



VVR-IAS
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General Studies

GS PRELIMS TEST SERIES 2017

ANSWER KEY FULL MOCK-TEST-6 CODE. (B006)

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

FULL MOCK-TEST-6 CODE: B006

1. (C)

Exp.

Article 21. Right to life and personal liberty.

2. (D)

3. (D)

Exp.

In Keshavnanda Bharti case the Supreme Court held that preamble is part of constitution. It could be amended but without altering its basic features.

4. (C)

Exp.

Democracy means people participation. For good governance citizens are equally responsible.

5. (A)

Exp.

Distribution of powers between the state and centre makes India a federal state.

6. (B)

Exp.

St 1: The CEC and the two Election Commissioners have equal powers and receive equal salary, allowances and other perquisites.

St 2: The tenure of office is decided by the President as there is no mention about the same in the Constitution. As a practice, the office is held for a term of six years or until they attain the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.

St 3 is not correct. The CEC is provided with the security of tenure. He cannot be removed from his office except in the same manner as the judges of Supreme Court. In other words, he can be removed by the President on the basis of a resolution passed to that effect by both the Houses of Parliament with special majority, either on the grounds of proved misbehavior or incapacity. Thus, he does not hold office at the pleasure of the President even if he is appointed by him.

7. (B)

Exp.

River water tribunals are set up under an act and therefore are not constitutional. Article 262 of the Constitution provides for the adjudication of inter state water

disputes. Under this provision, the Parliament has enacted the Inter-state Water Disputes Act 1956. The Act empowers the Central government to set up an ad hoc tribunal for the adjudication of a dispute between two or more states in relation to the waters of an inter state river or river valley. Inter-state councils are constitutional body under article 263. Zonal Councils were set up under the State reorganization Act, 1956 and are thus not constitutional.

8. (B)

Exp.

St 1 and 4 are true in entirety. St 2 is not correct. In addition to the legal and regulatory audit, the CAG can conduct the propriety audit, i.e. he can look into the 'wisdom, faithfulness and economy' of government expenditure and comment on the wastefulness and extravagance of such expenditure. However, unlike legal and regulatory audit, which are obligatory on the part of the CAG, the propriety audit is discretionary.

St 3 is not correct. The CAG is an agent of the Parliament and conducts audit of expenditure on behalf of the Parliament. Therefore, he is responsible only to the Parliament and not the central or state governments.

9. (A)

Exp.

The legislative power rests in the hands of both Centre and state whereas the executive power rests in the hands of the state only.

10. (C)

Exp.

The Finance Commission is a quasi-judicial body as per Article 280 of the constitution that recommends the President on the above mentioned matters except option 3. Other than these the Finance Commission also recommends the President on the measures needed to augment the Consolidated Fund of a state to supplement the resources of the panchayats and the municipalities in the

- state on the basis of the recommendations made by the State Finance Commission.
- 11. (A)**
Exp. When performing duties of President, Vice President gets all privileges and perks like president and she/he is not entitled to proceed upper house. Only MPs of both house took part in election of Vice-President.
- 12. (A)**
Exp. The term of Lok Sabha is counted from the date appointed for its first sitting.
- 13. (A)**
Exp. Parliamentary committees act as scrutinizer of various policies, legislation with minute details. So these acts as real examiner of government policies. All financial committees viz Estimate Committee, Committee on Public Account, and Committees public under taking. These are financial committees and permanent nature. Cabinet Committees on parliamentary Affairs is appointed by union executive and headed by Prime Minister except cabinet committees on political Affairs.
- 14. (C)**
Exp. Cabinet Secretariat is an independent office works under PM office headed by Senior Most officer of All India Service i.e. Cabinet Secretary. She/He is ex-officio chairman of Civil Service Board.
- 15. (A)**
Exp. "National Security Guard" a special trained force for special operation formed after operation Blue Star, takes personal both from armed forces and paramilitary forces. It is headed by Armed force officer but acts under Ministry of Home Affairs.
- 16. (A)**
Exp. The judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the President in consultation with the members of the judiciary itself, i.e., judges of the Supreme Court and the high court.
 The salaries, allowances and pensions of the judges and the staff as well as all the administrative expenses of the Supreme Court are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India. Thus, they are non-votable by the Parliament, though they can be discussed by the Parliament.
 The Parliament is not authorized to curtail the Jurisdiction and powers of the Supreme Court. The constitution has guaranteed to the Supreme Court, jurisdiction of various kind. However, the Parliament can extend the same.
- 17. (C)**
Exp. Every high court consists of a chief justice and such other judges as the President may from time to time deem necessary to appoint. Thus, the Constitution does not specify the strength of a high court and leaves it to the discretion of the President. Accordingly, the President determines the strength of a high court from time to time depending upon its workload.
 The judges of a high court are appointed by the President. The chief justice is appointed by the President after consultation with the chief justice of India and the governor of the state concerned. For appointment of other judges, the chief justice of the concerned high court is also consulted. In case of a common high court for two or more states, the governors of all the states concerned are consulted by the President.
- 18. (B)**
Exp. The 7th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1956 inserted a new Article 350-B in part XVII of the constitution. This article contains the following provisions; (a) there should be a Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities. He is to be appointed by the President of India. (b) It would be the duty of the Special Officer to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for linguistic minorities under the constitution. He would report to the President upon those matters at such intervals as the President may direct. The President should place all such reports before each House of Parliament and send to the governments of the states concerned. Hence, statement 1 is incorrect but 2 is correct.

19. (C)

Exp.

The Emergency provisions are contained in part XVIII of the constitution from Articles 352 to 360. During an Emergency, the Central Government becomes all powerful and the states go into the total control of Centre. It converts the federal structure into a unitary one without a formal amendment of the Constitution. So, Statement 1 is incorrect.

In the Minerva Mills case (1980), The Supreme Court held that the proclamation of a national emergency can be challenged in a court on the ground of malafide or that the declaration was based on wholly extraneous and irrelevant facts or is absurd or perverse. So, statement 2 is also incorrect.

20. (D)

Exp.

All of the above statements are correct.

21. (A)

Exp.

The sequence of increase of frequency is Radio Waves, Micro Waves, Infra Red, Visible, Ultra Violet, X Rays and Gamma Rays.

22. (D)

23. (C)

Exp.

Air pollutants can be classified into two general categories:

- Primary pollutants: Those emitted directly from the identifiable sources. Examples include fine particles, sulphur compounds, oxides of nitrogen, carbon monoxide, halogen compounds, organic compounds etc.
- Secondary pollutants: Formed by interaction of two or more primary pollutants, reaction with atmospheric constituents or photo-activation. Examples- Ozone, Formaldehyde, PAN, Acid mists etc.
- Ground Level Ozone is a "secondary" pollutant because it is produced when two primary pollutants react in sunlight and stagnant air. These two primary pollutants are nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Acid rain of course is a secondary pollutant.

24. (D)

Exp.

- MSG is the most abundant naturally occurring non-essential amino acid.
- It is found in tomatoes, potatoes, mushrooms and other vegetables and fruits.
- Used in food industry as a flavour enhancer.

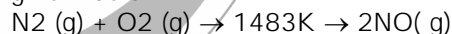
25. (A)

Exp.

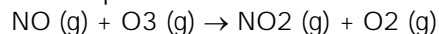
The irritant red haze in the traffic and congested places is due to oxides of nitrogen. Higher concentrations of NO₂ damage the leaves of plants and retard the rate of photosynthesis. Nitrogen dioxide is a lung irritant that can lead to an acute respiratory disease in children. It is toxic to living tissues also. Nitrogen dioxide is also harmful to various textile fibres and metals.

Dinitrogen and dioxygen are the main constituents of air. These gases do not react with each other at a normal temperature. At high altitudes when lightning strikes, they combine to form oxides of nitrogen.

NO₂ is oxidised to nitrate ion, NO₃⁻ which is washed into soil, where it serves as a fertilizer. In an automobile engine, (at high temperature) when fossil fuel is burnt, dinitrogen and dioxygen combine to yield significant quantities of nitric oxide (NO) and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) as given below:



NO reacts instantly with oxygen to give NO₂ $2\text{NO}(\text{g}) + \text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow 2\text{NO}_2(\text{g})$ Rate of production of NO₂ is faster when nitric oxide reacts with ozone in the stratosphere.



26. (C)

Exp.

The word smog is derived from smoke and fog. This is the most common example of air pollution that occurs in many cities throughout the world. There are two types of smog:

- Classical smog occurs in cool humid climate. It is a mixture of smoke, fog and sulphur dioxide. Chemically it is a reducing mixture and so it is also called as reducing smog.

- Photochemical smog occurs in warm, dry and sunny climate. The main components of the photochemical smog result from the action of sunlight on unsaturated hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides produced by automobiles and factories. Photochemical smog has high concentration of oxidising agents and is, therefore, called as oxidising smog.
- The point to be noted is that, in photochemical smog, there is no oxide of SULPHUR.

27. (B)

Exp.

Weight is product of mass and gravity, as we go down gravity decreases and becomes zero at centre of earth.

28. (A)

Exp.

DME (Dimethyl Ether) is a clean-burning, non-toxic, potentially renewable fuel. Its high cetane value and quiet combustion, as well as its inexpensive propane-like fuelling system, make it an excellent, inexpensive diesel alternative that will meet strict emissions standards. DME has been used for decades as an energy source in China, Japan, Korea, Egypt, and Brazil, and it can be produced domestically from a variety of feedstock, including biogas and Natural Gas.

29. (C)

Exp.

Magnifying glass is a type of lens. The other name for convex lens is magnifying GLASS.

It is also called as converging lens. The size of the virtual image of an object seen through this lens is increased. Concave lens is called diverging lens. The size of the virtual image of an object seen through this lens is diminished.

30. (C)

Exp.

Special types of substances are used to test whether a substance is acidic or basic. These substances are known as indicators. The indicators change their colour when added to a solution containing an acidic or a basic substance. Turmeric, litmus, china rose petals (Gudhal), etc., are some of the naturally occurring indicators.

31. (B)

Exp.

The programme(NSAP) introduced a National Policy for Social Assistance for the poor and aims at ensuring minimum national standard for social assistance in addition to the benefits that states are currently providing or might provide in future. Initially started with three schemes National Old Age Pension Schemes (NOAPS), National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) and National Maternity Benefit Scheme (NMBS), it has now expanded to five schemes namely - Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGBNOAPS), Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS), Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDS), National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) and Annapurna Scheme. Annapurna Scheme was introduced in year 2000 for providing 10kg of free food grains to those not covered under NOAPS, while the National Maternity Benefit Scheme was transferred to Ministry of Health in 2001-02, which eventually became part of Janani Suraksha Yojana.

32. (C)

Exp.

Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD), has formulated a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for setting up One Stop Centre (Sakhi), a sub scheme of Umbrella Scheme for National Mission for Empowerment of women including Indira Gandhi Matritv Sahyaog Yojana. These centres provide counselling, medical assistance, legal assistance and police assistance under one roof. In the first phase, one Centre shall be established in every State/UT on a pilot basis. As on 30th June, 2016, 17 One Stop Centres are operational in different part of India. Under the scheme, it has been envisaged to facilitate access to an integrated range of services including medical aid, police assistance, legal aid, psycho-social counselling etc. to the women affected by violence including sexual assault.

33. (C)

Exp.

Pradhan Mantri YUVA Yojana, the Ministry of Skill Development And Entrepreneurship's flagship scheme on

entrepreneurship education and training was launched on 9th November, 2016. The schemes span over five years (2016-17 to 2020-21) with a project cost of Rs. 499.94 crore, and will provide entrepreneurship education and training to over 7 lacks students in 5 years through 3050 institutes. It will also include easy access to information and mentor network, credit, incubator and accelerator and advocacy to create a pathway for the youth. It is an important initiative to scale up entrepreneurship in the country and has national and international best practices of learning in entrepreneurship education

34. (C)

Exp.

35. (C)

Exp.

In pursuance to the goal - Housing for all by 2022, the rural housing scheme Indira Awas Yojana has been revamped to Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin and approved during March 2016. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided for construction of pucca house to all houseless and households living in dilapidated houses. It is proposed that one crore households would be provided assistance for construction of pucca house under the project during the period from 2016-17 to 2018-19. The scheme would be implemented in rural areas throughout India except Delhi and Chandigarh. The cost of houses would be shared between Centre and States. The objective of the schemes is to provide pucca house to all who are houseless and living in dilapidated houses in rural areas by 2022.

36. (A)

Exp.

The National Project on Aquifer Management (NAQUIM) is an initiative of the Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India, for mapping and managing the entire aquifer systems in the country

37. (B)

Exp.

The Ministry of Textiles has decided to establish a "Bunkar Mitra-Handloom Helpline Centre" where professional

queries of weavers will be answered by the experts in the field. This helpline will function from 10.00 a.m to 6 p.m. and initially it will be provided in 7 languages viz., Hindi, English, and 5 other regional languages (Telugu, Tamil, Kannada Bengali & Assamese).

38. (B)

Exp.

SSS is a scheme launched to ensure equitable share to a girl child in resources and savings of a family. It is a small savings scheme. It is not related to training and skill. So, 1 is wrong SSS is launched under BBBP Campaign. So, 2 is correct

39. (C)

Exp.

Supreme Court Middle Income Group Legal Aid Scheme is a self-supporting scheme for providing legal services to the middle and relatively lower income groups. The 'Middle Income Group Scheme' is meant to provide legal services to litigants in the Supreme Court whose gross income does not exceed Rs. 60,000 per month or Rs. 7.5 lakh per annum. The scheme will enable people in the middle income group, who cannot afford expensive litigation in the Supreme Court by paying a nominal amount. The office bearers of Supreme Court Middle Income Group (MIG) Legal Aid Society are Chief Justice of India as the Patron-in-Chief and he shall nominate a sitting judge of the Supreme Court to be the President and the Attorney General of India shall be the Ex-Officio Vice President of the Society. Nine Members of the Executive Committee including the Secretary and the Treasurer shall be the members of the Executive Committee for a period of three years. The person desirous of availing the benefit of the Scheme shall have to fill up the form prescribed and accept all the terms and conditions contained therein. The cases can be filed before it only through Advocates on Record. A sum of Rs. 500 shall be payable to the Supreme Court Middle Income Group (MIG) Legal Aid Society as service charges. The applicant shall have to deposit the fee indicated by the secretary, which will be in accordance with the schedule attached to the scheme.

40. (D)

Exp.

Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) was launched by the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India in June 2011. The Mission aims at creating efficient and effective institutional platforms of the rural poor enabling them to increase household income through sustainable livelihood enhancements and improved access to financial services. The mission seeks to improve livelihood options of rural poor by strengthening self-help group and providing skill development. Under the scheme, Skill development training centre to be launched so as to address the unemployment problem in the rural area. It is also providing umbrella cover to, Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP), in order to meet the specific needs of women farmers and achieve socio-economic and technical empowerment of the rural women farmers, predominantly small and marginal farmers.

41. (C)

Exp.

The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity is a 2010 supplementary agreement to the 1992 Convention on Biological Diversity. It prohibits the collection of plant materials by a foreign country without an agreement with host countries on the sharing of benefits arising from such resources.

- The Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 is applicable for the protection of some plant species.
- Collection of plant specimens is strictly prohibited from wildlife protected areas under the Wildlife Protection Act of 1972, and even from the other reserved forest areas.

42. (D)

Exp.

Ecological footprint is a measurement of anthropogenic impact on earth. In other words, the ecological foot print is a measure of ecological impact of

consumption of food, forest products and other resources, and deforestation and land use for roads, buildings, power plants and garbage dumps

43. (A)

Exp.

The Tragedy of the Commons is a problem that occurs when individuals exploit a shared resource to the extent that demand overwhelms supply and the resource becomes unavailable to some or all.

- Garret Hardin, an evolutionary biologist, wrote "The Tragedy of the Commons," which was published in the journal 'Science' in 1968.
- Hardin's main concern was overpopulation. He used the example of commonly-used grazing land. According to Hardin, the land could provide adequately as long as the number of herders grazing cattle on it was kept in check, through natural population control mechanisms, such as war and disease.
- Deep Ecology is an ecological and environmental philosophy promoting the inherent worth of living beings regardless of their instrumental utility to human needs, plus a radical restructuring of modern human societies in accordance with such idea.

44. (A)

Exp.

It is the state bird of Telangana, Andhra Pradesh Odisha and Karnataka. But it is not an endangered specie.

45. (C)

Exp.

The Kolleru Lake is formed by nearly 70 distributaries of the Krishna and the Godavari that drain into a depression. Kolleru has over 100 resident bird species and an equal number of migrant species from across Eurasia. In addition to spot billed or grey pelican, herons, storks, teals and flamingos are found here, particularly during winter. Kolleru Lake is important because the Andhra Pradesh government has decided to reduce the size of the protected area of the Kolleru Lake. This decision will be very harmful for this Ramsar site. It is also notable that Vaddis community lives near the Kolleru Lake.

46. (D)

Exp.

It is notable that in India, the only approved GM crop that is cultivated commercially, is Bt cotton, possessing the trait of insect-resistance, which protects the crop from insect infestation. This has resulted in lesser use of insecticides and has improved the health of the farmers.

47. (D)

Exp.

Humankind benefits in a multitude of ways from ecosystems. Collectively these benefits are known as Ecosystem Services.

There are four categories of Ecosystem Services-

1. Supporting services
2. Provisioning services
3. Regulating services
4. Cultural services

Its examples includes-

1. Pollination of crops
2. Provision of clean water and air
3. Mitigation of environmental hazards
4. Carbon sequestration
5. Pest and disease control.

48. (B)

Exp.

Biodiversity is the 'degree of variation' of life. Terrestrial Biodiversity tends to be highest near the equator due to warm climate and high primary productivity and it goes on decreasing towards the poles. Terrestrial Biodiversity is upto 25 times greater than ocean Biodiversity.

49. (C)

Exp.

Pyramid of number can be both upright and inverted. Pyramid of Biomass can be both upright and inverted. But Pyramid of energy is always upright.

50. (B)

51. (B)

Exp.

Eutrophication is the enrichment of an aquatic system by the addition of nutrients. (Not impoverishment). Biochemical Oxygen Demand refers to the aerobic biological organism to break down organic materials present therein. So Biochemical Oxygen Demand increases due to eutrophication. Eutrophication leads to algal bloom and algae consume

more oxygen increasing BOD resulting into less and less oxygen available to other aquatic animals like fish. Such aquatic animals die and water gets polluted.

52. (B)

Exp.

India's Credit rating is BBB- as given by S&P. India's Credit to GDP ratio is stable around 70%.

53. (B)

Exp.

India's internal trade to GDP ratio is comparable to that of other large countries.

54. (C)

Exp.

Union Budget proposed two new Strategic Crude Oil Reserve at Chandikhole in Odisha and Bikaner in Rajasthan. India already has 3 reserves with a combined capacity of 5 million tonnes at Vishakhapatnam, Padur and Mangalore. And now it will become 15 MMT.

55. (B)

Exp.

Non-factor services include forex earnings and expenses on account of tourism, shipping/freight and various 'miscellaneous' sub-heads, under which export of software features, etc.

56. (C)

Exp.

Astute food management and price monitoring by the Government helped to contain inflation, especially food inflation. A number of measures have been taken by the Government to control inflation and restore price stability. The steps taken include:

- Increased allocation for Price Stabilization Fund to check volatility of prices of essential commodities, in particular of pulses.
- The Creation of buffer stock of pulses through domestic procurement and imports.
- The announcement of higher Minimum Support Prices so as to incentivize production.
- Issuance of advisory to States/UTs to take strict action against hoarding and black marketing under the Essential Commodities Act.

- Imposition of 20 per cent duty on export of sugar.
- Imposition of minimum export price (MEP) on potato.
- Reduction in import duty on potatoes, wheat and palm oil.

57. (D)

Exp.

The above three statements denote the objectives of International Monetary fund. World Bank was set up with the objective of poverty elimination, economic growth, and better living condition etc.

58. (D)

Exp.

59. (C)

Exp.

Dept. Of public enterprises - Ministry of heavy industries & public enterprises
Dept. Of border management-Ministry of Home affairs

60. (C)

Exp.

Mahila E-Haat is an initiative for meeting aspirations and need of women entrepreneurs which will leverage technology for showcasing products made/manufactured/sold by women entrepreneurs. They can even showcase those services being provided by them which reflect creative potential e.g. tailoring. This unique e-platform will strengthen the socio-economic empowerment of women as it will mobilize and provide better avenues to them. More than 10000 Self Help Groups (SHGs) and 1.25 Lakh women beneficiaries would be benefited from the day of launch of the site itself. It will take place in three stages in which Mahila E-Haat is the first stage. In the second stage, it is planned to integrate it with e-commerce portals to provide a larger platform for selling and buying. Ultimately it will culminate into Women's Entrepreneurs Council which will help to expand this initiative further and give it an institutional shape.

61. (B)

Exp.

The doctrine of subsidiary alliance was introduced by Lord Wellesley, British Governor-General of India from 1798 to 1805. The Nizam of Hyderabad was the

first to enter into such an alliance in 1798. Tipu Sultan of Mysore refused to do so, but after the British victory in the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War, Mysore was forced to become a subsidiary state in 1799. The Nawab of Awadh was the next to accept the Subsidiary Alliance, in 1801.

62. (D)

63. (C)

64. (A)

Exp.

The company servants were allowed to carry on their private trade but they were not allowed to use the privileges of Farman.

The battle of wandiwash was fought between ENGLAND AND FRANCE in 1760. This was the final war of the Anglo carnatic war.

65. (B)

Exp.

Member of an Imperial legislative council could neither discuss budget nor he was allowed ask questions. Indian councils act was outcome of urgency to give space to administrative reforms post 1857. But the act did not give any special privileges to Indians.

66. (D)

Exp.

All of the above are correct with respect to the prevailing social conditions and scenarios.

67. (A)

Exp.

Allauddin also reformed market system He fixed the cost of commodities each market was under control of high officer called "shahana".

All goods for sales were brought to open market called sara-i-adal.

Shahna maintained a register of merchant and strictly controlled the shopkeeper and the prices.

68. (A)

Exp.

Administrative Meaning Head

Unit

Iqta	Province	Muqti or Wali
Shiq	District	Siqdar
Paragana	Taluka	Chaudhary or Amit
Gram	Village	Muqaddam Khut

69. (C)

Exp.

Deva Raya 1, son Harihara, founder of vijayanagar empire's sangam dynasty was known for his irrigation work. He built canals. Famous Portuguese architecture Nicolo de conti visited vijayanagar during his reign.

70. (C)

71. (A)

72. (C)

Exp.

The Citadels or Acropolis in Harappan civilization were built in the west part of the city. It was occupied by the members of the ruling class. Below the citadel in each city lay a lower town containing brick houses, which were inhabited by the common people. Great Bath was situated in the citadel mound and it served ritual bathing. It was built of burnt bricks. One of the most distinctive features of Harappan cities was the carefully planned drainage system. Roads and streets were laid out along an approximate "grid" pattern, intersecting at right angles. Thus only statement 3 is correct.

73. (D)

Exp.

RigVeda to two popular assemblies called sabha and samiti which seem to have formed an essential feature of the government it was the samiti, which mainly dealt with policy decisions and political business, included common people. So statement 1 is incorrect the sabha, less political in character, was a more select body of the Elders or Nobles. It was through these two assemblies that the will of the people on important matters of the rashtra was expressed. So statement 2 is incorrect also.

74. (D)

Exp.

Muqaddams referred to village headmen and khuts were smaller landlord who enjoyed a high standard of life than ordinary peasants during Sultanate period.

75. (D)

Exp.

Many crafts persons and merchants formed associations known as shrenis. They provided training, procured raw

material and distributed the finished product. They also served as banks, where rich men and women deposited money. This was invested, and part of the interest was returned or used to support religious institutions such as monasteries.

Mandasor stone inscription(Madhya Pradesh) provides insights into nature of these shrenis.

76. (D)

Exp.

August offer marked an advance over the existing state of things by recognizing the natural right to determine the form of constitution and explicitly promised dominion status. However, it reaffirmed that full weight to minority opinion, which virtually endorsed the Muslim League's demand of separate state for Muslims on which account the congress rejected the offer. For obvious reason Muslim League welcomed the offer.

77. (B)

Exp.

The Indian Independence Act was based upon the Mountbatten plan of 3rd June 1947 and was passed by the British parliament on July 5, 1947. It received royal assent on July 18, 1947.

It provided for two dominion states: India and Pakistan. The boundaries between the two dominion states were to be determined by a Boundary Commission which was headed by Sir Cyril Radcliff. The authority of the British Crown over the princely states ceased and they were free to join either India or Pakistan or remain independent. Both the dominions of India and Pakistan were to have Governor Generals to be appointed by the British King. The act also provided for a common Governor general if both of them agreed. The constituent assemblies of both the states were free to make constitutions of their respective countries. For the time being till the constitution was made, both of them would be governed in accordance with the Government of India act 1935. Those civil servants who had been appointed before the August 15, 1947, will continue in service with same privileges.



78. (D)**Exp.**

Discussions of the various religion led Akbar to the idea of sulh-i kul or - universal peace. This idea of tolerance did not discriminate between people of different religions in his realm. Instead it focused on a system of ethics - honesty, justice, peace - that was universally applicable. Abul Fazl helped Akbar in framing a vision of governance around this idea of sulh-i kul. This principle of governance was followed by Jahangir and Shah Jahan as well.

79. (A)**Exp.**

During Swadeshi Movement the Capitalists' remained opposed to the boycott agitation. Even during the Non Cooperation Movement, some of the Capitalists openly declared themselves enemies of the Non Cooperation Movement. However, during the 1930s Civil Disobedience Movement, the Capitalists largely supported the Movement. Hence 1st Statement is correct. FICCI did not participate in the first round table conference because in their opinion unless the Round Table Conference was attended by Mahatma Gandhi. Hence, 2nd Statement is incorrect. The capitalists did not support the government in introduction of public safety bill since it intended to contain communists. Hence 3rd Statement is incorrect.

80. (C)**Exp.**

The plans of political action outlined by Lala Hardayal for Ghadar Party were based on the understanding that British rule could only be overthrown by armed revolt and for this to happen it was necessary that Indian immigrants go to India in large numbers and carry this message to the masses and the soldiers of the Indian army. Hence, statement 1 is correct.

It was believed that freedom available in America was not to be used to fight against Americans, for in any case Indians would never be accepted as equals abroad till they were free in their own land. Hence, statement 2 is wrong.

The Defence of India Act was passed by British primarily to smash the Ghadar movement.

81. (B)**Exp.**

SWAYAM platform is indigenously developed by Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) and All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) with the help of Microsoft and would be ultimately capable of hosting 2000 courses and 80000 hours of learning; covering school, under-graduate, post-graduate, engineering, law and other professional courses.

82. (D)**Exp.**

It is a Twitter Seva initiative of the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG), Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions. The Twitter Seva aims to address issues relating to the DARPG like Public Grievances and Administrative Reforms etc. The Twitter Seva will enable the DARPG to reach out to the common public and various stakeholders for facilitating redress of grievances and other issues of importance relating to the department.

83. (A)**Exp.**

National Career Service (NCS) Project for transformation of the National Employment Service to provide a variety of employment related services like job matching, career counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses. Launched by Ministry of Labour and Employment.

Working - NCS portal provides a nationwide online platform for jobseekers and employers for job matching in a dynamic, efficient and responsive manner. The NCS will make available a rich repository of career content about 3000 occupations across 53 sectors. States have been requested to publicize usage of the of the NCS portal for posting vacancies and job matching

84. (B)**Exp.**

The National Maritime Foundation (NMF) is conducting its Annual Maritime Power

Conference-2017 with the theme 'The Blue Economy: Concept, Constituents and Development'.

The Blue Economy encompasses various traditional marine sectors such as fisheries and aquaculture, shipping, port infrastructure, ship building and repair, island development, seabed exploration, hydrocarbon extraction and marine tourism industry. There are also many emerging sectors in such as marine renewable energy, deep seabed mining, salt water desalination, marine biotechnology and provisioning specialised Information and Communications Technologies (ICT) services for the marine industry. Innovative technologies have also created new opportunities for harnessing ocean resources and enable job creation which are vital for inclusive growth.

85. (B)

Exp.

TAMRA (Transparency, Auction Monitoring and Resource Augmentation) portal and Mobile Application - a step to speed up mining activity in India and facilitate all the stakeholders to track the status of the statutory clearances associated with mining blocks for getting mines to reach till operationalisation for the same. TAMRA will be an interactive platform for all the stakeholders to compress the timelines for statutory and other clearances as it would help minimize the gestation period for commencing production.

Further, TAMRA covers block-wise, state-wise and mineral-wise information of the blocks to be auctioned, monitors various statutory clearances, and also highlights the additional resources generated through e-Auction. In case of delay in obtaining any clearances, TAMRA will send triggers to the concerned authority so that the remedial steps can be taken immediately by those responsible. The Ministry of Mines will also receive triggers generated by TAMRA and will facilitate in expediting clearances. This portal also enables successful bidder to give suggestions/inputs.

86. (B)

Exp.

The three-day National Women's Parliament, being organised by Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly with the theme of 'Empowering Women - Strengthening Democracy', in the state capital region Amaravati. The vision of NWP is to enable and encourage social, political and economic empowerment of women in all strata of the society. One of the objectives of NWP is to generate new ideas, concepts, theories and ideologies for women empowerment.

The NWP would facilitate interaction among women from all backgrounds and girl students to sensitise the society on issues like malnutrition, social security, sexual harassment, sanitation, oppression and other gender-based problems. One of the objectives of NWP is to make young girls realise their potential and make them aware of the canvas where they can leave their footprints.

87. (C)

Exp.

The Indian Seed Congress, the annual forum organized by NSAI, has emerged as a much awaited event to project the latest trends and views of the Seed Industry sector; voice their concerns; deliberate on the new technological advances and the barriers to technology development and introduction; showcase new product ranges and services and network for better business development.

The Indian Seed Congress provides a platform for the Seed Industry to interact closely with technology developers, sector development officials and policy makers. Indian Seed Congress 2017, the seventh edition of the mega Seed Industry event being organized in Kolkata, on 12 - 14 February 2017.

The theme of Seed Congress is "Seed of Joy" which is very much in line with vision of this government to bring happiness and prosperity in the lives of farmers by doubling their farm income by 2022.

88. (D)

Exp.

VISION: "To be the leading catalyst in systematic reduction of poverty through socio-economic development of Scheduled

Castes living below double the poverty line, working in an efficient, responsive and collaborative manner with channelizing agencies and other development partners."

MANDATE: Providing concessional finance for setting up of self-employment projects and skill-training grants to unemployed SC persons living below Double the Poverty Line.

NSFDC: NSFDC is an institution under Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Government of India for financing, facilitating and mobilizing funds for the economic empowerment of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes families living below Double the Poverty Line. NSFDC finances income generation schemes for the target group through the State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) nominated by respective State/UT Governments.

BROAD OBJECTIVE: NSFDC is the apex institution for financing, facilitating and mobilizing funds from other sources and promoting the economic development activities of the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes living below double the poverty line.

SHARE CAPITAL: The authorised share capital of the Corporation is Rs 1500 crores as on 30th September 2016 and the Paid up Share Capital is Rs 1218.02 cr. as on 30.09.2016.

89. (B)

Exp.

INS Betwa is a Brahmaputra-class-guided missile frigate.

90. (C)

91. (C)

Exp.

Algorithmic trading, also referred to as algo trading and black box trading, is a trading system that utilizes advanced and complex mathematical models and formulas to make high-speed decisions and transactions in the financial markets. Algorithmic trading involves the use of fast computer programs and complex algorithms to create and determine trading strategies for optimal returns.

92. (D)

Exp.

ECEC is India's first coastal economic corridor along eastern coast. It stretches about 2,500 kms from Kolkata (West

Bengal) in the north to Kanyakumari (Tamil Nadu) in the south. It will connect long eastern coastline and strategically located ports with the multiple international gateways to connect India with global value chains (GVCs) in East and Southeast Asia. It supports Union Government's flagship Make in India campaign, which aims to boost manufacturing by attracting foreign investment and facilitating the establishment of manufacturing hubs. ECEC also aligns with port-led industrialisation under Sagarmala initiative and Act East Policy by linking domestic companies with vibrant global production networks of East and Southeast Asia.

93. (B)

Exp.

"Indo-Oman Joint Army Exercise 'AL NAGAH-II 2017' will be conducted between the Indian and Oman Army from 6 to 19 March in the Dhauladhar Ranges at Bakloh in Himachal Pradesh. This is the second joint military exercise between the two countries which have a history of extensive cooperation in the defence arena, the first one was held in Oman in January 2015

94. (C)

Exp.

ISGAN is an agreement under International Energy Agency (IEA) and consists of representatives from 25 countries across the globe. India is one of the founding Member of ISGAN and Joint Secretary (Distribution), Ministry of Power, is the member representative of India. ISGAN creates a mechanism for multilateral government-to-government collaboration to advance the development and deployment of smarter electric grid technologies, practices and systems. A total of 36 representatives from 18 countries namely Austria, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Korea, Norway, Russia, South Africa, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, US and UAE are participating in this event.

95. (A)

Exp.

After running out of the child-friendly HIV syrup, Lopinavir, India is likely to procure the drug from a rapid supply facility routed

through the Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM). The Global Fund is a 21st-century partnership organization designed to accelerate the end of AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria as epidemics.

Founded in 2002, the Global Fund is a partnership between governments, civil society, the private sector and people affected by the diseases. The Global Fund raises and invests nearly US\$4 billion a year to support programs run by local experts in countries and communities most in need.

96. (D)

Exp.

India ranked a dismal 143rd in 2017 Index of Economic Freedom, which has been released recently. The index was released by a top US based Think Tank, The Heritage Foundation. The Think Tank in its Index of Economic Freedom report stated that despite India sustaining an average annual growth of about 7% over the last 5 years, growth is not deeply rooted in policies that preserve economic freedom.

Countries are graded and ranked on 12 measures of economic freedom that evaluate the rule of law, government size, regulatory efficiency, and the openness of markets. Corruption, poor management of public finance and underdeveloped infrastructure continue to undermine overall development of the country. However, the economy has sustained an average annual growth rate of about 7% over the past five years.

97. (B)

Exp.

The Union Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer's Welfare launched Mission Fingerling, a programme aimed at achieving the Blue Revolution by enabling holistic development and management of fisheries.

98. (D)

Exp.

The bill says that 'Enemy property' refers to any property belonging to, held or managed on behalf of an enemy, an enemy subject or an enemy firm. The government has vested these properties in the Custodian of Enemy Property for India. It is an office which is instituted under the government at the centre. Following the Indo-Pakistan War of 1965, the Enemy Property Act was enacted in 1968, that regulates these kinds of properties and lists the powers of the Custodian. The ordinance was for the first time promulgated on January 7, 2016. It was passed by Lok Sabha on March 9, 2016, but was subsequently referred to Rajya Sabha Select Committee.

The government said that Inheritance law will not be applicable on Enemy Property. This according to home minister Rajnath Singh, will put an end to the long pending issue which should have ideally happened in 2010 when the Bill was first brought. The government added that the law only applies on heirs of enemy property. The tenants of that property will be governed by the Tenancy Act.

99. (D)

100. (A)

Exp.

The levels of leptin, the hormone produced by our fat cells that dictates our sense of hunger/satiety, are affected by the artificial flavours used in processed food. Substituting food with snacks leads to obesity, because your brain doesn't know when to stop eating. Leptin, produced by our body's fat cells, rises in level in response to eating food. Whilst lean diets are associated with normal levels of leptin, obesity causes levels to rise and remain consistently higher than normal.