



VVR-IAS
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General Studies

GS PRELIMS TEST SERIES 2017

ANSWER KEY FULL MOCK-TEST-1 CODE. (B001)

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

FULL MOCK-TEST-1 CODE: B001

1. (B)

Exp.

- River water dispute tribunal is set up by the act of Parliament(not constitution Art.262).
- Parliament may by law provide that no court shall exercise Jurisdiction over any such dispute.

2. (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.

3. (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.

4. (D)

Exp.

- Only 1 is correct. Sch- six refers to Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram.
- President has the Power under sch 5 in consultation with governor.

5. (D)

Exp.

- All the above statements are power of the President.

6. (A)

Exp.

- Statement 1 & 2 are correct, while statement 3 is not correct because speaker's decision on ground on defection can be subjected to judicial review.

7. (B)

Exp.

- Statement 2 & 3 are correct.

- In statement 1 minimum limit is fixed at 40. Though constitution has fixed the maximum and minimum limit, the actual strength of council is fixed by parliament.
- Statement 4 is wrong as members of council do not participate in these elections.

8. (D)

Exp.

- Original jurisdiction of the SC does not include Inter-state water disputes, dispute arising out of pre-constitution treaty, agreement, covenant, sanad etc, recovery of damages by a state against centre the suit brought by a citizen against the centre or states.

9. (B) 3 only

Exp.

- **St:1-** The parliament has the exclusive authority to make a law on preventive detention for reasons connected with defence, foreign affairs and the security of India. But in terms of reasons connected with security of state, public order, suppliers, and essential services both the Parliament and state legislature can concurrently make laws.
- **St:2-** Provisions of article 20 are also available for foreigners.
- **St:3-** The statement is correct. In Menaka Gandhi v Union of India case, The SC has broadened the scope of article 21.

10. (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.

11. (B)

Exp.

- Article 35 lays down that the power to make laws to give effect to certain specified fundamanetal rightsshall vest only in the Parliament and not in the state legislature.
- St- A covers the Fundamental rights under article: 16.

- St-B is Incorrect as only the parliament has sole power to extend this provision to courts other than SC and HCs.
- St- C is correct.

12. (B)

Exp.

- The Supreme Court has Exclusive Original Jurisdiction in the matter of federal disputes like disputes between the centre and one or more states; or the Centre and any state or states one side and one or more states on the other; or between two or more states. Here, exclusive means, no other court can decide such disputes and original means, the power to hear such disputes in the first instance, not by way of appeal. Statement 3 is correct.
- This Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court does not extend to Inter-state water disputes and recovery of damages by a state against the centre. So statement 1 and 2 are incorrect.

13. (C)

Exp.

- The constitution has not fixed the tenure of a judge of a High court. However, it makes the four provisions in this regard i.e., (a) he holds office until he attains the age of 62 years. Any questions regarding his age is to be decided by the president after consultation with the chief justice of India and the decision of the president is final. (b) He can resign his office by writing to the President. (c) He can be removed from his office by the President on the recommendation of the Parliament. (d) He vacates his office when he is appointed as a judge of the Supreme Court or when he is transferred to another high court.

14. (B)

Exp.

- Article 360 empowers the President to proclaim a financial emergency if he is satisfied that a situation has arisen due to which the financial stability or credit of India or any part of its territory is threatened.
- The duration of such proclamation will be similar to that of a proclamation of President' Rule, i.e. it shall ordinarily remain in force for a period of two months, unless before the expiry of that period, it is

approved by resolution of both the Houses of Parliament.

- Once approved by both the Houses of Parliament, the Financial Emergency continues indefinitely till it is revoked. It means there is no maximum period prescribed for its operation in the Constitution and repeated Parliamentary approval is not required for its continuation.

15. (B)

Exp.

- A state legislator cannot introduce tax on newspaper.

16. (C)

Exp.

- In order to remove difficulty that acts and records of one state may not be recognized in another state the constitution lays down full faith and credit Clause.

17. (C)

Exp.

- A negative interest rate means the central bank and perhaps private banks will charge negative interest: instead of receiving money on deposits, depositors must pay regularly to keep their money with the bank. This is intended to incentivize banks to lend money more freely and businesses and individuals to invest, lend, and spend money rather than pay a fee to keep it safe. It is done during deflationary phase when the demand is really low.

18. (C)

Exp.

- The objectives of setting up of payments banks will be to further financial inclusion by providing (i) small savings accounts and (ii) payments/remittance services to migrant labour workforce, low income households, small businesses, other unorganized sector entities and other users. Payments banks cannot provide loans to farmers.
- Apart from amounts maintained as Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) with the Reserve Bank on its outside demand and time liabilities, it will be required to invest minimum 75 per cent of its "demand deposit balances" in Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) eligible Government securities/treasury bills with maturity up to one year and hold maximum

25 per cent in current and time/fixed deposits with other scheduled commercial banks.

19. (D)

Exp.

- The HDI was created to emphasize that people and their capabilities should be the ultimate criteria for assessing the development of a country, not economic growth alone. The HDI can also be used to question national policy choices, asking how two countries with the same level of GNI per capita can end up with different human development outcomes. These contrasts can stimulate debate about government policy priorities.

20. (A)

Exp.

- Excise duty and dividends come under revenue receipts.

21. (D)

Exp.

- $GDP + \text{Net factor income from abroad} = \text{GNP}$
- Even if the country is an open economy, it may not always favor $\text{GNP} > \text{GDP}$ situation. For this situation, it requires that nationals earn more from abroad than non nationals earning within a country. If more subsidy is dispersed to foreign investors they may earn more, but it will not always lead $\text{GNP} > \text{GDP}$. Statement three does not take into account other factors hence this statement is wrong.

22. (C)

Exp.

- Indicative planning was adopted in India after post 1991 era. Earlier our planning was imperative and directive. But after the Manmohan-Narsingh rao reforms it became indicative. In this planning, private sector is given a substantial role. In this kind of planning, government becomes facilitator than regulator. It indicates policy direction to private sector

23. (D)

24. (C)

Exp.

- Demand-pull inflation occurs when there is an increase in aggregate demand, categorized by the four sections of the macro economy: households, businesses, governments and foreign buyers. When these four sectors concurrently want to

purchase more output than the economy can produce, they compete to purchase limited amounts of goods and services. An increase in government purchases (inducing liquidity) can increase aggregate demand, thus pulling up prices. Statement two is correct.

25. (B)

Exp.

- Masala bonds are rupee-denominated instruments sold only to offshore investors by Indian corporate for raising money from overseas investors. They do not face currency fluctuation risks. The International Finance Corporation (IFC), the investment arm of the World Bank, issues these bonds. They are issued to foreign investors and settled in US dollars. Hence the currency risk lies with the investor and not the issuer, unlike external commercial borrowings (ECBs), where Indian companies raise money in foreign currency loans.

26. (A)

Exp.

- Hoysaleswara Temple is dedicated to lord Shiva

27. (D)

28. (D)

29. (C)

Exp.

- St-A is correct.
- St-B is correct as it was build during chola period.
- St-C is incorrect as it was build during 13th century AD. The temple depicts sungod wearing boots and armour and holding a lotus. His chariot is being dragged by seven horses.

- St- D is correct. As it was built during nayakas who emerged in south India after the downfall of Vijaynagar empire.

30. C (Both 1 and 2)

31. (D)

Exp.

- The report is published by World Economic Forum (WEF) and the global alliance for trade facilitation. India ranks 102 among 136 countries.

32. (C)

Exp.

- Tsunami mock drill (IO Wave 16) was conducted by Indian centre for oceanic

information services(INCOIS) to check the preparedness in case of Tsunami.

33. (A)**Exp.**

- Municipal bonds are issued by city corporations.
- Institutional investors as well as the public can buy these bonds.
- Municipal bonds have been in existence in India since 1997. Cities such as Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Nashik and Madurai have issued them.
- Municipal bonds in India enjoy tax-free status if they conform to certain rules and their interest rates will be market-linked. Their tradability means you need not have to hold them till maturity.

34. (B) South East China & Myanmar.**Exp.**

- The Greater Mekong Sub region (GMS) is a natural economic area bound together by the Mekong River, covering 2.6 million square kilometers and a combined population of around 326 million.
- The GMS countries are Cambodia, South Western China (PRC, specifically Yunnan Province and Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region), Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR), Myanmar, Thailand, and VietNam.

35. (D)**36. (C)****Exp.**

- The scheme is implemented by Ministry of Labour and Employment

37. C**Exp.**

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

38. (C) 2 and 3**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.

39. (D)**Exp.**

- 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.

40. (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.

41. (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.

42. (D)

43. (A)

44. (D)

45. (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.

46. (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.

47. (C)

Exp.

- Marshall Islands
- UN's highest court i.e. ICJ has rejected the Marshall Islands case against India.

48. (D)

Exp.

- Indian scientists have discovered a new species Pika a mammal belonging to the rabbit & have family (Lagomorphs) in the Himalaya in Sikkim.

49. (D)

Exp.

- Recently the Asian Waterbird Census (AWC) 2017, carried out at Najafgarh Lake by a team of volunteers accompanied by AWC Delhi State coordinator and ecologist T. K. Roy, has recorded a decline in the number and species of birds. The AWC started in 1987, and many birders were initiated into bird counting and monitoring through this project. The AWC forms part of the global International Waterbird Census that

marked the completion of its 50th count in 2017.

- Asian Waterbird Census (AWC) was started in the year 1987. This event happens every January. This is largest water bird census in Asia is carried out in simultaneously in 27 countries once a year. Its main focus is to monitor the status of waterbirds and the wetlands. AWC also aims to create public awareness on various issues concerning wetlands and waterbird conservation. Each year the census is carried out as a voluntary activity.

50. C

Exp.

- Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 9th January 2017 inaugurated India's first International-exchange- India INX- at the International Financial Service Centre (IFSC) in Gujarat's International Financial Tech City (GIFT) located in Gandhinagar. A subsidiary of Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE, India-INX is one of the world's most advanced technology platform with a turn-around time of 4 micro seconds which will operate for 22 hours a day, allowing international investors and NRIs to trade from anywhere across the globe. It will start initially in equity derivatives, currency derivatives, commodity derivatives including Index and Stocks. It will act as a gateway to raise capital for the country's infrastructure and development needs.

51. (A)

Exp.

- Scientists have discovered a new species of gibbon living in south-west China's rainforests. It has been named the Skywalker hoolock gibbon by its discoverers. The name is also a nod to the fact that the Chinese characters of its scientific name, 'Hoolock tianxing', mean "Heaven's movement".
- Gibbons are renowned for their loud song, which they use to mark territory, and this also sounded unusual. The scientists estimate that about 200 Skywalker gibbons are living in China and also potentially in neighboring Myanmar, but say that the species should already be classified as endangered. Habitat loss and fragmentation is putting the gibbons at risk of extinction.

52. (D)

Exp.

- Street Lightning National Programme (SLNP) is currently running in the South Delhi Municipal Corporation area. It is the World's largest street light replacement programme. This programme is being implemented by the Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), a joint venture under the Ministry of Power, will save 6.10 crore units of electricity per year thus reducing the electricity bill by 54 %. The programme aims to install LED bulbs street-lighting across different cities in the country. The Power Ministry said that the SLNP is being implemented in 14 states i.e., including Delhi.

53. (B)

Exp.

- Kambala is an annual buffalo race organized in Karnataka. This race held between November and March by the farming community in Karnataka's Dakshina Kannada and Udupi districts, and in areas bordering Kerala. According to one belief, Kambala is a festival that originated in the farming community of Karnataka around 800 years back. The festival is dedicated to Kadri's Lord Manjunatha, an incarnation of Lord Shiva. It is believed to be celebrated to please the Gods for a good harvest. The festival begins with an inaugural ceremony and a parade of the participating farmers along with their prized buffaloes. The racing tracks are normally about 120 to 160 metres in length and 8 to 12 metres in width. Tracks are ploughed into a muddy field that is made slushy with water. Buffalo race will continue overnight also at different levels and a grand finale will be held to determine the winner of the Kambala of particular area.

54. (A)

Exp.

- Scientists from Botanical Survey of India (BSI) have discovered a new species of Zingiber (commonly referred as ginger) from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The new species has been named as Zingiber pseudosquarrosus and belongs to genus Zingiber. It is used for its medicinal values by the local Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) of the Andamans.
- The pseudo stem of Zingiber

pseudosquarrosus is red in colour. Its flowers are lotus shaped and have a vermilion tinge and dehiscent fruit. The morphological features of this species make it distinct from other species belonging to the genus Zingiber. Like other species of Gingers, it is edible and can be propagated vegetatively from the rhizome. The new species possesses ethno-medicinal uses. The fresh extract (juice) of fleshy tuberous roots of this species is used to treat abdominal pain and anti-helminthic troubles by native tribal communities.

55. (A)

Exp.

- Banks Board Bureau (BBB) is an autonomous body and based in Mumbai. It tasked to improve the governance of public sector banks and recommend the selection of chiefs of government owned banks and financial institutions.
- Its chairman Vinod Rai, recently said that as part of the efforts to attract more professionals into the Public Sector Banks space, the BBB will revamp the compensation package of employees and introduce bonuses, employee stock options and performance-linked incentives from April 1, 2017. The BBB is also trying with the idea of ensuring a longer tenure i.e. 6 years for those appointed as executive directors and chief executive officers.

56. (A)

Forest Type	Total Forest Area (in %)
Tropical Moist Deciduous	37
Tropical Dry Deciduous	28
Tropical Wet Evergreen	8
Montane Sub-Tropical Pine	6.6
Tropical Semi-Evergreen	4
Montane Wet Temperate	3.6
Montane Moist Temperate	3.4
Syb-Tropical Dry Evergreen	2.5
Alpine	2.1
Littoral and Swamp	0.6
Sub-tropical Broad Leaved	0.4
Montane Dry Temperate	0.3
Tropical Dry Evergreen	0.2

57. (A)

Exp.

- Biogas is a type of gas that is formed by the biological breakdown of organic matter in an oxygen deficient environment. It is counted as an eco friendly bio fuel. Biogas contains 60% methane and carbon dioxide.

It can be employed for generating electricity and also as automotive fuel. For example; each household builds its own plant to channel waste from the domestic toilet and nearby shelters for animals, usually pigs, cows into a sealed tank. The waste ferments and is naturally converted into gas and compost, resulting in improved sanitary conditions at home.

58. (D)

Exp.

- Migrant people are the medium of social change and there is also negative results of migration along with positive results like feeling of irritation in people, social crimes.

59. (C)

60. (D)

Exp.

- Natural salinity is found in desert regions like Rann of Kutch. These natural salt formations are commercially utilized.

61. (A)

Exp.

- Aravalli range is an old folded mountain range. They lie parallel to the monsoon winds causing no interception hence very little rainfall.

62. (B)

Exp.

- The region is isolated from rest of the world by Himalayan range in the north and Indian ocean in the south. This isolation has evolved a unique culture of Indian subcontinent

63. (D)

64. (C)

Exp.

- The minerals included in the wholesale price index are bauxite, chromite, iron ore, copper ore, zinc concentrate, manganese ore, barytes, dolomite, fireclay, gypsum, kaolin, limestone, magnesite, phosphorite, graphite, steatite and sillimanite.

65. (A)

Exp.

- A group of islands that lie in close proximity is known as archipelago

66. (A)

Exp.

- Statement 1 and 2 are correct. No two species can have exactly identical niches.

67. (D)

68. (B)

Exp.

- Wetlands, oceans and termites are the natural sources contributing around 36% of methane production.

Human induces

Fossil fuel production 33%

Livestock farming 27%

Landfills and waste 16%

Biomass burning 9%

Rice 4%

69. (D)

Exp.

- Due to melting of icecaps the arable land availability will increase in temperate area but this will not be the case in tropics. For short term due to melting of glaciers crop yield may increase, but in long term, there will be reduction in crop yield in the tropical region.

- Due to melting of ice caps sea level will rise and it will reduce availability of drinking water in coastal area.

- Due to excessive flooding there is danger of increasing diarrheal diseases.

70. (B)

Exp.

- The Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), defined in Article 12 of the Protocol, allows a country with an emission-reduction or emission-limitation commitment under the Kyoto Protocol (Annex B Party) to implement an emission-reduction project in developing countries. Such projects can earn saleable certified emission reduction (CER) credits, each equivalent to one tone of CO₂, which can be counted towards meeting Kyoto targets.

- The mechanism is seen by many as a trailblazer. It is the first global, environmental investment and credit scheme of its kind, providing a standardized emission offset instrument, CERs.

71. (D)

Exp.

- It is convention on control of transboundary movements of hazardous waste. Its main aim is to protect health and environment against hazardous waste.

Major aims-

-reduction in hazardous waste generation

-restriction on movement

72. (B)

Exp.

- Deodar is endemic species of western Himalayan Range.

73. (B)

74. (A)

Exp.

- Photo voltaic cells utilises sun light to produce electricity while solar thermal cells utilise temperature to produce electricity.

75. (C)

Exp.

- PoPs do not cause global warming.
- Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) are chemical substances that persist in the environment, bio-accumulate through the food web, and pose a risk of causing adverse effects to human health and the environment. The international community has called for urgent global actions to reduce and eliminate releases of these chemicals, because they are:
 - Highly toxic to humans and the environment
 - Persistent in the environment, resisting bio-degradation
 - Taken up and bio-accumulated in terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems
 - Capable of long-range, transboundary atmospheric transport and deposition

76. (C)

Exp.

- Totipotent can change into any cell type, pluripotent into many types of cell lines but not all, multi potent means into multiple lines in same format but less than pluripotent

77. (A)

Exp.

- Acid rains are consequences of pollution when Oxides of Nitrogen and Sulphur are mixed with water vapor in atmosphere.

78. (D)

- All the above.

79. (D)

- All of them are right.

80. (D)

81. (C)

Exp.

- St-1 the third party in the struggle was palas.

- St-2 is analytically right.

- St-3 is wrong as the word was used to refer the foreigners.

82. (C)

Exp.

- Only statement C is incorrect as the khajuraho temples was built by the chandelle kings.

83. (D)

Exp.

- Only st-1 is correct. The mansab was not hereditary in nature; the mansab holds his rank only during his life time.
- The office of wazir was for revenue and office of bakshi was for military administration.

84. (D)

Exp.

- Hadis is record of Muhammad's words and deeds. Qiyas is reasoning by analogy. Ijma means Consensus of community. All four contributed to the evolution of Sharia which is a law governing Muslim community.

85. (B)

Exp.

- kitab-ul- hind was written by Al-beruni.

86. (D)

Exp.

- As wearing a vile is practiced in Islam, most of faces of women are painted using imagination. Mughals used miniatures in books while portraits depicting aristocratic life was painted on walls for royal patronage.

87. (D)

88. (C)

Exp.

- Sri Narayana Guru preached the doctrine of 'One caste, One religion, One God.' Its worth note that one of his athiest disciples, Sahadaran Ayyapan, changed into 'no religion, no caste and no God for mankind.

89. (C)

Exp.

- The Councils were given right to discuss and pass resolutions on the Budget. But such resolutions were subjected to the veto power of governor general.

90. (D)

Exp.

- IT WAS LORD DUFFERIN WHO DESCRIBED CONGRESS AS MICROSCOPIC MINORITY. after the swadeshi movement and boycott



movement the policy of British changed with regard to the way of dealing with discontent. According to John Morley, the new secretary of state for India. It was to be repression-conciliation-suppression. This was known as the carrot and stick policy. The extremists to be repressed to frighten the moderates. The moderates then to be placated through concessions if they disassociated themselves from extremists. Once the trap succeeded then the extremists to be suppressed and moderates could then be ignored.

91.D**92.(A)***Exp.*

- Gandhiji in 1919 decided to launch a nationwide satyagraha against the proposed
- Rowlatt Act (1919). This Act had been hurriedly passed through the Imperial
- Legislative Council despite the united opposition of the Indian members. It gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities, and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years. Mahatma Gandhi wanted non violent civil disobedience against such unjust laws, which would start with a hartal on 6 April.

93.(D)*Exp.*

- In 1927, the British Government announced the appointment a seven - member statutory commission under the chairmanship of Sir John Simon to report on the condition of India under its new Constitution. All the members of the commission were British and hence, all the parties boycotted the commission.
- The commission submitted its report in 1930 and recommended the abolition of dyarchy, extension of responsible government in the provinces, establishment of a federation of British India and princely states, continuation of communal electorate and so on. To consider the proposals of the commission, the British Government convened three round table conferences of the representatives of the British Government, British India and Indian princely states.
- On the basis of these discussions, a White Paper on Constitutional Reforms' was

prepared and submitted for the consideration of the Joint Select Committee of the British Parliament. The recommendations of this committee were incorporated (with certain changes) in the next Government of India Act of 1935.

94.(C)*Exp.*

- Both peasants and Zamindars participated in movement and there was a complete absence of anti zamindar violence.
- Muslims participated and gave shelter to underground activists but their participation was limited. Highest participation was seen in non-cooperation/ khilafat movement.
- Government officials especially those from lower levels in police and administration actively participated in the movement.

95.(B)*Exp.*

- An immediate expansion of Viceroy's executive council by enlarging Indian representation.

96.(A)*Exp.*

- After 1929, the Congress left the political activities in the princely states to the prajamandals.
- The policy of the Indian National Congress towards the Indian states had been first enunciated in 1920 at Nagpur when a resolution calling upon the Princes to grant full responsible government in their States had been passed. Simultaneously, however, the Congress, while allowing residents of the States to become members of the Congress, made it clear that they could not initiate political activity in the States in the name of Congress but only in their individual capacity or as members of the local political organizations.
- In 1927, the Congress reiterated as resolution of 1920, and in 1929 Jawaharlal Nehru, in his presidential address to the famous Lahore Congress, declared that 'the Indian states cannot live apart from the rest of India. . . the only people who have a right to determine the future of the states must be the people of those states'. In later years, the Congress demanded that the Princes guarantee fundamental rights to their

people.

- In the Haripura session in 1938, the Congress had reiterated its policy that movements in the States should not be launched in the name of the Congress but should rely on their own independent strength and fight through local organizations

97. (D)

Exp.

- Only option D is incorrect as it was not the Ashoka who strengthen the idea of sons of God but Shakas and Kushanas gave the idea of divine origin of kingship. Ashoka was called "dear of God".
- It was the Indo -Greek rulers who first issued the gold coins which were attributed to the king, but the numbers of gold coins were increased by the kushanas.

98. (B)

Exp.

- Marriage by capture is termed as Rakshasa Vivah and Marriage in a state of sleep of intoxication is termed as Paishacha Vivah.

99. (D)

100. (B)

Exp.

- To ensure transparency in implementation of rural electrification programme, the Ministry of Power launched a new mobile application, GARV-II, to provide real time

data of all six lakh villages of the country. Earlier version of GARV mobile phone application used to provide data about rural electrification regarding 18,452 un-electrified villages.

- The GARV-II will enable the commoners to participate in the development work and can give their input about rural electrification programme. Under this facility, village-wise; habitation-wise base line data on household electrification for all states provided by them has been incorporated. Further, village-wise works sanctioned under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) have also been mapped to monitor progress of works in each village. The progress on various works will be updated by the implementing agencies of the states on day to day basis. GARV-II will have a citizen engagement window 'SAMVAD' to enhance participation. They can contribute in the programme by providing their feedback and suggestions which shall be automatically forwarded to the concerned Managing Directors and Superintending Engineers of DISCOMs through SMS & Email on their dashboard. The objective of GARV-II is to ensure electricity access to all households as government has already electrified over 11,000 villages out of 18,452 un-electrified villages.