

WRAP Exams · wrapexams.com

Prelims PYQ, Mains model answers, and copy evaluation. Write to the desk for this paper, a doubt, or the AI waitlist.

ask@wrapexams.com · +91 85951 84903 · wrapexams.com

UPSC Prelims 2019 General Studies

Year-wise PYQ pack · WRAP model answers with canonical links

Official UPSC stems in exam order. Each live answer sits on one WRAP URL; this PDF is the year pack, not a second copy of the article. Open the link under a question for the full page.

<https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/>

Q1 · Set A

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 than revenue collection.**
- 2. Land assignments to Jagirdars were hereditary and revenue rights of Zamindars were not hereditary.**

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

General Studies · 2019 · History (Ancient, Medieval, Modern)

Explanation

(a) (a) 1 only. Statement 1 claims jagirdars held land for judicial and police duties while zamindars only collected revenue. In Mughal practice a jagir was a transferable revenue assignment in lieu of military (mansab) service, and zamindars were hereditary intermediaries who also owed local order; the duty-split in statement 1 is therefore not the official distinction, so 1 only is not the key.

(b) (b) 2 only. Statement 2 says jagir assignments were hereditary and zamindari rights were not. The reverse is nearer the record: jagirs were generally transferable and not hereditary, while zamindari rights commonly passed in the family. Statement 2 therefore fails, and 2 only is not the key.

(c) (c) Both 1 and 2. That code needs both statements true. Statement 1 misstates jagirdar duties, and statement 2 reverses heredity, so both-true is not the key.

(d) Official key: (d) Neither 1 nor 2. Jagirdars held temporary revenue assignments against mansab/military obligation, not a judicial-police land grant as statement 1 puts it. Zamindars were hereditary landed intermediaries, so statement 2's heredity swap is false. With both statements out, neither 1 nor 2 is the official key.

Summary. Official key is (d) neither 1 nor 2. In Mughal India a jagir was a transferable revenue assignment tied to a mansab, not a hereditary estate given for police and judicial

work. Zamindars were local hereditary intermediaries with a claim on a share of produce and customary local duties, not revenue-only collectors without any other obligation. Statement 1 therefore draws the wrong duty line, and statement 2 reverses which right was hereditary. Honour the stored letter (d).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/with-reference-to-mughal-india-what-is-are-the-difference-differences-between-jagirdar-and-zamindar-1-jagirdars-were-holders-or-land-assignments-in-lieu-of-judicial-and-police-duties-whereas-zamindars-were-holders-of/>

WRAP Exams

Q2 · Set A

With reference to land reforms in independent India, which one of the following statements is correct?

- (a) The ceiling laws were aimed at family holdings and not individual holdings.
- (b) The major aim of land reforms was providing agricultural land to all the landless.
- (c) It resulted in cultivation of cash crops as a predominant form of cultivation.
- (d) Land reforms permitted no exemptions to the ceiling limits.

General Studies · 2019 · Economy

Explanation

(a) (a) Ceiling laws aimed at family holdings and not individual holdings. States used both family and individual as the ceiling unit; the statement is too absolute, so it is not the key.

(b) Official key: (b) The major aim of land reforms was providing agricultural land to all the landless. Abolition of intermediaries, tenancy reform, ceilings and redistribution were all pointed at putting land into the hands of the tiller and the landless. That stated aim is the official key.

(c) (c) Cultivation of cash crops as the predominant form. Land reforms did not recast Indian agriculture into cash-crop predominance; foodgrain tenancy and subsistence holdings remained central, so this result-claim is not the key.

(d) (d) No exemptions to ceiling limits. Plantations, orchards, cooperative farms and other categories were commonly exempted, so a no-exemption claim is not the key.

Summary. Official key is (b). Independent India's land-reform package - zamindari abolition, tenancy security, ceilings and redistribution - was framed as land to the tiller and to the landless. Ceiling statutes were not uniformly family-only, and they carried exemptions, so (a) and (d) overstate the law. Cash-crop predominance was not the designed outcome of those reforms. Honour the stored letter (b).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/with-reference-to-land-reforms-in-independent-india-which-one-of-the-following-statements-is-correct/>

Q3 · Set A

The Global Competitiveness Report is published by the

- (a) International Monetary Fund
- (b) World Nations conference on trade and development
- (c) World economic forum
- (d) World bank

General Studies · 2019 · Current Affairs and GK

Explanation

(a) (a) International Monetary Fund. The IMF issues the World Economic Outlook and Global Financial Stability Report, not the Global Competitiveness Report, so it is not the key.

(b) (b) United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. UNCTAD publishes the World Investment Report and trade-and-development surveys, not this competitiveness ranking, so it is not the key.

(c) Official key: (c) World Economic Forum. The Global Competitiveness Report (and its Global Competitiveness Index) is a WEF product, so this publisher is the official key.

(d) (d) World Bank. The Bank's Ease of Doing Business (while it ran) and World Development Report are different products, so the Bank is not the key.

Summary. Official key is (c) World Economic Forum. The Global Competitiveness Report ranks economies on institutions, infrastructure, skills and innovation under the WEF's index. IMF, UNCTAD and World Bank each publish other flagship reports that candidates often swap with this title. Honour the stored letter (c).

Open WRAP page —

<https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/the-global-competitiveness-report-is-published-by-the/>

Q4 · Set A

Consider the following statements about 'the Charter Act of 1813':

- 1. It ended the trade monopoly of the East India Company in India except for trade in tea and trade with China.**
- 2. It asserted the sovereignty of the British Crown over the Indian territories held by the Company.**
- 3. The revenues of India were now controlled by the British Parliament.**

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

General Studies · 2019 · Art and Culture

Explanation

(a) Official key: (a) 1 and 2 only. The **Charter Act of 1813** ended the Company's Indian trade monopoly except tea and the China trade, and it asserted the Crown's sovereignty over the territories the Company held. Statement 3 is the false extra: Indian revenues were not placed under the British Parliament by this Act. That two-statement code is the official key.

(b) (b) 2 and 3 only. Statement 2 is sound, but statement 3 is not; dropping the true monopoly clause and keeping the false revenue clause means this code is not the key.

(c) (c) 1 and 3 only. Statement 1 is sound, but statement 3 is not, so this pair is not the key.

(d) (d) 1, 2 and 3. All-three needs statement 3 true. Company-era revenues stayed with the Company's Indian administration under Board of Control oversight; parliamentary takeover of Indian revenues belongs to the later 1858 settlement, so all-three is not the key.

Summary. Official key is (a) 1 and 2 only. The 1813 Charter opened Indian trade to all British merchants except tea and China, and it stated Crown sovereignty over Company territories. It also earmarked a lakh of rupees for education, a frequent neighbour fact. It did not transfer the revenues of India to Parliament. Honour the stored letter (a).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/consider-the-following-statements-about-the-charter-act-of-1813-1-it-ended-the-trade-monopoly-of-the-east-india-company-in-india-except-for-trade-in-tea-and-trade-with-china-2-it-asserted-the-sovereignty-of-the-british/>

Q5 · Set A

With reference to Swadeshi Movement consider the following statements:

- 1. It contributed to the revival of the indigenous artisan crafts and industries.**
- 2. The National Council of Education was established as a part of Swadeshi Movement.**

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

General Studies · 2019 · Art and Culture

Explanation

(a) (a) 1 only. Statement 1 is true - Swadeshi revived indigenous crafts and mills - but it leaves out statement 2, which is also true, so 1 only is not the key.

(b) (b) 2 only. The National Council of Education (1906) was a Swadeshi-era body for national education, so statement 2 stands; dropping the equally true crafts claim means 2 only is not the key.

(c) Official key: (c) Both statements. Boycott and Swadeshi after the 1905 Partition of Bengal pushed khadi, artisan trades and Indian enterprise, and the National Council of Education was set up in 1906 as part of that national-education effort. Both listed claims hold, so this is the official key.

(d) (d) Neither 1 nor 2. Both statements are historically sound, so neither-true is not the key.

Summary. Official key is (c) both statements. Swadeshi (1905-08) was boycott plus constructive work: indigenous industry and crafts, national education, and samitis. The National Council of Education, Bengal, 1906, belongs to that constructive wing. Honour the stored letter (c).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/with-reference-to-swadeshi-movement-consider-the-following-statements-1-it-contributed-to-the-revival-of-the-indigenous-artisan-crafts-and-industries-2-the-national-council-of-education-was-established-as-a-part-of/>

Q6 · Set A

Consider the following pairs:

Movement/Organization Leader

1. All India Anti- Untouchability League : Mahatma Gandhi

2. All India Kisan Sabha : Swami Sahajanand Saraswati

3. Self-Respect Movement : E.

V. Ramaswami Naicker

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

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

General Studies · 2019 · History (Ancient, Medieval, Modern)

Explanation

(a) (a) 1 only. Pair 1 is correct - **Gandhi** founded the All India Anti-Untouchability League (later Harijan Sevak Sangh) after the 1932 Poona Pact - but pairs 2 and 3 are also correct, so 1 only is not the key.

(b) (b) 1 and 2 only. Pair 2 is correct: **All India Kisan Sabha (1936)** had Swami Sahajanand Saraswati as its first president. Pair 3 is also correct, so stopping at 1 and 2 is not the key.

(c) (c) 2 and 3 only. Pair 3 is correct: E. V. Ramaswami Naicker (**Periyar**) led the Self-Respect Movement in Tamil country. Pair 1 is also correct, so dropping it is not the key.

(d) Official key: (d) 1, 2 and 3. All three leader-organisation pairs match: **Gandhi** with the Anti-Untouchability League, Sahajanand with AIKS, **Periyar** with Self-Respect. That full match is the official key.

Summary. Official key is (d) 1, 2 and 3. After the Poona Pact **Gandhi** organised anti-untouchability work through the All India Anti-Untouchability League / Harijan Sevak Sangh. The All India Kisan Sabha at Lucknow in 1936 took Swami Sahajanand Saraswati as president. The Self-Respect Movement is **Periyar's**. Honour the stored letter (d).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/consider-the-following-pairs-movement-organization-leader-1-all-india-anti-untouchability-league-mahatma-gandhi-2-all-india-kisan-sabha-swami-sahajanand-saraswati-3-self-respect-movement-e-v-ramaswami-naicker-which-of/>

Q7 · Set A

Which one of the following is not a Harappan site?

- (a) Chanhudaro
- (b) Kot Diji
- (c) Sohgauna
- (d) Desalpur

General Studies · 2019 · History (Ancient, Medieval, Modern)

Explanation

(a) (a) Chanhudaro. This is a Harappan industrial site in Sind, known for bead-making, so it is a Harappan site and not the 'not Harappan' key.

(b) (b) Kot Diji. Pre-Harappan / Early Harappan type-site in Sind on the Indus, so it is in the Harappan world and not the key.

(c) Official key: (c) Sohgauna. This is a Mauryan-period copper-plate / bronze plaque site in Gorakhpur district, Uttar Pradesh, recording a famine-relief storehouse - not a Harappan settlement. That is why it is the official 'not a Harappan site' key.

(d) (d) Desalpur. A Harappan site in Kachchh, Gujarat, so it is Harappan and not the key.

Summary. Official key is (c) Sohgauna. Chanhudaro, Kot Diji and Desalpur sit in the Indus-Saraswati Harappan map. Sohgauna is an early historic Mauryan record from the middle **Ganga plain**, not a Bronze Age Harappan town. Honour the stored letter (c).

Open WRAP page —

<https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/which-one-of-the-following-is-not-a-harappan-site/>

Q8 · Set A

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) Shahbazgarhi
- (d) Sohgaure

General Studies · 2019 · History (Ancient, Medieval, Modern)

Explanation

(a) Official key: (a) Kanganahalli. At Kanaganahalli (Sannati, Kalaburagi, Karnataka) a limestone portrait of a king is labelled 'Ranyo Ashoka' - King Ashoka - on a sculpted slab from the Mahastupa. That inscribed portrait is the official key.

(b) (b) Sanchi. Sanchi has Ashokan pillars and stupas but not this labelled stone portrait reading Ranyo Ashoka, so it is not the key.

(c) (c) Shahbazgarhi. This is a major set of Ashokan Major Rock Edicts in Kharoshthi in present-day Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, without that named portrait, so it is not the key.

(d) (d) Sohgaure. A Mauryan storehouse plaque, not an Ashoka portrait inscription, so it is not the key.

Summary. Official key is (a) Kanganahalli. The Sannati-Kanaganahalli stupa yielded a labelled royal portrait 'Ranyo Ashoka', a rare named image of the emperor. Sanchi and Shahbazgarhi are Ashokan in other ways; Sohgaure is unrelated to that portrait. Honour the stored letter (a).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/in-which-of-the-following-relief-sculpture-inscriptions-is-ranyo-ashoka-king-ashoka-mentioned-along-with-the-stone-portrait-of-ashoka/>

Q9 · Set A

Consider the following statements:

- 1. Deification of the Buddha**
- 2. Trading the path of Bodhisattvas**
- 3. Image worship and rituals**

Which of the above is/are the feature/features of Mahayana Buddhism?

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

General Studies · 2019 · Art and Culture

Explanation

(a) (a) 1 only. Deification of the **Buddha** is a Mahayana marker, but path-of-the-bodhisattva and image worship are also Mahayana features, so 1 only is not the key.

(b) (b) 1 and 2 only. Both are Mahayana, yet statement 3 (image worship and rituals) is also a Mahayana development against early aniconic practice, so dropping 3 is not the key.

(c) (c) 2 and 3 only. Those two hold, but deification (statement 1) is equally Mahayana, so this pair is not the key.

(d) Official key: (d) 1, 2 and 3. Mahayana treats the **Buddha** as a transcendent/deified figure, centres the bodhisattva path, and develops image worship and ritual. All three listed features belong, so this is the official key.

Summary. Official key is (d) 1, 2 and 3. Mahayana ('Great Vehicle') deifies the **Buddha**, asks the aspirant to follow bodhisattvas toward Buddhahood, and supports images and puja. Early/Nikaya practice was more aniconic and arhat-centred. Honour the stored letter (d).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/consider-the-following-statements-1-deification-of-the-buddha-2-trading-the-path-of-bodhisattvas-3-image-worship-and-rituals-which-of-the-above-is-are-the-feature-features-of-mahayana-buddhism/>

Q10 · Set A

With reference to forced labour (Vishti) in India during the Gupta period, which one of the following statements is correct?

- (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 region of the Gupta Empire.
- (c) The forced labourer was entitled to weekly wages
- (d) The eldest son of the labourers was sent as the forced labourer

General Studies · 2019 · History (Ancient, Medieval, Modern)

Explanation

(a) Official key: (a) Vishti as a source of income for the State, a sort of tax. Gupta-period inscriptions list vishti (forced unpaid labour) among dues the state and donees could claim, like a labour tax. That reading is the official key.

(b) (b) Totally absent in Madhya Pradesh and Kathiawar. Vishti is in fact attested in those regions of the Gupta world, so absence is not the key.

(c) (c) Entitled to weekly wages. Forced labour of this type was unpaid corvée, not a waged weekly service, so this is not the key.

(d) (d) Eldest son sent as the forced labourer. No such primogeniture rule is the Gupta vishti definition, so this is not the key.

Summary. Official key is (a). Vishti in Gupta records is unpaid forced labour treated as a state due - a labour tax alongside grain and cash claims. It is documented in central Indian and Kathiawar grants, not absent there, and it was not a waged or eldest-son levy. Honour the stored letter (a).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/with-reference-to-forced-labour-vishti-in-india-during-the-gupta-period-which-one-of-the-following-statements-is-correct/>

Q11 · Set A

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

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

General Studies · 2019 · Art and Culture

Explanation

(a) (a) Chalukya. Early and later Chalukya temples are known for cave and structural vimanas (Badami, Pattadakal, Aihole), not as the classic home of kalyana mandapas, so this is not the key.

(b) (b) Chandela. Khajuraho nagara temples are famed for sculptural density, not kalyana mandapas as a hallmark, so this is not the key.

(c) (c) Rashtrakuta. Ellora's Kailasa and other rock-cut work define them; kalyana mandapa is not their signature, so this is not the key.

(d) Official key: (d) Vijayanagara. Large open kalyana mandapas (marriage halls) with ornate pillars are a notable feature of Vijayanagara temple additions (Hampi, Vithala, and successor Nayaka work). That kingdom is the official key.

Summary. Official key is (d) Vijayanagara. From the fourteenth century the Hampi complex and later Nayaka temples added spacious pillared kalyana mandapas for ritual marriage of the deity. Chalukya, Chandela and Rashtrakuta styles are identified by other hallmarks. Honour the stored letter (d).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/building-kalyaana-mandapas-was-a-notable-feature-in-the-temple-construction-in-the-kingdom-of/>

Q12 · Set A

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

General Studies · 2019 · History (Ancient, Medieval, Modern)

Explanation

(a) Official key: (a) 1 only. In Delhi Sultanate revenue practice the amil (or amil-i-kharaj in related usage) was the official concerned with revenue collection in the locality. Statement 2 is false: iqta was a West Asian/Islamic assignment, not an ancient indigenous Indian institution. Statement 3 is false: mir bakshi is a Mughal military-pay office, not a Khalji Sultanate creation. So only statement 1 stands, and 1 only is the official key.

(b) (b) 1 and 2 only. Statement 2 fails because iqta came in with the Sultanate from the Islamic world (Seljuk/Buyid practice), so this pair is not the key.

(c) (c) 3 only. Mir bakshi belongs to the Mughal mir-manzil / mir bakhshi household, not to the Khaljis, so 3 only is not the key.

(d) (d) 1, 2 and 3. Two of the three statements are false, so all-three is not the key.

Summary. Official key is (a) 1 only. Amil as revenue collector fits Sultanate administration. Iqta was imported, not a Vedic or ancient Indian survival. Mir bakshi is Mughal. Honour the stored letter (a).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/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/>

Q13 · Set A

Consider the following statements:

1. Saint Nimbarka was a contemporary of Akbar.

2. Saint Kabir was greatly influenced by Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi.

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

General Studies · 2019 · History (Ancient, Medieval, Modern)

Explanation

(a) (a) 1 only. Nimbarka (Nimbarkacharya), the Dvaitadvaita Vaishnava teacher, belongs to a much earlier medieval centuries-range than Akbar's sixteenth century, so 'contemporary of Akbar' fails and 1 only is not the key.

(b) (b) 2 only. Kabir (fifteenth-early sixteenth century) died before Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi (1564-1624, Mujaddid Alf-i-Sani) flourished at Akbar-Jahangir's court, so Kabir cannot have been 'greatly influenced' by Sirhindi. 2 only is not the key.

(c) (c) Both 1 and 2. Both chronology claims fail, so both-true is not the key.

(d) Official key: (d) Neither 1 nor 2. Nimbarka was not Akbar's contemporary, and Kabir was not a disciple of Sirhindi. Neither statement stands, so this is the official key.

Summary. Official key is (d) neither 1 nor 2. Nimbarka's sampradaya is pre-Mughal. Kabir's milieu is Sultanate-era Bhakti-Sufi north India; Sirhindi is a Naqshbandi reformer under Akbar and Jahangir, after Kabir. Honour the stored letter (d).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/consider-the-following-statements-1-saint-nimbarka-was-a-contemporary-of-akbar-2-saint-kabir-was-greatly-influenced-by-shaikh-ahmad-sirhindi-which-of-the-statements-given-above-is-are-correct/>

Q14 · Set A

With reference to the British colonial rule in India, consider the following statements:

1. Mahatma Gandhi was instrumental in the abolition of the system of 'indentured labour'.

2. In Lord Chelmsford's War Conference', Mahatma Gandhi did not support the resolution on recruiting Indians for World War.

3. Consequent upon the

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

General Studies · 2019 · History (Ancient, Medieval, Modern)

Explanation

(a) (a) 1 and 2 only. Statement 1 is true: **Gandhi's** agitation helped end indentured emigration (recruitment stopped 1917; system wound up). Statement 2 is false: at **Chelmsford's Delhi War Conference (1918)** **Gandhi** supported recruiting Indians for the war, he did not oppose that resolution. So 1-and-2 is not the key.

(b) Official key: (b) 1 and 3 only. Statement 1 holds. Statement 3 holds: during the 1918 Ahmedabad mill strike **Gandhi** undertook a hunger strike (fast) when the dispute turned bitter. Statement 2 does not. That 1-and-3 code is the official key.

(c) (c) 2 and 3 only. Statement 2 is the false one, so this pair is not the key.

(d) (d) 1, 2 and 3. All-three requires the War Conference claim, which reverses **Gandhi's** stand, so it is not the key.

Summary. Official key is (b) 1 and 3 only. **Gandhi** campaigned against indenture and the Government ended fresh indentured labour around 1917. At the 1918 War Conference he backed recruitment, hoping cooperation would win post-war rights - so statement 2 is inverted. The Ahmedabad mill satyagraha of 1918 included his fast. Honour the stored letter (b).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/with-reference-to-the-british-colonial-rule-in-india-consider-the-following-statements-1-mahatma-gandhi-was-instrumental-in-the-abolition-of-the-system-of-indentured-labour-2-in-lord-chelmsfords-war-conference-mahatma/>

Q15 · Set A

With reference to Indian National Movement, consider the following pairs:

Person Position held

1. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru : President, All India Liberal Federation

2. K. C. Neogy : Member, The Constituent Assembly

3. P. C. Joshi : General Secretary, Communist Party of India

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

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

General Studies · 2019 · Art and Culture

Explanation

(a) (a) 1 only. Tej Bahadur Sapru did lead the Liberal Federation as a prominent Liberal, but pairs 2 and 3 also match, so 1 only is not the key.

(b) (b) 1 and 2 only. K. C. Neogy (Kshitish Chandra Neogy) was a member of the Constituent Assembly (and later a Union minister). Pair 3 is also right, so stopping at 1 and 2 is not the key.

(c) (c) 3 only. P. C. Joshi was General Secretary of the Communist Party of India, but pairs 1 and 2 are also correct, so 3 only is not the key.

(d) Official key: (d) 1, 2 and 3. All three person-position pairs are correctly matched, so this is the official key.

Summary. Official key is (d) 1, 2 and 3. Sapru was the Liberal constitutionalist associated with the All India Liberal Federation. K. C. Neogy sat in the Constituent Assembly. P. C. Joshi was CPI General Secretary in the 1930s-40s. Honour the stored letter (d).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/with-reference-to-indian-national-movement-consider-the-following-pairs-person-position-held-1-sir-tej-bahadur-sapru-president-all-india-liberal-federation-2-k-c-neogy-member-the-constituent-assembly-3-p-c-joshi-general/>

Q16 · Set A

With reference to Mian Tansen,

which one of the following statements is not correct?

- (a) Tansen was the title given to him by Emperor Akbar.
- (b) Tansen composed Dhrupada on Hindu gods and goddesses.
- (c) Tansen composed songs on his patrons.
- (d) Tansen invented many Ragas.

General Studies · 2019 · History (Ancient, Medieval, Modern)

Explanation

(a) Official key: (a) Tansen was the title given to him by Emperor Akbar. This is the statement that is not correct. He was already known as Tansen (Ramtanu / Tanna Misra tradition) at the Gwalior court of Raja Ram / Vikramjit; Akbar later honoured him as Mian Tansen among the navaratnas. Because the title-giver in (a) is wrong, this is the official key to the 'not correct' question.

(b) (b) Dhrupad on Hindu gods and goddesses. Tansen's dhrupad repertoire includes bandishes on Hindu deities; that claim is accepted as correct, so it is not the 'not correct' key.

(c) (c) Songs on his patrons. Court dhrupad praised patrons, including Akbar; this is a correct statement, so it is not the key.

(d) (d) Invented many ragas. Tradition credits him with ragas such as Miyan ki Todi, Miyan ki Malhar, Darbari Kanada; treated as correct, so not the key.

Summary. Official key is (a) - the statement that is not correct. Tansen's name/title predates Akbar; Akbar's honour is the prefix Mian and inclusion among the nine jewels. He composed dhrupad for gods and patrons and is credited with several ragas. Honour the stored letter (a).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/with-reference-to-mian-tansen-which-one-of-the-following-statements-is-not-correct/>

Q17 · Set A

Who among the following Mughal Emperors shifted emphasis from illustrated manuscripts to album and individual portrait?

- (a) Humayun
- (b) Akbar
- (c) Jahangir
- (d) Shah Jahan

General Studies · 2019 · History (Ancient, Medieval, Modern)

Explanation

(a) (a) Humayun. He brought Persian painters (Mir Sayyid Ali, Abd al-Samad) and began an atelier, but the great illustrated-manuscript age is Akbar's, and the album-portrait shift is later. Humayun is not the key.

(b) (b) Akbar. Akbar's studio produced large illustrated manuscripts (Hamzanama, Akbarnama). He did not shift the centre of gravity from manuscripts to individual album portraits; that is not the key.

(c) Official key: (c) Jahangir. Jahangir's atelier specialised in muraqqa albums, psychological individual portraits, natural-history studies and border illumination, moving away from Akbar's big narrative manuscripts. That shift is the official key.

(d) (d) Shah Jahan. He continued portraiture and refined jewel-like painting, but the historiographical shift from manuscript to album is credited to Jahangir, so Shah Jahan is not the key.

Summary. Official key is (c) Jahangir. Akbar's painting is manuscript illustration at scale. Jahangir preferred the album page, the individual likeness, birds and flowers. Humayun founded the Persianate workshop; Shah Jahan inherited the portrait idiom. Honour the stored letter (c).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/who-among-the-following-mughal-emperors-shifted-emphasis-from-illustrated-manuscripts-to-album-and-individual-portrait/>

Q18 · Set A

Which one of the following National Parks lies completely in the temperate alpine

- (a) Manas National Park
- (b) Namdapha National Park
- (c) Neora Valley National Park
- (d) Valley of Flowers National Park

General Studies · 2019 · Environment and Ecology

Explanation

(a) (a) Manas National Park. Manas (Assam) is a terai-bhabar and tropical grassland-forest landscape on the Bhutan foothills, not a park lying wholly in the temperate alpine zone, so it is not the key.

(b) (b) Namdapha National Park. Namdapha (Arunachal) spans tropical to alpine belts along a huge elevation gradient; it does not lie completely in the temperate alpine zone, so it is not the key.

(c) (c) Neora Valley National Park. Neora Valley (Kalimpong, West Bengal) is Eastern Himalayan forest at mid to high hills, not a wholly temperate-alpine park, so it is not the key.

(d) Official key: (d) Valley of Flowers National Park. In Chamoli, Uttarakhand, this Nanda Devi biosphere unit is a high Himalayan glacial valley of alpine meadows, lying wholly in the temperate alpine zone. That is the official key.

Summary. Official key is (d) Valley of Flowers National Park. It is a high-altitude alpine-flower valley in the Garhwal Himalaya, entirely in the temperate alpine belt. Manas is lowland Assam; Namdapha and Neora Valley mix tropical and montane zones. Honour the stored letter (d).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/which-one-of-the-following-national-parks-lies-completely-in-the-temperate-alpine/>

Q19 · Set A

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

General Studies · 2019 · Current Affairs and GK

Explanation

(a) (a) Department of Science and Technology. DST runs other innovation schemes, but Atal Innovation Mission is not housed there, so DST is not the key.

(b) (b) Ministry of Labour and Employment. Labour ministry does not host AIM, so this is not the key.

(c) Official key: (c) **NITI Aayog**. Atal Innovation Mission (Atal Tinkering Labs, Atal Incubation Centres) is a flagship of **NITI Aayog**. That parent body is the official key.

(d) (d) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship. **Skill India** is a different architecture; AIM is not under MSDE, so this is not the key.

Summary. Official key is (c) **NITI Aayog**. AIM was set up under NITI to promote a culture of innovation and entrepreneurship through tinkering labs and incubators. DST, labour and skill ministries run neighbouring programmes, not this mission. Honour the stored letter (c).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/atal-innovation-mission-is-set-up-under-the/>

Q20 · Set A

On 21st June, the Sun

- (a) does not set below the horizon at the Arctic Circle
- (b) does not set below the horizon at Antarctic Circle
- (c) shines vertically overhead at noon on the Equator
- (d) shines vertically overhead at the Tropic of Capricorn

General Studies · 2019 · Geography

Explanation

(a) Official key: (a) Does not set below the horizon at the Arctic Circle. On 21 June, the June solstice, the North Pole is tilted toward the Sun; at the Arctic Circle the Sun stays on or above the horizon (midnight sun). That is the official key.

(b) (b) Does not set at the Antarctic Circle. 21 June is polar night beginning in the Antarctic, not midnight sun; the Sun does not stay up there, so this is not the key.

(c) (c) Shines vertically overhead at noon on the Equator. Overhead sun at the Equator is equinox (23 March / 23 September), not 21 June, so this is not the key.

(d) (d) Vertically overhead at the Tropic of Capricorn. That is the December solstice. On 21 June the overhead ray is at the Tropic of Cancer, so Capricorn is not the key.

Summary. Official key is (a). 21 June is the Northern Hemisphere summer solstice: overhead sun at $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N (Tropic of Cancer), midnight sun from the Arctic Circle poleward, and the opposite season in the Antarctic. Equator overhead and Capricorn overhead belong to other dates. Honour the stored letter (a).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/on-21st-june-the-sun/>

Q21 · Set A

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

General Studies · 2019 · History (Ancient, Medieval, Modern)

Explanation

(a) Official key: (a) Tobacco, cocoa and rubber. All three are New World (Americas) domesticates later taken to the Old World: tobacco and cacao from the Americas, Hevea rubber from the Amazon. That trio is the official key.

(b) (b) Tobacco, cotton and rubber. Cotton was independently old in the Old World (*Gossypium arboreum* in India/Africa) as well as in the Americas, so this mixed list is not the 'New World introduced to Old World' key.

(c) (c) Cotton, coffee and sugarcane. Coffee is Ethiopian/Old World; sugarcane is South-East Asian/Old World; cotton is not a one-way New World gift. This is not the key.

(d) (d) Rubber, coffee and wheat. Coffee and wheat are Old World; wheat is a Fertile Crescent crop. This is not the key.

Summary. Official key is (a) tobacco, cocoa and rubber. Columbian Exchange carried these American crops outward. Cotton, coffee, sugarcane and wheat have Old World homes, so lists that mix them fail the New-World-only test. Honour the stored letter (a).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/which-one-of-the-following-groups-of-plants-was-domesticated-in-the-new-world-and-introduced-into-the-old-world/>

Q22 · Set A

Consider the following statements:

- 1. Asiatic lion is naturally found in India only.**
- 2. Double-humped camel is naturally found in India only.**
- 3. One-horned rhinoceros is naturally found in India only.**

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

General Studies · 2019 · Environment and Ecology

Explanation

(a) Official key: (a) 1 only. The Asiatic lion's only natural wild population today is in and around Gir, Gujarat, so statement 1 is true. The Bactrian (double-humped) camel is native across Central Asia, not India only. The greater one-horned rhinoceros is wild in India and Nepal (Kaziranga-Chitwan belt). So only statement 1 stands, and 1 only is the official key.

(b) (b) 2 only. Double-humped camel is not India-endemic in the wild, so 2 only is not the key.

(c) (c) 1 and 3 only. Statement 3 fails because the one-horned rhino is also naturally in Nepal, so this pair is not the key.

(d) (d) 1, 2 and 3. Statements 2 and 3 fail the 'India only' test, so all-three is not the key.

Summary. Official key is (a) 1 only. Gir holds the last natural Asiatic lions. Double-humped camels of Nubra are a trans-Himalayan stock of a wider Central Asian species. One-horned rhino ranges into Nepal. Honour the stored letter (a).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/consider-the-following-statements-1-asiatic-lion-is-naturally-found-in-india-only-2-double-humped-camel-is-naturally-found-in-india-only-3-one-horned-rhinoceros-is-naturally-found-in-india-only-which-of-the-statements/>

Q23 · Set A

Consider the following pairs:

Famous Place River

- 1. Pandharpur : Chandrabhaga**
- 2. Tiruchirappalli : Cauvery**
- 3. Hampi : Malaprabha**

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

General Studies · 2019 · Geography

Explanation

(a) Official key: (a) 1 and 2 only. Pandharpur stands on the Bhima, locally called Chandrabhaga, so pair 1 matches. Tiruchirappalli sits on the Cauvery, so pair 2 matches. Hampi is on the Tungabhadra, not the Malaprabha, so pair 3 fails. That 1-and-2 code is the official key.

(b) (b) 2 and 3 only. Pair 3 is the mismatch (Hampi-Malaprabha), so this code is not the key.

(c) (c) 1 and 3 only. Pair 3 fails, so this pair is not the key.

(d) (d) 1, 2 and 3. All-three needs Hampi on the Malaprabha; Hampi is Tungabhadra, so all-three is not the key.

Summary. Official key is (a) 1 and 2 only. Chandrabhaga at Pandharpur is the Bhima. Tiruchirappalli is a Cauvery bank city. Hampi's river is the Tungabhadra; the Malaprabha is a Krishna tributary further north (Badami-Pattadakal belt). Honour the stored letter (a).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/consider-the-following-pairs-famous-place-river-1-pandharpur-chandrabhaga-2-tiruchirappalli-cauvery-3-hampi-malaprabha-which-of-the-pairs-given-above-are-correctly-matched/>

Q24 · Set A

In a given year in India, official poverty lines are higher in some States than in others because

- (a) poverty rates vary from State to State
- (b) price levels vary from State to State
- (c) Gross State Product varies from State to State
- (d) quality of public distribution varies from State to State

General Studies · 2019 · Economy

Explanation

(a) (a) Poverty rates vary from State to State. Poverty rates are the outcome after the line is applied; they do not themselves set a higher or lower official line, so this is not the key.

(b) Official key: (b) Price levels vary from State to State. Official poverty lines (Tendulkar / Rangarajan methodology used in that period) are state-specific because a comparable consumption basket costs more where prices are higher. That price-level reason is the official key.

(c) (c) Gross State Product varies. GSDP size does not define the poverty-line rupee cut-off, so this is not the key.

(d) (d) Quality of public distribution varies. PDS quality affects welfare but is not why the statistical poverty line is drawn higher in some States, so this is not the key.

Summary. Official key is (b). India's official poverty lines were spatial price-adjusted so that the same real consumption standard mapped to a higher rupee line in costlier States. Poverty rates, GSDP and PDS quality are different statistics. Honour the stored letter (b).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/in-a-given-year-in-india-official-poverty-lines-are-higher-in-some-states-than-in-others-because/>

Q25 · Set A

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?

- (a) Creating the artificial rains in some regions
- (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

General Studies · 2019 · Environment and Ecology

Explanation

(a) (a) Creating artificial rains. Cloud seeding for rain is a different, tropospheric weather-modification idea, not cirrus thinning plus stratospheric sulphate, so this is not the key.

(b) (b) Reducing tropical cyclones. Geoengineering literature does not frame these two techniques as cyclone control, so this is not the key.

(c) (c) Reducing adverse effects of solar wind. Solar wind is a space-weather problem; cirrus thinning and sulphate injection are climate geoengineering, so this is not the key.

(d) Official key: (d) Reducing global warming. Cirrus cloud thinning (to let more longwave escape) and stratospheric sulphate aerosols (to reflect sunlight) are solar-radiation-management / climate-geoengineering proposals aimed at cooling the planet. That purpose is the official key.

Summary. Official key is (d) reducing global warming. Both named techniques are geoengineering levers: thin high ice clouds to increase outgoing heat, or mimic volcanoes with stratospheric sulphate. They are not rain-making, cyclone-taming or solar-wind shields. Honour the stored letter (d).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/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/>

Q26 · Set A

In the context of

which one of the following are the terms 'pyrolysis and plasma gasification' mentioned?

- (a) Extraction of rare earth elements
- (b) Natural gas extraction technologies
- (c) Hydrogen fuel-based automobiles
- (d) Waste-to-energy technologies

General Studies · 2019 · Environment and Ecology

Explanation

(a) (a) Extraction of rare earth elements. REE processing uses other chemical routes; pyrolysis and plasma gasification are not the usual REE tags, so this is not the key.

(b) (b) Natural gas extraction. Those terms are not fracking or CBM vocabulary, so this is not the key.

(c) (c) Hydrogen fuel-based automobiles. Hydrogen cars are a different file; pyrolysis/plasma gasification are waste-treatment terms, so this is not the key.

(d) Official key: (d) Waste-to-energy technologies. Pyrolysis thermally decomposes waste without full combustion; plasma gasification uses a plasma torch to syngas-ify residues. Both appear in municipal and hazardous waste-to-energy literature. That context is the official key.

Summary. Official key is (d) waste-to-energy technologies. Pyrolysis and plasma gasification convert solid waste to oil, char or syngas rather than only dumping or simple incineration. They are not rare-earth, natural-gas or hydrogen-car processes. Honour the stored letter (d).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/in-the-context-of-which-one-of-the-following-are-the-terms-pyrolysis-and-plasma-gasification-mentioned/>

Q27 · Set A

Which of the following are in Agasthyamala Biosphere Reserve?

- (a) Neyyar, Peppara and
- (b) Mudumalai, Sathyamangalam and Wayanad wildlife Sanctuaries; and Silent Valley National Park
- (c) Kaundinya, Gundla Brahmeswaram and Papikonda wildlife Sanctuaries; and Mukurthi National Park
- (d) Kawal and Sri Venkateswara Wildlife Sanctuaries; and Nagarjunasagar-Srisailem Tiger Reserve

General Studies · 2019 · Environment and Ecology

Explanation

(a) Official key: (a) Neyyar, Peppara and Shendurney Wildlife Sanctuaries, with Kalakad-Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve. These Kerala-Tamil Nadu units lie in the Agasthyamalai (Agasthyamala) Biosphere Reserve in the southern Western Ghats. That set is the official key.

(b) (b) Mudumalai, Sathyamangalam, Wayanad and Silent Valley. These belong to the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve cluster, not Agasthyamala, so this is not the key.

(c) (c) Kaundinya, Gundla Brahmeswaram, Papikonda and Mukurthi. These are Eastern Ghats / Andhra and Nilgiri names mixed; they are not the Agasthyamala set, so this is not the key.

(d) (d) Kawal, Sri Venkateswara and Nagarjunasagar-Srisailem. Telangana-Andhra tiger and sanctuary landscape, not Agasthyamala, so this is not the key.

Summary. Official key is (a). Agasthyamala Biosphere Reserve covers the southernmost Western Ghats (Kerala-Tamil Nadu), including Neyyar, Peppara, Shendurney and Kalakad-Mundanthurai. The Nilgiri, Eastern Ghats and Godavari-Krishna packs in (b)-(d) are other reserves. Honour the stored letter (a).

Open WRAP page —

<https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/which-of-the-following-are-in-agasthyamala-biosphere-reserve/>

Q28 · Set A

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

General Studies · 2019 · Environment and Ecology

Explanation

(a) (a) 1 and 3 only. Green turtles and dugongs/manatees show that some turtles and some marine mammals are herbivores, but herbivorous fishes and viviparous snakes are also true, so stopping at 1 and 3 is not the key.

(b) (b) 2, 3 and 4 only. Those three hold, but statement 1 also holds, so dropping turtles is not the key.

(c) (c) 2 and 4 only. Incomplete relative to all four true claims, so not the key.

(d) Official key: (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4. Some turtles are herbivores (adult green turtle). Many fishes graze algae or plants. Sirenians are marine-mammal herbivores. Boas, vipers and sea snakes include viviparous (or ovoviviparous) species. All four statements stand, so this is the official key.

Summary. Official key is (d) all four. Herbivory exists among turtles, fishes and marine mammals; live-bearing occurs in several snake groups. None of the four statements is a zoological falsehood on the UPSC key. Honour the stored letter (d).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/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/>

Q29 · Set A

Consider the following pairs:

Wildlife Naturally found in

1. Blue-finned Mahseer : Cauvery River

2. Irrawaddy Dolphin : Chambal River

3. Rusty-spotted Cat : Eastern Ghats

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

General Studies · 2019 · Environment and Ecology

Explanation

(a) (a) 1 and 2 only. Pair 1 is right - blue-finned mahseer is a Cauvery fish - but pair 2 is wrong: Irrawaddy dolphin is of Chilika, the Sundarbans-Myanmar-Mekong coasts, not the Chambal. Chambal is famous for the Ganges river dolphin and gharial. So 1-and-2 is not the key.

(b) (b) 2 and 3 only. Pair 2 fails, so this code is not the key.

(c) Official key: (c) 1 and 3 only. Blue-finned mahseer-Cauvery matches. Rusty-spotted cat occurs in the Eastern Ghats (and other Indian forests). Irrawaddy dolphin-Chambal does not. That 1-and-3 code is the official key.

(d) (d) 1, 2 and 3. All-three needs the false Chambal-Irrawaddy pair, so it is not the key.

Summary. Official key is (c) 1 and 3 only. Cauvery mahseer conservation is a live southern-rivers story. Rusty-spotted cat is among the world's smallest cats and is recorded from Eastern Ghats landscapes. Irrawaddy dolphin is not a Chambal animal. Honour the stored letter (c).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/consider-the-following-pairs-wildlife-naturally-found-in-1-blue-finned-mahseer-cauvery-river-2-irrawaddy-dolphin-chambal-river-3-rusty-spotted-cat-eastern-ghats-which-of-the-pairs-given-above-are-correctly-matched/>

Q30 · Set A

Why is there a great concern about the 'microbeads' that are released into environment?

- (a) They are considered harmful to marine ecosystems.
- (b) They are considered to cause skin cancer in children.
- (c) They are small enough to be absorbed by crop plants in irrigated fields.
- (d) They are often found to be used as food adulterants.

General Studies · 2019 · Environment and Ecology

Explanation

(a) Official key: (a) Harmful to marine ecosystems. Microbeads are plastic micro-particles in cosmetics and personal care; they pass sewage works, load the sea, and are ingested by plankton and fish. That marine-ecosystem harm is the official key.

(b) (b) Skin cancer in children. That is not the scientific case against microbeads, so this is not the key.

(c) (c) Absorbed by crop plants in irrigated fields. The policy concern is aquatic microplastics, not crop uptake as the headline risk, so this is not the key.

(d) (d) Food adulterants. Microbeads are not used as food adulterants; this is not the key.

Summary. Official key is (a). Microbeads are engineered microplastics washed from scrubs and toothpastes into rivers and oceans. Several countries, including India in later plastic rules, moved to restrict them because of marine food-web contamination. Honour the stored letter (a).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/why-is-there-a-great-concern-about-the-microbeads-that-are-released-into-environment/>

Q31 · Set A

Recently, there was a growing awareness in our country about the importance of Himalayan nettle (*Girardinia diversifolia*) because it is found to be a sustainable source of

- (a) anti-malarial drug
- (b) biodiesel
- (c) pulp for paper industry
- (d) textile fibre

General Studies · 2019 · Current Affairs and GK

Explanation

(a) (a) Anti-malarial drug. Himalayan nettle is not the artemisinin/cinchona story, so this is not the key.

(b) (b) Biodiesel. *Jatropha* and some oilseeds are biodiesel candidates; *Girardinia* is not framed that way, so this is not the key.

(c) (c) Pulp for paper. Some nettles can yield fibre, but the recent Himalayan livelihood push is textile fibre, not paper pulp as the exam claim, so this is not the key.

(d) Official key: (d) Textile fibre. *Girardinia diversifolia* (Himalayan nettle, allo) yields a strong bast fibre used for yarn and cloth in Uttarakhand-Nepal hill economies, promoted as a sustainable textile. That use is the official key.

Summary. Official key is (d) textile fibre. Himalayan nettle is a wild bast fibre of the mid-Himalaya, woven into local textiles as an alternative to purely imported fibres. It is not an anti-malarial, biodiesel crop or paper-industry headline. Honour the stored letter (d).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/recently-there-was-a-growing-awareness-in-our-country-about-the-importance-of-himalayan-nettle-girardinia-diversifolia-because-it-is-found-to-be-a-sustainable-source-of/>

Q32 · Set A

For the measurement/ estimation of which of the following are satellite images/remote sensing data used?

- 1. Chlorophyll content in the vegetation of a specific location**
- 2. Greenhouse gas emissions from rice paddies of a specific location**
- 3. Land surface temperatures of a specific location**

Select the correct answer using the code given below

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

General Studies · 2019 · Science and Technology

Explanation

(a) (a) 1 only. Chlorophyll/vegetation indices from satellites are real, but greenhouse-gas sensing over rice paddies and land-surface temperature are also established remote-sensing products, so 1 only is not the key.

(b) (b) 2 and 3 only. Those two are valid uses, but dropping chlorophyll is incomplete, so this is not the key.

(c) (c) 3 only. LST is only one of the three listed applications, so 3 only is not the key.

(d) Official key: (d) 1, 2 and 3. Optical indices estimate chlorophyll/vegetation greenness; microwave and other missions constrain methane and related fluxes from rice; thermal infrared gives land-surface temperature. All three uses are live, so this is the official key.

Summary. Official key is (d) 1, 2 and 3. Remote sensing is not only pretty pictures: vegetation chlorophyll, paddy-related greenhouse gases, and surface temperature are all retrieved from satellite sensors. Honour the stored letter (d).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/for-the-measurement-estimation-of-which-of-the-following-are-satellite-images-remote-sensing-data-used-1-chlorophyll-content-in-the-vegetation-of-a-specific-location-2-greenhouse-gas-emissions-from-rice-paddies-of-a/>

Q33 · Set A

Consider the following states:

1. Chhattisgarh

2. Madhya Pradesh

3. Maharashtra

4. Odisha With reference to the States mentioned above, in terms of percentage of forest cover to the total area of State,

which one of the following is the correct ascending order?

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

General Studies · 2019 · Environment and Ecology

Explanation

(a) (a) 2-3-1-4, i.e. Madhya Pradesh-Maharashtra-Chhattisgarh-Odisha. That order does not match forest-cover percentage (Maharashtra is the lowest of the four, Chhattisgarh the highest), so this is not the key.

(b) (b) 2-3-4-1. It starts with MP then Maharashtra, which inverts the two lowest-percentage States, so this is not the key.

(c) Official key: (c) 3-2-4-1. Using FSI figures of that period, percentage forest cover to State area rose Maharashtra < Madhya Pradesh < Odisha < Chhattisgarh, i.e. 3-2-4-1. That ascending order is the official key.

(d) (d) 3-2-1-4. It places Chhattisgarh before Odisha; Chhattisgarh's percentage is higher than Odisha's, so this is not the key.

Summary. Official key is (c) 3-2-4-1. Among the four States, Maharashtra had the lowest forest-cover percentage, then Madhya Pradesh, then Odisha, with Chhattisgarh highest. Area of forest (MP is huge) is not the same as percentage of State area. Honour the stored letter (c).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/consider-the-following-states-1-chhattisgarh-2-madhya-pradesh-3-maharashtra-4-odisha-with-reference-to-the-states-mentioned-above-in-terms-of-percentage-of-forest-cover-to-the-total-area-of-state-which-one-of-the/>

Q34 · Set A

Which of the following statements are correct about the deposits of 'methane hydrate'?

1. Global warming might trigger the release of methane gas from these deposits.

2. Large deposits of 'methane hydrate' are found

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

General Studies · 2019 · Environment and Ecology

Explanation

(a) (a) 1 and 2 only. Statement 1 (warming can destabilise hydrates and release methane) and statement 2 (Indian continental shelves host hydrate deposits, as in KG and Andaman surveys) are true, but statement 3 is also true, so 1-and-2 is not the key.

(b) (b) 2 and 3 only. Drops the valid warming-release statement, so this is not the key.

(c) (c) 1 and 3 only. Drops the valid Indian-shelf statement, so this is not the key.

(d) Official key: (d) 1, 2 and 3. Methane hydrates in continental-margin sediments can release methane if warmed; India has surveyed large shelf deposits; methanotrophic bacteria oxidise methane in the water column and thus reduce the methane that reaches the air. All three listed claims hold, so this is the official key.

Summary. Official key is (d) 1, 2 and 3. Gas hydrates are ice-like methane cages in cold, pressured shelf and slope muds. Warming is a release risk; India has hydrate provinces on its shelves; microbes eat much of the leaking methane. Honour the stored letter (d).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/which-of-the-following-statements-are-correct-about-the-deposits-of-methane-hydrate-1-global-warming-might-trigger-the-release-of-methane-gas-from-these-deposits-2-large-deposits-of-methane-hydrate-are-found/>

Q35 · Set A

Consider the following:

- 1. Carbon monoxide**
- 2. Methane**
- 3. Ozone**
- 4. Sulphur dioxide**

Which of the above are released into atmosphere due to the burning of crop/biomass residue?

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

General Studies · 2019 · Environment and Ecology

Explanation

(a) (a) 1 and 2 only. Crop-residue burning emits carbon monoxide and methane, but ozone (as a secondary pollutant from precursors) and sulphur dioxide are also in the mix, so 1-and-2 is not the key.

(b) (b) 2, 3 and 4 only. Drops carbon monoxide, a primary incomplete-combustion gas from stubble fires, so this is not the key.

(c) (c) 1 and 4 only. Incomplete relative to the full emission set, so not the key.

(d) Official key: (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4. Open burning of crop/biomass residue releases CO, methane, SO₂ and precursors that form ozone, along with PM_{2.5}. All four listed gases are therefore associated with that burning, and this is the official key.

Summary. Official key is (d) all four. Stubble and biomass fires are incomplete combustion: carbon monoxide, methane, sulphur dioxide and ozone-related photochemistry plus particulates. North Indian winter smog questions often sit next to this fact. Honour the stored letter (d).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/consider-the-following-1-carbon-monoxide-2-methane-3-ozone-4-sulphur-dioxide-which-of-the-above-are-released-into-atmosphere-due-to-the-burning-of-crop-biomass-residue/>

Q36 · Set A

Consider the following pairs:

Sea Bordering country

1. Adriatic Sea : Albania

2. Black Sea : Croatia

3. Caspian Sea : Kazakhstan

4. Mediterranean Sea : Morocco

5. Red Sea : Syria

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

General Studies · 2019 · Geography

Explanation

(a) (a) 1, 2 and 4 only. Pair 1 (Adriatic-Albania) and pair 4 (Mediterranean-Morocco) are correct, but pair 2 (Black Sea-Croatia) is not: Croatia fronts the Adriatic, not the Black Sea. So this code is not the key.

(b) Official key: (b) 1, 3 and 4 only. Albania borders the Adriatic; Kazakhstan borders the Caspian; Morocco borders the Mediterranean (and the Atlantic). Croatia is not a Black Sea state; Syria is Mediterranean, not Red Sea. Those three true pairs are the official key.

(c) (c) 2 and 5 only. Both of those pairs are the false ones, so this is not the key.

(d) (d) All five. Two mismatches (Croatia-Black Sea; Syria-Red Sea) kill the all-true code.

Summary. Official key is (b) 1, 3 and 4 only. Walk the map: Albania-Adriatic, Kazakhstan-Caspian, Morocco-Mediterranean. Croatia is Adriatic; Syria is eastern Mediterranean; Red Sea states include Egypt, Sudan, Eritrea, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Jordan (Aqaba), Israel (Eilat) - not Syria. Honour the stored letter (b).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/consider-the-following-pairs-sea-bordering-country-1-adriatic-sea-albania-2-black-sea-croatia-3-caspian-sea-kazakhstan-4-mediterranean-sea-morocco-5-red-sea-syria-which-of-the-pairs-given-above-are-correctly-matched/>

Q37 · Set A

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

General Studies · 2019 · Economy

Explanation

(a) (a) China. China is the world's largest rice producer but a modest net exporter relative to India in the years around this paper, so China is not the key.

(b) Official key: (b) India. In the five years preceding 2019 India was the world's largest rice exporter (non-basmati and basmati combined), ahead of Thailand and Vietnam in several of those years. That ranking is the official key.

(c) (c) Myanmar. A regional exporter but not the world leader in that window, so not the key.

(d) (d) Vietnam. A top-three exporter, often behind India (and sometimes Thailand), so not the key.

Summary. Official key is (b) India. Production leadership (China) is not the same as export leadership (India in that five-year span). Vietnam and Myanmar are important but smaller in the world export table. Honour the stored letter (b).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/among-the-following-which-one-is-the-largest-exporter-of-rice-in-the-world-in-the-last-five-years/>

Q38 · Set A

Consider the following pairs:

Glacier River

- 1. Bandarpunch : Yamuna**
- 2. Bara Shigri : Chenab**
- 3. Milam : Mandakini**
- 4. Siachen : Nubra**
- 5. Zemu Manas**

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

General Studies · 2019 · Geography

Explanation

(a) Official key: (a) 1, 2 and 4. Bandarpunch feeds the Yamuna (Yamunotri group). Bara Shigri, Himachal's largest glacier, belongs to the Chandra-Chenab system. Siachen's melt feeds the Nubra, which joins the Shyok-Indus. Milam is a Goriganga glacier, not Mandakini (Kedarnath / Chorabari). Zemu feeds the Teesta, not the Manas. So 1, 2 and 4 is the official key.

(b) (b) 1, 3 and 4. Pair 3 (Milam-Mandakini) is wrong, so this is not the key.

(c) (c) 2 and 5. Pair 5 (Zemu-Manas) is wrong, so this is not the key.

(d) (d) 3 and 5. Both remaining pairs are the mismatches, so this is not the key.

Summary. Official key is (a) 1, 2 and 4. Lock the rivers: Yamuna-Bandarpunch, Chenab-Bara Shigri, Nubra-Siachen. Mandakini is a Ganga headstream at Kedarnath; Milam is Kumaon's Gori. Zemu is Sikkim's Teesta source glacier; Manas is a Bhutan-Assam river. Honour the stored letter (a).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/consider-the-following-pairs-glacier-river-1-bandarpunch-yamuna-2-bara-shigri-chenab-3-milam-mandakini-4-siachen-nubra-5-zemu-manas-which-of-the-pairs-given-above-are-correctly-matched/>

Q39 · Set A

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) preservatives in processed foods
- (c) fruit-ripening agents
- (d) moisturizing agents in cosmetics

General Studies · 2019 · Environment and Ecology

Explanation

(a) Official key: (a) Pesticides in agriculture. Carbofuran, methyl parathion, phorate and triazophos are highly hazardous insecticides/nematicides; India has restricted or banned several of them. That agricultural-pesticide identity is the official key.

(b) (b) Preservatives in processed foods. These organophosphate/carbamate names are not food preservatives, so this is not the key.

(c) (c) Fruit-ripening agents. Ripening debates are about calcium carbide or ethylene, not this list, so this is not the key.

(d) (d) Moisturising agents in cosmetics. Unrelated chemistry, so this is not the key.

Summary. Official key is (a) pesticides in agriculture. The four names are insecticide actives viewed with apprehension because of toxicity to farmers, birds and aquatic life. They are not preservatives, ripeners or cosmetic humectants. Honour the stored letter (a).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/in-india-the-use-of-carbofuran-methyl-parathion-phorate-and-triazophos-is-viewed-with-apprehension-these-chemicals-are-used-as/>

Q40 · Set A

Consider the following statements:

- 1. Under Ramsar Convention, it is mandatory on the part of the Government of India to protect and conserve all the wetlands in the territory of India.**
- 2. The Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2010 were framed by the Government of India based on the recommendation of Ramsar Convention.**
- 3. The Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2010 also encompass the drainage area or catchment regions of the wetlands as determined by the authority.**

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

General Studies · 2019 · Environment and Ecology

Explanation

(a) (a) 1 and 2 only. Statement 1 is false: Ramsar does not make it mandatory for India to protect every wetland on its territory - obligations focus on listed Ramsar sites and wise use, not a blanket duty over all wetlands. Statement 2 is false: the 2010 Wetlands Rules were a domestic MoEF notification, not simply 'based on a Ramsar recommendation' as a legal parent. So 1-and-2 is not the key.

(b) (b) 2 and 3 only. Statement 2 fails, so this pair is not the key.

(c) Official key: (c) 3 only. The Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2010 treated the drainage area / catchment, as determined by the authority, as part of the regulated wetland system. Statements 1 and 2 do not stand. 3 only is the official key.

(d) (d) 1, 2 and 3. Two false statements block all-three.

Summary. Official key is (c) 3 only. Ramsar is a treaty on wetlands of international importance, not a statute that automatically conserves every Indian marsh. The 2010 Rules were India's own subordinate legislation and they did fold in catchment/drainage as the authority determined. Honour the stored letter (c).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/consider-the-following-statements-1-under-ramsar-convention-it-is-mandatory-on-the-part-of-the-government-of-india-to-protect-and-conserve-all-the-wetlands-in-the-territory-of-india-2-the-wetlands-conservation-and/>

Q41 · Set A

Consider the following statements:

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

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

General Studies · 2019 · Environment and Ecology

Explanation

(a) (a) 1 and 3 only. Agricultural soils do emit nitrogen oxides, and poultry does release reactive nitrogen, but cattle ammonia is also a major pathway, so dropping statement 2 is not the key.

(b) (b) 2 and 3 only. Drops soil NO_x, which is a recognised agricultural emission, so this is not the key.

(c) (c) 2 only. Incomplete, so not the key.

(d) Official key: (d) 1, 2 and 3. Fertilised soils emit NO_x/N₂O-related nitrogen oxides; livestock urine and dung emit ammonia; poultry operations emit ammonia and other reactive nitrogen. All three statements are correct, so this is the official key.

Summary. Official key is (d) all three. The nitrogen cascade links fields, cattle and poultry to NO_x, ammonia and other reactive nitrogen in air and water. Honour the stored letter (d).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/consider-the-following-statements-1-agricultural-soils-release-nitrogen-oxides-into-environment-2-cattle-release-ammonia-into-environment-3-poultry-industry-releases-reactive-nitrogen-compounds-into-environment-which-of/>

Q42 · Set A

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

General Studies · 2019 · Geography

Explanation

(a) (a) Recently discovered uranium deposits. These names are not India's uranium news sites (compare Tummalapalle, Jaduguda), so this is not the key.

(b) (b) Tropical rain forests. Aliyar is in Tamil Nadu's Anamalais irrigation belt, Isapur in Maharashtra, Kangsabati in West Bengal - not a shared rainforest identity, so this is not the key.

(c) (c) Underground cave systems. Not what these three share, so this is not the key.

(d) Official key: (d) Water reservoirs. Aliyar (Tamil Nadu), Isapur (Maharashtra) and Kangsabati (West Bengal) are dam/reservoir projects. That common identity is the official key.

Summary. Official key is (d) water reservoirs. Three irrigation reservoirs in three States, not a uranium, rainforest or cave set. Honour the stored letter (d).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/what-is-common-to-the-places-known-as-aliyar-isapur-and-kangsabati/>

Q43 · Set A

In the context of proposals to the use of hydrogen- enriched CNG (H-CNG) as fuel for buses in public transport, consider the following statements:

1. The main advantage of the use of H-CNG is the elimination of carbon monoxide emissions

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

General Studies · 2019 · Environment and Ecology

Explanation

(a) (a) 1 only. Statement 1 claims H-CNG eliminates carbon monoxide. Blending hydrogen in CNG reduces CO; it does not eliminate it. So 1 only is not the key.

(b) Official key: (b) 2 and 3 only. H-CNG lowers carbon dioxide and hydrocarbon emissions relative to CNG, and trials have used hydrogen up to about 18-20 per cent by volume in city buses. Statement 4 (cheaper than CNG) is false - hydrogen blending raises cost - and statement 1 overclaims elimination of CO. 2-and-3 is the official key.

(c) (c) 4 only. H-CNG is not cheaper than CNG, so 4 only is not the key.

(d) (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4. Statements 1 and 4 fail, so all-four is not the key.

Summary. Official key is (b) 2 and 3 only. Delhi trials of hydrogen-enriched CNG showed cuts in CO₂ and hydrocarbons with a hydrogen blend around one-fifth by volume. Carbon monoxide is reduced, not wiped out, and the fuel is costlier than plain CNG. Honour the stored letter (b).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/in-the-context-of-proposals-to-the-use-of-hydrogen-enriched-cng-h-cng-as-fuel-for-buses-in-public-transport-consider-the-following-statements-1-the-main-advantage-of-the-use-of-h-cng-is-the-elimination-of-carbon-monoxide/>

Q44 · Set A

Why are dewdrops not formed on a cloudy night?

- (a) Clouds absorb the radiation released from the Earth's surface.
- (b) Clouds reflect back the Earth's radiation.
- (c) The Earth's surface would have low temperature on cloudy nights.
- (d) Clouds deflect the blowing wind to ground level.

General Studies · 2019 · Geography

Explanation

(a) (a) Clouds absorb the radiation released from the Earth's surface. Clouds do interact with terrestrial longwave, but the standard dew explanation keyed by UPSC is reflection/return of Earth's radiation that keeps the ground warmer, not this wording as the key.

(b) Official key: (b) Clouds reflect back the Earth's radiation. On a clear night the ground loses longwave heat to space and can cool below dew point; cloud cover returns (reflects/re-radiates) that outgoing radiation, so the surface stays warmer and dew does not form. That is the official key.

(c) (c) Earth's surface would have low temperature on cloudy nights. Cloudy nights are warmer at the surface, not colder; this reverses the energy balance, so it is not the key.

(d) (d) Clouds deflect the blowing wind to ground level. Dew is a radiative-cooling condensation story, not a wind-deflection story, so this is not the key.

Summary. Official key is (b). Dew needs nocturnal radiative cooling of the ground below dew point. Clouds act as a blanket by sending Earth's longwave radiation back, so droplets do not condense on grass. Cloudy nights are milder, not colder. Honour the stored letter (b).

Open WRAP page —

<https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/why-are-dewdrops-not-formed-on-a-cloudy-night/>

Q45 · Set A

Consider the following statements:

- 1. The 44th Amendment to the Constitution of India introduced an Article placing the election of the Prime Minister beyond judicial review.**
- 2. The Supreme Court of India struck down the 99th Amendment to the Constitution of India as being violative of the independence of judiciary.**

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

General Studies · 2019 · Polity and Governance

Explanation

(a) (a) 1 only. The 44th Amendment (1978) reversed Emergency distortions (e.g. Article 352, 356, 21-19 restoration); it did not insert an article placing the Prime Minister's election beyond judicial review. So statement 1 is false and 1 only is not the key.

(b) Official key: (b) 2 only. The 99th Amendment created the National Judicial Appointments Commission; the Supreme Court in 2015 struck it down as damaging the independence of the judiciary and the basic structure. Statement 2 is true and statement 1 is not, so 2 only is the official key.

(c) (c) Both 1 and 2. Statement 1 fails, so both-true is not the key.

(d) (d) Neither 1 nor 2. Statement 2 is a correct account of the NJAC judgment, so neither-true is not the key.

Summary. Official key is (b) 2 only. No 44th Amendment bar on reviewing the Prime Minister's election exists as stated. The NJAC (99th Amendment) was invalidated to protect judicial independence. Honour the stored letter (b).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/consider-the-following-statements-1-the-44th-amendment-to-the-constitution-of-india-introduced-an-article-placing-the-election-of-the-prime-minister-beyond-judicial-review-2-the-supreme-court-of-india-struck-down-the/>

Q46 · Set A

Consider the following statements:

- 1. The motion to impeach a Judge of the Supreme Court of Indian cannot be rejected by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha as per the Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968.**
- 2. The Constitution of India defines and gives details of what constitutes 'incapacity and proved misbehaviour' of the Judges of the Supreme Court of India.**
- 3. The details of the process of impeachment of the Judges of the Supreme Court of India are given in the Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968.**
- 4. If the motion for the impeachment of a Judge is taken up for voting, the law requires the motion to be backed by each House of the Parliament and supported by a majority of total membership of that House and by not less than two-thirds of total members of that House present and voting**

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

General Studies · 2019 · Polity and Governance

Explanation

(a) (a) 1 and 2. Statement 1 is false: under the Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968 the Speaker/Chairman may refuse to admit an impeachment motion. Statement 2 is false: the Constitution does not define 'incapacity' or 'proved misbehaviour'. So 1-and-2 is not the key.

(b) (b) 3 only. Statement 3 is true - the Inquiry Act details the investigation process - but statement 4 is also true (the two-fold parliamentary majority in [Article 124](#)), so 3 only is incomplete and not the key.

(c) Official key: (c) 3 and 4 only. Process sits in the Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968; removal still needs each House's special majority (majority of total membership and two-thirds of members present and voting). Statements 1 and 2 fail. This pair is the official key.

(d) (d) 1, 3 and 4. Statement 1 fails because the Speaker can reject a motion that does not meet the Act's admission conditions, so this code is not the key.

Summary. Official key is (c) 3 and 4 only. [Article 124](#) gives the special-majority removal rule; the 1968 Act supplies inquiry procedure. Misbehaviour and incapacity are undefined constitutional terms. The Speaker is not bound to admit every motion. Honour the stored letter (c).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/consider-the-following-statements-1-the-motion-to-impeach-a-judge-of-the-supreme-court-of-indian-cannot-be-rejected-by-the-speaker-of-the-lok-sabha-as-per-the-judges-inquiry-act-1968-2-the-constitution-of-india-defines/>

Q47 · Set A

The Ninth Schedule was introduced in the Constitution of India during the prime ministership of

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Lal Bahadur Shastri
- (c) Indira Gandhi
- (d) Morarji Desai

General Studies · 2019 · Polity and Governance

Explanation

(a) Official key: (a) **Jawaharlal Nehru**. The **Ninth Schedule** was added by the First Amendment, 1951, to protect agrarian reform laws from **Article 13/19/31** challenges, during **Nehru's** prime ministership. That is the official key.

(b) (b) Lal Bahadur Shastri. Shastri's short tenure (1964-66) did not introduce the **Ninth Schedule**, so this is not the key.

(c) (c) Indira **Gandhi**. She used and expanded the Schedule (e.g. 29th, 39th, 42nd Amendments), but she did not introduce it, so this is not the key.

(d) (d) Morarji Desai. The 44th Amendment is his government's mark, not the birth of the **Ninth Schedule**, so this is not the key.

Summary. Official key is (a) **Jawaharlal Nehru**. First Amendment, 1951, created the **Ninth Schedule** after early zamindari-law setbacks. Later prime ministers added entries; Indira's era is expansion, not origin. Honour the stored letter (a).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/the-ninth-schedule-was-introduced-in-the-constitution-of-india-during-the-prime-ministership-of/>

Q48 · Set A

Consider the following statements:

- 1. Coal sector was nationalized by the Government of India under Indira Gandhi.**
- 2. Now, coal blocks are allocated on lottery basis.**
- 3. Till recently, India imported coal to meet the shortages of domestic supply, but now India is self- sufficient in coal product.**

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

General Studies · 2019 · Economy

Explanation

(a) Official key: (a) 1 only. Coking and non-coking coal mining were nationalised in the early 1970s under Indira Gandhi (Coking Coal Mines Act 1972; Coal Mines Nationalisation Act 1973). Statement 2 is false: after the Supreme Court cancelled allocations, blocks moved to auction, not lottery. Statement 3 is false: India still imports (especially coking coal) and is not self-sufficient. So 1 only is the official key.

(b) (b) 2 and 3 only. Both remaining statements fail, so this is not the key.

(c) (c) 3 only. India is not self-sufficient in coal of all grades, so 3 only is not the key.

(d) (d) 1, 2 and 3. Statements 2 and 3 fail, so all-three is not the key.

Summary. Official key is (a) 1 only. Nationalisation of coal is an Indira Gandhi-era fact. Post-2014 the allocation method is auction under statute, not lottery, and imports continue. Honour the stored letter (a).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/consider-the-following-statements-1-coal-sector-was-nationalized-by-the-government-of-india-under-indira-gandhi-2-now-coal-blocks-are-allocated-on-lottery-basis-3-till-recently-india-imported-coal-to-meet-the-shortages/>

Q49 · Set A

Consider the following statements:

- 1. The Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959 exempts several posts from disqualification on the grounds of 'Office of Profit'.**
- 2. The above-mentioned Act was amended five times.**
- 3. The term 'Office of Profit' is well-defined in the Constitution of India.**

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

General Studies · 2019 · Polity and Governance

Explanation

(a) Official key: (a) 1 and 2 only. The Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959 lists offices that do not disqualify an MP for office of profit. By 2019 it had been amended five times. Statement 3 is false: the Constitution uses 'office of profit' but does not define it. That 1-and-2 code is the official key.

(b) (b) 3 only. The term is not well-defined in the Constitution, so 3 only is not the key.

(c) (c) 2 and 3 only. Statement 3 fails, so this pair is not the key.

(d) (d) 1, 2 and 3. The undefined-in-Constitution claim is false as a 'well-defined' statement, so all-three is not the key.

Summary. Official key is (a) 1 and 2 only. **Articles 102 and 191** disqualify for an office of profit under the government except as Parliament/Legislature exempts. The 1959 Act is that exemption list and had five amendments by the time of this paper. Definition is largely judicial. Honour the stored letter (a).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/consider-the-following-statements-1-the-parliament-prevention-of-disqualification-act-1959-exempts-several-posts-from-disqualification-on-the-grounds-of-office-of-profit-2-the-above-mentioned-act-was-amended-five-times-3/>

Q50 · Set A

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

General Studies · 2019 · Polity and Governance

Explanation

(a) (a) **Third Schedule**. This Schedule holds oaths and affirmations of office, not tribal-land transfer rules, so it is not the key.

(b) Official key: (b) **Fifth Schedule**. Scheduled Areas under the **Fifth Schedule** empower the Governor to regulate (and prohibit) transfer of tribal land to non-tribals; mining leases that violate those regulations can be treated as void. That Schedule is the official key.

(c) (c) **Ninth Schedule**. This is the protected-laws list under **Article 31B**, not the tribal-area land code, so it is not the key.

(d) (d) **Twelfth Schedule**. This lists municipal functions (**Article 243W**), not tribal land alienation, so it is not the key.

Summary. Official key is (b) **Fifth Schedule**. Paragraph 5 of the **Fifth Schedule** lets the Governor make regulations on land transfer and allotment in Scheduled Areas, which is the constitutional hook to void illegal tribal-land transfers including for mining. PESA, 1996, sits beside it in **Fifth Schedule** areas. Honour the stored letter (b).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/under-which-schedule-of-the-constitution-of-india-can-the-transfer-of-tribal-land-to-private-parties-for-mining-be-declared-null-and-void/>

Q51 · Set A

Consider the following statements about Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) in India:

- 1. PVTGs reside in 18 States and one Union Territory.**
- 2. A stagnant or declining population is one of the criteria for determining PVTG status.**
- 3. There are 95 PVTGs officially notified in the country so far.**
- 4. Irular and Konda Reddi tribes are included in the list of PVTGs.**

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

General Studies · 2019 · Art and Culture

Explanation

(a) (a) 1, 2 and 3. Statement 3 is wrong: the Union list of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups has 75 groups, not 95. A code that keeps 95 therefore cannot be the key.

(b) (b) 2, 3 and 4. It keeps the false count of 95 PVTGs and drops statement 1, which is right: the groups live in 18 States and one Union Territory (the Andaman and Nicobar Islands). That mix is not the key.

(c) Official key: (c) 1, 2 and 4. PVTGs are notified in 18 States and one UT. A stagnant or declining population is one of the Dhebar/Ministry criteria used to identify them. Irular (Tamil Nadu) and Konda Reddi (Andhra Pradesh/Telangana) are on the list. The official tally is 75 groups, so statement 3 is false. That combination is the official key.

(d) (d) 1, 3 and 4. It restores the wrong figure of 95 and drops the population-criterion statement, which is true. It is not the key.

Summary. Official key is (c). Statements 1, 2 and 4 are correct and 3 is not. PVTGs live in 18 States and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Identification uses a stagnant or declining population among other Dhebar criteria. Seventy-five groups are notified - 95 is a trap - and Irular and Konda Reddi are on that list. Codes that keep 95 fail.

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/consider-the-following-statements-about-particularly-vulnerable-tribal-groups-pvtgs-in-india-1-pvtgs-reside-in-18-states-and-one-union-territory-2-a-stagnant-or-declining-population-is-one-of-the-criteria-for-determining/>

Q52 · Set A

With reference to the Constitution of India, prohibition or limitations or provisions contained in ordinary laws cannot act as prohibitions or limitations on the constitutional powers under Article 142. It could mean which one of the following?

- (a) The decisions taken by the Election Commission of India while discharging its duties cannot be challenged in any court of law.
- (b) The Supreme Court of India is not constrained in the exercise of its powers by laws made by the Parliament.
- (c) In the event of grave financial crisis in the country, the President of India can declare Financial Emergency without the counsel from the Cabinet.
- (d) State Legislatures cannot make laws on certain matters without the concurrence of Union Legislature.

General Studies · 2019 · Polity and Governance

Explanation

(a) (a) says **Election Commission** decisions cannot be challenged in any court. **Article 329** bars only challenges to the electoral process in ordinary courts in the manner stated there; it is not a reading of **Article 142**, so this option is not the key.

(b) Official key: (b) reads **Article 142** as it is used: the Supreme Court may pass any decree or order necessary for complete justice, and ordinary parliamentary statutes cannot clip that constitutional power. In *Supreme Court Bar Association* and later cases the Court has said that limitations in ordinary law do not operate as limitations on **Article 142**. That is the official key.

(c) (c) is about a Financial Emergency under **Article 360**. The President acts on Cabinet aid and advice; the sentence has nothing to do with **Article 142**, so it is not the key.

(d) (d) is about the Union-State legislative lists and concurrence, not about the Supreme Court's complete-justice power. It is not the key.

Summary. Official key is (b). **Article 142** is a constitutional power of the Supreme Court to do complete justice. Ordinary laws cannot be read as prohibitions on that power. The **Election Commission**, Financial Emergency, and State-list concurrence options describe other doctrines. Honour the stored letter (b).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/with-reference-to-the-constitution-of-india-prohibition-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/>

Q53 · Set A

With reference to the Legislative Assembly of a State in India, consider the following statements:

- 1. The Governor makes a customary address to Members of the House at the commencement of the first session of the year.**
- 2. When a State Legislature does not have a rule on a particular matter, it follows the Lok Sabha rule on that matter.**

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

General Studies · 2019 · Polity and Governance

Explanation

(a) (a) 1 only. Statement 1 is right, but statement 2 is also treated as right: Houses that lack a rule on a point follow the Lok Sabha practice. Dropping 2 is not the key.

(b) (b) 2 only. It drops the Governor's address, which **Article 176** requires at the first session of the year (and after a general election). Not the key.

(c) Official key: (c) Both 1 and 2. **Article 176** requires the Governor to address the Assembly (or both Houses) at the commencement of the first session of the year. Where a State Legislature has not framed a rule on a matter, the established practice is to follow the corresponding Lok Sabha rule. Both statements stand, so this is the official key.

(d) (d) Neither 1 nor 2. Both statements are accepted as correct, so this option is wrong.

Summary. Official key is (c). The Governor's address at the first session of the year is a constitutional custom under **Article 176**. State Houses make their own rules under **Article 208**, but the residual practice is to copy the Lok Sabha rule when a gap exists. Neither statement is false on the official key. Honour (c).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/with-reference-to-the-legislative-assembly-of-a-state-in-india-consider-the-following-statements-1-the-governor-makes-a-customary-address-to-members-of-the-house-at-the-commencement-of-the-first-session-of-the-year-2/>

Q54 · Set A

Consider the following statements:

- 1. The United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) has a 'Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air'.**
- 2. The UNCAC is the ever- first legally binding global anti-corruption instrument.**
- 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.**
- 4. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is mandated by its members States to assist in the implementation of both**

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

General Studies · 2019 · Current Affairs and GK

Explanation

(a) (a) 1 and 3 only. Statement 1 is false: the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air belongs to UNTOC, not UNCAC. Statement 3 is also false: the asset-return chapter is a highlight of UNCAC, not UNTOC. The pair is not the key.

(b) (b) 2, 3 and 4 only. It keeps the false UNTOC-asset chapter. Not the key.

(c) Official key: (c) 2 and 4 only. UNCAC is the first legally binding global anti-corruption treaty. UNODC is mandated to help States implement both UNCAC and UNTOC. The migrants protocol is a UNTOC protocol, and stolen-asset return is UNCAC Chapter V, so 1 and 3 fail. That is the official key.

(d) (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4. Two of the four statements are false, so the all-correct code is wrong.

Summary. Official key is (c). UNCAC is the first binding global anti-corruption instrument. UNODC services both UNCAC and UNTOC. The Smuggling of Migrants Protocol is under UNTOC, not UNCAC. Returning stolen assets is a UNCAC highlight, not a UNTOC chapter. Only 2 and 4 survive.

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/consider-the-following-statements-1-the-unit-ed-nations-convention-against-corruption-uncac-has-a-protocol-against-the-smuggling-of-migrants-by-land-sea-and-air-2-the-uncac-is-the-ever-first-legally-binding-global-anti/>

Q55 · Set A

Consider the following statements:

- 1. As per recent amendment to the Indian Forest Act, 1927, forest dwellers have the right to fell the bamboos grown on forest areas.**
- 2. As per the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, bamboo is a minor forest produce.**
- 3. The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forests Rights) Act, 2006 allows ownership of minor forest produce to forest dwellers.**

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

General Studies · 2019 · Environment and Ecology

Explanation

(a) (a) 1 and 2 only. Statement 1 is false: the 2017 **Indian Forest Act** amendment declassified bamboo as a tree only on non-forest land, so forest-area bamboo still needs the forest-produce regime. A code that keeps 1 is not the key.

(b) Official key: (b) 2 and 3 only. FRA 2006 lists bamboo as minor forest produce and vests ownership, collection and disposal of MFP in forest dwellers and gram sabhas. Statement 1 over-reads the Forest Act amendment. That pair is the official key.

(c) (c) 3 only. Statement 2 is also true: bamboo is MFP under FRA. Dropping 2 is not the key.

(d) (d) 1, 2 and 3. Statement 1 is false, so the all-correct code fails.

Summary. Official key is (b). Bamboo is minor forest produce under the **Forest Rights Act, 2006**, and forest dwellers have ownership of MFP. The 2017 Forest Act change freed bamboo only on non-forest land; it did not give a general right to fell bamboo in forests. Statement 1 is therefore out. Honour (b).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/consider-the-following-statements-1-as-per-recent-amendment-to-the-indian-forest-act-1927-forest-dwellers-have-the-right-to-fell-the-bamboos-grown-on-forest-areas-2-as-per-the-scheduled-tribes-and-other-traditional/>

Q56 · Set A

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

General Studies · 2019 · Polity and Governance

Explanation

(a) (a) **Article 19** protects speech, assembly, association, movement, residence and profession. It is not the article the Supreme Court used for the right to marry a person of one's choice, so it is not the key.

(b) Official key: (b) **Article 21** is the right to life and personal liberty. In **Shafin Jahan v. Asokan K.M.** (Hadiya) the Supreme Court held that the right to marry a person of one's choice is integral to **Article 21**. That is the official key.

(c) (c) **Article 25** is freedom of conscience and religion. Marriage of choice is not parked here as the controlling article, so it is not the key.

(d) (d) **Article 29** protects cultural and educational rights of minorities. It does not carry the marry-of-choice holding, so it is not the key.

Summary. Official key is (b). The Supreme Court located the right to marry a person of one's choice in **Article 21** in the Hadiya matter. **Article 19** is the six freedoms, **Article 25** is religion, and **Article 29** is minority culture. Only (b) names the article used. Honour (b).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/which-article-of-the-constitution-of-india-safeguards-ones-right-to-marry-the-person-of-ones-choice/>

Q57 · Set A

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 in the 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

General Studies · 2019 · Science and Technology

Explanation

(a) (a) 1 and 3 only. Statement 1 is false: the Patents Act excludes essentially biological processes for production of plants and animals, and seeds. A code that patents a biological process to create a seed is not the key.

(b) (b) 2 and 3 only. Statement 2 is false: India had an Intellectual Property Appellate Board (later functions moved to High Courts). Dropping a real forum is not the key.

(c) Official key: (c) 3 only. **Section 3(j)** of the Patents Act, 1970 keeps plants, seeds, varieties and essentially biological processes out of patent. Plant varieties are protected, if at all, under the PPVFR Act, not as patents. Statements 1 and 2 fail. That is the official key.

(d) (d) 1, 2 and 3. Two of the three statements are false, so this code is wrong.

Summary. Official key is (c). Only statement 3 is correct: plant varieties are not patentable in India. A biological process to make a seed is also excluded. IPAB existed at the time of the paper. Variety protection, if any, is under PPVFR, not the Patents Act. Honour (c).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/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/>

Q58 · Set A

Consider the following statements:

The Environment Protection Act, 1986 empowers the Government of India to

1. state the requirement of public participation in the process of environmental protection, and the procedure and manner in which it is sought

2. lay down the standards for emission or discharge of environmental pollutants from various sources

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

General Studies · 2019 · Environment and Ecology

Explanation

(a) (a) 1 only. Statement 2 is also correct: **section 3** of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 expressly lets the Centre lay down emission and discharge standards. Dropping 2 is not the key.

(b) (b) 2 only. Statement 1 is also accepted: the Act's rule-making power has been used to require public participation (notably EIA public hearing). Dropping 1 is not the key.

(c) Official key: (c) Both 1 and 2. EPA 1986 empowers the Central Government to take measures to protect and improve the environment, including standards for emission or discharge from various sources, and to frame the procedure for public participation used in environmental clearance. Both limbs are treated as correct. That is the official key.

(d) (d) Neither 1 nor 2. Both statements stand on the official key, so this option is wrong.

Summary. Official key is (c). The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 is the umbrella statute. **Section 3** covers emission and discharge standards. The same power has been used to prescribe public hearing and participation in the EIA process. Neither statement is rejected. Honour (c).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/consider-the-following-statements-the-environment-protection-act-1986-empowers-the-government-of-india-to-1-state-the-requirement-of-public-participation-in-the-process-of-environmental-protection-and-the-procedure-and/>

Q59 · Set A

As per the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 in India, which one of the following statements is correct?

- (a) Waste generator has to segregate waste five categories.
- (b) The Rules are applicable to notified urban local bodies, notified towns and all industrial townships only.
- (c) The Rules provide for exact and elaborate criteria
- (d) It is mandatory on the part of waste generator that the waste generated in one district cannot be moved to another district

General Studies · 2019 · Environment and Ecology

Explanation

(a) (a) says generators must segregate waste into five categories. The 2016 Rules require three streams - wet (biodegradable), dry (recyclable) and domestic hazardous - not five. This option is not the key.

(b) Official key: (b) states that the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 apply to notified urban local bodies, notified towns and industrial townships. That is the local-body universe named in the option and the letter stored as the official key.

(c) (c) claims exact and elaborate criteria for identifying generators and listing every duty as if that were the distinctive complete description. Duties of generators exist in Rule 4, but this is not the keyed letter.

(d) (d) would freeze waste inside the district of generation. The Rules do not impose a district-lock on movement of waste. This option is not the key.

Summary. Official key is (b). The 2016 Rules are framed around notified urban local bodies, notified towns and industrial townships as the local-body class in the keyed option. Segregation is into three streams, not five. There is no ban on moving waste across a district boundary. Honour the stored letter (b).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/as-per-the-solid-waste-management-rules-2016-in-india-which-one-of-the-following-statements-is-correct/>

Q60 · Set A

Consider the following statements:

As per the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Central (Amendment) Rules, 2018

1. if rules for fixed-term employment are implemented, it becomes easier for the firms/companies to lay off workers

2. no notice of termination of employment shall be necessary in the case of temporary workman

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

General Studies · 2019 · Current Affairs and GK

Explanation

(a) (a) 1 only. Statement 2 is also correct under the Standing Orders: no notice of termination is necessary for a temporary workman. Dropping 2 is not the key.

(b) (b) 2 only. Statement 1 is also treated as correct: extending fixed-term employment makes it easier for firms to end engagement at the close of the term without a permanent-workman layoff process. Dropping 1 is not the key.

(c) Official key: (c) Both 1 and 2. The 2018 amendment extended fixed-term employment across sectors, which eases hire-and-fire at the end of a defined term. The Standing Orders already say that no notice of termination is necessary for a temporary workman. Both statements stand. That is the official key.

(d) (d) Neither 1 nor 2. Both statements are accepted, so this option is wrong.

Summary. Official key is (c). Fixed-term employment notified for all sectors in 2018 lets firms time-bound a contract and end it without a classic permanent layoff. Temporary workmen already needed no termination notice. Both statements are therefore keyed correct. Honour (c).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/consider-the-following-statements-as-per-the-industrial-employment-standing-orders-central-amendment-rules-2018-1-if-rules-for-fixed-term-employment-a-re-implemented-it-becomes-easier-for-the-firms-companies-to-lay-off/>

Q61 · Set A

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

General Studies · 2019 · Economy

Explanation

(a) (a) Integrated Rural Development Programme was a self-employment subsidy scheme of the 1980s. Service Area Approach was a banking-area plan, not an IRDP window, so this is not the key.

(b) Official key: (b) Lead Bank Scheme. Service Area Approach was introduced in 1989 under that scheme: each rural and semi-urban branch was given a compact set of villages whose credit needs it had to plan. That is the official key.

(c) (c) MGNREGS is a demand-driven wage-employment guarantee of 2005. It is not the parent of Service Area Approach, so it is not the key.

(d) (d) National Skill Development Mission is a skills umbrella. It does not implement village-wise bank service areas, so it is not the key.

Summary. Official key is (b). **Service Area Approach (1989)** sat under the Lead Bank Scheme. Each designated branch served a cluster of villages and prepared a credit plan. IRDP, MGNREGS and the Skill Mission are different instruments. Honour (b).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/the-service-area-approach-was-implemented-under-the-purview-of/>

Q62 · Set A

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 country.

2. State Governments have the power to grant mining leases of minor minerals, but the powers regarding the

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

General Studies · 2019 · Geography

Explanation

(a) Official key: (a) 1 and 3 only. Sand is a minor mineral under **section 3(e)** of the MMDR Act, 1957. State Governments may frame rules to prevent illegal mining of minor minerals (**section 23C**). Statement 2 is false: States, not the Centre, make the grant-of-concession rules for minor minerals under **section 15**. That pair is the official key.

(b) (b) 2 and 3 only. Statement 2 wrongly parks rule-making for minor-mineral leases with the Centre. Not the key.

(c) (c) 3 only. Statement 1 is also true: sand is a minor mineral. Dropping 1 is not the key.

(d) (d) 1, 2 and 3. Statement 2 is false, so the all-correct code fails.

Summary. Official key is (a). Sand is a minor mineral. States grant minor-mineral leases and write the rules, including rules against illegal mining. The Centre notifies what counts as a minor mineral; it does not sit on ordinary State lease rules. Statement 2 is the trap. Honour (a).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/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-country-2-state-governments-have-the-power-to-grant-mining/>

Q63 · Set A

Consider the following statements:

- 1. Most of India's external debt is owed by governmental entities.**
- 2. All of India's external debt is denominated in US dollars.**

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

General Studies · 2019 · Economy

Explanation

(a) (a) 1 only. Most of India's external debt is owed by the private and non-government sector (commercial borrowings, NRI deposits, trade credit), not by governmental entities. Statement 1 is false.

(b) (b) 2 only. External debt is multi-currency: the US dollar is the largest share, not the whole. Rupee, SDR, yen, euro and others also appear. Statement 2 is false.

(c) (c) Both 1 and 2. Both statements fail, so this option is not the key.

(d) Official key: (d) Neither 1 nor 2. Government is not the main debtor, and the stock is not all dollar-denominated. That is the official key.

Summary. Official key is (d). India's external debt is led by commercial borrowings, NRI deposits and trade credit, not by the sovereign. The dollar is the largest currency of denomination, not the only one. Both statements are therefore false. Honour (d).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/consider-the-following-statements-1-most-of-indias-external-debt-is-owed-by-governmental-entities-2-all-of-indias-external-debt-is-denominated-in-us-dollars-which-of-the-statements-given-above-is-are-correct/>

Q64 · Set A

Which of the following is not included in the assets of a commercial bank in India?

- (a) Advances
- (b) Deposits
- (c) Investments
- (d) Money at call and short notice

General Studies · 2019 · Economy

Explanation

(a) (a) Advances are loans and are assets of a commercial bank. The question asks what is not an asset, so this is not the key.

(b) Official key: (b) Deposits are the bank's liabilities to customers, not assets. That is why deposits are the official key as the item that does not belong on the asset side.

(c) (c) Investments (G-Secs, approved securities) are assets. This option is not the key.

(d) (d) Money at call and short notice is a money-market asset. This option is not the key.

Summary. Official key is (b). On a commercial bank's balance sheet, deposits are liabilities. Advances, investments and call money are assets. The question asks for the non-asset. Honour (b).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/which-of-the-following-is-not-included-in-the-assets-of-a-commercial-bank-in-india/>

Q65 · Set A

In the context of India, which of the following factors is/are contributor/ contributors to reducing the risk of a currency crisis?

- 1. The foreign currency earnings of India's IT sector**
- 2. Increasing the government expenditure**
- 3. Remittances from Indians abroad**

Select the correct answer using the code given below

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

General Studies · 2019 · Economy

Explanation

(a) (a) 1 only. Remittances (statement 3) also supply foreign exchange and cut currency-crisis risk. Dropping 3 is not the key.

(b) Official key: (b) 1 and 3 only. IT export earnings and inward remittances raise the supply of foreign currency and support the rupee. Raising government expenditure (statement 2) does not, by itself, reduce currency-crisis risk and may worsen the current account. That pair is the official key.

(c) (c) 2 only. Higher government spending is not a classic buffer against a currency crisis. This option is not the key.

(d) (d) 1, 2 and 3. Statement 2 does not belong, so the all-correct code fails.

Summary. Official key is (b). Invisible receipts from IT services and from workers' remittances are durable sources of dollars and reduce run risk on the rupee. Fiscal expansion is not a currency-crisis hedge. Honour (b).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/in-the-context-of-india-which-of-the-following-factors-is-are-contributor-contributors-to-reducing-the-risk-of-a-currency-crisis-1-the-foreign-currency-earnings-of-indias-it-sector-2-increasing-the-government-expenditure/>

Q66 · Set A

Which one of the following suggested that the Governor should be an imminent person from outside the State and should be a detached figure without intense political links or should not have taken part in politics in the recent past?

- (a) First Administrative Reforms Commission (1966)
- (b) Rajamannar Committee (1969)
- (c) Sarkaria Commission (1983)
- (d) National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution (2000)

General Studies · 2019 · Polity and Governance

Explanation

(a) (a) **First Administrative Reforms Commission (1966)** dealt with Centre-State machinery in a different frame. The eminent-outsider, detached-Governor formula is not its tagged line, so this is not the key.

(b) (b) **Rajamannar Committee (1969)** was a Tamil Nadu committee on Centre-State relations. It is not the source UPSC keyed for this Governor profile, so it is not the key.

(c) Official key: (c) **Sarkaria Commission (1983)** recommended that the Governor should be an eminent person from outside the State, a detached figure without intense political links, and should not have taken part in politics in the recent past. That is the official key. (The paper's word "imminent" is the printed stem for eminent.)

(d) (d) **National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution (2000)** revisited many issues but is not the commission named for this classic Governor test. Not the key.

Summary. Official key is (c). **Sarkaria Commission** set the still-cited tests for choosing a Governor: eminent, from outside the State, detached, without recent intense politics. ARC-I, Rajamannar and NCRWC are other reports. Honour (c).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/which-one-of-the-following-suggested-that-the-governor-should-be-an-imminent-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/>

Q67 · Set A

Which of the following is issued by registered foreign portfolio investors to overseas investors who want to be part of Indian stock market without registering themselves directly?

- (a) Certificate of Deposits
- (b) Commercial Paper
- (c) Promissory Note
- (d) Participatory Note

General Studies · 2019 · Economy

Explanation

(a) (a) Certificate of Deposit is a short-term bank deposit instrument in the money market, not a note issued by FPIs to overseas investors. Not the key.

(b) (b) Commercial Paper is an unsecured short-term corporate IOU in the Indian money market. It is not the overseas-access product in the question, so it is not the key.

(c) (c) Promissory note is a generic negotiable instrument. It is not the registered-FPI product named here, so it is not the key.

(d) Official key: (d) Participatory Note (P-note) is issued by registered foreign portfolio investors to overseas investors who want Indian-market exposure without registering with SEBI themselves. That is the official key.

Summary. Official key is (d). Participatory notes are offshore derivative instruments issued by SEBI-registered FPIs. CDs, commercial paper and ordinary promissory notes are domestic money-market or negotiable instruments. Honour (d).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/which-of-the-following-is-issued-by-registered-foreign-portfolio-investors-to-overseas-investors-who-want-to-be-part-of-indian-stock-market-without-registering-themselves-directly/>

Q68 · Set A

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

General Studies · 2019 · Environment and Ecology

Explanation

(a) Official key: (a) 1 only. The **Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016** creates CAMPA at both National and State levels. Statement 2 is false: people's participation is not made mandatory in every compensatory afforestation programme under that Act. That is the official key.

(b) (b) 2 only. Mandatory people's participation is not the statutory rule. This option is not the key.

(c) (c) Both 1 and 2. Statement 2 fails, so both-correct is wrong.

(d) (d) Neither 1 nor 2. Statement 1 is true, so neither is wrong.

Summary. Official key is (a). National CAMPA and State CAMPAs exist in law. Compensatory afforestation is a user-agency/forest-department process funded by NPV and CA levies; the 2016 Act does not make people's participation mandatory. Honour (a).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/consider-the-following-statements-1-as-per-law-the-compensatory-afforestation-fund-management-and-planning-authority-exists-at-both-national-and-state-levels-2-peoples-participation-is-mandatory-in-the-compensatory/>

Q69 · Set A

In India, which of the following review the independent regulators in sectors like telecommunications, insurance, electricity, etc.?

1. Ad Hoc Committees set up by the Parliament
2. Parliamentary Department Related Standing Committees
3. Finance Commission
4. Financial Sector Legislative Reforms Commission
5. NITI Aayog

Select the correct answer using the code given below

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

General Studies · 2019 · Polity and Governance

Explanation

(a) Official key: (a) 1 and 2. Parliament reviews independent regulators through ad hoc committees and through department-related standing committees (hearings, demand-for-grants, subject reports). That is the official key.

(b) (b) 1, 3 and 4. The **Finance Commission** deals with tax devolution, not day-to-day review of TRAI, IRDAI or CERC. FSLRC was a one-time reform commission, not a standing reviewer. This code is not the key.

(c) (c) 3, 4 and 5. **Finance Commission**, FSLRC and **NITI Aayog** are not the parliamentary review forums named in the key. Not the key.

(d) (d) 2 and 5. **NITI Aayog** is a think tank, not a parliamentary reviewer of regulators. Not the key.

Summary. Official key is (a). Oversight of sector regulators is a parliamentary function via standing and ad hoc committees. The **Finance Commission**, FSLRC and **NITI Aayog** do not sit as those reviewers. Honour (a).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/in-india-which-of-the-following-review-the-independent-regulators-in-sectors-like-telecommunications-insurance-electricity-etc-1-ad-hoc-committees-set-up-by-the-parliament-2-parliamentary-department-related-standing/>

Q70 · Set A

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

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

General Studies · 2019 · Economy

Explanation

(a) Official key: (a) 1 and 2 only. From the Second Five-Year Plan there was a determined Mahalanobis thrust toward substituting imports of basic and capital-goods industries. The Fourth Plan took as an objective the correction of earlier concentration of wealth and economic power. Statement 3 is false: the Fifth Plan did not, for the first time, fold the financial sector in as an integral Plan block in the sense claimed. That pair is the official key.

(b) (b) 2 only. Statement 1 is also correct. Dropping the Second Plan industrialisation thrust is not the key.

(c) (c) 3 only. Statement 3 is the false limb. This option is not the key.

(d) (d) 1, 2 and 3. Statement 3 fails, so the all-correct code is wrong.

Summary. Official key is (a). Second Plan ISI and heavy industry, and Fourth Plan concern with concentration of economic power, are the true limbs. The Fifth Plan is remembered for Garibi Hatao and self-reliance, not as the first financial-sector Plan. Honour (a).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/with-reference-to-indias-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/>

Q71 · Set A

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 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

General Studies · 2019 · Current Affairs and GK

Explanation

(a) Official key: (a) 1 only. By the time of the paper AIIB already had more than 80 approved members. India is the second-largest shareholder after China, not the largest. Non-regional members (for example from Europe) sit on the Board. Only statement 1 survives. That is the official key.

(b) (b) 2 and 3 only. Both 2 and 3 are false. Not the key.

(c) (c) 1 and 3 only. Statement 3 is false because extra-Asian members exist. Not the key.

(d) (d) 1, 2 and 3. Two statements fail, so this code is wrong.

Summary. Official key is (a). AIIB is a multilateral bank with well over 80 members, including non-Asian ones. China is the largest shareholder; India is second. Statements 2 and 3 are traps. Honour (a).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/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/>

Q72 · Set A

What was the purpose of Inter-Creditor Agreement signed by Indian banks and financial institutions recently?

- (a) To lessen the
- (b) To support the infrastructure projects of Central and State Governments
- (c) To act as an 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

General Studies · 2019 · Current Affairs and GK

Explanation

(a) (a) To lessen the Government of India's perennial oversight of loss-making banks. The Inter-Creditor Agreement was a lender-to-lender tool for stressed assets, not a cut in governmental bank oversight. Not the key.

(b) (b) To support infrastructure projects of Central and State Governments. ICA was not an infrastructure-finance pact. Not the key.

(c) (c) To act as an independent regulator for loans of Rs 50 crore or more. Banks cannot make themselves a regulator by signing an agreement. Not the key.

(d) Official key: (d) Faster resolution of stressed assets of Rs 50 crore or more under consortium lending. That is Project Sashakt's Inter-Creditor Agreement: majority lenders bind the rest on a resolution plan. That is the official key.

Summary. Official key is (d). The 2018 Inter-Creditor Agreement under Project Sashakt aimed at quicker resolution of consortium NPAs of Rs 50 crore or more. It is not a regulator, not an infra fund, and not a cut in government oversight of banks. Honour (d).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/what-was-the-purpose-of-inter-creditor-agreement-signed-by-indian-banks-and-financial-institutions-recently/>

Q73 · Set A

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

General Studies · 2019 · Economy

Explanation

(a) Official key: (a) Banks Board Bureau. At the time of the 2019 paper, BBB recommended whole-time directors and non-executive chairpersons of public sector banks. That selection route is the official key.

(b) (b) Reserve Bank of India regulates banks and has a say on fit-and-proper, but it was not the body that selected PSB chairpersons. Not the key.

(c) (c) Union Ministry of Finance is the owner and appoints on BBB's recommendation; the question asks who selects, and the keyed body is BBB. Not the key.

(d) (d) Management of the concerned bank does not appoint its own chairperson. Not the key.

Summary. Official key is (a). Banks Board Bureau was set up on the **Nayak Committee** line to professionalise PSB board selection. RBI supervises; Finance Ministry owns; neither is the selecting bureau named in the key. Honour (a).

Open WRAP page —

<https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/the-chairman-of-public-sector-banks-are-selected-by-the/>

Q74 · Set A

Consider the following statements:

- 1. Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) is the first regulatory body set up by the Government of India.**
- 2. One of the tasks of PNGRB is to ensure competitive markets for gas.**
- 3. Appeals against the decisions of PNGRB go before the Appellate Tribunals for Electricity.**

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

General Studies · 2019 · Current Affairs and GK

Explanation

(a) (a) 1 and 2 only. Statement 1 is false: PNGRB (2006 Act, Board from 2007) is not India's first regulator - SEBI, TRAI and others came earlier. A code that keeps 1 is not the key.

(b) Official key: (b) 2 and 3 only. PNGRB's mandate includes promoting competitive markets in gas. Appeals from PNGRB go to the Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (APTEL). Statement 1 fails. That pair is the official key.

(c) (c) 1 and 3 only. Statement 1 is false. Not the key.

(d) (d) 1, 2 and 3. Statement 1 is false, so the all-correct code fails.

Summary. Official key is (b). PNGRB is a 2006-statute gas and petroleum downstream regulator, not the first Indian regulator. It is to foster competitive gas markets. APTEL is its appellate forum. Honour (b).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/consider-the-following-statements-1-petroleum-and-natural-gas-regulatory-board-pngrb-is-the-first-regulatory-body-set-up-by-the-government-of-india-2-one-of-the-tasks-of-pngrb-is-to-ensure-competitive-markets-for-gas-3/>

Q75 · Set A

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

1. LTE is commonly marketed as 3G and VoLTE is commonly marketed as advanced 3G.

2. LTE is data-only technology and VoLTE is voice-only technology.

Select the correct answer using the code given below

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

General Studies · 2019 · Science and Technology

Explanation

(a) (a) 1 only. Statement 1 is false: LTE is marketed as 4G, not 3G, and VoLTE is voice-over-4G, not "advanced 3G". Not the key.

(b) (b) 2 only. Statement 2 is false: LTE carries data (and, with VoLTE, packet voice). VoLTE is not a voice-only technology that replaces data. Not the key.

(c) (c) Both 1 and 2. Both differences as worded are false. Not the key.

(d) Official key: (d) Neither 1 nor 2. LTE is 4G data; VoLTE is voice (and SMS) as packets on the LTE bearer, so you can use data during a call. Neither listed "difference" is right. That is the official key.

Summary. Official key is (d). LTE is the 4G radio standard, commonly sold as 4G LTE. VoLTE puts voice on that same IP pipe; it is not a separate voice-only or 3G product. Both statements fail. Honour (d).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/with-reference-to-communications-technologies-what-is-are-the-difference-differences-between-lte-long-term-evolution-and-volte-voice-over-long-term-evolution-1-lte-is-commonly-marketed-as-3g-and-volte-is-commonly/>

Q76 · Set A

Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the Maternity Benefit Amendment Act, 2017?

1. Pregnant women are entitled for three months

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

General Studies · 2019 · Current Affairs and GK

Explanation

(a) (a) 1 and 2 only. Statement 1 is false: the 2017 amendment gives 26 weeks of paid maternity leave, not a rigid three months before plus three months after. Statement 2 is false: a creche-equipped establishment must allow four visits a day, not six. Not the key.

(b) (b) 2 only. The six-visits claim is false. Not the key.

(c) Official key: (c) 3 only. A woman with two or more surviving children gets 12 weeks, not 26 - a reduced entitlement. That is the only correct statement. Official key.

(d) (d) 1, 2 and 3. Statements 1 and 2 fail, so this code is wrong.

Summary. Official key is (c). Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017 raised paid leave to 26 weeks for the first two children and kept 12 weeks thereafter. Creche visits are four a day, not six. The three-plus-three months story is outdated. Only statement 3 stands.

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/which-of-the-following-statements-is-are-correct-regarding-the-maternity-benefit-amendment-act-2017-1-pregnant-women-are-entitled-for-three-months/>

Q77 · Set A

Which one of the following is not a sub-index of the World Bank's 'Ease of Doing Business Index'?

- (a) Maintenance of law and order
- (b) Paying taxes
- (c) Registering property
- (d) Dealing with construction permits.

General Studies · 2019 · Current Affairs and GK

Explanation

(a) Official key: (a) Maintenance of law and order is not a sub-index of the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business ranking. That is why this is the official key: it is the item that does not belong.

(b) (b) Paying taxes was one of the ten Doing Business indicators. It is a sub-index, so it is not the key.

(c) (c) Registering property was a Doing Business indicator. Not the key.

(d) (d) Dealing with construction permits was a Doing Business indicator. Not the key.

Summary. Official key is (a). Ease of Doing Business used ten scoring topics such as starting a business, permits, electricity, property, credit, taxes, trade, contracts and insolvency. Law and order is a general governance theme, not a DB sub-index. Honour (a).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/which-one-of-the-following-is-not-a-sub-index-of-the-world-banks-ease-of-doing-business-index/>

Q78 · Set A

In India, 'extended producer responsibility' was introduced as an important feature in which of the following?

- (a) The Bio-medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998
- (b) The Recycled Plastic (Manufacturing and Usage) Rules, 1999
- (c) The e-Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011
- (d) The Food Safety and Standard Regulations, 2011

General Studies · 2019 · Environment and Ecology

Explanation

(a) (a) Bio-medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998 regulate hospital waste. They are not the instrument that introduced extended producer responsibility as the exam's important feature. Not the key.

(b) (b) Recycled Plastic (Manufacturing and Usage) Rules, 1999 dealt with recycled plastic bags and marking. EPR as a named pillar is not this 1999 code. Not the key.

(c) Official key: (c) The e-Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011 made extended producer responsibility a central feature: the producer remains responsible for electrical and electronic equipment after end of life. That is the official key.

(d) (d) Food Safety and Standards Regulations, 2011 are FSSAI food-safety norms, not an EPR statute. Not the key.

Summary. Official key is (c). EPR in Indian environmental law is classically taught from the 2011 e-waste rules: the producer funds collection and channelisation after consumption. Bio-medical, 1999 plastics and FSSAI rules are different regimes. Honour (c).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/in-india-extended-producer-responsibility-was-introduced-as-an-important-feature-in-which-of-the-following/>

Q79 · Set A

The economic cost of food grains to the Food Corporation of India is Minimum Support Price and

- (a) transportation cost only
- (b) interest cost only
- (c) procurement incidentals and distribution cost
- (d) procurement incidentals and charges for godowns

General Studies · 2019 · Economy

Explanation

- (a)** (a) Transportation cost only. Economic cost of FCI grain is wider than freight. Not the key.
- (b)** (b) Interest cost only. Interest is one incidental, not the whole add-on to MSP. Not the key.
- (c) Official key:** (c) Procurement incidentals and distribution cost. Economic cost = MSP (or procurement price) plus procurement incidentals plus distribution cost. That is the official key.
- (d)** (d) Procurement incidentals and charges for godowns. Godown/storage is only a slice of distribution cost, so the option is incomplete. Not the key.

Summary. Official key is (c). FCI's economic cost is the sum of acquisition cost (MSP plus procurement incidentals) and distribution cost (freight, handling, storage, interest, transit loss). Transport or interest alone, or incidentals plus godown charges only, understate it. Honour (c).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/the-economic-cost-of-food-grains-to-the-food-corporation-of-india-is-minimum-support-price-and/>

Q80 · Set A

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

General Studies · 2019 · Polity and Governance

Explanation

(a) (a) The proportion of literates is human capital (skills and knowledge), not social capital. Not the key.

(b) (b) Buildings, infrastructure and machines are physical capital. Not the key.

(c) (c) The size of the working-age population is a demographic/labour-force stock, not social capital. Not the key.

(d) Official key: (d) Mutual trust and harmony in society is the textbook core of social capital - networks, norms and trust that make cooperation possible. That is the official key.

Summary. Official key is (d). Social capital is trust, norms and networks. Literacy is human capital; factories and roads are physical capital; working-age numbers are demography. Honour (d).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/in-the-context-of-any-country-which-one-of-the-following-would-be-considered-as-part-of-its-social-capital/>

Q81 · Set A

With reference to the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:

- 1. No High Court shall have the jurisdiction to declare any central law to be constitutionally invalid.**
- 2. An amendment to the Constitution of India cannot be called into question by the Supreme Court of India.**

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

General Studies · 2019 · Polity and Governance

Explanation

(a) (a) 1 only. Statement 1 is false: after the 43rd Amendment reversed the 42nd Amendment's bar, High Courts may strike down central laws. Not the key.

(b) (b) 2 only. Statement 2 is false: the Supreme Court can test a constitutional amendment against the basic structure (Kesavananda Bharati). Not the key.

(c) (c) Both 1 and 2. Both statements fail. Not the key.

(d) Official key: (d) Neither 1 nor 2. High Courts have jurisdiction over central laws; the Supreme Court can invalidate a constitutional amendment that damages the basic structure. That is the official key.

Summary. Official key is (d). Both statements are false. High Courts are not barred from holding a Union law unconstitutional. Constitutional amendments are judicially reviewable on basic-structure grounds. Honour (d).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/with-reference-to-the-constitution-of-india-consider-the-following-statements-1-no-high-court-shall-have-the-jurisdiction-to-declare-any-central-law-to-be-constitutionally-invalid-2-an-amendment-to-the-constitution-of/>

Q82 · Set A

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

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

General Studies · 2019 · Economy

Explanation

(a) Official key: (a) 1 only. PPP exchange rates compare the price of a common basket of goods and services across countries (ICP). Statement 2, which ranked India as the sixth-largest economy in PPP dollars, was false: India was already among the top three in PPP GDP. That is the official key.

(b) (b) 2 only. The sixth-largest PPP ranking was wrong at the time of the paper. Not the key.

(c) (c) Both 1 and 2. Statement 2 fails. Not the key.

(d) (d) Neither 1 nor 2. Statement 1 is true, so neither is wrong.

Summary. Official key is (a). PPP is a basket-price conversion, not a market-exchange-rate ranking. In PPP terms India was already the third-largest economy (after China and the United States), not the sixth. Honour (a).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/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/>

Q83 · Set A

With reference to the cultivation of Kharif crops in which in the last five years consider the following statements:

- 1. Area under rice cultivation is the highest.**
- 2. Area under the cultivation of jowar is more than that of oilseeds.**
- 3. Area of cotton cultivation is more than that of sugarcane.**
- 4. Area under sugarcane cultivation has steadily decreased.**

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

General Studies · 2019 · Geography

Explanation

(a) Official key: (a) 1 and 3 only. Among kharif crops, rice occupies the largest area. Cotton area exceeds sugarcane area. Jowar area is not larger than oilseeds, and sugarcane area did not show a steady five-year decline. That pair is the official key.

(b) (b) 2, 3 and 4 only. Statements 2 and 4 are false. Not the key.

(c) (c) 2 and 4 only. Both are false. Not the key.

(d) (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4. Statements 2 and 4 fail, so this code is wrong.

Summary. Official key is (a). Rice is the largest kharif acreage. Cotton acreage is above sugarcane. Oilseeds outrank jowar, and sugarcane area did not fall steadily in the reference window. Honour (a).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/with-reference-to-the-cultivation-of-kharif-crops-in-which-in-the-last-five-years-consider-the-following-statements-1-area-under-rice-cultivation-is-the-highest-2-area-under-the-cultivation-of-jowar-is-more-than-that-of/>

Q84 · Set A

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

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

General Studies · 2019 · Economy

Explanation

(a) (a) Spices are imported, but their value is far below vegetable oils. Not the key.

(b) (b) Fresh fruits (including apples, dry fruits in some baskets) are a large line, still below edible oils. Not the key.

(c) (c) Pulses were a big import in deficit years, but over the five-year window vegetable oils led in value. Not the key.

(d) Official key: (d) Vegetable oils (palm, soybean, sunflower) are India's largest agricultural import by value in that window. That is the official key.

Summary. Official key is (d). Edible/vegetable oils dominate India's agri-import bill. Pulses, fresh fruit and spices are smaller in value. Honour (d).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/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/>

Q85 · Set A

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

General Studies · 2019 · Polity and Governance

Explanation

(a) (a) Protection against the tyranny of political rulers is a narrow, classical-liberal slice (Berlin's negative liberty against the state). The question asks the most appropriate polity definition, so this is incomplete. Not the key.

(b) (b) Absence of restraint is negative liberty in one line. Indian constitutional liberty is not only that. Not the key.

(c) (c) Opportunity to do whatever one likes is licence, not liberty. The Preamble's liberty is bounded by reasonable restriction. Not the key.

(d) Official key: (d) Opportunity to develop oneself fully is positive liberty: creating conditions for the personality to grow. That is the definition UPSC keyed as most appropriate in the Indian polity frame.

Summary. Official key is (d). In Indian polity teaching, liberty is not mere absence of restraint or a free-for-all. It is the opportunity to develop one's faculties, within constitutional limits. Anti-tyranny and "no restraint" are partial. Honour (d).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/in-the-context-of-polity-which-one-of-the-following-would-you-accept-as-the-most-appropriate-definition-of-liberty/>

Q86 · Set A

Which one of the following is not the most likely measure the Government/ RBI takes to stop the slide of Indian rupee?

- (a) Curbing imports 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

General Studies · 2019 · Economy

Explanation

(a) (a) Curbing non-essential imports and promoting exports supports the rupee by improving the current account. It is a likely measure, so it is not the "not likely" key.

(b) (b) Masala bonds raise rupee funds from abroad without adding dollar debt; they can ease external pressure. A likely measure, not the key.

(c) (c) Easier ECB can bring dollar inflows in the short run and support the rupee. A likely measure, not the key.

(d) Official key: (d) Expansionary monetary policy cuts rates and can push capital out, raising import demand - which worsens a rupee slide. It is therefore not the measure used to stop the slide. Official key.

Summary. Official key is (d). To defend the rupee, policy tightens liquidity, attracts inflows, or compresses the current-account gap. Expansionary money does the opposite. Import curbs, Masala bonds and easier ECB are the sorts of tools that can support the currency. Honour (d).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/which-one-of-the-following-is-not-the-most-likely-measure-the-government-rbi-takes-to-stop-the-slide-of-indian-rupee/>

Q87 · Set A

Consider the following statements: The Reserve Bank of India's recent directives relating to 'Storage of Payment System Data', popularly known as data diktat, command the payment system providers that 1. they shall ensure that entire data relating to payment systems operated by them are store in a system only in India

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

General Studies · 2019 · Current Affairs and GK

Explanation

(a) Official key: (a) 1 only. RBI's 2018 storage circular requires payment-system data to be stored in India (end-to-end transaction details). It does not require the systems to be owned by public-sector enterprises, nor a consolidated audit report to CAG by 31 December. Only statement 1 is correct. Official key.

(b) (b) 1 and 2 only. PSU ownership of payment systems is not the diktat. Not the key.

(c) (c) 3 only. The audit trail goes to RBI, not to CAG on a 31 December mandate as stated. Not the key.

(d) (d) 1, 2 and 3. Statements 2 and 3 fail. Not the key.

Summary. Official key is (a). Data localisation for payment systems is the core of the 2018 RBI circular. Ownership need not be public-sector, and CAG is not the named auditor of that circular. Honour (a).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/consider-the-following-statements-the-reserve-bank-of-indias-recent-directives-relating-to-storage-of-payment-system-data-popularly-known-as-data-diktat-command-the-payment-system-providers-that-1-they-shall-ensure-that/>

Q88 · Set A

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 its from 25th May, 2018?

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

General Studies · 2019 · Art and Culture

Explanation

(a) (a) Australia has privacy statutes (Privacy Act) but not the EU GDPR of April 2016 / May 2018. Not the key.

(b) (b) Canada has PIPEDA, not GDPR. Not the key.

(c) Official key: (c) The European Union adopted the General Data Protection Regulation in April 2016 and began applying it from 25 May 2018. That is the official key.

(d) (d) The United States has sectoral federal privacy laws, not a GDPR analogue of that date. Not the key.

Summary. Official key is (c). GDPR is the EU's general data-protection law, adopted 2016, applicable 25 May 2018, with extra-territorial reach to firms processing EU residents' data. Australia, Canada and the US run different privacy models. Honour (c).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/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-its-from-25th-may-2018/>

Q89 · Set A

Recently, India signed a deal known as 'Action Plan for Prioritization and Implementation of Cooperation Areas in the Nuclear Field' with which of the following countries?

- (a) Japan
- (b) Russia
- (c) The United Kingdom
- (d) The United States of America

General Studies · 2019 · Current Affairs and GK

Explanation

(a) (a) Japan has a civil nuclear cooperation agreement with India (2016), but the named 2018 Action Plan on prioritising nuclear cooperation was with Russia. Not the key.

(b) Official key: (b) Russia. In October 2018 India and Russia signed the Action Plan for Prioritization and Implementation of Cooperation Areas in the Nuclear Field (New Delhi). That is the official key.

(c) (c) The United Kingdom is a civil-nuclear partner but not the signatory of this titled plan. Not the key.

(d) (d) The United States is the 123 Agreement partner, not the 2018 Action Plan counterpart named here. Not the key.

Summary. Official key is (b). The 2018 nuclear Action Plan is an India-Russia document, sitting on a long Kudankulam and Rosatom relationship. Japan, the UK and the US have other nuclear instruments. Honour (b).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/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/>

Q90 · Set A

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
- (c) Increase in the statutory liquidity ratio
- (d) Increase in the population of the country

General Studies · 2019 · Economy

Explanation

(a) (a) A higher cash reserve ratio locks more cash with RBI and lowers the money multiplier. Not the key.

(b) Official key: (b) If more of the public banks its cash, the currency-deposit ratio falls and a larger share of high-powered money supports deposits and credit. The money multiplier rises. That is the official key.

(c) (c) A higher statutory liquidity ratio ties up bank resources in eligible securities and reduces the multiplier. Not the key.

(d) (d) A larger population does not, by itself, raise the multiplier; habits and reserve ratios do. Not the key.

Summary. Official key is (b). The money multiplier rises when people use banks more (lower currency-deposit ratio) and when reserve ratios fall. CRR and SLR hikes shrink it. Population size is not the lever. Honour (b).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/the-money-multiplier-in-an-economy-increases-with-which-one-of-the-following-2019/>

Q91 · Set A

In the context of digital technologies for entertainment, consider the following statements:

1. In Augmented Reality (AR), a simulated environment is created and the physical world is completely shut out.

2. In Virtual Reality (VR), images generated from a computer are projected onto

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

General Studies · 2019 · Environment and Ecology

Explanation

(a) (a) 1 and 2 only. Statement 1 describes VR, not AR: AR does not shut out the physical world. Statement 2 describes AR (computer images on real surroundings), not VR. Both labels are swapped. Not the key.

(b) Official key: (b) 3 and 4 only. AR keeps the user in the real world and overlays simulated content. VR transposes the user into a generated scene and takes over vision (typically via a headset). Statements 1 and 2 are reversed. That pair is the official key.

(c) (c) 1, 2 and 3. Statements 1 and 2 are false. Not the key.

(d) (d) 4 only. Statement 3 is also true. Dropping AR's correct description is not the key.

Summary. Official key is (b). AR overlays; VR immerses. Statements 1 and 2 swap the two technologies. Statements 3 and 4 state the standard distinction. Honour (b).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/in-the-context-of-digital-technologies-for-entertainment-consider-the-following-statements-1-in-augmented-reality-ar-a-simulated-environment-is-created-and-the-physical-world-is-completely-shut-out-2-in-virtual-reality/>

Q92 · Set A

The word 'Denisovan' is sometimes mentioned in media in reference to

- (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

General Studies · 2019 · Current Affairs and GK

Explanation

(a) (a) Fossils of a kind of dinosaurs. Denisovans are hominins, not dinosaurs. Not the key.

(b) Official key: (b) An early human species (Denisova hominins), known from Denisova Cave in the Altai and later from the **Tibetan Plateau**. That is the official key.

(c) (c) A cave system in North-East India is not what the word denotes. Not the key.

(d) (d) A geological period of the Indian subcontinent is not the meaning. Not the key.

Summary. Official key is (b). Denisovans are an extinct archaic human population, sister to Neanderthals, identified from DNA and sparse fossils. They are not dinosaurs, not an NE Indian cave name, and not a geological age. Honour (b).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/the-word-denisovan-is-sometimes-mentioned-in-media-in-reference-to/>

Q93 · Set A

With reference to the recent developments in science, which one of the following statements is not correct?

- (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.

General Studies · 2019 · Science and Technology

Explanation

(a) Official key: (a) Functional chromosomes created by joining DNA segments from cells of different species is the statement that is not correct. Chromosomes are species-specific organisational structures; you cannot generally assemble a working chromosome by splicing bits from different species in the way the option claims. That is the official key (the not-correct statement).

(b) (b) Artificial functional DNA can be synthesised in laboratories (gene synthesis, synthetic genomes). This statement is correct, so it is not the key.

(c) (c) DNA can be replicated in vitro (PCR, cell-free systems). This statement is correct, so it is not the key.

(d) (d) Plant and animal cells can be cultured and divided in petri dishes. This statement is correct, so it is not the key.

Summary. Official key is (a). The question asks for the statement that is not correct. Lab DNA synthesis, in-vitro replication and cell culture are real. Building a functional chromosome by joining DNA from different species is not an established correct claim. Honour (a).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/with-reference-to-the-recent-developments-in-science-which-one-of-the-following-statements-is-not-correct/>

Q94 · Set A

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 serve 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

General Studies · 2019 · Science and Technology

Explanation

(a) (a) 1 only. Statement 1 describes a digital signature certificate / the certifying authority's electronic record more than the signature itself. It is not the keyed meaning. Not the key.

(b) (b) 2 and 3 only. Statement 2 is the function of a digital certificate as identity proof to access services, not the definition of a digital signature. Not the key.

(c) Official key: (c) 3 only. A digital signature is an electronic method of signing an electronic document and of ensuring that the original content is unchanged (integrity and authenticity via public-key cryptography). That is the official key.

(d) (d) 1, 2 and 3. Statements 1 and 2 mix in certificate/identity functions. Not the key.

Summary. Official key is (c). A digital signature signs and seals content. Identifying the certifying authority and proving identity to access a website are jobs of the digital signature certificate and the PKI, not the signature definition in statement 3. Honour (c).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/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-serve/>

Q95 · Set A

In the context of wearable technology, which of the following tasks is/are accomplished by wearable devices?

1. Location identification of a person

2. Sleep monitoring of a person

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

General Studies · 2019 · Science and Technology

Explanation

(a) (a) 1 only. Wearables also monitor sleep and can assist hearing. Dropping 2 and 3 is not the key.

(b) (b) 2 and 3 only. Location identification (GPS watches, fitness bands) is also a core wearable task. Dropping 1 is not the key.

(c) (c) 3 only. Hearing assistance is only one of the three listed tasks. Not the key.

(d) Official key: (d) 1, 2 and 3. Wearable devices can locate a person, log sleep, and assist the hearing-impaired (connected hearing aids, cochlear processors, haptic alerts). All three are accomplished. Official key.

Summary. Official key is (d). Wearables are body-worn computers: GPS and beacons for location, accelerometers and heart-rate sensors for sleep, and hearing-aid class devices for the hearing-impaired. None of the three tasks is outside the category. Honour (d).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/in-the-context-of-wearable-technology-which-of-the-following-tasks-is-are-accomplished-by-wearable-devices-1-location-identification-of-a-person-2-sleep-monitoring-of-a-person/>

Q96 · Set A

'RNA interference (RNAi)' technology has gained popularity in the last few years. Why?

- 1. It is used in developing gene silencing therapies.**
- 2. It can be used in developing therapies for the treatment of cancer.**
- 3. It can be used to develop hormone replacement therapies.**
- 4. It can be used to produce crop plants that are resistant to viral pathogens.**

Select the correct answer using the code given below

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

General Studies · 2019 · Science and Technology

Explanation

(a) Official key: (a) 1, 2 and 4. RNAi silences genes (including viral and oncogenes) and has been used to engineer virus-resistant crops (for example papaya ringspot via gene silencing). Hormone replacement therapy is not an RNAi use. That trio is the official key.

(b) (b) 2 and 3. Statement 3 is false; dropping 1 and 4 is wrong. Not the key.

(c) (c) 1 and 3. Statement 3 is false. Not the key.

(d) (d) 1 and 4 only. Statement 2 is also true: RNAi is explored in cancer therapy. Dropping 2 is not the key.

Summary. Official key is (a). RNA interference knocks down complementary mRNA. That is gene-silencing therapy, including oncology pipelines, and a plant-virus resistance tool. It does not replace hormones. Honour (a).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/rna-interference-rnai-technology-has-gained-popularity-in-the-last-few-years-why-1-it-is-used-in-developing-gene-silencing-therapies-2-it-can-be-used-in-developing-therapies-for-the-treatment-of-cancer-3-it-can-be-used/>

Q97 · Set A

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'.

General Studies · 2019 · Art and Culture

Explanation

(a) (a) Higgs boson particles were detected at the LHC in 2012, not by watching distant black-hole mergers. Not the key.

(b) Official key: (b) Gravitational waves. LIGO's 2015 (announced 2016) detection, and later events, were from merging black holes billions of light-years away. That is the official key.

(c) (c) Wormhole inter-galactic travel was not confirmed by those observations. Not the key.

(d) (d) Singularity inside a black hole remains a theoretical region; merger detections do not "enable understanding of singularity" as the keyed significance. Not the key.

Summary. Official key is (b). Binary black-hole mergers are the source of the gravitational waves LIGO/Virgo detected. Higgs, wormholes and singularity are other physics stories. Honour (b).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/recently-scientists-observed-the-merger-of-giant-blackholes-billions-of-light-years-away-from-the-earth-what-is-the-significance-of-this-observation/>

Q98 · Set A

Which of the following are the reasons for the occurrence of multi-drug resistance in microbial pathogens in India?

- 1. Genetic predisposition of some people**
- 2. Taking incorrect doses of antibiotics to cure diseases**
- 3. Using antibiotics in livestock farming**
- 4. Multiple chronic diseases in some people**

Select the correct answer using the code given below

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

General Studies · 2019 · Science and Technology

Explanation

(a) (a) 1 and 2. Genetic predisposition of patients is not a listed driver of microbial multi-drug resistance in this key. Incorrect antibiotic doses are a driver, but pairing them with genetics is not the key.

(b) Official key: (b) 2 and 3 only. Wrong doses and incomplete courses select resistant strains. Antibiotics in livestock farming add a large reservoir of resistance genes. Those two are the official key.

(c) (c) 1, 3 and 4. Genetic predisposition and multiple chronic diseases in people are host facts, not the microbial-resistance reasons keyed here. Not the key.

(d) (d) 2, 3 and 4. Multiple chronic diseases may increase antibiotic exposure, but statement 4 is not in the official pair. Not the key.

Summary. Official key is (b). Multi-drug resistance in pathogens is driven by misuse of antibiotics in humans (wrong dose, incomplete course) and by farm use that selects resistant bacteria. Host genetics and a count of chronic diseases are not the keyed reasons. Honour (b).

Open WRAP page — <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/which-of-the-following-are-the-reasons-for-the-occurrence-of-multi-drug-resistance-in-microbial-pathogens-in-india-1-genetic-predisposition-of-some-people-2-taking-incorrect-doses-of-antibiotics-to-cure-diseases-3-using/>

Q99 · Set A

What is Cas9 protein that is often mentioned in news?

- (a) A molecular scissors used in targeted gene editing
- (b) A biosensor used in the accurate detection of pathogens in patients
- (c) A gene that makes plants pest-resistant
- (d) A herbicidal substance synthesized in genetically

General Studies · 2019 · Science and Technology

Explanation

(a) Official key: (a) Cas9 is a molecular scissors: an RNA-guided endonuclease from CRISPR systems that cuts DNA at a targeted site so that gene editing (NHEJ or HDR) can follow. That is the official key.

(b) (b) A biosensor for pathogens is a different class of device (antigen tests, CRISPR diagnostics exist, but Cas9-as-such is not "a biosensor"). Not the key.

(c) (c) Pest-resistance genes (Bt cry genes, for example) are not Cas9. Cas9 is the cutting enzyme, not a plant trait gene. Not the key.

(d) (d) A herbicidal substance made in a genetically modified plant is not Cas9. Not the key.

Summary. Official key is (a). Cas9 is the CRISPR-associated nuclease that cuts targeted DNA. It is not a pathogen biosensor, not a pest-resistance gene, and not a herbicide. Honour (a).

Open WRAP page —

<https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/what-is-cas9-protein-that-is-often-mentioned-in-news/>

Q100 · Set A

Which one of the following statements is not correct?

- (a) Hepatitis B virus is transmitted much like HIV.
- (b) Hepatitis B, unlike Hepatitis C, does not have a vaccine.
- (c) Globally, the number of people infected with Hepatitis B and C viruses are several times more than those infected with HIV.
- (d) Some of those infected with Hepatitis B and C viruses do not show the symptoms for many years.

General Studies · 2019 · Science and Technology

Explanation

(a) (a) Hepatitis B virus is transmitted much like HIV - blood, sexual contact, from mother to child. This statement is correct, so it is not the "not correct" key.

(b) Official key: (b) "Hepatitis B, unlike Hepatitis C, does not have a vaccine" is not correct. Hepatitis B has a widely used vaccine; Hepatitis C does not (as of the paper). That false claim is the official key.

(c) (c) Globally, people living with HBV and HCV far outnumber those with HIV. This statement is correct, so it is not the key.

(d) (d) Many HBV and HCV infections stay silent for years (chronic hepatitis, later cirrhosis or cancer). This statement is correct, so it is not the key.

Summary. Official key is (b). The question asks for the statement that is not correct. Hepatitis B has a vaccine; Hepatitis C did not. HBV transmission resembles HIV; chronic viral hepatitis is more prevalent than HIV worldwide and is often asymptomatic for years. Honour (b).

Open WRAP page —

<https://wrapexams.com/upsc/prelims/gs/2019/which-one-of-the-following-statements-is-not-correct/>

Compiled answer key

Last pages of this pack. Official key in booklet order — one box per question. Below the grid, each question repeats with the keyed option and a Solution link.

ask@wrapexams.com · wrapexams.com

Q1 (d)	Q2 (b)	Q3 (c)	Q4 (a)	Q5 (c)	Q6 (d)	Q7 (c)	Q8 (a)	Q9 (d)	Q10 (a)
Q11 (d)	Q12 (a)	Q13 (d)	Q14 (b)	Q15 (d)	Q16 (a)	Q17 (c)	Q18 (d)	Q19 (c)	Q20 (a)
Q21 (a)	Q22 (a)	Q23 (a)	Q24 (b)	Q25 (d)	Q26 (d)	Q27 (a)	Q28 (d)	Q29 (c)	Q30 (a)
Q31 (d)	Q32 (d)	Q33 (c)	Q34 (d)	Q35 (d)	Q36 (b)	Q37 (b)	Q38 (a)	Q39 (a)	Q40 (c)
Q41 (d)	Q42 (d)	Q43 (b)	Q44 (b)	Q45 (b)	Q46 (c)	Q47 (a)	Q48 (a)	Q49 (a)	Q50 (b)
Q51 (c)	Q52 (b)	Q53 (c)	Q54 (c)	Q55 (b)	Q56 (b)	Q57 (c)	Q58 (c)	Q59 (b)	Q60 (c)
Q61 (b)	Q62 (a)	Q63 (d)	Q64 (b)	Q65 (b)	Q66 (c)	Q67 (d)	Q68 (a)	Q69 (a)	Q70 (a)
Q71 (a)	Q72 (d)	Q73 (a)	Q74 (b)	Q75 (d)	Q76 (c)	Q77 (a)	Q78 (c)	Q79 (c)	Q80 (d)
Q81 (d)	Q82 (a)	Q83 (a)	Q84 (d)	Q85 (d)	Q86 (d)	Q87 (a)	Q88 (c)	Q89 (b)	Q90 (b)
Q91 (b)	Q92 (b)	Q93 (a)	Q94 (c)	Q95 (d)	Q96 (a)	Q97 (b)	Q98 (b)	Q99 (a)	Q100 (b)

Question-wise key

Q1 (d) Neither 1 nor 2 Solution

Q2 (b) The major aim of land reforms was providing agricultural land to all the landless. Solution

Q3 (c) World economic forum Solution

Q4 (a) 1 and 2 only Solution

Q5 (c) Both 1 and 1 Solution

Q6 (d) 1, 2 and 3 Solution

Q7 (c) Sohgauna Solution

Q8 (a) Kanganahalli Solution

Q9 (d) 1, 2 and 3 Solution

Q10 (a) It was considered a source of income for the State, a sort of tax paid by the people. Solution

Q11 (d) Vijayanagara Solution

Q12 (a) 1 only Solution

Q13 (d) Neither 1 nor 2 Solution

Q14 (b) 1 and 3 only Solution

Q15 (d) 1, 2 and 3 Solution

Q16 (a) Tansen was the title given to him by Emperor Akbar. Solution

Q17 (c) Jahangir Solution

Q18 (d) Valley of Flowers National Park Solution

- Q19 (c) NITI Aayog Solution
- Q20 (a) does not set below the horizon at the Arctic Circle Solution
- Q21 (a) Tobacco, cocoa and rubber Solution
- Q22 (a) 1 only Solution
- Q23 (a) 1 and 2 only Solution
- Q24 (b) price levels vary from State to State Solution
- Q25 (d) Reducing the global warming Solution
- Q26 (d) Waste-to-energy technologies Solution
- Q27 (a) Neyyar, Peppara and Solution
- Q28 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4 Solution
- Q29 (c) 1 and 3 only Solution
- Q30 (a) They are considered harmful to marine ecosystems. Solution
- Q31 (d) textile fibre Solution
- Q32 (d) 1, 2 and 3 Solution
- Q33 (c) 3-2-4-1 Solution
- Q34 (d) 1, 2 and 3 Solution
- Q35 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4 Solution
- Q36 (b) 1, 3 and 4 only Solution
- Q37 (b) India Solution
- Q38 (a) 1, 2 and 4 Solution
- Q39 (a) pesticides in agriculture Solution
- Q40 (c) 3 only Solution
- Q41 (d) 1, 2 and 3 Solution
- Q42 (d) Water reservoirs Solution
- Q43 (b) 2 and 3 only Solution
- Q44 (b) Clouds reflect back the Earth's radiation. Solution
- Q45 (b) 2 only Solution
- Q46 (c) 3 and 4 only Solution
- Q47 (a) Jawaharlal Nehru Solution
- Q48 (a) 1 only Solution
- Q49 (a) 1 and 2 only Solution
- Q50 (b) Fifth Schedule Solution
- Q51 (c) 1,2 and 4 Solution
- Q52 (b) The Supreme Court of India is not constrained in the exercise of its powers by laws... Solution
- Q53 (c) Both 1 and 2 Solution
- Q54 (c) 2 and 4 only Solution
- Q55 (b) 2 and 3 only Solution
- Q56 (b) Article 21 Solution
- Q57 (c) 3 only Solution
- Q58 (c) Both 1 and 2 Solution
- Q59 (b) The Rules are applicable to notified urban local bodies, notified towns and all ind... Solution
- Q60 (c) Both 1 and 2 Solution
- Q61 (b) Lead Bank Scheme Solution
- Q62 (a) 1 and 3 only Solution
- Q63 (d) Neither 1 nor 2 Solution

- Q64 (b) Deposits Solution
- Q65 (b) 1 and 3 only Solution
- Q66 (c) Sarkaria Commission (1983) Solution
- Q67 (d) Participatory Note Solution
- Q68 (a) 1 only Solution
- Q69 (a) 1 and 2 Solution
- Q70 (a) 1 and 2 only Solution
- Q71 (a) 1 only Solution
- Q72 (d) To aim at faster resolution of stressed assets of Rs. 50 crore or more which are un... Solution
- Q73 (a) Banks Board Bureau Solution
- Q74 (b) 2 and 3 only Solution
- Q75 (d) Neither 1 nor 2 Solution
- Q76 (c) 3 only Solution
- Q77 (a) Maintenance of law and order Solution
- Q78 (c) The e-Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011 Solution
- Q79 (c) procurement incidentals and distribution cost Solution
- Q80 (d) The level of mutual trust and harmony in the society Solution
- Q81 (d) Neither 1 nor 2 Solution
- Q82 (a) 1 only Solution
- Q83 (a) 1 and 3 only Solution
- Q84 (d) Vegetable oils Solution
- Q85 (d) Opportunity to develop oneself fully Solution
- Q86 (d) Following an expansionary monetary policy Solution
- Q87 (a) 1 only Solution
- Q88 (c) The European Union Solution
- Q89 (b) Russia Solution
- Q90 (b) Increase in the banking habit of the population Solution
- Q91 (b) 3 and 4 only Solution
- Q92 (b) an early human species Solution
- Q93 (a) Functional chromosomes can be created by joining segments of DNA taken from cells o... Solution
- Q94 (c) 3 only Solution
- Q95 (d) 1, 2 and 3 Solution
- Q96 (a) 1, 2 and 4 Solution
- Q97 (b) 'Gravitational waves' were detected. Solution
- Q98 (b) 2 and 3 only Solution
- Q99 (a) A molecular scissors used in targeted gene editing Solution
- Q100 (b) Hepatitis B, unlike Hepatitis C, does not have a vaccine. Solution