



VVR-IAS
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General Studies

GS PRELIMS TEST SERIES 2017

TEST-02 ANSWER KEY

1. b	21. d	41. a	61. c	81. c
2. c	22. b	42. a	62. d	82. d
3. b	23. d	43. c	63. a	83. a
4. d	24. c	44. c	64. a	84. d
5. d	25. d	45. c	65. a	85. c
6. b	26. b	46. b	66. d	86. d
7. c	27. a	47. d	67. b	87. c
8. b	28. b	48. c	68. b	88. c
9. b	29. d	49. c	69. b	89. d
10. a	30. c	50. c	70. b	90. c
11. c	31. d	51. d	71. d	91. c
12. d	32. c	52. d	72. b	92. C
13. c	33. a	53. d	73. d	93. c
14. c	34. b	54. c	74. d	94. c
15. b	35. c	55. b	75. a	95. c
16. b	36. c	56. d	76. c	96. d
17. a	37. a	57. c	77. c	97. c
18. b	38. c	58. d	78. b	98. d
19. d	39. a	59. c	79. c	99. c
20. c	40. c	60. d	80. c	100.a

EXPLANATION (T-02)

1. (B)

Exp.

The constituent assembly was not directly elected on the basis of adult franchise but it was representative in the sense of being inclusive in nature and comprises all sections of society.

2. (C)

Exp.

The first schedule of the Indian Constitution pertains to Names of the States and their Territorial jurisdiction and Names of the Union Territories and their extent.

Forms of Oaths and Affirmation come under Third Schedule.

3. (B) Statement 1 is correct

Exp.

St.2 is incorrect as the assembly was empowered to abrogate or alter any law made by the British parliament in relation to India. The assembly also became the legislative body. As it was acting in two capacities, two separate chairman of the assembly were appointed: Dr. Rajendra Prasad when it met as constituent body and G V Mavlankar when it met as legislative body.

St. 3 is correct

4. (D) 3 and 4 only

Exp.

Article 51 deals with promotion of international peace and security. While article 51A deals with the various fundamental duties.

Under article 370 those are the temporary provisions with respect to the state of Jammu and Kashmir.

5. (D) 2 and 3

Exp.

St-1 is incorrect as the bill can be initiated in either house of the parliament.

The amendment procedures are mentioned in Article 368 of the constitution of India.

6. (B)

Exp.

The fundamental rights are enshrined in Part 3 of the constitution from articles 12 to 35 that are not absolute but qualified as the state can impose restrictions on them. They are available to foreigners and Indian citizens both except the following: Article 15, 16, 19, 29 and 30.

7. Ans: (c)

Exp.

Article 20 grants protection against arbitrary and excessive punishment to an accused person wherein the three provisions are taken care of: No ex-post-facto law, no double jeopardy and no self-incrimination. Right to protection of life and liberty is provided in Article 21.

8. (B)

9. (B)

St-1 is incorrect as the Classical liberalism always privileges rights of the individuals over demands of social justice and community values.

St-2 is correct.

The liberalism of the Indian Constitution differs from this version in two ways. First, it was always linked to social justice. The best example of this is the provision for reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Constitution. The makers of the Constitution believed that the mere granting of the right to equality was not enough to overcome age-old injustices suffered by these groups or to give real meaning to their right to vote. Special constitutional measures were required to advance their interests. Therefore the constitution makers provided a number of special measures to protect the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes such as the reservation of seats in legislatures. The Constitution also made it possible for the government to reserve public sector jobs for these groups.

10. (A)

Exp.

Government of India Act of 1935 was marked a milestone towards a responsible government in India. Some of the important feature of this act was, the abolishment of diarchy in the

provinces and introduction of provincial autonomy in its place, the introduction of bicameralism in six out of eleven provinces, extension of communal representation by providing separate electorate to women, schedule castes and labor, abolishment of Council of India, establishment of Reserve Bank of India and establishment of Federal Court, which was set up in 1937. So Statement (a) is incorrect and Statements (b) (c) and (d) are correct.

11. (C)

Exp.

The Constitution was made by the Constituent Assembly which had been elected for undivided India. It held its first sitting on 9 December 1946 and re-assembled as Constituent Assembly for divided India on 14 August 1947. Its members were elected by indirect election by the members of the Provincial Legislative Assemblies that had been established in 1935. It was composed roughly along the lines suggested by the plan proposed by the Cabinet Mission.

12. (D)

Exp.

In addition to making of the Constitution of the Constituent Assembly also performed following function:

Enactment of the ordinary laws.

It ratified the India's membership of the Commonwealth in May 1949

Adoption of national flag, national anthem and national song.

It elected the first President of India on January 24, 1950.

13. (C)

Exp.

Sources of the Indian Constitution can be best explained with reference to its principal parts. The structural part of the Constitution, to a large extent, derived from the Government of India Act, 1935. The philosophical part of the Constitution i.e. the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy derive their inspiration from the American and Irish Constitution respectively. The political part of the Constitution i.e. the Principles of Cabinet Government and the relation between the executive and the legislature have been largely drawn from the British experience.

14. (C)

Exp.

The Constitution of India establishes a federal system of government. It contains all the usual

features of a federation, viz., two governments, division of powers, written Constitution, supremacy of Constitution, rigidity of Constitution, independent judiciary and bicameralism.

However, integrated judiciary and single Constitution are the features of unitary system of government.

15. (B)

Exp.

Statements 2 and 3 are correctly matched. Independence of Judiciary is borrowed from US Constitution and Joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament is borrowed from the Australian Constitution. So statements 1 and 4 are incorrect.

16. (B)

Exp.

In the Kesavananda Bharti case (1973), the Supreme Court held that the preamble is a part of the Constitution and it can be amended, subject to the condition that no amendment done to the 'basic structure'. It has been amended by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act (1976), which added three new words- socialist, secular and integrity. The Preamble is neither a source of power to the legislature nor a prohibition upon the powers of legislature. It is non-justiciable, i.e., its provisions are not enforceable in courts of law. Statement 1 is incorrect and statement 3 is correct.

The preamble specifies that justice, liberty, equality and fraternity are the objectives of the Constitution. Socialist, sovereign, secular democratic and republican polity is the nature of Indian State. So Statement 2 is also incorrect.

17. (A)

Article 3 of the Constitution authorize the Parliament to (a) form a new state by separating of territory from any state or by uniting two or more states or parts of states or by uniting any territory to a part of new state, (b) increase the new area of any state, (c) diminish the area of any state, (d) alter the boundaries of any state, and (e) alter the name of any state. In this regard any bill can be introduced in the Parliament only with the prior recommendation of the President and before recommending the bill; the President has to refer the bill to the state legislature concerned for expressing its views within a specified period. While in the case of union territory, no reference needs to be made to the concerned legislature to ascertain its views and

the Parliament can itself take any action as it deems fit. So statement 1 is correct but statement 2 is incorrect.

18. (B)

Exp.

The Citizenship Act, 1955, lays down three ways of losing citizenship i.e. (a) Renunciation: is a voluntary act by which a person holding the Indian citizenship as well as that of another country may adjure one of them. If a person renounces his Indian citizenship, their minor children also loses their citizenship. (b) Termination: shall take place by operation of law as soon as a citizen of India voluntarily acquires the citizenship of another country. This provision, however, does not apply during a war in which Indian is engaged. (c) Deprivation: is a compulsory termination of Indian citizenship by the Central government if it is satisfied that the Indian citizenship had been acquired by a person by fraud, or the citizen has shown disloyalty to the Constitution of India, or the citizen has, within five years after registration or neutralization, been imprisoned in any country for two years, or the citizen has been ordinarily resident out of India for seven years continuously.

So statements 1 and 2 are incorrect and statement 3 is correct.

19. Answer: d

Exp.

The rights given in Part III of the Constitution from Articles 12 to 35 are named Fundamental Rights because they are guaranteed and protected by the Constitution, which is the fundamental law of the land. They are 'fundamental' also in the sense that they are most essential for the all round development of the individuals.

20. (C)

Exp.

The Fundamental Rights prevent the establishment of an authoritarian and despotic rule in the country, and protect the liberties and freedoms of the people against the invasion by the State. They aim at establishing a government of laws and not of men. So statement 1 is correct.

They are not absolute but qualified. The state can impose reasonable restrictions on them. However, whether such restrictions are reasonable or not is to be decided by the courts. So statement 2 is incorrect.

Most of them are available against the arbitrary action of the State, with a few exceptions like

those against the State's action and against the action of private individuals. Statement 3 is also correct.

21. (D)

Exp.

The Fundamental Rights under the Articles 15, 16, 19, 29 and 30 are available only to citizens. It means Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment (Article 16) and Protection of language, script and culture of minorities (Article 29) are not available to foreigners.

However, Right to elementary education (Article 21 A), Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion (Article 25) and Freedom from payment of taxes for promotion of any religion (Article 27) are available to both citizens and foreigners.

22. (B)

Exp.

Article 19 guarantees to all citizens the six rights. These six rights are protected against only state action and not private individuals. Moreover, these rights are available only to the citizens and shareholders of a company but not to foreigners or legal persons like companies or corporations, etc. the State can impose 'reasonable' restrictions on the enjoyment of these rights only on the grounds mentioned in the Article 19 itself and not on any other ground. These rights can be suspended only when emergency is declared on the grounds of war or external aggression i.e., external emergency, not on the internal emergency i.e., armed rebellion.

23. (D)

Exp.

The Article 22 has two parts- first part deals with the cases of ordinary law and the second part deals with the cases of preventive detention law.

The safeguards given in the first part are not available to an alien or a person arrested or detained under a preventive detention. So statement 1 is incorrect.

The first part of Article 22 do not cover arrest under the orders of a court, civil arrest, arrest on failure to pay the income tax, and deportation of an alien. Statement is incorrect.

The protection given to a person in second part of the Article 22 is available to both citizens as well as aliens. Statement 3 is also incorrect.

24. (C)

Exp.

Writs of Mandamus, Prohibition and Certiorari cannot be issued against private individuals. While writ Habeas Corpus can be issued against both public authorities as well as private individuals.

25. (D)

Exp.

Article 33 empowers the Parliament to restrict or abrogate the fundamental rights of the members of armed forces, para-military forces, police forces, intelligence agencies and analogous forces. The objective of this provision is to ensure the proper discharge of their duties and the maintenance of discipline among them. The power to make laws under Article 33 is conferred only on Parliament and not on state legislatures. Any such law made by Parliament cannot be challenged in any court on the ground of contravention of any of the fundamental rights. Statement 1 is incorrect. Article 34 provides for the restrictions on fundamental rights while martial law is in force in any area within the territory of India. It empowers the Parliament to indemnify any government servant or any other person for any act done by him in connection with the maintenance or restoration of order in any area where martial law was in force. The Act of Indemnity made by the Parliament cannot be challenged in any court on the ground of contravention of any of the fundamental rights. The concept of martial law has been borrowed from English common law. However, the term 'martial law' has not been defined anywhere in the Constitution. So statement 2 is also incorrect.

26. (B)

Exp.

Statement 1 is incorrect because this Article 47 is a part of Socialistic Principles. Statement 2 is correct because this Article 48 comes under the ideology of Liberal-Intellectual Principles.

Statement 3 is incorrect because this Article 43 is part of Gandhian Principles.

27. (A)

Exp.

By 42nd Amendment Act of 1976, Article 48 A was added in the original list. Statement 1 is correct.

Article 42 and 43 are in the original list of the Constitution. So statements 2 and 3 are incorrect.

The 97th Constitutional Amendment Act added

a new Directive principle relating to co-operative society in the form of Article 43 B. statement 4 is also correct.

28. (B)

Exp.

There are distinction between the Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policies. As Fundamental Rights promote the welfare of the individual, hence they are personal and individualistic in nature. While DPSPs promote the welfare of the community, they are societarian and socialistic in nature. Statement 1 is incorrect.

Fundamental Rights are negative as they prohibit the State from doing certain things, while DPSPs are positive as they require the State to do certain things. So statement 2 is correct.

29. (D)

Exp.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (2006) has been launched for raising the standard of living of people. It supports the Articles 41 and 43.

Three-tier Panchayati Raj system has been introduced to translate into reality Gandhiji's dream of every village being a republic. The 73rd Amendment Act (1992) has been created to provide constitutional status and protection to these panchayati raj institutions.

Equal Remuneration Act (1976) has been made to protect the interest of women workers.

Ancient and Historical Monument and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act (1951) has been enacted to protect the monuments, places and objects of national importance (Article 49).

30. (C)

Exp.

To vote in public election and duty to pay taxes are not fundamental duties. Statements 1 and 3 are in the list of fundamental duties.

31. (D)

Exp.

As per Article 368, the procedure for the amendment of the Constitution is given. Accordingly, the bill can be introduced either by a minister or by a private member and does not require prior permission of the President. So statement 1 is incorrect.

If the bill seeks to amend the federal provision of the Constitution, it must also be ratified by the legislature of half of the states by a simple majority. Statement 2 is

also incorrect.

The President must give assent to the bill. He can neither withhold his assent to the bill nor return the bill for reconsideration of the Parliament. Statement 3 is incorrect.

32. (C)

Exp.

A number of provisions in the Constitution can be amended by a simple majority of the two Houses of Parliament outside the scope of Article 368. These provisions include:

- " Elections to Parliament and state legislature.
- " Abolition or creation legislative council in states.
- " Rules of procedure in Parliament.
- " Conferment of more jurisdictions on the Supreme Court.

While provision of Representation of states in Parliament, can be amended by a special majority Parliament and consent of states.

33. (A)

Exp.

The Supreme is yet to define as what constitutes the 'basic structure' of the Constitution. But from the various judgments of the Supreme Court, some of components like Judicial Review, Free and fair election, Freedom and dignity of the individual, are emerged as 'basic structure' of the Constitution. Any of the lists in the Seventh Schedule and representation of States in the Parliament are those provisions which can be amended by Special Majority of Parliament and Consent of States.

34. (B)

35. (C)

36. (C)

37. (A)

38. (C)

39. (A)

40. (C)

41. (A)

42. (A)

43. (C)

44. (C)

Exp.

Till the decision in Golaknath case, the Supreme Court had maintained that no part of our constitution was out of the purview of amendments. Under article-368, Parliament, by passing a constitutional Amendment Act can amend any provision of the Constitution -

Fundamental Rights and even article 368.

In Golaknath case, a bench of 11 judges had turned over the previous position and stated that though there is no expressed exception in article 368, yet Fundamental Rights are of such a nature that they cannot be under the amendment process provided in article 368.

The decision made in Golaknath was rendered ineffective by passing 24th Constitution Amendment Act by the Parliament. This amendment was challenged also in the Kerala state vsKeshavanandcase. In Keshavanand case, a 13 member full bench turned over the Golaknath case and maintained the legality of 24th Amendment Act, i.e. Fundamental Rights were termed as amendable.

Along this, principle of basic structure was found in Keshavanandcase.

45. (C)

46. (B) 3 ONLY

Zonal councils are statutory bodies and chairman is union home minister. It was set up under STATE REORGANIZATION ACT , 1956.

So option 1 and 2 are wrong.

Scheduled areas has certain specific features, need so special power are given to governor to take care of them such that he can make rules for scheduled areas, he is empowered to direct that an act of parliament does not apply to a schedule area.

So option 3 is correct

47. (D)

Exp.

First two statements are correct. There is no time/ duration for the Financial emergency, it continues indefinitely till revoked. During National emergency the Parliament can make laws on the states subjects only by itself, it cannot follow the delegated legislation.

48. (C) Both 1 and 2

Exp.

National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 (NGT) is a federal legislation enacted by the Parliament of India, under India's constitutional provision of Article 21, which assures the citizens of India the right to a healthy environment. The tribunal itself is a special fast-track court to handle the expeditious disposal of the cases pertaining to environmental issues.

National Green Tribunal (NGT)has recently constituted a committee to weigh and dispose around 70,000 cubic metre of sand and clay

lying on the riverbed of Yamuna at Wazirabad and Jagatpur bund areas in New Delhi.

49. (C)

Exp.

Department of Dis investment - Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Pharmaceutical, Ministry of Chemical Fertilizer, Niti Aayog - An independent office.

50. (C)

Exp.

Personal laws are enlisted in concurrent list

Q.51 (D)

Exp.

Amendment in provisions of 5th and 6th schedule are done by simple majority and consent of states are not required. Amendment in the Power of parliament to amend constitution and its procedure (article 368 itself) is done by 2/3rd majority of both houses of parliament and also consent of half of states legislature by simple majority.

Q.52 (D)

Exp.

St-1 is incorrect as the provisions in the second schedule relates to the emoluments, allowances, privileges of President, governors, speaker of loksabha, deputy chairman of legislative assembly of states ,CAG etc.

St-2 is incorrect as the Third Schedule relates to the Oaths or affirmations for Union ministers, candidates for election to the parliament, state legislature, judges of SC, CAG, and judges of High court.

St-3 is incorrect as the 11th schedule specifies the powers, authority and responsibility of panchayats. It has 29 matters. This schedule was added by the 73rd amendment act of 1992.

12th schedule specifies the powers and authorities and responsibilities of municipalities. It has 18 matters. This schedule was added by the 74th amendment act of 1992.

Q.53 (D)

Exp.

St-1 is correct as the President and governor are not answerable to any court for the

exercise and performance of the powers and duties of his office

St-2 is incorrect as No civil proceedings against the president or the governor shall be instituted during his term of office in any court in respect of any act done by him in his personal capacity, whether before or after he entered upon his office, until the EXPIRATION of TWO months next after NOTICE HAS BEEN DELIVERED TO HIM.

ST-3 correct as the Article 31-c inserted by the 25th amendment act of 1971, contains that no law that seeks to implement the socialist directives principles under Art-39(a) and (b) shall be void on the ground of contravention of the fundamental rights conferred by article 14.

Q.54 (C)

Exp.

Quo warranto is a prerogative writ requiring the person to whom it is directed to show what authority they have for exercising some right or power (or "franchise") they claim to hold.

Q.55 (B)

Exp.

all the statements given are correct.

Q.56 (D)

Exp.

Charter Act of 1853 was the last of the series of Charter Act passed by the British Parliament between 1793 and 1853. Some of the important features that introduced by this act are, the separation of the legislative and executive functions of the Governor-General's council, introduction of local representation in the Central Legislative Council. Of the six new legislative members of the governor-general's council, four members were appointed by the local (provincial) governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and Agra.

The Indian Council Act of 1861 introduced some landmark features like; Viceroy should nominate some Indians as non-official members of his expanded council, establishment of new legislative councils for Bengal, North-Western Frontier Provinces and Punjab, which were established in 1862, 1866 and 1897

respectively, introduction of portfolio system (which started by Lord Canning in 1859), and empowered the Viceroy to issue ordinances, which have the same authority as Acts made by the Legislative Council.

Indian Council Act of 1891 gave the power to Legislative Council to discuss the budget and addressing questions to the executive. It increased the number of non-official members in the Central and Provincial legislative councils, but maintained the official majority in them. The first attempt at introducing a representative and popular element was made by the Indian Council Act of 1909, popularly known as Morley-Minto Reforms. An element of the election was introduced in the Legislative Council at the Centre but the official majority was maintained. For the first time the association of the Indians with the executive council of the Viceroy started, Satyendra Prasad Sinha became the first Indian to join this council as the law member. It introduced a system of communal representation for Muslims. Under this, the Muslim members were to be elected by Muslim voters. It also provided for the separate representation of zamindars, universities, presidency corporations and chambers of commerce.

Q.57(C)

Q.58(D)

Exp.

Statement 1 is correct. Economic justice envisages principle of equitable distribution of national wealth and resources to those who contribute towards its growth. National Food security act positively offers equitable distribution on the basis of caste, number of people in family, poverty level etc hence 2 is correct. Statement 3 is also correct.

Q.59(C)

Exp.

Secular word was added by 42nd constitutional amendment of 1948. Fundamental right e.g article 25 to 28. DPSP e.g. article 44 Uniform civil codes.

Q.60 (D)

Exp.

For the settlement of boundary dispute between India and another country, **no** constitutional amendment is required. But constitutional amendment is necessary if India is ceding its part to some other country. Statement two- For altering boundary of union territory, **no** reference need to be made to concerned legislator.

Q.61 (C)

Exp.

Parliament has limited amending power. It cannot achieve the position of absolute amending power body. Its amending power is subjected to the principle of basic structure. Statement two is correct. Doctrine of reasonableness involves the principle of applying rational thinking without any arbitrariness. For e.g. with respect article 14 i.e. equality before law and equal protection of law, state can reasonably or positively discriminate people. Both of these are the basic feature of constitution.

Q.62 (D)

Exp.

Functions of parliament include statement1-To specify who has authority to decide policies. Statement2- limiting power of government. statement3-fulfill aspiration of society.

Q.63 (A)

Exp.

Statement 1 is correct. Statement two- there is exception to this rule during war time.

Q.64 (A)

Exp.

Statement 1 is correct. Statement 2 under article 33 any such law made by parliament cannot be challenged in the Supreme Court on the ground of contravention to fundamental right. statement 3- parliamentary law enacted under article 33 can also exclude court marshal.

Q.65 (A)

Q.66(D)**Exp.**

Statement 1 is wrong-Under article 30 Institution that seek only recognition from state and not aid are subject to regulatory power of the state. Statement two is wrong – under article 28 Institution recognized by state are permitted for religious instruction on voluntary basis.

Q.67 (B)**Exp.**

The writ of certiorari is used only after order has been made. The writ of prohibition is used when the proceedings is going on. Statement two is correct.

Q.68 (B)**Exp.**

DPSP can be amended by special majority only. There is no need to take permission of more than half the number of states. President must give assent to constitution amendment bill. Statement 3 is correct.

Q.69 (B)**Exp.**

Centre recently declared that it does not propose to make singing of National anthem mandatory in all government and govt. aided schools.

Q.70 (B)**Q.71 (D)****Exp.**

The Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) is a regional organization comprising seven Member States lying in the littoral and adjacent areas of the Bay of Bengal constituting a contiguous regional unity. This sub-regional organization came into being on 6 June 1997 through the Bangkok Declaration. It constitutes seven Member States: five deriving from South Asia, including Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and two from Southeast Asia, including Myanmar and Thailand.

Initially, the economic bloc was formed with four Member States with the acronym 'BIST-EC' (Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka and Thailand Economic Cooperation). Following the inclusion of Myanmar on 22 December 1997 during a special Ministerial Meeting in Bangkok, the Group was renamed 'BIMST-EC' (Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka and Thailand Economic Cooperation). With the admission of Nepal and Bhutan at the 6th Ministerial Meeting (February 2004, Thailand), the name of the grouping was changed to 'Bay of Bengal

Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation' (BIMSTEC). BIMSTEC is a sector-driven cooperative organization. Starting with six sectors-including trade, technology, energy, transport, tourism and fisheries-for sectoral cooperation in the late 1997, it expanded to embrace nine more sectors-including agriculture, public health, poverty alleviation, counter-terrorism, environment, culture, people to people contact and climate change-in 2008.

Recently its summit held in Goa in October 2016. The next meeting will be held in Nepal for the Fourth BIMSTEC Summit in 2017.

Q.72 (B)**Exp.**

Recently Prime Minister laid the foundation stone of the highly ambitious gas pipeline project in Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh. This gas pipeline project aims to provide piped cooking gas to residents of Varanasi within two years and, in another year after that, cater to millions of people in states like Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal and Odisha. The project is said to be a major step towards collective growth and development of the Eastern region of India. Work on the 2540 km long Jagdishpur-Haldia and Bokaro-Dhamra Natural Gas pipeline project will begin and will be completed between 2018 and 2020.

The government has combined the development of gas pipeline across the Eastern region with CDG development of

cities falling within this network. Seven East India cities Varanasi, Patna, Jamshedpur, Kolkata, Ranchi, Bhubaneswar, and Cuttack will be the major beneficiary of this network development. The LNG terminal at Dhamra will provide clean fuel to the Industrial Development of the Eastern states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal and Odisha. 25 industrial clusters in these 5 states will be developed using gas from this pipeline. The government is estimated to invest Rs 12,490 crore for the development of 2540 km long natural gas pipeline project in Eastern India region. Five regions including 40 districts and 2600 villages will benefit from this project.

Q.73 (D)

Exp. Seaweed cultivation is perceived as one of the most environmentally benign types of mariculture. Seaweeds are of immense industrial, human and agricultural value. They gained prominence during 13th century, after the discovery of agar-agar in Japan and Alginic Acid in European continent. Seaweed farming is the practice of cultivating and harvesting seaweed. In its simplest form, it consists of the management of naturally found batches. In its most advanced form, it consists of fully controlling the life cycle of the algae.

Q.74 (D)

Exp. The Russian S-400 missile system is the most modern, air defence system in the world. The S400 system is designed to knock down flying targets including those equipped with stealth technologies, at a distance of about 400 kilometer. The S-400 has the capacity to fire three types of missiles. The system has 8 launchers, a control centre, powerful radar and 16 missiles that are available for reload. India is the second purchaser of this system after China. So statement 1 and 2 both are incorrect.

Q.75 (A)

Exp.

They are remnant of once active rivers/ streams or in other words, are paths abandoned by rivers when they change their course either due to movement of tectonic plates or severe floods and cut new ones. Some of the palaeochannels lie buried under younger sediments. This report is based on the study of the land texture of states of North-West India including- Rajasthan, Haryana and Punjab. Statement 1 is correct

Statement 2 is incorrect because it is the definition of Zeugen

Statement 3 is also incorrect because it is the definition of Ria Coast.

Q.76 (C)

Exp.

The Central Government has given in principle approval to a grant of Rs. 515 crores to make the development of the proposed Sagar Port project in West Bengal. A Special Purpose Vehicle, Bhor Sagar Port Limited (BSPL) has been incorporated for the implementation of the project, with Kolkata Port Trust holding 74% equity and the Government of West Bengal holding 26% equity. This is a road-cum-rail bridge is proposed over the river Muriganga to connect the Sagar island to the mainland. The connectivity of this road-cum-rail bridge to the National Highways network and the railway network has also been taken up in right earnest. The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has agreed, in-principle, to take up widening of NH-117 to a four-lane road from Kakdwip to Joka and up to the rail-cum-road bridge to the Sagar Island.

Sagar Island is an island in the Ganges delta, lying on the continental shelf of Bay of Bengal about 100 km south of Kolkata.

Q.77 (C)

Exp.

Russia has lost its bid to retain its seat on the United Nation Human Rights Council. This is the first Russia has not been part of the UNHRC since the council's inception in 2006. UNHRC is an inter-governmental body within United

Nations system responsible for strengthening the promotion and protection of human rights around the globe and for addressing situations of human rights violations and make recommendations on them. It meets at the UN office at Geneva. The Council is made up of 47 United Nations Members States which are elected by the UN General Assembly. The term of each seat is three years, and no member may occupy a seat for more than two consecutive terms.

Q.78 (B)**Exp.**

The New Agenda Coalition (NAC) is a geographically dispersed group of middle power countries seeking to build an international consensus to make progress on nuclear disarmament, as legally called for in the nuclear NPT. It was formed in 1998.

It is composed of Brazil, Egypt, Ireland, Mexico, New Zealand and South Africa. All current members of the New Agenda Coalition have joined the Humanitarian Initiative, which was founded in 2013 also in the context of the NPT.

Q.79 (C)**Exp.**

Twenty-four nations and the European Union have agreed unanimously to declare the Ross Sea in Antarctica an official Marine Protected Area after negotiations brokered by the UN's Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources. With this, some 1.57m sq km (600,000 sq miles) of the Southern Ocean will gain protection from commercial fishing for 35 years. The Ross Sea is one of the last intact marine ecosystems in the world, home to penguins, seals, Antarctic tooth fish, and whales. It is seen as critical for scientists to study how marine ecosystems function and to understand the impacts of climate change on the ocean.

It lies between Victoria Land and Marie Byrd Land.

Q.80 (C)**Exp.**

Economy, health, education and political representation are the four factors used in the Global Gender Gap index. India has closed its gender gap by 2% in a year; its gap now stands at 68% across the four pillars. However, major improvement has been in education.

Q.81 (C)**Exp.**

The cabinet committee on economic affairs has given nod to implementing this project.

Q.82 (D)**Q.83 (A)****Q.84 (D)****Q.85 (C)****Exp.**

IUCN Red List category: Least concern
 Amur falcons are the longest travelling raptors in the world and come to Doyang every year in millions. Until recently, Naga tribesmen used to hunt thousands of Amur falcons for meat. But last year, after a vigorous campaign by wildlife activists, they pledged to protect the bird and since then, not a single bird has been hunted in the area.

Q.86 (D)**Exp.**

Leading producer of spices is Gujarat state. Tamilnadu also tops in plantation crops productions. Horticulture statistics were first time released by Ministry of Agriculture which pointed out shift of farmers more towards horticulture crops than food grains.

Q.87 (C)**Exp.**

The Indian Astronomical Observatory (IAO), located near Leh in Ladakh, India, has been one of the world's highest sites for optical, infrared and gamma-ray telescopes. The first light was seen by the Observatory 2-metre telescope in 2000.

Astrosat is India's first dedicated multi-wavelength space observatory. It was launched on a PSLV-XL on 28 September 2015.

India-based Neutrino Observatory (INO) is a particle physics research project under construction in a deep cave in Bodi hills near Theni, Tamil Nadu.

The Union Cabinet has granted in-principle approval for a gravitational wave detector in India in Feb 2016. The clearance, awaited for five years, comes close on the heels of the detection of the elusive gravitational waves for the first time; the Laser Interferometer Gravitational-Wave Observatory (LIGO) based in Washington and Louisiana in the U.S. found evidence of gravitational waves coming from two black holes colliding and fusing together 1.3 billion light years away.

Q.88 (C)

Q.89 (D)

St-1 is incorrect as the new act replaces the 1995 act of persons with disability.

The bill comprehensively covers a whole spectrum of problems from physical disabilities to mental illness and multiple disabilities under it. It complies with the UN Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities, to which India became a signatory in 2007.

Definition of disability: It has defined based on an evolving and dynamic concept to include 21 conditions as disable. Expands the list of disabilities from seven to 21.

It also defines Persons with benchmark disabilities as those with at least 40% of any of the above specified disabilities. Speech and Language Disability and Specific Learning Disability have been added for the first time.

Acid Attack Victims have been included. Rights of persons with disabilities: Persons with disabilities (PwDs) shall have the right to equality. They shall not be discriminated against on grounds of their disability. Rights include protection from inhuman treatment and equal protection and safety in situations of risk,

humanitarian emergencies, natural disasters and armed conflict.

All existing public buildings shall be made accessible for disabled persons. Education and skill development: It provides for the access to inclusive education, self-employment and vocational training to disabled persons. At least 5% seats in all government institutions of higher education and those getting aid from the government are required to reserve seats for persons with benchmark disabilities. Earlier it was only 3%. Employment:

The Union and State governments will ensure that at least **4% of the vacancies** in identified establishments are filled by persons or class of persons with at least 40% of any of the disabilities. The reservation must be computed on the basis of total number of vacancies in the strength of a cadre. Government can exempt any establishment from this provision of reservation. Legal Capacity: Disabled persons have the equal right to own and inherit movable and immovable property, as well as control their financial affairs in par with others.

Guardianship:

The district court may order guardianship to the disable person if found a mentally ill person and not capable of taking care of himself or of taking legally binding decisions. District level committees: It will be constituted by the State Governments to address local concerns of PwDs. Details of their constitution and the functions of such committees would be prescribed by the State Governments in the rules.

Special Courts will be designated in each district to handle cases concerning violation of rights of PwDs. Central and state advisory boards on Disability: They will be constituted Central and State governments respectively. They will advise governments on policies and programmes on disability. They will also review the activities of organisations dealing with disabled persons.

National and State Fund: It will be created to provide financial support to the persons with disabilities. The existing

National Fund for PwDs and the Trust Fund for Empowerment of PwDs will be subsumed with the National Fund.

Punishment: It provides for imprisonment ranging from six months to two years, along with a fine ranging from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 5 lakh, for discriminating against differently abled persons.

Q.90 (C)

Exp.

The Union Government has launched Lucky Grahak Yojana to encourage consumers and Digi Dhan Vyapar Yojana to encourage merchants for transition to digital payments. These award based schemes were launched by the NITI (National Institution for Transforming India) Aayog, government's policy think-tank.

These schemes aim to give cash awards to consumers and merchants who utilize digital payment instruments for personal consumption expenditures. They will specially focus on bringing the poor, lower middle class and small businesses into the digital payment fold. National Payment Corporation of India (NPCI) will be the implementing agency for these schemes. Transactions using USSD, UPI, RuPay and AEPS will only be covered under these schemes. Digital payments made through credit cards and e-wallets won't be covered. To ensure focus on small transactions incentives will be restricted to transactions within the range of Rs 50 and Rs 3000. The winners shall be identified through a random draw of eligible Transaction IDs by software to be especially developed by NPCI for this purpose.

Q.91 (B)

Exp.

Assam government has launched 'Sustainable Action for Climate Resilient Development in Majuli' (SACReD, Majuli) to make **river island Majuli** country's first ever Carbon Neutral district by 2020. The project has been initiated by Assam's department of Environment and Forest to combat climate change and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. It presents a vision and roadmap for a carbon neutral

Majuli.

SACReD, Majuli project is part of the French Development Agency assisted Assam Project on Forest and Biodiversity Conservation (APFBC).

The project will be designed and implemented in partnership with other departments of island district for which a district level committee under chairmanship of Deputy Commissioner has been constituted.

Q.92 (C)

Q.93 (C)

Exp.

The test can detect antibodies developed within 3 months of getting infected.

Q.94 (C)

Exp.

Scientists for the first time have detected trace amounts of ammonia in the upper troposphere, the lowest atmospheric layer of Earth. It was detected by team of researchers from the Karlsruhe Institute of Technology in Germany. They had analysed satellite data collected from various parts of the troposphere between June 2002 to April 2012.

The ammonia (NH₃) was released into the atmosphere as agricultural emission from livestock farming and fertilisation. It was found in highest concentrations above Asian monsoon regions of India and China. Similar levels of ammonia were detected nowhere else on Earth. The ammonia concentration was up to 33 pptv (33 ammonia molecules per trillion air molecules) above Southeast China and North India.

Q.95 (C)

Exp.

The scheme is implemented by Ministry of Labour and Employment

Q.96 (D)

Q.97 (C)

Exp.

ARYA (Attracting and retaining youth in Agriculture), MeraGaonMeraGaurav and farmers first initiatives by ICAR.

Q.98 (D)

Q.99 (C)

Q.100 (A)

Exp.

GM mustard by having high Productivity, reduces the oil imports. So it promotes food security. Point 1 is correct.

Farmers get higher returns because of high productivity and have less chance of crop damages. So, it provides income security. Point 2 is correct.

Input costs to buy GM seeds is very high.so, it is accessible only to few, so point 3 is wrong.

GM crop promotes mono cultivation. It reduces the bio diversity of the crop. Traditional varieties may disappear. So point 4 is wrong. So, ans is A

