

(SOLUTION) Online Prelims TEST - 32 (SUBJECT WISE)

50 Correct Answer : B

Answer Justification :

Justification: A rare disease, also referred to as an orphan disease, is any disease that affects a small percentage of the population. Rare diseases can be single gene, multifactorial, chromosomal or non-genetic. However, most rare diseases are genetic, and are present throughout a person's entire life, even if symptoms do not immediately appear.

Rare diseases are characterised by a wide diversity of symptoms and signs that vary not only from disease to disease but also from patient to patient suffering from the same disease. Relatively common symptoms can hide underlying rare diseases, leading to misdiagnosis.

The most common rare diseases recorded in India are Haemophilia, Thalassemia, sickle cell anaemia and primary immuno deficiency in children, auto-immune diseases, Lysosomal storage disorders such as Pompe disease, Hirschsprung disease, Gaucher's disease, Cystic Fibrosis, Hemangiomas and certain forms of muscular dystrophies.

While there is no universally accepted definition of rare diseases, countries typically arrive at their own descriptions, taking into consideration disease prevalence, its severity and the existence of alternative therapeutic options. In the US, for instance, a rare disease is defined as a condition that affects fewer than 200,000 people. The same definition is used by the National Organisation for Rare Disorders (NORD)

Q Source: Based on past year UPSC papers

51 Correct Answer : C

Answer Justification :

Justification: The mandis play a critical role in maintaining the supply chain of Grains, Fruits & Vegetables. e-NAM is well poised to play a critical role during the period of Covid-19 to decongest mandis while helping the farmers at same time. For this purpose, the effectiveness of e-NAM was to be increased by the launch of "Negotiable Warehouse Receipt (e-NWRs) module in National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) software.

- Warehouse (Registered with WDRA) trading module with payment feature is launched today to enable small & marginal farmers to directly trade their stored produce from selected WDRA registered warehouses which are declared deemed market by the State.
- Farmers will be able to place their produce in WDRA accredited warehouses.
- Already States of Telangana (14 warehouses) & Andhra Pradesh (23 warehouses) declared designated warehouses in the State as deemed market.

Benefits of eNWRs integration with e-NAM

- Depositor can save the Logistics expenses and will have better income.
- Farmers can sell the produce across the Nation to get better Price and at the same time can save himself from hassle of mandi.
- Farmers will be able to place their produce in WDRA accredited warehouses avail the benefit of pledge loan if required.
- Price stabilization by matching supply and demand through time and place utility.

Q Source: <https://pib.gov.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=200941>

52 Correct Answer : A

Answer Justification :

Learning: The common components of photochemical smog are ozone, nitric oxide, acrolein, formaldehyde and peroxyacetyl nitrate (PAN).

Photochemical smog causes serious health problems.

Both ozone and PAN act as powerful eye irritants. Ozone and nitric oxide irritate the nose and throat and their high concentration causes headache, chest pain, dryness of the throat, cough and difficulty in breathing.

Photochemical smog leads to cracking of rubber and extensive damage to plant life.

It also causes corrosion of metals, stones, building materials, rubber etc.

Q Source: 12th Chemistry NCERT

53 Correct Answer : C

Answer Justification :

Learning: For the first 60 years of its dominion in India, the East India Company, a trading and profit making concern, took no interest in the promotion of education.

However, small beginning was made by the Charter Act of 1813.

The Act incorporated the principle of encouraging learned Indians and promoting knowledge of modern sciences in the country. The Act directed the Company to sanction certain sum annually for this purpose.

The Government also set up three Sanskrit colleges at Calcutta, Delhi and Agra.

Q Source: Administrative measures under British government