



GENERAL STUDIES PAPER-1

SET- A

1. D

Explanation: Zamindars not only collected revenue from peasants in the villages, enjoyed certain hereditary revenue and proprietary rights....but they also sometimes performed police and judicial functions during the Mughal period (Sources: Satish Chandra and J. L. Mehta)

2. B

Explanation: The ceiling laws targeted individual as well as individual landholdings with certain exemptions in tribal areas and some communities (source: IGNOU history)

3: C

4. A

Explanation: The first two statements were mentioned clearly in the charter act 1813....the third one was not it's stated objective.....the British parliament had started exercising control on companies revenue policy in India from 1773 onwards (Source: Grover and Mehta/Shekhar Bandopadhyay)

5. C

Explanation: The boycott of British goods was supplemented by the promotion and revival of swadeshi goods and industries. On 10th November, 1905 the leaders from Bengal decided to form a National Council of Education. It aimed at creating a parallel system of education and establishment of numerous schools and colleges. (Source: Bipan Chandra/Grover and Mehta)

6. D

7. C

Explanation: Sohgaura is a site in eastern U. P. A copper-plate is found here. It is a Maurya record that mentions famine relief efforts. It is one of the very few pre-Ashoka Brahmi inscriptions in India (Source: wikimapia.org)

8. A

Explanation: The Archaeological Survey of India in its excavations at Kanganhalli in Gulbarga district of Karnataka found many donatory inscriptions. One of them refers to Ashoka the Great (Ranyo Ashoka). It is inscribed on a carved slab depicting king Asoka and his queen on the relief inscriptions of a stupa. (Source: asi. nic.in)

9. D

10. A

Explanation: Vishti was a kind of tax paid in the form of forced labour by the Shudras etc in agriculture....it saved expenses of the state in the process of agricultural expansion. (Sources: D. N. Jha/Romila Thapar)

11. D

Explanation: Kalyana mandapam was a type of hall or space to perform public rituals and marriage ceremonies. It was a prominent feature of Vijayanagara temple architecture. The Vittala temple at Hampi has got such a mandapa. (Source: NBT, Temples of South India)

12. A

Explanation: Amil was an officer who collected revenue at the paragana level. The iqta system was established by Iltutmish, the second ruler of Delhi sultanate. Mir Bakshi was the commander in chief during the Mughal rule. The head of military department was called ariz-e-mamalik during the Delhi sultanate. Balban laid the foundation of Diwan-i-Ariz (Deptt. of military)...Source: Satish Chandra

13. D

Explanation: Most Probably, Nimbarakacharya lived during the early period of Delhi sultanate. Kabir also lived during Sultanate period while Shaikh Ahmed Sirhindi was a contemporary of Akbar. (Source: A social, cultural and economic history of India, Chopra, Puri & Das)

14. A

Explanation: The system of indentured labour finally came to an end in 1917. The demand for its abolition was made by the Congress leadership from the very beginning. As the mass participation under congress increased, the colonial rulers felt threatened and declared it illegal in 1932 during the civil disobedience movement. (Source: Shekhar Bandopadhyay).

15. D

16. A

Explanation: Tansen was given the title of Mian by Akbar. (Source: J. L. Mehta)

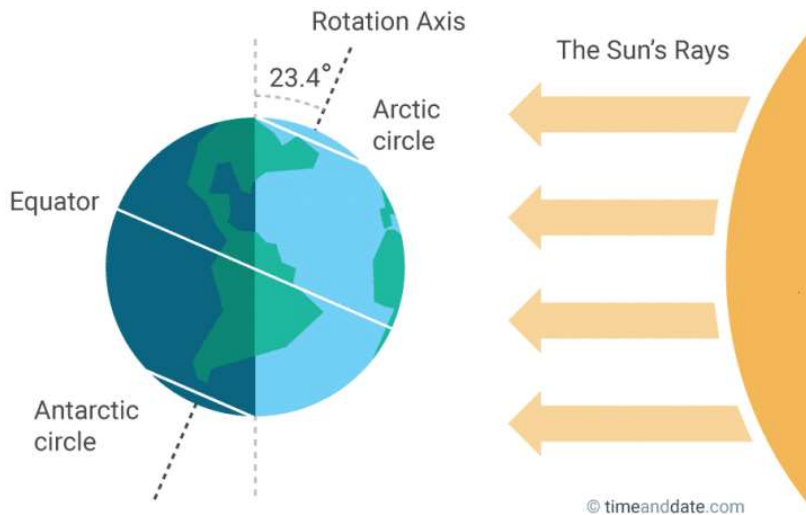
17. C

18. B

19. C

20. A

Explanation:



21. A

22. A

23. A

Explanation: Hampi is located on Tungabhadra River

24. B

25. D

26. D

27. A

28. D

29. B

Explanation: Blue Finned Mahaseer is not native to Kaveririver. It was introduced from Maharashtra. It is an alien species for Kaveri River.

30. A

31. D

32. B

33. C

Source: <http://fsi.nic.in/isfr2017/isfr-forest-cover-2017.pdf>

34. A

Explanation: methane hydrates in water, not carbon dioxide and methane hydrates are found in seafloor and Arctic.

35. A

Explanation: It also gives sulphur dioxide but that option not there so methane and carbon mono oxide.

Punjab and Haryana are both responsible for causing air pollution due to burning. These two states contribute to 48 per cent of the total emission due to paddy burning across India. Burning of crop residues emits traces of carbon dioxide, methane, carbon monoxide, nitrous oxide, sulphur dioxide and particulates which affect human health. It is estimated that India annually emits 1,44,719 mg of total particulate matter from open burning of stubble.

Source: <https://www.downtoearth.org.in/news/air/burning-paddy-fields-deteriorate-air-quality-in-delhi-51687>

36. B

37. B

38. A

39. A

40. B

41. D

42. D

43. D

Source: <https://www.hindustantimes.com/delhi-news/delhi-to-roll-out-hydrogen-enriched-cng-buses-next-year/story-YIALchzg30J6hYAa12RJmN.html>

44. B

45. B

46. B

Explanation: Option 1 is interesting question law, it is still an open question, not decided by SC

47. A

48. A

Source: <https://coal.nic.in/content/historybackground>

49. A

50. B

51. C

Explanation: 18 states and one UT of Andaman and Nicobar. 75 PVTGs. (Irular- Tamil Nadu) and KondaReddi (Andhra Pradesh including Telangana) are included in PVTGs.

52. B

Explanation: article 142 is extraordinary power of supreme court, in which it pass any order in order to do complete justice

53. A

54. C

55. D

56. B

57. C

58. B

59. C

Sources:

1. <http://pibphoto.nic.in/documents/rlink/2016/apr/p20164502.pdf>

2. <http://www.npcindia.gov.in/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/Guidelines-of-implementation-for-SWM-Rules-2016.pdf>

- Waste generators would now have to now segregate waste **into three streams**- Biodegradables, Dry (Plastic, Paper, metal, Wood, etc.) and Domestic Hazardous waste (diapers, napkins, mosquito repellants, cleaning agents etc.) before handing it over to the collector.
- The new rules are now applicable beyond municipal areas and have included urban agglomerations, census towns, notified industrial townships, areas under the control of Indian Railways, airports, special economic zones, places of pilgrimage, religious and historical importance, and State and Central Government organisations in their ambit.
- Waste processing facilities will have to be set up by all local bodies having a population of 1 million or more within two years. For census towns with a population below 1 million or for all local bodies having a population of 0.5 million or more, common, or stand-alone sanitary landfills will have to be set up in three years time. Also, common, or regional sanitary landfills to be set up by all local bodies and census towns with a population under 0.5 million will have to be completed in three years.

60. C

61. B

62. A

Explanation: Statement (b) is incorrect. as per Section 15 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, (MMDR Act) 1957 State Governments have complete powers for making Rules for grant of concessions in respect of extraction of minor minerals and levy and collection of royalty on minor minerals.

63. C

64. B

65. B

66. C

67. D

68. A

69. A

Source: https://www.prsindia.org/sites/default/files/parliament_or_policy_pdfs/1370586800_Parliamentary%20Oversight%20of%20Regulators.pdf

70. A

71. A

72. D

73. C

74. A

75. D

Explanation: VoLTE is a technology update to the LTE protocol used by mobile phone networks. Under LTE, the infrastructure of telecom players only allows transmission of data while voice calls are routed to their older 2G or 3G networks. This is why, under LTE, you cannot access your 4G data services while on a call. This leads to problems such as slow internet speeds and poor voice clarity. VoLTE allows voice calls to be 'packaged' and carried through LTE networks. This would mean 4G data accessibility even during calls. VoLTE is an Internet Protocol Multimedia Subsystem (IMS) specification which enables a variety of services to operate seamlessly on the network rather than having to switch to different applications for voice or video. In India, mobile phones and telecom operators have adapted to LTE networks, faster than to 3G and are preparing to launch VoLTE services. But not all players may be able to immediately implement this mainly due to costs and complexity in infrastructure.

Source: <https://www.thehindubusinessline.com/opinion/columns/slate/all-you-wanted-to-know-about-volte/article9864031.ece>

76. C

77. A

78. C

79. C

80. A

81. D

82. A

83. A

84. D

85. D

86. D

87. A

88. C

89. B

90. B

91. B

Explanation: AR (augmented reality is actually improving a photo meaning using pc to improve real life), VR (virtual reality) means shutting the real world.

92. B

93. A

94. C

Explanation: digital signature is leagally recognised signature under IT act, it do not verify electronic record, it simply encript the hash value of document being sent.

95. D



Explanation: Wearable device can perform all of three functions, however hearing aid can be a medical device as well but 1 and 2 is not an option so all of them will be true

96. A

97. B

98. B

Source: <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/antimicrobial-resistance>

Explanation: What accelerates the emergence and spread of antimicrobial resistance?

Antimicrobial resistance occurs naturally over time, usually through genetic changes. However, the misuse and overuse of antimicrobials is accelerating this process. In many places, antibiotics are overused and misused in people and animals, and often given without professional oversight. Examples of misuse include when they are taken by people with viral infections like colds and flu, and when they are given as growth promoters in animals or used to prevent diseases in healthy animals.

Antimicrobial resistant-microbes are found in people, animals, food, and the environment (in water, soil and air). They can spread between people and animals, including from food of animal origin, and from person to person. Poor infection control, inadequate sanitary conditions and inappropriate food-handling encourage the spread of antimicrobial resistance.

99. A

100. B

Explanation: Hepatitis B also has a vaccine. <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/hepatitis-b> . see prevention part

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