a market based mechanism** as against the existing multiple formula driven prices.
- It could be a **physical or virtual facility**, premises if required, it would come up in the vicinity of a major pipeline: in Gujarat, Maharashtra or Andhra Pradesh (Kakinada).
- **Crisil** has been appointed to provide consultancy on regulations for the hub.

Time Given: 2Hrs

Maximum Marks:200

S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes		
			Set No.	Book/Subject /Topic	Page No.
71	<p>In the context of India, which of the following factors is/are contributor/contributors to reducing the risk of a currency crisis?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The foreign currency earnings of India's IT sector</li> <li>2. Increasing the government expenditure</li> <li>3. Remittances from Indians abroad</li> </ol> <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below.</p> <p>(a) 1 only (b) 1 and 3 only (c) 2 only (d) 1, 2 and 3</p>	B	9	Synopsis of India Year Book 2019, Economic Survey 2018	302
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India has the <b>highest trade deficit which China</b>. Its share in India's total trade deficit increased from 20.3% in 2012-13 to 47.1% in 2016-17 and 43.2% in 2017-18 (April - Sept.).</li> <li>• In the case of <b>Switzerland</b>, the trade deficit is mainly due to import of gold. This deficit has fallen in the last two years. Moreover a part of it is used in exports. In the case of Saudi Arabia and Iraq, the deficit is due to crude oil imports, while for south Korea it is due to import of electrical machinery and equipments and iron and steel.</li> <li>• <b>Net invisibles surplus</b> fell from US\$ 118.1 billion in 2014-15 to US\$ 97.1 billion in 2016-17. However, in H1 of 2017-18 there has been an increase in net invisibles surplus to US\$ 52.5 billion, with increase observed both in net services and net private transfers.</li> <li>• <b>Net services receipts</b> increased during H1 of 2017-18, primarily on account of the rise in net earnings from travel and telecommunications, computer &amp; information services.</li> <li>• <b>Software exports</b> recorded a growth of 2.3% in H1 of 2017-18. Private transfer receipts, mainly representing remittances by Indians employed overseas, increased by 10.0% to US\$ 33.5 billion in H1 of 2017-18 over the corresponding period of the previous year.</li> <li>• India has remained one of the major recipients of <b>cross border remittances</b> and according to the World Bank (Oct. 2017,) India will remain a top remittance recipient country in 2017, followed by China the Philippines and Mexico. However, the private transfers (gross) inflows to India declined. This was due to constrained labour market conditions in the source countries, particularly GCC (Gulf Cooperation Council) countries, largely caused by the fall in international crude oil prices.</li> </ul>					

Time Given: 2Hrs

Maximum Marks:200

S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes		
			Set No.	Book/Subject /Topic	Page No.
72	Consider the following statements: 1. As per law, the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority exists at both National and State levels. 2. People's participation is mandatory in the compensatory afforestation programmes carried out under the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016. Which of the statements given above is/are correct? (a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2	A	5	Indian Geography Environment	40
			8	Current Affairs-II	184

**SC BARS STATES FROM DIVERTING MONEY FROM CAMPA FUND**

- The Supreme Court has barred State governments from diverting money from their **Compensatory Afforestation and Management Planning Authority** (CAMPA) funds meant for environmental protection, rehabilitation of displaced persons due to issues like depletion of forest, mining, etc.
- The apex court's order came after realising that the **Punjab government took Rs. 1.11 crore from CAMPA funds** to pay its lawyers and other legal expenses.
- This is part of a major effort by the Supreme Court since 1995 to prevent and monitor environmental degradation. The idea of having CAMPA funds and authority was **introduced by the apex court**. The periodic orders of the court in this litigation finally led to the birth of The Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act of 2016.
- The **2016 Act's objective** is to promote conservation, protection, improvement, and expansion of forest and wildlife resources of the country.

Time Given: 2Hrs

Maximum Marks:200

S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes		
			Set No.	Book/Subject /Topic	Page No.
	<p>- For such diversions of forest lands for non-forestry purposes, <b>compensatory afforestation</b> is stipulated and catchment area treatment plan, wildlife habitat improvement plan, rehabilitation plan etc. are being implemented, to mitigate the ill effects of diversion of such vast area of green forests. To monitor the effective implementation of the compensatory afforestation in the country, an authority named as "<b>Compensatory Afforestation Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA)</b>" is constituted at the national level.</p>				
73	<p>In India, which of the following review the independent regulators in sectors like telecommunications, insurance, electricity, etc.?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ad Hoc Committees set up by the Parliament</li> <li>Parliamentary Department Related Standing Committees</li> <li>Finance Commission</li> <li>Financial Sector Legislative Reforms Commission</li> <li>NITI Aayog</li> </ol> <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below.</p> <p>(a) 1 and 2 (b) 1, 3 and 4 (c) 3, 4 and 5 (d) 2 and 5</p>	A	2	Indian Economy	153
			3	Indian Polity	203

Time Given: 2Hrs

Maximum Marks:200

S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes		
			Set No.	Book/Subject /Topic	Page No.
			<p><b>FUNCTIONS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• FC makes recommendations to the President on the following matters (Art 280):<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Distribution of net proceeds of taxes</b> to be shared between the Centre &amp; states, and between the states.</li><li>• Principles which should govern the <b>grants-in-aid</b> to the states by the Centre</li><li>• Measures needed to augment the Consolidated Fund of a State to supplement the resources of the <b>Panchayats &amp; municipalities</b> on the basis of recommendations made by the State Finance Commission. (added by 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Amendments)</li><li>• <b>Any other matter</b> referred to it by the <u>President</u> in the interests of sound finance.</li><li>• Grants to be given to Assam, Bihar, Orissa &amp; West Bengal in lieu of share in the net proceeds of export duty on <b>jute</b> &amp; jute products (this function discontinued in 1960)</li></ul></li></ul>		

Time Given: 2Hrs

Maximum Marks:200

S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes		
			Set No.	Book/Subject /Topic	Page No.
			<p><b>FUNCTIONS OF NITI AAYOG</b></p> <p>NITI Aayog, is designed to live up to the principle of 'Team India' with its following <b>officially demarcated functions</b>:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>Cooperative and Competitive Federalism:</b> It will be the 'primary platform' for enabling states to have active participation in the formulation of national policy. This will be by means of systematic and structured interaction between the Union and state governments, with a genuine and continuing Centre-State partnership. The Aayog is supposed to further this cooperation with the enhanced vibrancy of Competitive Federalism; the Centre competing with the states and vice versa, and the states competing with each other, in the joint pursuit of national development.</li><li><b>Shared National Agenda:</b> This will provide the framework 'national agenda' for the Prime Minister and Chief Ministers to implement.</li><li><b>State's Best Friend at the Centre:</b> This will be through various means, such as coordinating with ministries, providing 'consultancy' support and 'building capacity'.</li><li><b>Decentralized Planning:</b> The new body is to 'restructure' the planning process into a 'bottom-up model', guiding them to further empower local governments in developing mechanisms to formulate credible plans at the village level, which are progressively aggregated up the higher levels of the government.</li><li><b>Domain Strategies:</b> To 'build' a repository of specialized domain expertise, both sectoral and cross-sectoral; to assist ministries of the Central and state governments.</li><li><b>Knowledge and Innovation Hub:</b> The body to be an 'accumulator' as well as 'disseminator' of research and best practices on good governance, through a state-of-the-art Resource Centre.</li><li><b>Harmonization:</b> To 'facilitate harmonization' of actions across different layers of the government.</li><li><b>Conflict Resolution:</b> To provide a 'platform' for mutual resolution of inter sectoral, inter-departmental, inter-state as well as centre-state issues.</li><li><b>Monitoring and Evaluation:</b> It will 'monitor' the implementation of policies and programmes, and 'evaluate' their impact.</li></ol>		



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S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes		
			Set No.	Book/Subject /Topic	Page No.
74	<p>Consider the following statements :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Agricultural soils release nitrogen oxides into environment.</li> <li>2. Cattle release ammonia into environment.</li> <li>3. Poultry industry releases reactive nitrogen compounds into environment.</li> </ol> <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 &amp; 3 Only (b) 2 &amp; 3 Only (c) 2 only (d) 1, 2 &amp; 3 Only</p>	D	5	Indian Geography Environment	239
<p>• <b>Nitrous oxides and fluorinated gases:</b> industrial activity produces other GHGs like <b>nitrous oxide</b> (N<sub>2</sub>O) and fluorinated gases (<b>halocarbons</b>), the latter including sulfur hexafluoride, hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), and perfluorocarbons (PFCs). N<sub>2</sub>O is also produced by natural biological reactions in soil and water, whereas the fluorinated gases owe their existence almost entirely to industrial sources. A large amount of N<sub>2</sub>O emission is attributed to <b>fertilizer application</b>. This in turn depends on the type of fertilizer that is used, how and when it is used, and the methods of tilling that are followed. Contributions are also made by <b>leguminous plants</b>, such as beans and pulses that add nitrogen to the soil.</p>					
75	<p>Consider the following States:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Chhattisgarh</li> <li>2. Madhya Pradesh</li> <li>3. Maharashtra</li> <li>4. Odisha</li> </ol> <p>With reference to the States mentioned above, in terms of percentage of forest cover to the total area of State, which one of the following is the correct ascending order?</p> <p>(a) 2-3-1-4 (b) 2-3-4-1</p>	C	5	Indian Geography Environment	182

Time Given: 2Hrs

Maximum Marks:200

S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes		
			Set No.	Book/Subject /Topic	Page No.
	(c) 3-2-4-1 (d) 3-2-1-4				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The present assessment also reveals that <b>15 states/UT's have above 33%</b> of the geographical area under forest cover. Out of these States and Union Territories, 7 States/UTs namely Mizoram, Lakshadweep, Andaman &amp; Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Meghalaya, and Manipur have more than 75% forest cover, while 8 states - Tripura, Goa, Sikkim, Kerala, Uttarakhand, Dadra &amp; Nagar Haveli, Chhattisgarh, and Assam have forest cover between 33% and 75%.</li> </ul>					
76	Consider the following statements: 1. Some species of turtles are herbivores 2. Some species of fish are herbivores. 3. Some species of marine mammals are herbivores. 4. Some species of snakes are viviparous. Which of the statements given above are correct? (a) 1 and 3 only (b) 2,3 and 4 only (c) 2 and 4 only (d) 1,2,3 and 4	D	5	Indian Geography Environment	186,187
			8	Current Affairs-II	287
<p>- <b>Dugong</b> – It is a mammal <b>found in India</b>. It is an herbivorous marine animal and it is given legal protection under Schedule of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.</p>					

Time Given: 2Hrs

Maximum Marks:200

S. No.	Question in UPSC GS Prelims Paper-1 2019	Correct Answer	Located in crackIAS notes		
			Set No.	Book/Subject /Topic	Page No.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The team will also set up an <b>acquatech park</b> which will help local persons rear marine ornamental fish towards a sustainable livelihood.</li> <li>Partnering with Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park Authority, they will <b>first monitor the 21 islands in this region</b> and identify degraded areas. Now they are set to work in the Gulf of Mannar.</li> <li>However, <b>constructive interventions</b> exist for this problem. The methods include reducing harvest of herbivorous fish and minimising anthropogenic causes of bleaching.</li> </ul>				

77	<p>Consider the following statements :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Saint Nimbarka was a contemporary of Akbar.</li> <li>Saint Kabir was greatly influenced by Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi.</li> </ol> <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>	D	6B	<b>Ancient India, Indian Culture and Medieval India</b>	<b>35, 164</b>
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**Dvaita (dualism)**

- Dvaita or Bhedavada or Tattvavada School was founded by **Madhvacharya** (1238 - 1317). Like Ramanuja, he identified **god with Vishnu**, but his view of reality was purely dualistic and is therefore called Dvaita (dualistic) Vedanta. He established Krishna temple at Udupi.
- Dvaita stresses **strict distinction** between God (Brahman) and the individual souls (jivatman). The individual souls are not created by God, but depend on God for their existence.

**Dvaitadvaita (dualistic monism)**

- Founded by **Nimbarka**, a Vaishnava Philosopher, who hailed from Andhra region. It is also known as Bhedabheda vada.
- According to him, there are **three categories of existence** - Chit (individual soul or jiva), Achit (Jagat), and Ishvara.
- According to it, God transformed himself into world and soul. This world and soul are different from God. But they could survive with the support of God only. **God exists by himself** while other two dependent on him for their existence.

**Shuddadvaita (purely non-dualism)**

- Founded by Vallabhacharya (1479 - 1531 AD). For him God was Sri Krishna. God and soul are not distinct, but one. The stress was on pure non-dualism.
- His philosophy came to be known as **Pushtimarga** and school was Rudrasampradaya. Souls and Nature are not illusion but real.

**Contd.**

- **Kabir (1398-1518)** propounded absolute monotheism- **No image worship** & No ritual. He was raised by childless weavers named as Niru and Nimma at Varanasi. This disciple of Ramananda was an iconoclast who strongly criticized rituals and orthodoxy and stressed on purity of character and love for god. He was strong advocate of Hindu Muslim unity. **His dohas and sakhi (poems)** are collected in **Bijak**. He stressed on unity and formlessness of god- Both Ram & Rahim. He did not believe in abandoning life of householder. His verses are included in Guru Granth Sahib. He died at Maghar in UP.

Time Given: 2Hrs

Maximum Marks:200

**LIST of Total No. of Questions which may come from other sources rather than Red Books: 23**

Q. No.	Question	Correct Ans.
1.	<p>In the context of Digital Technologies for entertainment, consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. In Augmented Reality (AR), a simulated environment is created and the physical world is completely shut out.</li><li>2. In Virtual Reality (VR), images generated from a computer are projected onto real-life objects or surroundings.</li><li>3. AR allows individuals to be present in the world and improves the experience using the camera of smart- phone or PC.</li><li>4. VR closes the world, and transposes an individual, providing complete immersion experience.</li></ol> <p>Which of the statements given above is are/correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 3 and 4 only (c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) 4 only</p>	<b>B</b>
2.	<p>The word 'Denisovan' is sometimes mentioned in media in reference to</p> <p>(a) fossils of a kind of dinosaurs (b) an early human species (c) a cave system found in North-East India (d) a geological period in the history of Indian subcontinent</p>	<b>B</b>
3.	<p>With reference to the recent developments in science, which one of the following statements is <b>not</b> correct?</p> <p>(a) Functional chromosomes can be created by joining segments of DNA taken from cells of different species. (b) Pieces of artificial functional DNA can be created in laboratories. (c) A piece of DNA taken out from an animal cell can be made to replicate outside a living cell in a laboratory. (d) Cells taken out from plants and animals can be made to undergo cell division in laboratory petri dishes.</p>	<b>A</b>



Time Given: 2Hrs

Maximum Marks:200

Q. No.	Question	Correct Ans.
4.	<p>In the context of wearable technology, which of the following tasks is /are accomplished by wearable devices?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Location identification of a person</li><li>2. Sleep monitoring of a person</li><li>3. Assisting the hearing impaired person</li></ol> <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below.</p> <p>(a) 1 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3</p>	<b>D</b>
5.	<p>Among the agricultural commodities imported by India, which one of the following accounts for the highest imports in terms of value in the last five years?</p> <p>(a) Spices (b) Fresh Fruits (c) Pulses (d) Vegetable Oils</p>	<b>D</b>
6.	<p>Consider the following statement: The Reserve bank of India's directives relating to "Storage of Payment System Data" popularly known as data diktat, command the payment system providers that</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. They shall ensure that entire data relating to payment systems operated by them are stored in a system only in India.</li><li>2. They shall ensure that the systems are owned and operated by public sector enterprises.</li><li>3. They shall submit the consolidated system audit report to the comptroller and Auditor General of India by the end of the calendar year.</li></ol> <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2 only (c) 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3 only</p>	<b>A</b>
7.	<p>Recently, India signed a deal known as "Action Plan for Prioritization and Implementation of Cooperation Areas in the Nuclear Field" with which of the following countries?</p> <p>(a) Japan</p>	<b>B</b>

Time Given: 2Hrs

Maximum Marks:200

Q. No.	Question	Correct Ans.
	(b) Russia (c) The United Kingdom (d) The United States Of America	
8.	What was the purpose of the Inter-Creditor Agreement signed by Indian banks and financial institutions recently? (a) To lessen the Government of India's perennial burden of fiscal deficit and current account deficit. (b) To support the infrastructure projects of central and state governments. (c) To act as independent regulator in case of applications for loans of Rs. 50 Crore or more. (d) To aim at faster resolution of stressed assets of Rs. 50 Crore or more which are under consortium lending.	D
9.	The chairman of public sector banks are selected by the (a) Banks Board Bureau (b) Reserve Bank of India (c) Union Ministry of finance (d) Management of concerned bank	A
10.	With reference to communication technology, what is/are the difference(s) between LTE (Long Term Evolution) and VoLTE (Voice over Long Term Evolution)? 1. LTE is commonly marketed as 3G and VoLTE is commonly marketed as advanced 3G. 2. LTE is data only technology and VoLTE is voice only technology. Select the correct answer using the code given below. (a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2	D
11.	The Service Area Approach was implemented under the purview of (a) Integrated Rural Development Programme (b) Lead Bank Scheme (c) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (d) National Skill Development Mission	B
12.	With Reference to the management of minor minerals in India, consider the following statements: 1. Sand is a 'minor mineral' according to the prevailing law in the	A

Time Given: 2Hrs

Maximum Marks:200

Q. No.	Question	Correct Ans.
	<p>country.</p> <p>2. State Governments have the power to grant mining leases of minor minerals, but the powers regarding the formation of rules related to the grant of minor minerals lie with the Central Government.</p> <p>3. State Governments have the power to frame rules to prevent illegal mining of minor minerals.</p> <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 and 3 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3</p>	

13.	<p>Consider the following statements about Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) in India:</p> <p>1. PVTGs reside in 18 States and one Union Territory.</p> <p>2. A stagnant or declining population is one of the criteria for determining PVTG status.</p> <p>3. There are 95 PVTGs officially notified in the country so far.</p> <p>4. Irular and Konda Reddi tribes are included in the list of PVTGs.</p> <p>Which of the statements given above are correct?</p> <p>5. 1, 2 and 3 6. 2, 3 and 4 7. 1, 2 and 4 8. , 3 and 4</p>	C
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Time Given: 2Hrs

Maximum Marks:200

14.	<p>Consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) has a 'Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air'.</li><li>2. The UNCAC is the ever-first legally binding global anti-corruption instrument.</li><li>3. A highlight of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) is the inclusion of a specific chapter aimed at returning assets to their rightful owners from whom they had been taken illicitly.</li></ol> <p>Which of the statements given above are correct?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>4. 1 and 3 only</li><li>5. 2, 3 and 4 only</li><li>6. 2 and 4 only</li><li>7. 1, 2, 3 and 4</li><li>8. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is mandated by its member States to assist in the implementation of both UNCAC and UNTOC.</li></ol>	C
15.	<p>Consider the following statements:</p> <p>As per the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Central (Amendment) Rules, 2018</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. If rules for fixed-term employment are implemented, it becomes easier for the firms/companies to lay off workers</li><li>2. No notice of termination of employment shall be necessary in the case of temporary workman</li></ol> <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) 1 only</li><li>(b) 2 only</li><li>(c) Both 1 and 2</li><li>(d) Neither 1 nor 2</li></ol>	C
16.	<p>In the context of proposals to the use of hydrogen-enriched CNG (H-CNG) as fuel for buses public transport, consider the following statements :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The main advantage of the use of H-CNG is the elimination of carbon monoxide emissions.</li><li>2. H-CNG as fuel reduces carbon dioxide and hydrocarbon emissions.</li><li>3. Hydrogen up to one-fifth by volume can be blended with CNG as fuel for buses.</li><li>4. H-CNG makes the fuel less expensive than CNG.</li></ol> <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) 1 Only</li><li>(b) 2 &amp; 3 Only</li></ol>	D

# CSAT Prelims 2020

(Notes only)

## COURSE INCLUDES:

### 5 BOOKS HARD COPY & E BOOK

4 Books covering complete CSAT syllabus with adequate practice questions.

1 Book with advanced level tests.

Line-to-line explanation with basic to advance level for beginners as well as those who just need to practice CSAT

## PROGRAM SPECIALTIES

- From concepts to questions – everything at one place
- From basic to advance in the form of self-study notes
- Consistently delivering 65+ Questions (out of 80)

Time Given: 2Hrs

Maximum Marks:200

	(c) 4 only (d) 1, 2, 3 & 4 Only													
17.	Recently, there was a growing awareness in our country about the importance of Himalayan nettle ( <i>Girardinia diversifolia</i> ) because it is found to be a sustainable source of (a) Anti-malarial drug (b) Biodiesel (c) Pulp for paper industry (d) Textile fibre	<b>D</b>												
18.	In India, the use of carbofuran, methyl parathion, phorate and triazophos is viewed with apprehension These chemicals are used as (a) Pesticides in agriculture (b) Preservative in processed foods (c) Fruit-ripening agents (d) Moisturising agents in cosmetics	<b>A</b>												
19.	Consider the following pairs: <table><thead><tr><th><b>Famous Place</b></th><th></th><th><b>River</b></th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1. Pandharpur</td><td>:</td><td>Chandrabhaga</td></tr><tr><td>2. Tiruchirappalli</td><td>:</td><td>Cauvery</td></tr><tr><td>3. Hampi</td><td>:</td><td>Malaprabha</td></tr></tbody></table> Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched? (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1,2 and 3	<b>Famous Place</b>		<b>River</b>	1. Pandharpur	:	Chandrabhaga	2. Tiruchirappalli	:	Cauvery	3. Hampi	:	Malaprabha	<b>A</b>
<b>Famous Place</b>		<b>River</b>												
1. Pandharpur	:	Chandrabhaga												
2. Tiruchirappalli	:	Cauvery												
3. Hampi	:	Malaprabha												
20.	In a given year in India, official poverty lines are higher in some States than in other because (a) Poverty rates vary from State to State (b) Price levels vary from State to State (c) Gross State Product varies from State to State (d) Quality of public distribution varies from States to States	<b>B</b>												
21.	Building 'Kalyana Mandapas' was a notable feature in the temple construction in the kingdom of: (a) Chalukya (b) Chandela (c) Rashtrakuta (d) Vijayanagara	<b>D</b>												
22.	With reference to Mian Tansen, which one of the following statement is not correct? (a) Tansen was the title given to him by Emperor Akbar. (b) Tansen composed Dhrupads on Hindu "gods and goddesses.	<b>A</b>												



Examination Date:  
2<sup>nd</sup> June 2019

TEST Booklet with Solutions  
**GENERAL STUDIES**  
Paper-I

Test Booklet

Time Given: 2Hrs

Maximum Marks:200

	(c) Tansen composed songs on his patrons. (d) Tansen invented many Ragas.	
23.	In which of the following relief sculpture inscriptions is 'Ranyo Ashoka' (King Ashoka) mentioned along with the stone portrait of Ashoka? (a) Kanganahalli (b) Sanchi (c) Shahbazarhi (d) Sohgaura	<b>A</b>