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FORTNIGHTLY
COMPILATION

16th - 31st JANUARY, 2020

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IAS MOCK INTERVIEW

India's Most Experienced Interview Panel is Here!

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G.S. Patnaik

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Former Adviser to Governor of Arunachal Pradesh

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IAS, Former Secretary - Govt of India

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IES, Former Adviser - NITI Aayog

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IFoS,
Former Principal Conservator of Forests - Arunachal Pradesh

Dr. N.K. Sahu

IES, Former Joint Secretary - HRD Ministry

Devi Prasad

IES, Celebrated Budget and Economic Survey Expert

S.B.S Tyagi







IPS (Retd.)

H. Bhusan

Serving Bureaucrat, Government of India

- and many other Senior Civil Servants and Academicians who will
part of the board...

HIGHLIGHTS

-  Question on Debatable Topic for Self-paced Preparation
-  Analysis of Controversial Topics & Tips to handle
-  DAF Analysis
-  1 Mock Interview
-  Mock Feedback
-  Video Recording

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1 K9 VAJRA-T GUN FROM LARSEN & TOUBRO (L&T)

- The Indian engineering conglomerate Larsen and Toubro (L&T) and South Korea's Hanwha Techwin signed a contract to make the K9-Vajra-T guns.
- The deal includes the assignment of 100 guns, worth Rs 4,500 crore.
- Under the agreement, the first 10 guns will be imported from South Korea and the rest will be made by L&T in India.
- It is a 155-mm, 52-calibre self-propelled gun with a maximum range of 40 km.
- Its fire control system has been customised for desert conditions.
- It has been customised from the original K9 Thunder.
- K9 Vajra has three types of firing modes

2 BRU-REANG REFUGEE CRISIS

- Mizoram officials have re-identified 26,128 Bru refugees belonging to 4,278 families lodged in six relief camps in North Tripura district
- The Brus are in Tripura since late 1997 in the wake of a communal tension triggered by the murder of a forest guard inside the Dampa Tiger Reserve on October 21, 1997 by Bru National Liberation Front militants.
- The Brus, also referred to as the Reangs, are spread across the northeastern states of Tripura, Assam, Manipur, and Mizoram.

2 FASTag

- FASTags are stickers that are affixed to the windscreen of vehicles and use RFID technology to enable digital, contactless payment of tolls without having to stop at toll gates.
- The tags are linked to bank accounts and other payment methods.
- As a car crosses a toll plaza, the amount is automatically deducted, and a notification is sent to the registered mobile phone number.
- Sensors are placed on toll barriers, and the barriers open for vehicles having valid FASTags.
- A FASTag is valid for five years and needs to be recharged only as per requirement.
- According to the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), these devices will make passing through tolls considerably smoother since drivers will no longer have to carry cash or stop to make a transaction.
- FASTag enables one to drive through toll squares nonstop.
- There would be no need to stop for cash transaction.
- By employing Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) technology, it makes toll fares payment possible directly from the prepaid accounts linked to it.
- Long queues of vehicles waiting and honking while cumbersome cash exchanges occurring at the counter can be avoided.
- It also helps in reducing fuel wastage and emanating pollution due to long waiting times at the toll plazas.
- A successful implementation of Electronic Toll Collection system on all the major national highways would help save approximately 87,000 crore INR annually.
- Various options like debit card, credit card, NEFT/ RTGS, and even net banking are available for recharging FASTag online.

4

WINGS INDIA 2020

- Indian aviation and technology leaders gathered in Bengaluru for industry meet ahead of "Wings India 2020", Asia's largest civil aviation event.
- Over the last decade, India has witnessed a robust civil aviation market, and through this event we aim to provide a congenial forum that will cater to the rapidly changing dynamics of the sector, focusing on new business acquisition, investments, policy formation and regional connectivity.
- Wings India 2020, a flagship event of the Indian Civil Aviation industry will be held at Begumpet Airport, Hyderabad from 12-15 March 2020. It is organized by the Ministry of Civil Aviation, Govt. of India, AAI and FICCI.
- 'Wings India 2020' - a four-day event themed: "Flying for All" is an international platform focused on the new business acquisition, investments, policy formation and regional connectivity in the civil aviation industry.

5

CLASSICAL LANGUAGES

- Classical languages are those which are ancient, of an independent nature and not a derivative of any other tradition.
- The criteria evolved by Government to determine declaration of a language as a Classical language is as under:-
- High antiquity of its early texts/recorded history over a period of 1500-2000 years;
- A body of ancient literature/texts, which is considered a valuable heritage by generations of speakers;
- The literary tradition be original and not borrowed from another speech community;
- The classical language and literature being distinct from modern, there may also be a discontinuity between the classical language and its later forms or its offshoots.
- Today six languages are included in the list of Classical Languages: Tamil (since 2004) Sanskrit (since 2005) Telugu (since 2008) Kannada (Since 2008) Malayalam (since 2013) Odiya (since 2014).

6

INDIA ACHIEVES COMPLETE PHASE OUT OF ONE THE MOST POTENT OZONE DEPLETING CHEMICAL

- India has successfully achieved the complete phase out of Hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC)-141 b, which is a chemical used by foam manufacturing enterprises and one of the most potent ozone depleting chemical after Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) .
- HCFC)-141 b is used mainly as a blowing agent in the production of rigid polyurethane (PU) foams.
- India has consciously chosen a path for environment friendly and energy efficient technologies while phasing out Ozone Depleting Substances (ODSs).
- Importantly, India is one among the few countries globally and a pioneer in some cases in the use of technologies, which are non-Ozone Depleting and have a low Global Warming Potential (GWP).
- India had proactively and successfully taken the challenge of complete phase out of Hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC)-141 b.

7

CORONAVIRUS

- It is also called the Wuhan Virus.
- The first cases emerged in Wuhan in central China's Hubei province.
- A large number of patients with unexplained pneumonia were observed.
- A coronavirus is a kind of common virus that causes an infection in your nose, sinuses, or upper throat. Most coronaviruses are not dangerous.
- Often a coronavirus causes upper respiratory infection symptoms like a stuffy nose, cough, and sore throat.
- The coronavirus can also cause middle ear infections in children.
- Coronavirus can infect both animals and humans.
- Coronaviruses are named for the crown-like spikes on their surface.
- There are four main sub-groupings of coronaviruses, known as alpha, beta, gamma, and delta.
- Coronaviruses are a large family of viruses that can cause diseases ranging from the common cold to Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS).

Major types

- Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV): caused by a novel coronavirus that was first identified in Saudi Arabia in 2012. MERS-CoV is a zoonotic virus, which means it is a virus that is transmitted between animals and people. Studies have shown that humans are infected through direct or indirect contact with infected dromedary camels. MERS-CoV has been identified in dromedaries in several countries in the Middle East, Africa and South Asia.
- SARS (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome): SARS-CoV is thought to be an animal virus from an as-yet-uncertain animal reservoir, perhaps bats, that spread to other animals (civet cats) and first infected humans in the Guangdong province of southern China in 2002.

8

FIFTEENTH FINANCE COMMISSION

- **Composition:** Nand Kishore Singh (Chairman), Ajay Narayan Jha, Ashok Lahiri, Anoop Singh and Ramesh Chand (part-time member). Shaktikanta Das resigned as a member of the commission after appointed as RBI Governor.
- After the passage of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003, some states still incur revenue deficits, so, the commission would have to either recommend the disbandment of revenue deficit grants, or, would have to recommend ways for further fiscal consolidation
- Commission's job was made harder because of the roll-out of goods and service tax (GST) regime in India, as, it had taken certain powers concerning taxation away from the union and the states, and, had given them to the newly formed GST Council.
- The commission was asked by some MPs to recommend a plan on compensating states which suffered revenue losses after the roll-out of GST. Some parliamentarians also asked the commission to reassess the criteria of classifying a state as 'backwards'. Some MPS also want Commission to create a financial buffer against oil prices
- **Terms of Reference:** To give recommendations
 - For devolution of taxes and other fiscal matters for five fiscal years, commencing 1 April 2020
 - On strengthen cooperative federalism, improve the quality of public spending and help protect fiscal stability.
 - To examine whether revenue deficit grants be provided at all

- To consider the impact of fiscal situation of the Union government of substantially enhanced devolution by the 14th Finance Commission, coupled with continuing imperative of the national development programme including New India 2022.
- The demand on the resources of the State Governments, particularly on account of financing socio-economic development and critical infrastructure, assets maintenance expenditure, balanced regional development and impact of the debt and liabilities of their public utilities;
- The demand on the resources of the Central Government particularly on account of defence, internal security, infrastructure, railways, climate change, commitments towards administration of UTs without legislature, and other committed expenditure and liabilities;
- The impact of the GST, including payment of compensation for possible loss of revenues for 5 years, and abolition of a number of cesses, earmarking thereof for compensation and other structural reforms programme, on the finances of Centre and States
- To consider proposing measurable performance-based incentives for States, at the appropriate level of government, in following areas:
 - Efforts made by the States in expansion and deepening of tax net under GST;
 - Efforts and Progress made in moving towards replacement rate of population growth;
 - Achievements in implementation of flagship schemes of Government of India, disaster resilient infrastructure, sustainable development goals, and quality of expenditure;
 - Progress made in increasing capital expenditure, eliminating losses of power sector, and improving the quality of such expenditure in generating future income streams;
 - Progress made in increasing tax/non-tax revenues, promoting savings by adoption of Direct Benefit Transfers and Public Finance Management System, promoting digital economy and removing layers between the government and the beneficiaries;
 - Progress made in promoting ease of doing business by effecting related policy and regulatory changes and promoting labour intensive growth;
 - Provision of grants in aid to local bodies for basic services, including quality human resources, and implementation of performance grant system in improving delivery of services;
 - Control or lack of it in incurring expenditure on populist measures; and
 - Progress made in sanitation, solid waste management and bringing in behavioural change to end open defecation.

9

NITI AAYOG RELEASES ITS VISION FOR THE NATIONAL DATA AND ANALYTICS PLATFORM

- NITI Aayog released its vision for the National Data and Analytics Platform (NDAP).
- The platform aims to democratize access to publicly available government data.
- It will host the latest datasets from various government websites, present them coherently, and provide tools for analytics and visualization.
- NDAP will follow a user-centric approach and will enable data access in a simple and intuitive portal tailored to the needs of a variety of stakeholders.
- NDAP will spearhead the standardization of formats in which data is presented across sectors and will cater to a wide audience of policymakers, researchers, innovators, data scientists, journalists and citizens.

10

DEFEXPO 2020

- DefExpo, a flagship biennial event of the Ministry of Defence, is being held for the first time in Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh).

- This is the 11th edition of DefExpo - a mega defence exhibition. DefExpo is one of the largest events of its kind.
- The 10th edition of the event was held at Chennai (Tamil Nadu) in 2018.
- The main theme of the DefExpo India- 2020 is 'India: The Emerging Defence Manufacturing Hub' and the focus will be on 'Digital Transformation of Defence'.
- DefExpo-2020 promises to bring new technologies, technological solutions, where defence manufacturing companies from India and abroad showcase their products and services in defence arena, on a single platform. This provides Indian defence industry an opportunity to promote its export potential.
- Defence Expo 2020 will showcase the comprehensive spectrum of India's aerospace, defence and security interests.
- The fifth India Russia Military Industry Conference will be held on the sidelines of the event.
- The Conference primarily aims at addressing issues related to life-cycle support and maintenance of major Russian-origin equipment/ platforms such as SU-30 MKI aircraft, Mi-17 Helicopters, MiG-29K aircraft, INS Vikramaditya and T-90 tanks.

11 BODO ACCORD

- The demand for a separate state for the Bodos has been going on in Assam for close to five decades, with several Bodo overground and militant groups having raised it, leading to recurring agitations, protests and violence.
- This was the third Bodo accord to be signed in last 27 years when the violent movement for a separate Bodoland state claimed hundreds of lives, destruction of public and private properties.
 - **First Accord:** The first Bodo accord was signed with the All Bodo Students Union in 1993, leading to creation of a Bodoland Autonomous Council with limited political powers.
 - **Second Accord:** In 2003, the second Bodo accord was signed with the militant group Bodo Liberation Tigers, leading to formation of a Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC) with four districts of Assam- Kokrajhar, Chirang, Baska and Udalguri-called Bodoland Territorial Area District (BTAD).
- In the 1990s more than 20,000 Muslims were displaced in Kokrajhar and Bongaigaon districts.
- In 1998, a bloody clash between Adivasi and Bodos led to the killings of 50 people and around 500 homes were burnt down.
- In 2014, around 80 people were killed during the conflict between Bodo forces and Adivasi people.
- With this agreement, over 1500 armed cadres will abjure violence and join the mainstream.
- **Funding:** A Special Development Package Rs. 1500 crores over three years will be given by the Union Government to undertake specific projects for the development of Bodo areas.
- **Commission:** It proposes to set up a commission under Section 14 of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India, which will recommend the inclusion or exclusion of tribal population residing in villages adjoining BTAD areas.
 - In this commission, besides State government there will be representatives from ABSU and BTC.
 - It will submit its recommendation within six months from the date of notification.
- **Bodo-Kachari Welfare Council:** The Government of Assam will establish a Bodo-Kachari Welfare Council as per existing procedure.
- **Associate official language:** The Assam government will also notify Bodo language as an associate official language in the state and will set up a separate directorate for Bodo medium schools.
 - Although Bodo was included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution in 2004, it is yet to receive an official language status.

- Bodo with Devnagri script will now become Associate official language for the entire state of Assam.
- As per the agreement, villages dominated by Bodos that were presently outside the BTAD would be included and those with non-Bodo population would be excluded.
- Tribal status: Bodos living in the hills would be conferred a Scheduled Hill Tribe status.
- Structural changes: The name of BTAD will be changed to Bodoland Territorial Region (BTR) and it will have more executive, administrative, legislative and financial powers.
 - However, the "memorandum of settlement" does not have any provisions for a separate state.
 - Instead, it seeks to "augment area and powers" of the existing Bodoland Territorial Council and "streamline its functioning".
 - The existing structure of the Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC) will be strengthened with more powers and its seats will be expanded from 40 to 60.
- **Central University:** A Central university in the name of Upendranth Brahma will be established within Bodoland area.
- **Institutions:** National Sports University; Institute of Livelihood management, Regional medical institute; tribal university, rural development centre, veterinary college, music and fine art college and many more centres will be set up in the region to ensure progress.

12

GLOBAL POTATO CONCLAVE

- Prime Minister will inaugurate the 3rd Global Potato Conclave-2020 at Gandhinagar in Gujarat.
- The four day Conclave will provide an opportunity to bring all stakeholders at one common platform.
- Netherland is the partner country of this conclave. The four day mega event has three major components; (i) The Potato Conference, (ii) The Agri Expo and (iii) Potato Field Day.
- It is a unique event to expose different stakeholders of the country to the frontiers of knowledge and innovations in potato research. About 100 foreign delegates of 14 different countries are expected to participate in this conclave.
- This conclave is being organized by the Indian Potato Association (IPA) in collaboration with Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Central Potato Research Institute, Shimla and International Potato Center, Lima, Peru.
- Gujarat is one of the leading producers of Potato in the country. The State also has the best of the cold storage facilities and linkages and is a hub for major potato processing industries in the country.
- In addition most of the potato exporters are also based in Gujarat. These have led to emergence of the state as a major potato hub in the country.
- Potato is the third most important food crop in the world after rice and wheat in term of human consumption.
- Its importance in food and nutritional security of the world had led to official declaration of year 2008 as the International Year of the Potato by the United Nations, which was celebrated internationally with much fanfare and in India also a Global Potato Conference was organized in December 2008 at New Delhi to mark the event.

13

BHUVAN PANCHAYAT V 3.0 WEB PORTAL

- Bhuvan is a satellite application launched by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO). It allows users to explore 2D and 3D representation of the earth.

- Bhuvan Panchayat portal aims to provide geo-spatial services to aid gram panchayat development planning process of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.
- Under the project, the ISRO will collaborate with the Gram panchayat members to understand their data requirements. It will also provide database visualisation and services for the benefit of panchayat members.

14 INDIA BRAZIL RELATIONS

- Brazilian president was on a state visit to India during January 24-27, accompanied by ministers, members of parliament, and a large business delegation.
- This is the third time a Brazilian president will be chief guest at the Republic Day parade.
- This is also Bolsonaro's first visit to India.
- The last time a Brazilian head of state attended Republic Day was in 2004.
- As part of this visit, India-Brazil Business Forum was held in New Delhi.
- Brazil is the largest country in South America. It has a population of 210 million and a \$1.8 trillion economy.
- Portugal's Pedro Alvares was on his way to India and was blown off course, only to discover Brazil in 1500.
- He made Brazil a stop-over to finally reach Goa.
- This led to the Portuguese association between India and Brazil and exchange of varied agricultural crops and cattle in the colonial times.
- Brazil opposed India's move in 1961 to liberate Goa from Portuguese rule.
- Ever since then the relationship between the two nations has been lukewarm.
- Trade relationship and diplomacy eventually developed between the two.
- Diplomatic relations were established between India and Brazil in 1948.
- In 1967, both countries condemned the idea of creating Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).
- Today both nations are members of plurilateral fora such as BRICS, IBSA, G-20, and are members of multilateral bodies such as the United Nations.
- In 2015, representatives of the five states of BRICS, launched their New Development Bank (NDB). This was outlined in the Fortaleza declaration in 2014.
- In 2003, India, Brazil and South Africa set up IBSA, an important forum for dialogue among the three emerging countries.
- BRICS and IBSA are multilateral groupings that provide these two with a "soft balancing" strategy that resents the dominant views of the West.
- Both have campaigned for a UN Security Council permanent seat for each other.
- Brazil played a crucial role in India-Mercosur Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) that improved India's access to the large South American market.
- CELAC, has marked a new phase in international relations between India and Latin America.
- Ultimately both nations are considered as emerging powers with great power aspirations.



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PRELIMS TEST SERIES

BATCH: 10 - PT MAXIMA

DAILY TEST

Total 63 Tests:

10 NCERT + 29 Sub Sectional + 6 Sectional +
5 Current Affair + 10 Mock Test + 3 CSAT

STARTS

**1 MARCH
2020**

TEST SCHEDULE

Test No.	Date	Subject	Subject	Topics Covered
Polity (01 March to 08 March, 2020)				
Test 1	1 March, 2020	Polity 1	NCERT	Fundamentals (NCERT 11th & 12th)
Test 2	2 March, 2020	Polity 2	NCERT	Fundamentals (NCERT 11th & 12th)
Test 3	3 March, 2020	Polity 3	Sub-Sectional	Constitutional Development + Preamble + Union Territories + Citizenship
Test 4	4 March, 2020	Polity 4	Sub-Sectional	FR + DPSP + FD + Other Constitutional Provisions such as Emergency Provisions etc.
Test 5	5 March, 2020	Polity 5	Sub-Sectional	Executive + Legislature + Judiciary - 1
Test 6	6 March, 2020	Polity 6	Sub-Sectional	Executive + Legislature + Judiciary - 2
Test 7	7 March, 2020	Polity 7	Sub-Sectional	Governance + Socio Economic Development + Reforms + Bills + Welfare Schemes + Policies
Test 8	8 March, 2020	Polity 8	Sectional	Polity & Governance
Economy (12 March to 18 March, 2020)				
Test 9	12 March, 2020	Economy 1	NCERT	Fundamentals (NCERT 11th & 12th)
Test 10	13 March, 2020	Economy 2	NCERT	Fundamentals (NCERT 11th & 12th)
Test 11	14 March, 2020	Economy 3	Sub-Sectional	Basic Concepts of National Income
Test 12	15 March, 2020	Economy 4	Sub-Sectional	Budgeting + Fiscal and Monetary Policy Agricultural and Industrial Policy
Test 13	16 March, 2020	Economy 5	Sub-Sectional	External Sector + International Institutes
Test 14	17 March, 2020	Economy 6	Sub-Sectional	Money, Banking Financial Market and Other Provisions
Test 15	18 March, 2020	Economy 7	Sectional	Indian Economy
Environment (21 March to 27 March, 2020)				
Test 16	21 March, 2020	Environment 1	NCERT	Fundamentals of Environment (NCERT Biology 12th - Ch. 10 to 16)
Test 17	22 March, 2020	Environment 2	Sub-Sectional	Environment and Ecology
Test 18	23 March, 2020	Environment 3	Sub-Sectional	Biodiversity
Test 19	24 March, 2020	Environment 4	Sub-Sectional	Environmental Pollution and Management
Test 20	25 March, 2020	Environment 5	Sub-Sectional	Climate Change + Global Warming
Test 21	26 March, 2020	Environment 6	Sub-Sectional	Environmental Governance
Test 22	27 March, 2020	Environment 7	Sectional	Environment and Ecology

Test No	Date	Subject	Subject	Topics Covered
HISTORY & CULTURE (30 March to 07 April, 2020)				
Test 23	30 March, 2020	History 1	NCERT	Fundamentals (Ancient + Medieval) (NCERT Old + New 11th & 12th)
Test 24	31 March, 2020	History 2	NCERT	Fundamentals (Modern) (NCERT Old + New 11th & 12th)
Test 25	1 April, 2020	Culture 3	Sub-Sectional	Visual Arts + Performing Arts
Test 26	2 April, 2020	Culture 4	Sub-Sectional	Religions + Languages + Literature + Institutions
Test 27	3 April, 2020	History 5	Sub-Sectional	Ancient India
Test 28	4 April, 2020	History 6	Sub-Sectional	Medieval India
Test 29	5 April, 2020	History 7	Sub-Sectional	Modern India (1757 – 1885)
Test 30	6 April, 2020	History 8	Sub-Sectional	Modern India (1885 – 1947)
Test 31	7 April, 2020	History 9	Sectional	History and Culture of India
GEOGRAPHY (10 April to 18 April, 2020)				
Test 32	10 April, 2020	Geography 1	NCERT	Fundamentals World Geography (NCERT 11th & 12th)
Test 33	11 April, 2020	Geography 2	NCERT	Fundamentals Indian Geography (NCERT 11th & 12th)
Test 34	12 April, 2020	Geography 3	Sub-Sectional	Geomorphology + Indian Physiography
Test 35	13 April, 2020	Geography 4	Sub-Sectional	Climatology + Indian Climate
Test 36	14 April, 2020	Geography 5	Sub-Sectional	Oceanography + Biogeography
Test 37	15 April, 2020	Geography 6	Sub-Sectional	Demography + Human Geography + Census
Test 38	16 April, 2020	Geography 7	Sub-Sectional	Economic Activities + Agriculture + Minerals + Energy
Test 39	17 April, 2020	Geography 8	Sub-Sectional	Industry + Transport + Trade + Communication
Test 40	18 April, 2020	Geography 9	Sectional	Geography of India and World
SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY (21 April to 25 April, 2020)				
Test 41	21 April, 2020	Science & Tech 1		NCERT Biology + Everyday Science + + Institutions + Award
Test 42	22 April, 2020	Science & Tech 2		Sub-Sectional Biotechnology + Health + Nuclear tech
Test 43	23 April, 2020	Science & Tech 3		Sub-Sectional Space + Defence
Test 44	24 April, 2020	Science & Tech 4		Sub-Sectional IT + Telecom + IPR + Nanotech + Robotics
Test 45	25 April, 2020	Science & Tech 5		Sectional Science and Technology
CSAT (28 April to 30 April, 2020)				
Test 46	28 April, 2020	CSAT-1	Sectional	Reasoning
Test 47	29 April, 2020	CSAT-2	Sectional	General Mental Ability
Test 48	30 April, 2020	CSAT-3	Sectional	Reading Comprehension
CURRENT AFFAIRS (03 May to 07 May, 2020)				
Test 49	3 May, 2020	Current Affairs-1		Current Affairs June + July + August 2019
Test 50	4 May, 2020	Current Affairs-2		Current Affairs September + October, 2019
Test 51	5 May, 2020	Current Affairs-3		Current Affairs Nov + Dec 2019 + Jan, 2020
Test 52	6 May, 2020	Current Affairs-4		Current Affairs Feb + March + April, 2020
Test 53	7 May, 2020	Current Affairs-5		Current Affairs Economy Survey + Budget + Indian Year Book 2020
FULL MOCK TESTS (08 May to 19 May, 2020)				
Test No.	Date	Test		
Test 54	8 May, 2020	MOCK 1 PAPER 1 & 2		
Test 55	9 May, 2020	MOCK 2 PAPER 1 & 2		
Test 56	12 May, 2020	MOCK 3 PAPER 1 & 2		
Test 57	13 May, 2020	MOCK 4 PAPER 1 & 2		
Test 58	14 May, 2020	MOCK 5 PAPER 1 & 2		
Test 59	15 May, 2020	MOCK 6 PAPER 1 & 2		
Test 60	16 May, 2020	MOCK 7 PAPER 1 & 2		
Test 61	17 May, 2020	MOCK 8 PAPER 1 & 2		
Test 62	18 May, 2020	MOCK 9 PAPER 1 & 2		
Test 63	19 May, 2020	MOCK 10 PAPER 1 & 2		

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