

INDIAN IAS ACADEMY

UPSC PRELIMS 2017

BOOKLET - D

ANSWER KEY

1. Which one of the following was a very important seaport in the Kakatiya Kingdom?
 A,. Kakinada
B. Motupalli
 C. Machilipatnam (Masulipatnam)
 d. Nelluru
Answer: B. Motupalli

Motupalli was a famous sea port during Kakatiya Period. Marcopolo, a Portuguese navigator, visited this place and wrote about the prosperity and power of Andhra Desa during the reign of Kakatiya kings in his travelogue.

Motupalli inscription, issued by King Ganapati, in the mid thirteenth century, specifies the rates assessed on a variety of items including scents such as sandal and civet, camphor, rose water, ivory, pearls, coral, a range of metals (copper, zinc, and lead), silk, pepper, and areca-nuts. This list gives us a good idea of the types of luxury goods that were being exported and imported through Motupalli port to other Indian regions along the coast, as well as to foreign territories

2. With reference to ‘Global Climate Change Alliance’. Which of the following statements is/are correct?
 a. It is an initiative of the European Union.
 b. It provides technical and financial support to targeted developing countries to integrate climate change into their development policies and budgets.
 c. It is coordinated by World Resources Institute (WRI) and World Business Council, for Sustainable Development (WBCSD).
 Select the correct answer using the code given below:
 a. 1 and 2 only
 b. 3 only
 c. 2 and 3 only
 d. 1, 2 and 3 only
Answer (A) 1 and 2 only

Administering Organisation	European Commission - Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation - EuropeAid
Objectives	Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) was launched in 2007 by the European Commission to strengthen dialogue and cooperation on climate change between the European Union (EU) and developing countries most vulnerable to climate change, in particular Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS), which are hardest hit by the adverse effects of climate change. GCCA acts as a platform for dialogue and exchange of experience between the EU and developing countries on climate policy and on practical approaches to integrate climate change into development policies and budgets. The results of dialogue and exchange of views feed into the discussions on the post-2012 climate agreement under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and inform

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the technical and financial cooperation supported by the GCCA. Discussions take place at global, regional and national levels.

GCCA also provides technical and financial support to partner countries to integrate climate change into their development policies and budgets, and to implement projects that address climate change on the ground, promoting climate-resilient, low-emission development. Technical and financial cooperation, in turn, informs political dialogue and exchange of experience at regional and global levels.

five GCCA priority areas include:

mainstreaming climate change into poverty reduction and development strategies

adaptation, building on the National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs) and other national plans

disaster risk reduction (DRR)

reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD)

enhancing participation in the Global Carbon Market and Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)

- 3 . With reference to the religious history of India, consider the following statements:
- Sautrantika and Sammitiya were the sects of Jainism.
 - Sarvastivadin held that the constituents of phenomena were not wholly momentary, but existed forever in a latent form.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2

Answer B (2 only)

Jainism is an Indian religion which is traditionally believed to be propagated by twenty-four spiritual teachers known as *tirthankara*. Broadly, Jainism is divided into two major sects, **Digambara and Svetambara**.

4. Mediterranean Sea is a border of which of the following countries?
- Jordan
 - Iraq
 - Lebanon
 - Syri

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- 1,2, and 3 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 3 and 4 only
- 1,3 and 4 only

Answer: C (3 and 4 only)

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Daily Bible Study www.keyway.ca

5. With reference to ‘National Investment and Infrastructure Fund’. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. It is an organ of NITI Aayog.
2. It has a corpus of Rs. 4,00,000 crore at present.

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

Answer D (Neither 1 nor 2)

The proposed corpus of **NIIF is Rs. 40,000 Crores** (around USD 6 Billion). The initial authorized corpus of NIIF would be Rs. 20,000 crore, which may be raised from time to time, as decided by Ministry of Finance. Government can provide upto 20000 crore per annum into these funds. Government's contribution/share in the corpus will be 49% in each entity set up as an alternate Investment Fund (AIF) and will neither be increased beyond, nor allowed to fall below, 49%. The whole of 49% would be contributed by Government directly. Rest is open for contribution from others. The contribution of Government of India to NIIF would enable it to be seen virtually as a sovereign fund and is expected to attract overseas sovereign/quasi-sovereign/multilateral/bilateral investors to co-invest in it. Cash-rich Central Public Sector Enterprises (PSUs) could contribute to the Fund, which would be over and above the Government's 49%. Similarly, domestic pension and provident funds and National Small Savings Fund may also provide funds to the NIIF. NIIF may utilize the proceeds of monetized land and other assets of PSUs for infrastructure development. The NIIF will work out these details in consultation with the **Ministry of Finance**, to match different investors' preferences.

6. The Global Infrastructure Facility is a/an

a. ASEAN initiative to upgrade infrastructure in Asia and financed by credit from the Asian Development Bank.

b. World Bank collaboration that facilitates the preparation and structuring of complex infrastructure Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) to enable mobilization of private sector and institutional investor capital.

c. Collaboration among the major banks of the world working with the OECD and focused on expanding the set of infrastructure projects that have the potential to mobilize private investment.

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d. UNCTAD funded initiative that seeks to finance and facilitate infrastructure development in the world.

Answer B

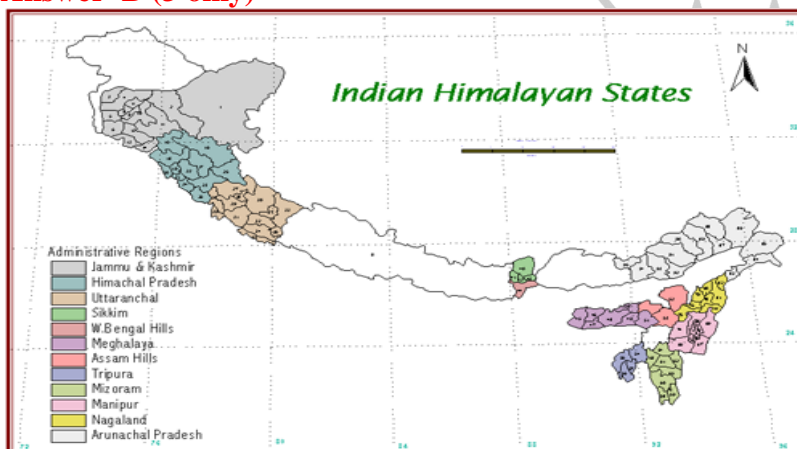
The World Bank (WB) has launched the GIF to specifically cater to the infrastructure needs of the emerging economies and developing countries. The GIF will channel money towards bankable infrastructure project in such countries. GIF also places importance on sustainable development. Its key focus will be on climate friendly infrastructure investments and projects that will boost trade. The GIF will collaborate with other international and multilateral agencies which provide loans and financial assistance to countries across the globe. It will also help these agencies with its expertise in financing, supervising and implementing projects. Another areas where GIF could provide assistance it ensuring that all regulatory, environmental and social safeguards are met with while investing in large scale infrastructure projects. **GIF will also work with private entities like asset management companies, private equity firms, pensions and insurance funds and commercial banks to tap into multiple sources of funding.**

7. For election to the Lok Sabha, a nomination paper can be filed by
- Anyone residing in India.
 - A resident of the constituency from which the election is to be contested.
 - Any citizen of India whose name appears in the electoral roll of a constituency.
 - Any citizen of India.

Answer: C

8. Consider the following statements:
- In India, the Himalayas are spread over five States only
 - Western Ghats are spread over five States only
 - Pulicat Lake is spread over two States only.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 and 2 only
 - 3 only
 - 2 and 3 only**
 - 1 and 3 only

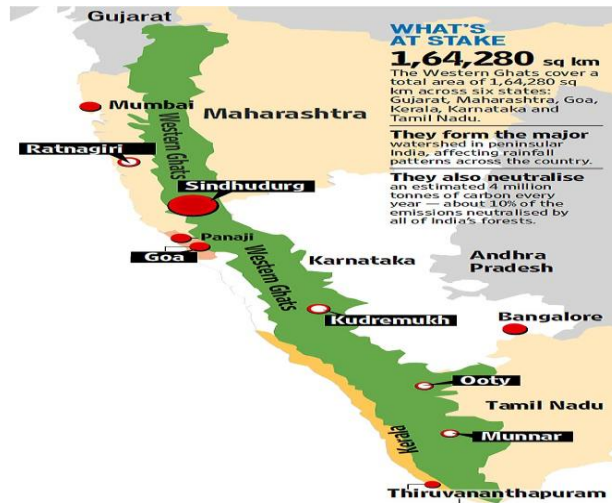
Answer B (3 only)



The Indian Himalayan Region (IHR) is **spreading on 10 states** (administrative regions) namely, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, and hill regions of 2 states viz. Assam

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and West Bengal of Indian Republic. Starting from foot-hills in the south (Siwaliks) the region extends to Tibetan plateau in the north (trans-Himalaya) comprising about 95 districts of the country.



9. Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) is a standard criterion for
- Measuring oxygen levels in blood
 - Computing oxygen levels in forest ecosystems
 - Pollution assay in aquatic ecosystems
 - Assessing oxygen levels in high altitude regions

Answer C (Pollution assay in aquatic ecosystems)

Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) is a widely used parameter to assess the organic pollution in water systems. This parameter can be detected by the amount of oxygen consumed via microorganisms in aerobic metabolism of organic matter present in the water.

10. With reference to the role of UN-Habitat in the United Nations Programme working towards a better urban future, which of the statements is/are correct?
- UN_Habitat has been mandated by the United Nations General Assembly to promote socially and environmentally sustainable towns and cities to provide adequate shelter for II
 - Its partners are either governments or local urban authorities only.
 - UN-Habitat contributes to the overall objective of the United Nations system to reduce poverty and to promote access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- 1,2 and 3
- 1 and 3 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1 only

Answer :A

UN General Assembly had already urged its members before on several occasions to address urbanization issues, it is only in the 1970s that tangible yet timid actions were taken to deal with the rapid and often uncontrolled growth of cities. On 1 January 1975, the UN General Assembly established the **United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation (UNHHSF), the first official UN body dedicated to urbanization.** Then under the umbrella of the **United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), its task was to assist**

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national programmes relating to human settlements through the provision of capital and technical assistance, particularly in developing countries. The UNHHSF was only given an initial budget of 4 million US dollars for a total period of four years.

At the time, urbanization and its impacts were less prominent in the UN agenda, mainly because two-thirds of humanity was still rural. The first international UN conference to fully recognize the challenge of urbanization was held in 1976 in Vancouver, Canada. This conference – Habitat I – resulted in the creation, on 19 December 1977, of the precursors of UN-Habitat: the United Nations Commission on Human Settlements – an intergovernmental body – and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (commonly referred to as “Habitat”), which served as the executive secretariat of the Commission.

Habitat was then also mandated to manage the UNHHSF funds. From 1978 to 1996, with meagre financial and political support, Habitat struggled to prevent and to ameliorate problems stemming from massive urban growth, particularly in developing countries. In 1996, the United Nations held a second conference on cities – Habitat II – in Istanbul, Turkey to assess two decades of progress since Habitat I in Vancouver and to set fresh goals for the new millennium. Adopted by 171 countries, the political document – dubbed the Habitat Agenda – that came out of this “city summit” contained over 100 commitments and 600 recommendations.

From 1997 to 2002, Habitat – guided by the Habitat Agenda and, later, the United Nations Millennium Declaration in 2000 – underwent a major revitalization, using its experience to identify emerging priorities for sustainable urban development and to make needed adjustments and corrections in its direction and organizational structure. On 1 January 2002, through General Assembly Resolution A/56/206, Habitat’s mandate was strengthened and its status elevated to a fully-fledged programme in the UN system, giving birth to UN-Habitat, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme. Key recommendations and fine tuning of the agenda were now underway, along with new strategies for achieving the urban development and shelter goals and targets for the next 15 years.

In 2015, member states approved the Sustainable Development Goals including a dedicated goal for urban development, SDG11 which calls to “Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.” A year later, at the UN Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development – Habitat III – member states signed the New Urban Agenda. This is an action-oriented document which sets global standards of achieving SDG11, rethinking the way we build, manage, and live in cities



11. With reference to ‘National skills Qualification Framework (NSQF)’. Which of the statements given below is/are correct?
1. Under NSQF, a learner can acquire the certification for competency only through formal learning.
 2. An outcome expected from the implementation of NSQF is the mobility between vocational and general education.
- 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

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Answer : B

National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF), a quality assurance framework which organizes qualifications according to a series of levels of knowledge, skills and aptitude. These levels are defined in terms of learning outcomes which the learner must possess regardless of whether they were acquired through **formal, non-formal or informal learning**.

The NSQF would also help shift emphasis to **outcome based learning - both in the general and vocational space**. Today, there is lack of uniformity in the outcomes associated with different qualifications across institutions, each with its own duration, curriculum, entry requirements as well as title. This often leads to problems in establishing equivalence of certificates/diplomas/degrees in different parts of the country, which in turn impacts the employability and mobility of students. By shifting the focus from inputs to learning outcomes, the NSQF would aim to tackle this challenge.

12. In the context of Indian history, the principle of ‘Dyarchy (diarchy)’ refers to

- a. Division of the central legislature into two houses.
- b. Introduction of double government i.e., Central and State governments.**
- c. Having two sets of rulers; one in London and another in Delhi.
- d. Division of the subjects delegated to the provinces into two categories.

Answer B

Dyarchy, also spelled **diarchy**, system of double government introduced by the Government of India Act (1919) for the provinces of British India

13. Consider the following in respect of ‘National Career Service’:

- 1. National Career Service is an initiative of the Department of Personnel and Training, Government of India.
- 2. National Career Service has been launched in a Mission Mode to improve the employment opportunities to uneducated youth of the country.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Answer D

Ministry of Labour and Employment, on 20 July 2015, launched the National Career Service (NCS) Project by transforming the processes in the existing network of 978 Employment Exchanges whereby they also function as career centers. These Employment Exchanges including the 75 University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau are now transformed into career centers. In fact, the hitherto existing web based National Employment Service comprising of a network of 978 Employment Exchanges is now transformed into National Career Service (NCS) by leveraging information technology to improve the delivery of services. In many states, the previous system still required job seekers to physically visit the Employment Exchanges for registration, verify their records and wait for opportunities to come. Similarly, the employers had to visit

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Employment Exchanges for posting job vacancies and obtaining a list of eligible candidates, with little flexibility. **The NCS portal provides a nation-wide online platform for jobseekers and employers for job matching in a dynamic,** efficient and responsive manner.

14. Which of the following statements best describes the term ‘Scheme for Sustainable structuring of Stressed Assets (S4A), recently seen in the news?’
- It is a procedure for considering ecological costs of developmental schemes formulated by the Government.
 - It is a scheme of RBI for reworking the financial structure of big corporate entities facing genuine difficulties.
 - It is a disinvestment plan of the Government regarding Central Public Sector Undertakings.
 - It is an important provision in ‘The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code’ recently implemented by the Government.

Answer: B

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued guidelines called Scheme for Sustainable Structuring of Stressed Assets (S4A).

The main aim of these guidelines is to

- Strengthen the lenders’ ability to deal with stressed assets
- Put real assets back on track of entities facing genuine difficulties by providing an avenue for reworking financial structure.

15. Consider the following statements:
- Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) to Reduce Short Lived Climate Pollutants is a unique initiative of G20 group of countries.
 - The CCAC focuses on methane, black carbon and hydrofluorocarbons.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: B

Climate and Clean Air Coalition to Reduce Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (CCAC) was launched by the (UNEP) and six countries—Bangladesh, Canada, Ghana, Mexico, Sweden, and the United States—on 16 February 2012. The CCAC aims to catalyze rapid reductions in short-lived climate pollutants to protect human health, agriculture and the environment. To date, more than \$47 million has been pledged to the Climate and Clean Air Coalition from Canada, Denmark, the European Commission, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and the United States.

Short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs) are agents that have relatively short lifetime in the atmosphere – a few days to a few decades – and a warming influence on climate. The **main short-lived climate pollutants are black carbon, methane and tropospheric ozone**, which are the most important contributors to the human enhancement of the global greenhouse effect after CO₂. These short-lived climate pollutants are also dangerous air pollutants, with various detrimental impacts on human health, agriculture and ecosystems. Other short-lived climate pollutants include some **hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)**. While HFCs are currently present in

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small quantity in the atmosphere, their contribution to climate forcing is projected to climb to as much as 19% of global CO₂ emissions by 2050

16. With reference to ‘Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD)’ sometimes mentioned in the news while forecasting Indian monsoon, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. IOD phenomenon is characterized by a difference in sea surface temperature between tropical Western Indian Ocean and tropical Eastern Pacific Ocean.
2. An IOD phenomenon can influence an El Niño’s impact of the monsoon.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) is defined by the difference in sea surface temperature between two areas (or poles, hence a dipole) – **a western pole in the Arabian Sea (western Indian Ocean) and an eastern pole in the eastern Indian Ocean south of Indonesia**. The IOD affects the climate of Australia and other countries that surround the Indian Ocean Basin, and is a significant contributor to rainfall variability in this region.

Like ENSO, the change in temperature gradients across the Indian Ocean results in changes in the preferred regions of rising and descending moisture and air.

In scientific terms, the IOD is a coupled ocean and atmosphere phenomenon, similar to ENSO but in the equatorial Indian Ocean. It is thought that the IOD has a link with ENSO events through an extension of the Walker Circulation to the west and associated Indonesian throughflow (the flow of warm tropical ocean water from the Pacific into the Indian Ocean). Hence, **positive IOD events are often associated with El Niño and negative events with La Niña**. When the IOD and ENSO are in phase the impacts of El Niño and La Niña events are often most extreme over Australia, while when they are out of phase the impacts of El Niño and La Niña events can be diminished.

Source: <http://www.bom.gov.au> (Bureau of meteorology)

17. If you want to see gharials in their natural habitat, which one of the following is the best place to visit?

- a. Bhitarkanika Mangroves
- b. Chambal River
- c. Pulicat Lake
- d. Deepor Beel

Answer: B

The gharial reserves of India are located in three States – Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.

The most important of these reserves, the **Chambal River** – which mainly demarcates the boundaries between the states of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh

18. Consider the following in respect of Indian Ocean Naval Symposium (IONS):

1. Inaugural IONS was held in India in 2015 under the chairmanship of the Indian Navy.
2. IONS is a voluntary initiative that seeks to increase maritime co-operation among navies of the littoral states of the Indian Ocean Region.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Answer: B

Chief of the Naval Staff is on an official visit to Bangladesh from 10 to 14 Jan 16 to attend the 5th Edition of Indian Ocean Naval Symposium (IONS)

Indian Navy presenting a guideline document on Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR)

Theme of the Seminar this year: *‘Fostering Partnership in IOR: Charting course for Maritime Cooperative Engagement’*

Aim of Document –

- To provide guidelines for developing a speedy + responsive+ coordinated + effective HADR for IONS members whenever required
- CNS is calling on political + military counterparts from Bangladesh and IONS members/observers to further cement bilateral relations

IONS-

- Launched in Feb 08 to capitalise upon regional strengths of IOR littorals; is the 21st century’s first significant International maritime-security initiative
- **Members:** 35 littoral states in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR) grouped into four sub-regions (South Asian, West Asian, East African and South East Asian littorals including Australia)
- IONS Chairmanship is rotated sequentially through each of the four sub-regions (to ensure that challenges of each region receive due emphasis)
- **Bangladesh Navy** is conducting the IONS-2016 from 10-14 Jan 2016 at Dhaka and would be taking over the Chair of IONS from Australia for the term 2016 -2018
- IONS Chair held by-
- India – 2008 to 2010
- UAE – 2010 to 2012
- South Africa- 2012 to 2014
- Current Chair – Australia

IONS Aim-

To provide a regional forum through which the Chiefs-of-Navy (or equivalent maritime agency) of all the littoral states of the IOR periodically meet to constructively engage each other through-

- Creation and Promotion of regionally relevant mechanisms, events, and activities

19. The painting of Bodhisattva padmapani is one of the most famous and oft-illustrated paintings at
- a. Ajanta

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- b. Badami
- c. Bagh
- d. Ellora

Answer: A

The Ajanta caves are engulfed in darkness. In fact, this lack of light is crucial to the experience at Ajanta; demanding the viewer’s time while intensifying a sense of the mysterious. There may have been dim artificial lighting created by oil lamps in the past. However, even today, the majority of the caves remain almost completely dark and without the help of artificial lighting, the caves remain in their original state.

Cave 1 is a magnificently painted Vihara (monastery), filled with wall murals, sculptures, and ceiling paintings, that date back to the 5th century. Originally, Cave 1 also had a porch which led to the main hall, however it has since collapsed.

The main hall of Cave 1 is a square in plan, with aisles along all four sides. Adjacent to these aisles are doorways leading to fourteen small chambers. Cave 1 contains twenty painted and carved pillars. Above the pillars are reliefs depicting tales from the life of Buddha (Jataka tales). Located at the rear of the hall is a large shrine of the Buddha. The walls were originally covered in paintings, but today there are only nine surviving images, the most famous being *the Bodhisattva Padmapani (Padmapani in Sanskrit literally translates into "one who holds the lotus")*.



20. Consider the following pairs:

Traditions		Communities
1. Chaliha Sahib Festival	—	Sindhis
2. Nanda Raj Jaat Yatra	—	Gonds
3. Wari-Warkari	—	Santhals

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

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 and 3 only
- c. 1 and 3 only
- d. None of the above

Answer: A

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The three-week-long **Nanda Devi Raj Jat** is a pilgrimage and festival of Uttarakhand in India.^[1] People from the entire Garhwal division-Kumaon division as well as other parts of India and the world participate in Nanda Devi Raj Jat Yatra. The goddess Nanda Devi is worshipped at dozens of places in Kumaon and Garhwal, but the region around Mt. Nanda Devi and its sanctuary, which falls in the Pithoragarh district, Almora district and Chamoli district, is the prime area related to Nanda Devi. In Chamoli, Nanda Devi Raj Jaat is organized once in 12 years. The Jaat (meaning Yatra or pilgrimage) starts from Nauti village near Karnprayag and goes up to the heights of Roopkund and Homekund with a four horned sheep. After the havan - yagna is over, the sheep is freed with decorated ornaments, food and clothings, and the other offerings are discarded.

An annual Nanda Jaat is also celebrated. The Raj Jaat procession goes through villages, where there is a recognized Nanda Devi temple. At Koti, a night halt of the participants takes place where a night-long worship and celebrations take place.

Though in the Johar Valley region, there is no tradition of Nanda Raj Jaat but the worship, dance and the ritual of collecting Bramhakamal (it is called Kaul Kamphu) is part of Nanda festivals. The Nanda Devi fair is held at Almora, Nainital, Kot (Dangoli), Ranikhet, Bhowali, Kichha and also in the far flung villages of Lohar (like Milam and Martoli) and Pindar valleys (like Wachham and Khati). In the villages of the Pinder valley, people celebrate the Nanda Devi Jaat (journey) every year, while in Lohar people come from far and wide to Danadhar, Suring, Milam and Martoli in order to worship the Goddess. In Nainital and Almora, thousands take part in the procession carrying the dola (or litter) of Nanda Devi. It is said that the Nanda Devi fairs started in Kumaon during the reign of the King Kalyan Chand in the 16th century. A three-day fair is held at Kot Ki Mai or Kot Bhramari Devi. The fair at Saneti comes every second year. Both these fairs are rich in folk expressions, and many village products are brought for sale.

Pandharpur Wari or **Wari (Vari)** is an annual pilgrimage (yatra) to Pandharpur - the seat of the Hindu god Vithoba in the Indian state of Maharashtra, in honour of the deity. palakhis (palanquin processions) carrying the paduka (foot prints) of various saints - most notably Dnyaneshwar and Tukaram - from the Varkari (Warkari, "one who performs the Wari") sect (which venerates Vithoba), are taken from their respective shrines to Pandharpur. The tradition is more than 700 to 800 years old.^{[1][2][3]} Dnyaneshwar's palakhi leaves from Alandi, while Tukaram's begins at Dehu; both in Pune district of Maharashtra. This March on foot from various locations in Maharashtra to Vithoba temple, Pandharpur, attracts a total of over a million pilgrims^[citation needed]. The journey takes 21 days. Numerous palakhis join the main Tukaram and Dnyaneshwar palakhis that starts from Dehu and Alandi respectively. The wari culminates at the Vithoba temple on Ashadhi Ekadashi.^[4] Devotees from Maharashtra and nearby areas set out for Pandharpur, wearing holy basil beads and singing the glories of Vithoba and songs like "Gyanba Tukaram", commemorating the saints.^[5] Upon reaching Pandharpur on Ashadi Ekadashi, these devotees take a holy dip in the sacred Chadrabhaga River before proceeding to take Darshan (see) Vithoba's central icon in the main temple

21. Which of the following practices can help in water conservation in agriculture?

1. Reduce or zero tillage of the land
2. Applying gypsum before irrigating the field
3. Allowing crop residue to remain the field

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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- a. 1 and 2 only
- b. 3 only
- c. 1 and 3 only
- d. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: D

Explanation: gypsum can contribute to enhanced crop growth, improve water conservation, and reduce the loss of soil and nutrients into area waterways.

22. Consider the following statements :

The nation-wide ‘Soil Health Card Scheme’ aims at

- 1. Expanding the cultivable area under irrigation.
- 2. Enabling the banks to assess the quantum of loans to be granted to farmers on the basis of soil quality.
- 3. Checking the overuse of fertilizers in farmlands.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. 1 and 2 only
- b. 3 only
- c. 2 and 3 only
- d. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: C

23. Consider the following pairs :

Commonly used/
Consumed materials

- 1. Lipstick
- 2. Soft drinks
- 3. Chinese fast food

Unwanted or controversial chemicals
likely to be found in them

- Lead
- Brominated vegetable oils
- Monosodium glutamate

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

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 and 3 only
- c. 1 and 3 only
- d. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: D

24. Organic Light Emitting Diodes (OLEDs) are used to create digital display in many devices.

What are the advantages of OLED displays over Liquid Crystal displays?

- 1. OLED displays can be fabricated on flexible plastic substrates.
- 2. Roll-up displays embedded in clothing can be made using OLEDs.
- 3. Transparent displays are possible using OLEDs.

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- a. 1 and 3 only
- b. 2 only
- c. 1, 2 and 3 only
- d. None of the above statements is correct

Answer: C

25. Which of the following is/are famous for Sun temples?

- 1. Arasavalli
- 2. Amarakantak
- 3. Omkareshwar

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Select the correct answer using the code given below :

- a. 1 only]
- b. 2 and 3 only
- c. 1 and 3 only
- d. 1,2 and 3

Answer: A

26. Consider the following statements :

1. In the election for Lok Sabha or State Assembly , the winning candidate must get at least 50 percent of the cotes polled, to be declared elected.
2. According to the provisions laid down in the Constitution of India, in Lok Sabha, the Speaker’s post goes to the majority partyand the Deputy Speaker’s to the Opposition.

Which of the statements given is/are correct

1. 1 only
2. 2 only
3. Both 1 and 2
4. Neither1 nor 2

Answer: D

27. Which of the following has/have occurred in India after its liberalization of economic policies in 1991?

1. Share of agriculture in GDP increased enormously.
2. Share of India’s exports in world trade increased.
3. FDI inflows increased.
4. India’s foreign exchange reserves increased enormously.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

Answer: B

28. What is the application of Somatic Cell CJ Nuclear Transfer Techonology?

- a. Production of biolarvicides
- b. Manufacture of biodegradable plastics
- c. Reproductive cloning of animals
- d. Production of organisms free of diseases

Answer: C

29. Consider the following statements:

1. National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) helps in promoting the financial inclusion in the country.
2. NPCI has launched RuPay, a card payment scheme.

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

Answer: C

30. The term M-STriPES’ is sometimes seen in V the news in the context of

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- a. Captive breeding of Wild Fauna
- b. Maintenance of Tiger Reserves
- c. Indigenous Statellite Navigation System
- d. Security of National Highways.

Answer: B

31. What is/are the most likely advantages of implementing ‘Goods and services Tax (GST)?
- 1. It will replace multiple taxes collected by multiple authorities and will thus create a single market in India.
 - 2. It will drastically reduce the ‘Current Account Deficit’ of India and will enable it to increase its foreign exchange reserves.
 - 3. It will enormously increase the growth and size of economy of India and will enable it to overtake China in the near future.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 and 3 only
- c. 1 and 3 only
- d. 1,2 and 3

Answer: A

32. ‘Broad-based Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA)’ is sometimes seen the news in the context of negotiations held between India and
- a. European Union
 - b. Gulf Cooperation Council
 - c. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
 - d. Shanghai Cooperation Organization.

Answer: A

33. Consider the following statements:
- 1. India has ratified the Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) of WTO.
 - 2. TFA is a part of WTO’s Bali Ministerial Package of 2013.
 - 3. TFA came into force in January 2016. Which of the statements given above is/are correct
- a. 1 and 2 only
 - b. 1 and 3 only
 - c. 2 and 3 only
 - d. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: A

34. What is the importance of developing Chabahar Port by India?
- a. India’s trade with African countries will enormously increase.
 - b. India’s relations with oil-producing Arab countries will be strengthened.
 - c. India will not depend on Pakistan for access to Afghanistan and Central Asia.
 - d. Pakistan will facilitate and protect the installation of a gas pipeline between Iraq and India.

Answer: C

35. In India, it is legally mandatory for which of the following to report on cyber security incidents?
- 1. Service providers

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- 2. Data centres
- 3. Body corporate

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a. 1 only
- b. 1 and 2 only
- c. 3 only
- d. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: D

36. Right to vote and to be elected in India is a

- a. Fundamental Right
- b. Natural Right
- c. Constitutional Right
- d. Legal Right

Answer: D

37. What is the purpose of ‘evolved Laser Interferometer Space Antenna (eLISA)’ project?

- a. To detect neutrinos
- b. To detect gravitational waves
- c. To detect the effectiveness of missile defence system
- d. To study the effect of solar flares on our communication systems

Answer: B

38. What is the purpose of Tidyantjali Yojana?

- 1. To enable the famous foreign educational institutions to open their campuses in India.
- 2. To increase the quality of education provided in government schools by taking help from the private sector and the community.
- 3. To encourage voluntary monetary contributions from private individuals and organizations so as to improve the infrastructure facilities for primary and secondary schools.

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

- a. 2 only
- b. 3 only
- c. 1 and 2 only
- d. 2 and 3 only

Answer: A

39. What is the aim of the programme ‘Unnat Bharat Abhiyan’?

- a. Achieving 100% literacy by promoting collaboration between voluntary organizations and government’s education system and local communities.
- b. Connecting institutions of higher education with local communities to address development challenges through appropriate technologies.
- c. Strengthening India’s scientific research institutions in order to make India a scientific and technological power.
- d. Developing human capital by allocating special funds for health care and education of rural and urban poor, and organizing skill development programmes and vocational training for them.

Answer: B

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The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) has launched a programme called Unnat Bharat Abhiyan with an aim to **connect institutions of higher education**, including Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), National Institutes of Technology (NITs) and Indian Institutes of Science Education & Research (IISERs) etc. **with local communities** to address the development challenges through appropriate technologies. (Source: PIB)

40. Consider the following statements :

1. The Election Commission of India is a Five-Member body.
2. Union Ministry of Home Affairs decides the election schedule for the conduct of both general elections and by-elections.
3. Election Commission resolves the disputes relating to splits/mergers of recognized political parties.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a. 1 and 2 only
- b. 2 only
- c. 2 and 3 only
- d. 3 only

Answer: D

Explanation: The concept of a **3-member Commission** has been in operation since then, with the decisions being made by a majority vote, **The Election Commission, which decides the schedule for elections**, has to take account of the weather - during winter constituencies may be snow-bound, and during the monsoon access to remote areas restricted -, the agricultural cycle - so that the planting or harvesting of crops is not disrupted, exam schedules - as schools are used as polling stations and teachers employed as election officials, and religious festivals and public holidays. On top of this there are the logistical difficulties that go with holding an election - sending out ballot boxes or EVMs, setting up polling booths, recruiting officials to oversee the elections.

41. In India, if a species of tortoise is declared protected under Schedule I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, what does it imply?

- a. It enjoys the same level of protections as the tiger.
- b. It no longer exists in the wild, a few individuals are under captive protection; and now it is impossible to prevent its extinction.
- c. It is endemic to a particular region of India.
- d. Both (b) and (c) stated above are correct in this context.

Answer: A

42. In India, Judicial Review implies

- a. the power of the Judiciary to pronounce upon the constitutionality of laws and executive order.
- b. the power of the Judiciary to question the wisdom of the laws enacted by the Legislatures.
- c. the power of the Judiciary to review all the legislative enactments before they are assented to by the President.
- d. the power of the Judiciary to review its own judgements given earlier in similar or different cases.

Answer: A

43. With reference to Indian Freedom struggle, consider the following events :

1. Mutiny in Royal Indian Navy

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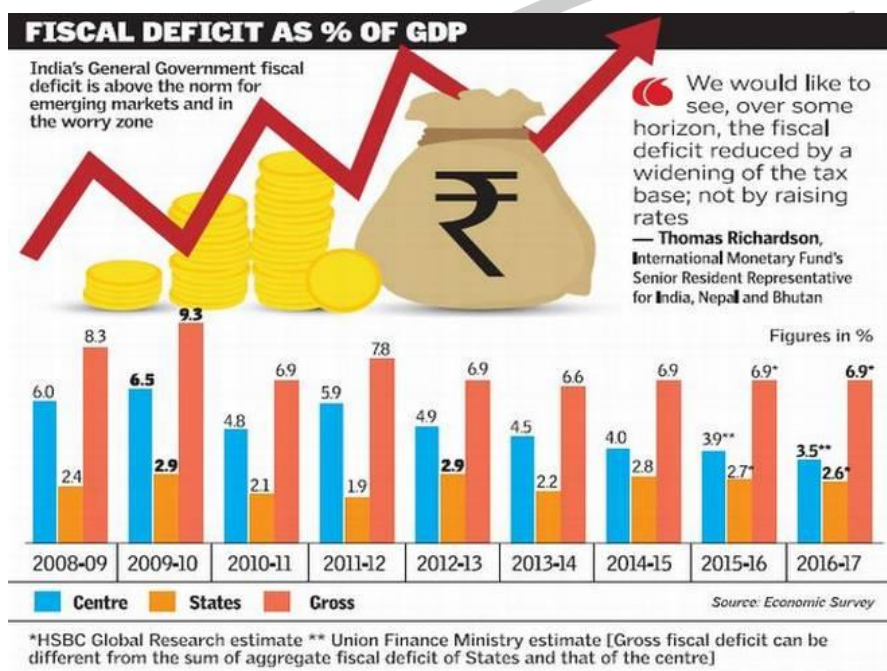
2. Quit India Movement launched
 3. Second Round Table Conference
- What is the correct chronological sequence of the above events ?
- a. 1-2-3
 - b. 2-1-3
 - c. 3-2-1
 - d. 3-1-2

Answer: C

44. Consider the following statements :
1. Tax revenue as a percent of GDP of India has steadily increased in the last decade.
 2. Fiscal deficit as a percent of GDP of India has steadily increased in the last decade. 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

Answer: A

Explanation:



45. Recently there was a proposal to translocate some of the lions from their natural habitat in Gujarat to which one of the following sites?
- a. Corbett National Park
 - b. Kuno Palpur Wildlife Sanctuary
 - c. Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary
 - d. Sariska National Park

Answer: B

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46. Which of the following are not necessarily the consequences of the proclamation of the President’s rule in a State?

1. Dissolution of the State Legislative Assembly
2. Removal of the Council of Ministers in the State
3. Dissolution of the local bodies

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

- a. 1 and 2 only
- b. 1 and 3 only
- c. 2 and 3 only
- d. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: C

47. Which of the following are envisaged by the Right against Exploitation in the Constitution of India?

1. Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour
2. Abolition of untouchability
3. Protection of the interests of minorities
3. Protection of employment of children in factories and mines

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Answer: C

48. Which of the following is geographically closest to Great Nicobar?

- a. Sumatra
- b. Borneo
- c. Java
- d. Sri Lanka

Answer: A



49. Out of the following statements, choose the one that brings out the principle underlying the Cabinet form of Government:

- a. An arrangement for minimizing the criticism against the Government whose responsibilities are complex and hard to carry out to the satisfaction of all.
- b. A mechanism for speeding up the activities of the Government whose responsibilities are increasing day by day.

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- c. A mechanism of parliamentary democracy for ensuring collective responsibility of the Government to the people.
- d. A device for strengthening the hands of the head of the Government whose hold over people is in a state of decline.

Answer: C

50. Which one of the following is not a feature of Indian federalism?
- a. There is an independent judiciary in India.
 - b. Powers have been clearly divided between the Centre and the States.
 - c. The federating units have been given unequal representation the Rajya Sabha.
 - d. It is the result of an agreement among the federating units.

Answer: C

51. The object of the Butler Committee of 1927 was to?
- a. Define the jurisdiction of the Central and Provincial governments.
 - b. Define the powers of the Secretary of State for India.
 - c. Impose censorship on national press.
 - d.. Improve the relationship between the Government of India and the Indian States.

Answer: D

52. The term ‘Domestic Content Requirement’ is sometimes seen in the news with reference to
- a. Developing solar power production in our country
 - b. Granting licences to foreign T.V. channels in our country
 - c. Exporting our food products to other countries
 - d. Permitting foreign educational institutions to set up their campuses in our country

Answer: A

53. Consider the following statements :
1. The Nuclear Security Summits are periodically held under the aegis of the United Nations.
 2. The International Panel on Fissile Materials is an organ of International Atomic Energy Agency,.
- 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

Answer: D

54. Who among the following can join the National Pension System (NPS)?
- a. Resident Indian Citizens only
 - b. Persons of age from 21 to 55 only
 - c. All state Government employees joining the services after the date of notification by the respective State Governments
 - d. All Central Government employees including those of Armed Forces joining the services on or after 1st April, 2004

Answer: C

55. With reference to river Teesta, consider the following statements:
1. The source of river Teesta is the same as that of Brahmaputra but it flows through Sikkim.

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2. River Rangeet originates in Sikkim and it is a tributary of river Teesta.
3. River Teesta flows into Bay of Bengal on the border of India and Bangladesh.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a. 1 and 3 only
- b. 2 only
- c. 2 and 3 only
- d. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: B

56. Consider the following statements:

1. In tropical regions, Zika virus disease is transmitted by the same mosquito that transmits dengue.
2. Sexual transmission of Zika virus disease is possible.

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

Answer: C

57. Consider the following statements :

1. The Standard Mark of Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) is mandatory for automotive tyres and tubes.
2. AGMARK is a quality Certification Mark issued by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).

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

Answer: A

58. What is/are the advantage/advantages of implementing the ‘National Agriculture Market’ scheme?

1. It is a pan-India electronic trading portal for agricultural commodities.
2. It provides the farmers access to nationwide market, with prices commensurate with the quality of their produce.

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

Answer: C

59. With reference to the ‘National Intellectual Property Rights Policy’. Consider the following statements:

1. It reiterates India’s commitment to the Doha Development Agenda and the TRIPS Agreement.

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‘2. Department of Industrial Policy and promotion is the nodal agency for regulating intellectual property rights in India.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Answer: C

60. According to the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972, which of the following animals cannot be hunted by any person except under some provisions provided by law?

- 1. Ghari al
- 2. Indian wild ass
- 3. Wild buffalo

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 and 3 only
- c. 1 and 3 only
- d. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: D

61. Which of the following statements is/are true of the Fundamental Duties of an Indian citizen?

- 1.A legislative process has been provided to enforce these duties.
- 2. They are correlative to legal duties. 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

Answer:D

62. Consider the following pairs :

- 1. Radhakanta Deb __First President of the British Indian Association.
- 2. Gazulu Lakshminarasu Chetty __ Founder of the Madras Mahajana Sabha
- 3. Surendranath Banerjee — Founder of the Indian Association

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

- a.1 only
- b.1 and 3 only
- c.2 and 3 only
- d.1, 2 and 3

Answer:B

63. Which one of the following objectives is not embodied in the Preamble to the Constitution of India?

- a.Liberty of thought
- b.Economic liberty
- c.Liberty of expression
- d.Liberty of belief

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Answer:B

64. With reference to ‘Quality Council of India (QCI)’. Consider the following statements:
1. Qci was set up jointly by the Government of India and the Indian Industry.
 2. Chairman of QCI is appointed by the Prime Minister on the recommendations of the industry to the Government.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct>
- a. 1 only
 - b. 2 only
 - c. Both 1 and 2
 - d. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer:C

65. What is the purpose of setting up of Small Finance Banks (SFBs) in India?
1. To supply credit to small business units
 2. To supply credit to small and marginal farmers
 3. To encourage young entrepreneurs to set up business particularly in rural areas.
- Select the correct answer using the code given below :
- a. 1 and 2 only
 - b. 2 and 3 only
 - c. 1 and 3 only
 - d. 1, 2 and 3

Answer:A

66. With reference to ‘Asia Pacific Ministerial Conference on Housing and Urban Development (APMCHUD)’ . consider the following statements:
1. The first APMCHUD was held in India in 2006 on the theme ‘Emerging Urban Forms – policy Responses and Governance Structure’.
 2. India hosts all the Annual Ministerial Conferences in partnership with ADB, APEC and ASEAN.
- 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

Answer: D

67. Democracy’s superior virtue lies in the fact that it calls into activity
- a. The intelligence and character of ordinary men and women,.
 - b. The methods for strengthening executive leadership.
 - c. A superior individual with dynamism and vision .
 - d. A band of dedicated party workers.

Answer: A

68. Which of the following is a most likely consequence of implementing the ‘Unified Payments Interface (UPI)?
- a. Mobile wallets will not be necessary for online payments.
 - b. Digital currency will totally replace the physical currency in about two decades.

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- c. FDI inflows will drastically increase
- d. Direct transfer of subsidies to poor people will become very effective.

Answer:A

69. The term ‘Event Horizon’. ‘Singularity’. ‘String Theory’ and ‘Standard Model’ are sometimes seen in the news in the context of

- a. Observation and understanding of the Universe
- b. Study of the solar and lunar eclipses
- c. Placing satellites in the orbit of the Earth
- d. Origin and evolution of living organisms on the Earth

Answer:A

70. With reference to agriculture in India, how can the technique of ‘genome sequencing’, often seen in the news, be used in the immediate future?

- 1. Genome sequencing can be used to identify genetic markers for disease resistance and drought tolerance in various crop plants.
- 2. This technique helps in reducing the time required to develop new varieties of crop plants.
- 3. It can be used to decipher the host-pathogen relationships in crops.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 and 3 only
- c. 1 and 3 only
- d. 1, 2 and 3

Answer:D

71. The main advantage of the parliamentary form of government is that

- a. the executive and legislature work independently
- b. it provides continuity of policy and is more efficient.
- c. the executive remains responsible to the legislature.
- d. the head of the government cannot be changed without election.

Answer: C

72. In the context of India, which one of the following is the correct relationship between Rights and Duties?

- a. Rights are correlative with Duties.
- b. Rights are personal and hence independent of society and Duties.
- c. Rights, not Duties, are important for the advancement of the personality of the citizen.
- d. Duties, not Rights, are important for the stability of the State.

Answer:A

73. The mind of the makers of the Constitution of India is reflected in which of the following?

- a. The Preamble
- b. The Fundamental Rights
- c. The Directive Principles of State Policy
- d. The Fundamental Duties.

Answer:A

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74. If you travel by road from Kohima to Kottayam, what is the minimum number of States within India through which you can travel, including the origin and the destination?
- 6
 - 7
 - 8
 - 9

Answer:B

75. The Parliament of India exercises control over the functions of the Council of Ministers through
1. Adjournment motion
 2. Question hour
 3. Supplementary questions
- Select the correct answer using the code given below:
- 1 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 1, 2 and 3

Answer:D

76. With reference to the Parliament of India, 4 consider the following statements :
1. A private member's bill is a bill presented by a Member of Parliament who is not elected by only nominated by the President of India.
 2. Recently, a private member's bill has been passed in the Parliament of India for the first time in its history.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2

Answer:D

77. With reference to the difference between the culture of Rig vedic Aryans and Indus Valley People, with of the following statements is/are correct?
1. Rigvedic Aryans used the coat of mail and helmet in warfare whereas the people of Indus Valley Civilization did not leave any evidence of using them.
 2. Rigvedic Aryans knew gold, silver and copper whereas Indus Valley people knew only copper and iron,.
 3. Rigvedic Aryans had domesticated the horse whereas there is no evidence of Indus Valley people having been aware of this animal.
- Select the correct answer using the code given below.
- 1 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 1, 2, and 3

Answer:C

Indus people did not know the use of iron. It was purely a 'copper-bronze' culture, while the Vedic culture in its later phase is replete with references to iron. The horse, which played a decisive role in the Aryan system of warfare, was not known to the Indus people. A few bones of horse and terracotta figure of a 'horse-like animal' have been unearthed from

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Surkotada (Gujarat) and still it **has not been convincingly proved that the horse was employed by the Harappans**

78. Recognition of Prior Learning Scheme’ is sometimes mentioned in the news with reference to
- Certifying the skills acquired by construction workers through traditional channels.
 - Enrolling the persons in Universities for distance learning programmes.
 - Reserving some skilled jobs to rural and urban poor in some public sector undertakings.
 - Certifying the skills acquired by trainees under the National Skill Development Programme.

Answer:A

79. From the ecological point of view, which of the following assumes importance in being a good link between the Eastern Ghats and the Western Ghats?
- Sathyamangalam Tiger Reserve
 - Nallamala Forest
 - Nagarhole National Park
 - Seashachalam Biosphere Reserve

Answer:A

80. One of the implications of equality in society is the absence of
- Privileges
 - Restraints
 - Competition
 - Ideology

Answer:A

81. Consider the following statements in respect of Trade Related Analysis of Fauna and Flora in Commerce (TRAFFIC):
- TRAFFIC is a bureau under United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).
 - The mission of TRAFFIC is to ensure that trade in wild plants and animals is not a threat to the conservation of nature.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: B

82. Which principle among the following was added to the Directive Principles of State Policy by the 42nd Amendments to the Constitution?
- Equal pay for equal work for both men and women
 - Participation of workers in the management of industries
 - Right to work, education and public assistance
 - Securing living wage and human conditions of work to workers

Answer:B

83. Which one of the following statement is correct?
- Rights are claims of the State against the citizens.

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- b. Rights are privileges which are incorporated in the Constitution of a State.
- c. Rights are claims of the citizens against the State.
- d. Rights are privileges of a few citizens against the many.

Answer:C

84. Which of the following gives ‘ Global Gender Ib Gap Index’ ranking to the countries of the world?
- a. World Economic Forum
 - b. UN Human Rights Council
 - c. UN Women
 - d. World Health Organization

Answer:A

85. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding Smart India Hackathon 2017?
1. It is centrally sponsored scheme for developing every city of our country into Smart Cities in a decade,.
 2. It is an initiative to identify new digital technology innovations for solving the many problems faced by our country,.
 3. It is a programme aimed at making all the financial transactions in our country completely digital in a decade.

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

- a. 1 and 3 only
- b. 2 only
- c. 3 only
- d. 2 and 3 only

Answer:B

86. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC)?
1. It decides the RBI’s benchmark interest rates.
 2. It is a 12-member body including the Governor of RBI and is reconstituted every year.
 3. It functions under the chairmanship of the Union Finance Minister.

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

- a. 1 only
- b. 1 and 2 only
- c. 3 only
- d. 2 and 3 only

Answer:A

87. With reference to Manipuri Sankirtana, consider the following statements :
1. It is a song and dance performance.
 2. Cymbals are the only musical instruments used in performance.
 3. It is performed to narrate the life and deeds of Lord Krishna.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a. 1, 2 and 3.
- b. 1 and 3 only

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- c. 2 and 3 only
- d. 1 only

Answer:B

88. Who among the following was/were associated with the introduction of Ryotwari Settlement in India during the British rule?

- 1. Lord Cornwallis
- 2. Alexander Read
- 3. Thomas Munro

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

- a. 1 only
- b. 1 and 3 only
- c. 2 and 3 only
- d. 1, 2 and 3

Answer:C

89. In the context of solving pollution problems, what is/are advantage/advantages of bioremediation technique?

- 1. It is a technique for cleaning up pollution by enhancing the same biodegradation process that occurs in nature
- 2. Any contaminant with heavy metals such as cadmium and lead can be readily and completely treated by bioremediation using microorganisms.
- 3. Genetic engineering can be used to create microorganisms specifically designed for bioremediation. Select the correct answer using the code given below.:

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 and 3 only
- c. 1 and 3 only
- d. 1, 2 and 3

Answer:C

90. The Trade Disputes Act of 1929 provided for

- a. The participation of workers in the management of industries
- b. Arbitrary powers to the management to quell industrial disputes.
- c. An intervention by the British Court in the event of a trade dispute.
- d. A system of tribunals and a ban on strikes.

Answer:D

91. Local self-government can be best explained as an exercise in

- a. Federalism
- b. Democratic decentralization
- c. Administrative delegation
- d. Direct democracy

Answer:B

92. Consider the following statements:

With reference to the Constitution of India, the Directive Principles of State Policy constitute limitations upon

- 1. Legislative function.
- 2. Executive function,.

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Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Answer:D

93. The term ‘ Digital Single Market Strategy’ seen in the news refers to

- a. ASEAN
- b. BRICS
- c. EU
- d. G20

Answer:C

94. At one of the places in India, if you stand on the seashore and watch the sea, you will find that the sea water recedes from the shore line a few kilometers and comes back to the shore twice a day, and you can actually walk on the sea floor when the water recedes. This unique phenomenon is seen at

- a. Bhavnagar
- b. Bheemunipatnam
- c. Chandipur
- d. Nagapattinam

Answer:C

95. With reference to the ‘Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (PBPT Act)’, consider the following statements:

1. A property transaction is not treated as a benami transaction if the owner of the property is not aware of the transaction,.
 2. Properties held benami are liable for confiscation by the Government.
 3. The Act provides for three authorities for investigations but does not provide for any appellate mechanism. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- a. 1 only
 - b. 2 only
 - c. 1 and 3 only
 - d. 2 and 3 only

Answer:B

96. Due to some reasons, if there is a huge fall in the population of species of butterflies, what could be its likely consequence/consequences?

1. Pollination of some plants could be adversely affected.
2. There could be a drastic increase in the fungal infections of some cultivated plants.
3. It could lead to a fall in the population of some species of wasps, spiders and birds.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 and 3 only
- c. 1 and 3 only
- d. 1, 2 and 3 only

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Answer:C

97. It is possible to produce algae based biofuels, but what is/are the likely limitation(s) of developing countries in promoting the industry?
1. Production of algae based biofuels is possible in seas only and not on continents.
 - 2.2. Setting up and engineering the algae based biofuel production requires high level of expertise/technology until the construction is completed.
 - 3.3. Economically viable production necessitates the setting up of large scale facilities which may raise ecological and social concerns.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a. 1 and 2 only
- b. 2 and 3 only
- c. 3 only
- d. 1, 2 and 3

Answer:B

98. which of the following are the objectives of ‘National Nutrition Mission’?

1. To create awareness relating to malnutrition among pregnant women and lactating mothers.
2. To reduce the incidence of anaemia among young children, adolescent girls and women.
3. To promote the consumption of millets, coarse cereals and unpolished rice.
4. To promote the consumption of poultry eggs.

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

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

Answer:A

99. Consider the following statements :

1. The Factories Act, 1881 was passed with a view to fix the wages of industrial workers and to allow the workers to form trade unions.
2. N.M. Lokhande was a pioneer in organizing the labour movement in British India. Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Answer:B:

100. In the context of mitigating the impending global warming due to anthropogenic emissions of carbon dioxide, which of the following can be the potential sites for carbon sequestration?

1. Abandoned and uneconomic coal seams

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2. Depleted oil and gas reservoirs

3. Subterranean deep saline formations

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

a. 1 and 2 only

b. 3 only

c. 1 and 3 only

d. 1, 2 and 3 only

Answer: D

