

Answer & Explanation for G.S. Test-6 held on 2nd April 2017

Q1. Which of the following statements about Indus Valley Civilisation sites is/are incorrect?

1. No stone building has been found at either Harappa or Mohenjodaro.
2. Harappa and Mohenjodaro were built according to a similar plan with a citadel in the west.
3. At Mohenjodaro, nine strata of buildings have been found.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A. 1, 2 and 3
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 3 only
- D. None of the above

Answer: D

Exp: In Indus Valley Civilisation sites at Harappa and Mohenjodaro, standardized burnt brick of good quality was the usual building material for dwelling houses and public buildings alike. Most of the cities including Harappa and Mohenjodaro had a well fortified citadel, which seems to have been used for both religious and governmental purposes.

At Mohenjodaro nine strata of buildings have been revealed. As the level of the earth rose from periodic flooding of the Indus new houses were built almost exactly on the sites of the old, with only minor variations in the ground plan.

Q2. Consider the following statements:

1. Equatorial low pressure belt is called doldrums.
2. There is no horizontal wind but only vertical currents are found in the Equatorial low pressure belt.
3. Humidity of this vertical current is the highest.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 2 only
- B. 1 and 3 only
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: B

Exp: There are light, feeble and variable winds within the convergence belt so we cannot say that there is no horizontal wind but it is a very calm zone.

Q3. Which of the following have been included in UNESCO's list of Intangible Cultural Heritage?

1. Ramleela
2. Sankirtana
3. Yoga
4. Chhau

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 1 and 3 only
- C. 2, 3 and 4 only
- D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: D

Exp: UNESCO recognised following 12 elements from India as Intangible Cultural Heritage:

- (i) Koodiyattam, Sanskrit theatre, Kerala
- (ii) Mudiyyett: A ritual theatre of Kerala
- (iii) The tradition of vedic chanting
- (iv) Ramleela – the traditional performance of Ramayana
- (v) Ramman: Religious festival and ritual theatre of the Garhwal Himalayas.
- (vi) Kalbelia: Folk song and dance of Rajasthan.
- (vii) Chhau: A traditional dance from eastern India.

- (viii) Buddhist chanting of Ladakh.
- (ix) Sankirtana, a ritual singing, drumming and dancing of Manipur.
- (x) Traditional brass and copper craft of utensil making among the Thatheras of Jandiala Guru, Punjab.
- (xi) Nowrouz
- (xii) Yoga

Q4. Which of the following changes have been made in the calculation of GDP recently?

- 1. Changing the base year from 2004-05 to 2011-12.
- 2. Replacing Factor costs with Market prices to calculate GDP.
- 3. Widening of data pool to calculate GDP.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A. 1 only
- B. 1 and 2 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: D

Exp: Factor cost means the cost of production incurred by adding payments to factors such as rent, wages, interest, profit, etc.

Market price means the actual expenditure incurred by consumers. These will also include the taxes and any subsidies such as food and petrol that are provided to the consumers. So, $MP = FC + NIT$ where $NIT = IT - \text{Subsidies}$.

Previous data was sampled from Annual Survey of Industries which comprised of about two lakh factories. The new database draws from the five lakh odd companies registered with the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA-21). While the earlier data gave only a factory level picture, the new data looks at the enterprise level.

Q5. Inter-State water disputes were in news recently. Consider the following statements about Inter-State Water Disputes Act (1956):

- 1. The Act provides for establishment of river boards for the regulation and development of Inter-State rivers and river valleys.
- 2. The Act empowers the Central Government to set up an ad hoc tribunal for the adjudication of water dispute between two or more states.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: B

Exp: River Boards are established under The River Boards Act, 1956.

Q6. Consider the following statements:

- 1. Laterite soil is rich in oxides of iron.
- 2. It is not useful for agricultural crops but good for plantation crops.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: C

Exp: Laterite soil is found in equatorial regions due to high temperature and heavy rainfall with alternate wet and dry period.

Q7. Which among the following was/were economic impact of British rule on India?

- 1. Deindustrialisation of India

2. Ruralisation of India
3. Rise of Indian national bourgeoisie
4. Commercialisation of Indian agriculture.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- A. 1 only
- B. 1, 2 and 4 only
- C. 2 and 4 only
- D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: D

Exp: During the first half of the 19th century or even up to 1880 India's economy witnessed a strange phenomenon. While Western countries were experiencing industrialization India suffered a period of industrial decline. This process has been described as 'de-industrialization'.

With de-industrialization, Indian economy tended to become more and more agricultural in nature. Millions of manufacturing classes in industrial towns were rendered jobless and drifted from towns to villages for a livelihood.

Indian traders, money lenders and bankers had amassed some wealth as junior partners of English merchant capitalists in India. Their role fitted in the British scheme of colonial exploitation.

In the latter half of the 19th century another significant trend in Indian agriculture was the emergence of the commercialization of agriculture. So far agriculture had been the way of life rather than a business enterprise. Now agriculture began to be influenced by commercial considerations i.e. certain specialised crops began to be grown not for consumption in the village but for sale in the national and international markets.

Q8. Sittwe port, which was in news recently, is located on which of the following rivers?

- A. Meghna
- B. Irrawaddy
- C. Brahmaputra
- D. Kaladan

Answer: D

Exp: Sittwe port was in news recently in context of Kaladan Multi-Model transit project. This project will connect the eastern Indian seaport of Kolkata with Sittwe port in Myanmar by sea, it will then link Sittwe port to Paletwa in Myanmar via Kaladan river boat route and then from Paletwa on to Mizoram by road transport.

Q9. The Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha is:

- A. Nominated by the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
- B. Elected by elected members of the Rajya Sabha
- C. Nominated by the President
- D. Elected by the Rajya Sabha from amongst its members.

Answer: D

Exp: The Vice-President of India is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha while the Deputy Chairman is elected by the Rajya Sabha from amongst its members.

Q10. The daily and annual range of temperature is maximum in the

- A. Savanna Grassland
- B. Temperate Grassland
- C. Hot desert
- D. Equatorial region

Answer: C

Exp: The diurnal range of temperature in the deserts is great. Intense insolation by day in a region of dry air and no clouds causes the temperature to rise with the Sun. But as soon as the Sun sets the land loses heat very quickly through radiation.

Q11. Which of the following statements about August Offer is incorrect?

- A. Without consent of minorities, no future Constitution could be adopted.
- B. Expansion of Viceroy's Executive Council was one of the suggestions.
- C. It provided for dominion status as objective of British Policy for India.
- D. Setting up of a Constituent Assembly after expansion of the Viceroy's Executive Council.

Answer: D

Exp: It offered to set up a Constituent Assembly after war.

Q12. Consider the following statements:

- 1. Price Stabilisation Fund (PSF) is a Central Scheme under the Department of Agriculture Cooperation and Farmers Welfare.
- 2. It aims to support market intervention for price control of perishable agri-horticultural commodities.
- 3. This fund is fully financed by the Central Government.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: B

Exp: PSF is under the Department of Consumer Affairs. Earlier it was under Department of Agriculture Cooperation and Farmers Welfare.

50:50 sharing between Centre and State.

75:25 between Centre and N-E States.

Q13. Recently NASA discovered several exoplanets. Exoplanets refer to:

- A. Dwarf planets beyond Pluto.
- B. Planets which orbit a star outside the solar system.
- C. Planets in Goldilocks zones.
- D. None of the above

Answer: B

Exp: An exoplanet or extrasolar planet is a planet that orbits a star other than the Sun. Thousands of exoplanets have been discovered till now. There is special interest in planets that orbit in a star's habitable zone (i.e. Goldilocks zone).

Recently NASA announced that scientists had discovered seven Earth-sized exoplanets orbiting an ultra-cool dwarf star, 40 light years away.

Q14. Which of the following statements about the INSAT-3DR satellite launched by ISRO recently is correct?

- A. It is the last satellite launched as part of India's Regional Navigation Satellite System.
- B. It is an advanced weather satellite.
- C. It is a satellite launched to study ocean circulation and sea surface elevation.
- D. It is an advanced remote sensing satellite which would be useful for agricultural applications.

Answer: B

Exp: IRNSS-1G was the last satellite launched as part of Indian Regional Navigation Satellite System.

SARAL (Satellite with ARGOS and ALTIKA) was a satellite launched to study ocean circulation and sea surface elevation.

SARAL is a cooperative altimetry technology mission of ISRO and CNES.

It is not a remote sensing satellite.

Q15. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

	List-I (Winds)		List-II (Prevalent in)
A.	Harmattan	1.	North America
B.	Fohn	2.	Northern Alps
C.	Mistral	3.	Western Africa
D.	Chinook	4.	Rhone Valley

- A. a:1 b:2 c:3 d:4
- B. a:1 b:4 c:3 d:2
- C. a:3 b:2 c:4 d:1
- D. a:3 b:4 c:2 d:1

Answer: C

Exp: 1. In West Africa, the North-East Trades, blow off-shore from the Sahara Desert and reach Guinea coast as a dry, dust laden wind called locally the Harmattan meaning 'the doctor'. It is a dry wind which provides a welcome relief from damp air of the Guinea lands by increasing the rate of evaporation with resultant cooling effects.

- 2. The Fohn wind is experienced in the valleys of the northern Alps. It is a dry and hot wind.
- 3. Mistral is a cold wind in the Mediterranean region rushing down the Rhone valley. In winter Mistral is most frequent.
- 4. The Chinook (meaning 'the snow-eater') winds are experienced on the eastern slopes of Rockies in USA and Canada in winter. It is also a hot wind.

Q16. After withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement, Gandhiji undertook constructive work which included:

- 1. Popularisation of Khadi.
- 2. Promoting Hindu-Muslim unity.
- 3. Campaigning against Untouchability.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: D

Exp: None

Q17. Consider the following statements about Incremental Capital Output Ratio (ICOR):

- 1. It is a measurement of efficiency of any economy.
- 2. Higher value of ICOR indicates a more efficient economy.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: A

Exp:

$$\text{ICOR} = \frac{\text{Annual Investment Capital}}{\text{Annual Increase in GDP}}$$

A higher ICOR indicates that the production is inefficient as it requires more capital investment to generate next unit of production.

Q18. Consider the following statements regarding Heart of Asia Conference:

- 1. It is also known as Istanbul Process.
- 2. It was established to provide a platform to solve the Syrian crisis.
- 3. USA is not a member country, but China, Russia and India are its members.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

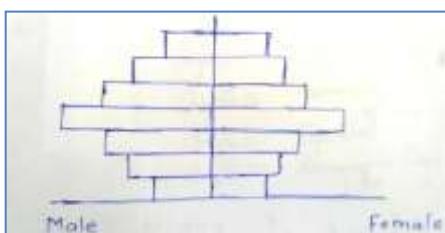
- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 2 and 3 only

Answer: B

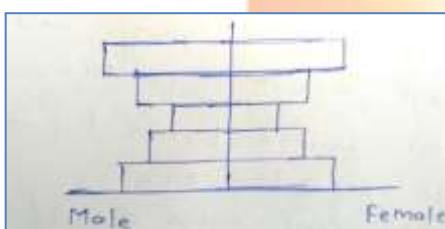
Exp: It was established to provide a platform to discuss regional issues among Afghanistan and its neighbours.

Q19. Consider the following population pyramids:

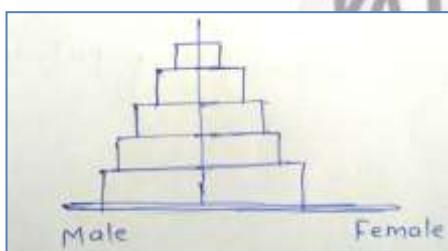
1. Pyramid-1



2. Pyramid-2



3. Pyramid-3



Which of the above pyramids show that the large proportion of population is young and will lead to rapid population growth in future?

- A. 1 only
- B. 1 and 2 only
- C. 2 only
- D. 3 only

Answer: D

Exp: Pyramid of population with broad base and narrow top (No. 3) shows that large population is young and will lead to rapid population growth.

Bell shaped pyramid (No. 2) shows constant population.

The first pyramid indicates low birth rate and low death rate. It shows declining population.

Q20. Which of the following statements regarding Lucknow Pact 1916 is/are correct?

1. It was the Pact by which the two wings of the Indian National Congress, the extremists and moderates were reunited.

2. It was the Pact by which the Indian National Congress and Muslim League came together to put forward a joint scheme of political reforms based on separate electorates.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: B

Exp: Lucknow Pact refers to an agreement reached between the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League at the joint session of both the parties, held in Lucknow, in the year 1916. Muhammad Ali Jinnah, then a member of the Congress as well as the League, made both the parties reach an agreement to pressure the British government to adopt a more liberal approach to India and give Indians more authority to run their country.

The two wings of Congress i.e. Moderates and Extremists were united at Lucknow Session of 1916. There was no pact between these two wings.

Q21. Consider the following statements regarding ordinance making power of the President:

- 1. Ordinances issued by the President can remain in force for a maximum period of six months in case of non-approval by the Parliament.
- 2. The ordinance making power of the President has been borrowed from the US Constitution.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: D

Exp: Ordinances can remain in force for maximum period of 6 months and 6 weeks.

The Ordinance making power of the President is only co-extensive to the legislative power of Parliament and is not coordinate i.e. parallel power of legislation.

This provision has been borrowed from the Government of India Act, 1935.

Q22. When a bank writes off a loan it implies that:

- 1. The bank gives waiver on that loan.
- 2. The bank declassifies that loan as an asset.
- 3. The bank may transfer this loan to Asset Reconstruction Company to recover.
- 4. It gives a more accurate and objective picture of financial health of the bank.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 1 and 3 only
- C. 2, 3 and 4 only
- D. 2 and 3 only

Answer: C

Exp: Banks prefer to never write off bad debt since their loan portfolios are their primary assets and source of future revenue. However, toxic loans, or loans that cannot be collected, reflect very poorly on a bank's financial statement.

Q23. 'Miracle In Marrakesh' term was in news recently. It has been used in the context of:

- A. French military operation against Islamic militants in North Africa
- B. Affirmation by UNFCCC member countries towards their commitment to climate action under Paris Agreement.
- C. Inclusion of Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) in Montreal Protocol.
- D. A treaty which facilitates access to publish works for persons who are blind, visually impaired or otherwise print disabled.

Answer: D

Exp: Miracle in Marrakesh refers to a treaty facilitated by the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO). The treaty (Marrakesh Treaty) facilitates access to publish works for persons who are blind, visually impaired or otherwise print disabled.

Statement (b) is in context of Marrakesh Action Proclamation.
Statement (c) is in context of Kigali Agreement.

Q24. The Shimla Conference of 1945 was convened by the Viceroy for which of the following purpose(s)?

1. To discuss the Cabinet Mission Plan with major political parties in India.
2. For selecting Indian political leaders as candidates for an enlarged Viceroy's Executive Council.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: B

Exp: Shimla Conference was convened in 1945 by Lord Wavell to select names of Indian leaders by major political parties to be appointed in the new Executive Council where all members except the Viceroy and Commander-in-chief would be Indian.

The Cabinet Mission was sent in 1946.

Q25. Which the following is/are tropical grasslands?

- 1. Savanna
- 2. Prairies
- 3. Llanos

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A. 2 only
- B. 1 and 3 only
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: B

Exp: Tropical Grasslands

- (i) Savanna (Africa)
- (ii) Llanos (Venezuela)
- (iii) Campos (Brazil)

Temperate Grasslands

- (i) Prairie (North America)
- (ii) Steppe (Russia)
- (iii) Downs (Australia)
- (iv) Weldts (South Africa)
- (v) Pampas (Argentina)
- (vi) Pustas (Hungary)

Q26. Recently the Government of India launched project KISAN. What is the main objective of the project?

- A. To use Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) for better price discovery for farm produce.
- B. Using space technology and geo-informatics for crop insurance.
- C. Connecting all Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMCs) digitally.
- D. For electronic delivery of fertiliser subsidy.

Answer: B

Exp: The KISAN project envisages use of Space Technology and geo-informatics (GIS, GPS and Smartphone) technology along with high resolution data from UAV/Drone based imaging for improvement in yield estimation and better planning of crop cutting Experiments (CCEs), needed for crop insurance programme.

Q27. A rise in general price level may be caused by which of the following events?

1. Easing the monetary policy

2. A natural calamity

3. An increase in effective demand

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

A. 1 only

B. 2 and 3 only

C. 1 and 2 only

D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: D

Exp: A rise in general price level i.e. inflation can be caused by either demand pull factors or cost push factors.

Easing the monetary policy results into more money in the hands of people (i.e. more money chasing fewer goods).

A natural calamity affects supply of goods and services in the economy, thus creating shortage of goods and services in the economy.

Q28. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

	List-I		List-II
A.	INS Mormugao	1.	Torpedo launch and recovery vessel
B.	INS Astradharini	2.	Amphibious warfare ship
C.	INS Airavat	3.	Guided Missile destroyer
D.	INS Arihant	4.	Nuclear powered submarine

A. a:1 b:2 c:3 d:4

B. a:2 b:1 c:4 d:3

C. a:3 b:2 c:1 d:4

D. a:3 b:1 c:2 d:4

Answer: D

Exp: None

Q29. Which of the following countries border the Red Sea?

1. Jordan

2. Israel

3. Egypt

4. Saudi Arabia

5. Yemen

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

A. 3, 4 and 5 only

B. 2, 3 and 4 only

C. 2, 3, 4 and 5 only

D. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

Answer: D

Exp: Red sea is divided into 3 sections:

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Red Sea proper which touches the coast of Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Egypt, Sudan, Eritrea, Ethiopia and Djibouti.

Gulf of Aqaba which touches the coasts of Egypt, Israel, Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

Gulf of Suez which touches only Egyptian coast.

Q30. Consider the following statements about Right to Information Act, 2005:

1. The Act covers all constitutional authorities, including the executive, legislature and judiciary.
2. Central Information Commission (CIC) has held that the recognised political parties are public authorities and are answerable to citizens under the RTI Act.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: C

Exp: The Right to Information Act covers the whole of India except Jammu and Kashmir. It covers all constitutional authorities, including the executive, legislature and judiciary, any institution or body established or constituted by an Act of Parliament or a State Legislature. Non-Government Organisations "Substantially financed, directly or indirectly by Funds provided by the government" are also covered in the Act.

The Chief Information Commission (CIC), a quasi-judicial body, has said that six national parties have been substantially funded indirectly by the Central Government and have the character of public authorities under the RTI Act as they perform public functions.

Q31. Consider the following statements regarding boycott of Simon Commission:

1. It united different groups and parties in the country, with the majority faction of Muslim League under Jinnah and the liberals of Hindu Mahasabha supporting the Congress.
2. Mahatma Gandhi was not involved in anti-Simon Commission Movement.
3. The Nehru Report of 1928 was an alternative constitutional reform to that of Simon Commission.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1, 2 and 3
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 2 only
- D. 1 and 3 only

Answer: A

Exp: Mahatma Gandhi during anti-Simon Commission demonstrations was not convinced that the time for mass political struggle had come yet.

Q32. Which of the following is/are non-tariff barriers?

- 1. Quota
- 2. Subsidies on exports and production
- 3. Phytosanitary measures

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A. 1 only
- B. 1 and 2 only
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: D

Exp: Sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures are to protect humans, animals, and plants from diseases, pests or contaminants.

Q33. Which of the following provisions was/were made mandatory after enactment of 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act?

- 1. To establish State Finance Commission.
- 2. To have free and fair elections at panchayat, block and district level.
- 3. Fixed tenure for panchayats at all levels.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A. 2 only
- B. 1 and 3 only
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: D

Exp: Fixing tenure of five years for panchayats at all levels and holding fresh elections within six months in the event of supersession of any panchayat is one of the compulsory provisions under the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act.

Q34. Which of the following statements regarding Ahrar Movement during Indian Freedom Struggle is correct?

- A. It was a tribal uprising against British authorities and money lenders in Central India.
- B. It was a movement of peasants and workers against industrialists.
- C. It was militant nationalist movement of educated Muslim youth.
- D. None of the above

Answer: C

Exp: Ahrar movement was a movement of educated Muslim youths attracted towards radical nationalist ideas. These young men disliked loyalist politics of Aligarh School, big zamindars and Nawabs.

Q35. BASEL norms are in news in recent times. These norms are outlined by:

- A. International Monetary Fund
- B. World Bank
- C. Bank for International Settlement
- D. World Economic Forum

Answer: C

Exp: BASEL norms are the norms of sound banking laid down by the BASEL Committee on Bank Supervision (BCBS) situated at Basel, Switzerland. It works under the Bank for International Settlements at Basel, which acts as the Central Bank of Central Banks of which RBI is also a member.

Q36. Consider the following statements in the context of Goods and Services Tax (GST) in India:

1. It is nothing but a Value Added Tax (VAT) and an example of origin based tax.
2. There will be a single unified indirect tax under GST subsuming all other Central and State indirect taxes.
3. Under GST, exports will be zero- rated.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 1 and 3 only
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: C

Exp: GST is destination based tax, hence statement (1) is incorrect.

Q37. Consider the following statements regarding Schedule VI areas:

1. The Sixth Schedule to the Constitution deals with tribal areas in the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram.
2. The tribal areas under Schedule VI are administered as autonomous districts.
3. The Sixth Schedule to the Constitution provides for constitution of Tribes Advisory Council for welfare and advancement of Scheduled Tribes in these areas.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1, 2 and 3
- D. None of the above

Answer: A

Exp: The Tribes Advisory Councils have been provided under the Fifth Schedule. It shall be the duty of the Tribes Advisory Council to advise on such matters pertaining to the welfare and advancement of the Scheduled Tribes in the Fifth Scheduled States.

Q38. Which of the following is/are the principle features of the Government of India Act, 1919?

1. Introduction of dyarchy in the provinces.
2. Introduction of separate communal electorates for Muslims.
3. Devolution of legislative authority by the Centre to the provinces.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: C

Exp: The separate communal electorates for Muslims were provided by Government of India Act of 1909.

Q39. Decrease in Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) implies:

- A. Decrease in money supply
- B. Increase in money supply
- C. No impact on money supply
- D. Less profit to commercial banks.

Answer: B

Exp: Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) is a specific minimum fraction of the total deposits of customers, which commercial banks have to hold as reserve either in cash or as deposits with the Central Bank.

Decrease in CRR results into increase in the money supply as banks will have more funds to lend.

Q40. Consider the following statements regarding the Chola dynasty:

1. The King had a Council of Ministers to advise him.
2. The Venetian traveller Marco Polo visited India in the 13th century.
3. The Chola Empire was divided into mandalams.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1, 2 and 3
- B. 1 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 2 only
- D. 1 only

Answer: A

Exp: Every village was a self-governing unit. A number of such villages constituted a *Korram* or *nadu* or *Kottam* in different parts of the country. *Taniyur* was a large village big enough to be a *Kurram* by itself. A number of *Kurrams* constituted a *Valanadu*. Several *Valanadus* made up one *Mandalam*, a province. At the height of the Chola Empire there were eight or nine of these provinces including Sri Lanka.

Q41. Consider the following statements regarding post-independence events in India:

1. In the Assembly elections of 1957 the Congress Party was defeated by the Communist Party in Kerala.
2. For the first time in the world, a communist party government had come to power through democratic elections in Kerala.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: C

Exp: Both the statements are correct. But in 1959, the Congress Government at the Centre dismissed the Communist Government in Kerala under Article 356 of the Constitution. This decision proved very controversial and was widely cited as the first instance of the misuse of constitutional emergency powers.

Q42. Which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched?

	Crop		Geographical/ climatic condition
1.	Tea	-	Warm and moist climate with high altitude
2.	Rice	-	Hot and moist climate with rich soil
3.	Millet	-	Hot and dry climate with relatively less rich soil

- A. 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: D

Exp:

1. Tea: India is the leading producer of tea, and it requires a temperature of 24°C to 30°C. Rainfall on an average should be above 200cm. The soil should be deep, fertile and well drained where water does not stagnate. Undulating plains of Brahmaputra and Surma Valleys of Assam are the major areas of production for Indian tea. Tea is one of the major foreign exchange earners of India.

2. Rice: Rice is India's staple food. Next to China, India is a leading producer of rice in the world. Certain geographical conditions are required like clayey soil, and standing water during growth. Temperature needs to be uniformly high (above 25°C) and rainfall between 100 to 200 cm is needed. It is a kharif crop. Rice cultivation is concentrated mainly in the Northern plains which have alluvial soils and adequate water supply. West Bengal is the leading producer of rice.
3. Millets: Millets are coarse grains and serve as food for a large number of people in India. They are kharif crops and grow in less rainy areas in the following order – Ragi (damp areas), Jowar (moist areas) and Bajra (dry areas). They require high temperature and less rainfall. They are alternative to rice as rainfall decreases. Ragi is confined to areas which include Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, Jowar in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Bajra in drier parts of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan and south west Uttar Pradesh. India leads the world in production of millets.

Q43. Consider the following statements:

1. The British East India Company introduced the system of revenue farming in India.
 2. Under this system, a fixed amount of revenue had to be collected from peasants.
- Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: D

Exp: The practice of revenue farming also known as Ijarah was well known in the Sultanate period but was discouraged by Sher Shah Suri and Akbar. Under it the land was auctioned to the highest bidder.

Q44. Consider the following statements about climatic conditions of a region:

1. A dry, warm summer with off-shore trades.
2. A concentration of rainfall in winter.
3. The prominence of local winds.

The above description corresponds to which climatic zone of the world?

- A. The Savanna or Sudan climate
- B. The Steppe climate
- C. The Mediterranean climate
- D. Tropical Marine climate

Answer: C

Exp: 1. The Savanna or Sudan Climate: The Savanna type of climate is characterized by an alternate hot, rainy season and cool, dry season.

2. The Steppe climate exists in the interiors of grasslands. So, there is little maritime influence. Thus, the climate is continental with extremes of temperature, summers are very warm and winters are very cold.

3. The tropical marine climate is experienced along the eastern coasts of tropical lands, receiving steady rainfall from the trade winds all the time.

Q45. Consider the following statements in the context of judiciary in India:

1. There is no federal distribution of judicial powers in India.
2. At district level, district judge possesses unlimited original jurisdiction both in civil and criminal cases.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: A

Exp: After enactment of Cr.P.C. 1973, there is separation of jurisdiction between district judge and judicial magistrate.

District Judge – Civil Cases

Judicial Magistrate – Criminal Cases

In these spheres both possess unlimited original jurisdiction.

Q46. Financial Action Task Force (FATF) is responsible for setting global standards for anti-money laundering. Consider the following statements In this context:

1. It is one of the specialised agency of United Nations.
2. India is a founder member of FATF.
3. It also works for restricting terror financing.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 1 and 3 only
- C. 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: C

Exp: The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) is an inter-governmental body established in 1989. The objectives of the FATF are to set standards and promote effective implementation of legal, regulatory and operational measures for combating money laundering, terrorist financing and other relating threats to the integrity of the International Financial System. India became a full-fledged member of the FATF in 2010.

Q47. The term broad money includes:

1. Currency with public
2. Demand deposits with banks
3. Time deposits with banks

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 1 and 2 only
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: D

Exp: The broad money is a measure of the money supply that includes more than just physical money such as currency and coins. It generally includes currency with public and demand and time deposits with banks.

Q48. The concept of Eight-fold Path of Buddhism is the theme of which of the following?

- A. Dipavamsa
- B. Divyavadana
- C. Mahaparinibbana Sutta
- D. Dharma Chakra Pravartana Sutta

Answer: D

Exp: (1) The Dipavamsa is the oldest historical record of Sri Lanka. It means chronicle of the Island. The chronicle is believed to be compiled from Attakatha and other sources around the 3-4th century.

(2) The Divyavadana is a sanskrit anthology of Buddhist tales. It may be dated to 2nd century CE.

(3) The Mahaparinibbana Sutta is 16th Sutta in the Digha Nikaya, a scripture belonging the Sutta Pataka of Theravada Buddhism. It concerns the end of Gautam Buddha's life and is the longest sutta of the Pali canon.

Q49. Which of the following is/are land locked country/countries in South American continent?

- 1. Bolivia

2. Paraguay
3. Surinam
4. Uruguay

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 2 and 4 only

Answer: A

Exp: Only Bolivia and Paraguay are land locked countries in South America



Q50. Which of the following is/are NOT the mandate of Finance Commission?

1. To recommend principles which should govern the grants-in-aid to the States from Union.
2. To suggest measures to augment the Consolidated Fund of a State to supplement the resources of Panchayats in the State.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: D

Exp: Both Statements (1) and (2) are duties of the Finance Commission.

Q51. Consider the following statements: about India's Nuclear Programme after independence:

1. The Tarapur Atomic Power Station was the first nuclear power plant in India.
2. The Tarapur Atomic power station was constructed and operated with help from Canada.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: A

Exp: The Tarapur Atomic Power Station was the first nuclear power plant in India. It was commissioned in 1969.

The Tarapur Atomic Power Station was constructed and operated with the help of United States.

Rajasthan Atomic Power Station at Rawatbhata was constructed and operated with the help of Canada.

Q52. Consider the following statements regarding Madan Mohan Malaviya:

1. He founded the Banaras Hindu University in 1916.
2. He signed Poona Pact with Dr. Ambedkar on behalf of the Hindus.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: C

Exp: He was given the title of Mahamana by Rabindranath Tagore.

Q53. Which of the following States of India shows negative decadal growth of population in 2011 census?

- A. Nagaland
- B. Manipur
- C. Himachal Pradesh
- D. Kerala

Answer: A

Exp: Nagaland (-0.47%) decadal population growth rate in 2011 census.

Q54. In context of the Indian economy the term fiscal drag was in news recently. It refers to:

- A. Slowing down of economic growth due to twin balance sheet problem.
- B. A situation where inflation pushes income into higher tax bracket.
- C. Increased government spending to revive economy during recession.
- D. None of the above

Answer: B

Exp: None

Q55. Which of the following are the consequences of the proclamation of financial emergency by the President?

1. The President can give directions to the States to observe the principles of financial propriety.
2. The President can reduce the salaries and allowances of government employees excluding the Judges of Supreme Court and High Courts.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: A

Exp: During financial emergency the President can reduce the salaries and allowances of government employees including the Judges of Supreme Court and High Courts.

Q56. In which range is Siachen glacier located?

- A. Zaskar Range
- B. Karakoram Range
- C. Pir Panjal Range

D. Ladakh Range

Answer: B

Exp: The 75 km long Siachen glacier is located in the eastern Karakoram Range of the Himalayas. Indian troops under operation Meghdoot in 1984 established Indian control over Siachen glacier.

Q57. Arrange the following mountain ranges from North to South:

1. Zaskar Range
2. Pir Panjal Range
3. Dhauladhar Range
4. Shivalik Range

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A. 1, 2, 3, 4
- B. 1, 3, 2, 4
- C. 3, 1, 2, 4
- D. 3, 2, 1, 4

Answer: A

Exp: Important mountain ranges from North to South:

- (i) Karakoram range
- (ii) Ladakh range
- (iii) Zaskar range
- (iv) Pir Panjal range
- (v) Dhauladhar range
- (vi) Shivalik range

Q58. The Vaikom Satyagraha in Kerala was launched for achieving which of the following objectives?

- A. Fighting against the exploitation by the landlords.
- B. Removal of press restrictions
- C. Democratisation of the administration of Travancore State
- D. To allow low caste Hindus to use public road close to the Vaikom Mahadev temple.

Answer: D

Exp: Vaikom Satyagraha was a movement in Travancore State against untouchability in Hindu Society. The movement was centred at the Shiva Temple at Vaikom, near Kottayam. This paved the way for the Temple Entry Proclamation.

The Satyagraha was led by E.V. Ramasamy Periyar, T.K. Madhavan, K. Kelappan and K.P. Kesava Menon.

Q59. Consider the following statements about National Board for Wildlife:

1. It is a statutory body headed by the Prime Minister of India.
 2. It has the power to approve projects in and around national parks and sanctuaries.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: C

Exp: National Board for Wildlife is a statutory organisation constituted under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972. It serves as apex body to review all wildlife related matters and approve projects in and around national parks and sanctuaries.

The Board is chaired by the Prime Minister and its Vice-Chairman is the Minister of Environment.

Q60. Which of the following conventions provide diplomatic immunity?

- A. Washington Convention

- B. Geneva Convention
- C. Berlin Convention
- D. Vienna Convention

Answer: D

Exp: Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations – 1961 and Vienna Convention on Consular Relations 1963 deals with immunities of diplomats.

Q61. Which of the following princely states did NOT sign “Instrument of Accession” at the time of independence of India on 15th August 1947?

- 1. Junagadh
- 2. Jammu and Kashmir
- 3. Travancore
- 4. Hyderabad
- 5. Bhopal

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2, 3 and 4 only
- C. 1, 2, 4 and 5
- D. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

Answer: C

Exp: Travancore State on 30th July 1947 decided to sign the Instrument of Accession.

Q62. Consider the following statements regarding BHIM App:

- 1. It is a mobile wallet launched by National Payment Corporation of India (NPCI).
- 2. It allows bank-to-bank payments as well as person-to-person transfers.
- 3. To make transactions through BHIM App, one does not require account number or bank details after initial sign up.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 1 and 2 only
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. None of the above

Answer: C

Exp: BHIM (Bharat Interface for Money) is a Mobile App developed by National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI), based on the Unified Payment Interface (UPI). It is not a mobile wallet.

Q63. Which of the following was NOT recommended by the Communal Award announced by the British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald?

- A. To give proportionate representation to the minorities in the Provincial Governments on the basis of population.
- B. To reserve 3% of seats for women in all provincial legislatures except NWFP.
- C. To recognise depressed classes as minority community and to grant them separate electorates.
- D. To retain the system of separate electorates for the Muslims.

Answer: A

Exp: In August 1932, the British Prime Minister MacDonald announced his Communal Award. The communal award provided representation to the minorities based on their relative importance to British government.

Q64. The term carbon sequestration refers to

- A. Reduction in carbon emission through renewable energy.
- B. Release of carbon in the atmosphere due to burning of fossil fuel.
- C. Long term capture and storage of carbon to mitigate global warming.

D. The chemical process by which atmospheric carbon is assimilated into organic compounds.

Answer: C

Exp: Carbon sequestration is a natural or artificial process by which carbon dioxide is removed from the atmosphere and held in solid or liquid form.

Q65. Which of the following statements correctly describes the aim of Servants of India Society?

A. It was a Society formed with the object of organising a struggle for the independence of the motherland.

B. Under the Marxist ideology, it undertook to unite the workers and peasants for the betterment of their living conditions.

C. Its main object was to carry the message of modern education to rural masses.

D. It aimed to form a Society of men who are trained and equipped for some form of service to motherland.

Answer: D

Exp: The Servants of India Society was formed in Pune, Maharashtra on June 12, 1905 by Gopal Krishna Gokhale. The Society organised many campaigns to promote education, sanitation, health care and fight the social evils of untouchability and discrimination, alcoholism, poverty, oppression of women and domestic abuse.

Q66. The 'Ashtadiggajas' in Vijayanagara empire referred to which of the following?

A. Eight musical pillars in Vijaya Vittala temple at Hampi which produce melodious feet-tapping tunes.

B. A collective title given to eight Telugu poets in the court of the emperor Sri Krishna Deva Raya.

C. The Council of eight ministers that administered the Vijayanagara empire.

D. A group of extraordinary people who excelled in different walks of life.

Answer: B

Exp: Ashtadiggajas is the collective title given to the eight Telugu poets in the court of the emperor Sri Krishna Deva Raya who ruled the Vijayanagara Empire from 1509 until his death in 1529. During his reign, Telugu literature and culture reached its zenith. In his court, eight poets were regarded as the eight pillars of his literary assembly. The age of Ashtadiggajas is called *Prabandha Age* (1540 AD to 1600). All of the Ashtadiggajas had composed at least one *Prabandha Kavyamu* and it was Ashtadiggajas who gave *Prabandha* its present form.

Q67. Which of the following Schedules of the Constitution deals with allocation of seats to Lok Sabha?

A. Fourth Schedule

B. Fifth Schedule

C. Second Schedule

D. None of these

Answer: D

Exp: No Schedule of Constitution deals with allocation of seats to Lok Sabha. Fourth Schedule deals with allocation of seats in Rajya Sabha.

Q68. Consider the following statements about Smart City Mission:

1. Under the Scheme Rs. 48,000 crore is provided by Central Government and matching amount of Rs. 48,000 crore will come from States and ULBs.

2. To strengthen competitive and cooperative federalism, the scheme will be implemented by respective Urban Local Bodies.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

A. 1 only

B. 2 only

- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: A

Exp: The Scheme will be implemented by Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) in each city.

Q69. Which of the following sects emerged in Sixth century B.C. which discarded the theory of Karma and argued that man is subject to the laws of nature?

- A. Jainism
- B. Shunyavadin
- C. Theravada
- D. Charvaka

Answer: D

Exp: Charvaka, originally known as Lokayata, is the ancient school of Indian materialism. Charvaka holds direct perception, empiricism and conditional inference as proper source of knowledge. It rejects vedas, vedic ritualism and supernaturalism.

Q70. Consider the following statements:

- 1. A naturalised citizen is eligible for office of the President in India, but not in USA.
- 2. The Government of India can provide citizenship to any person who is a pioneer in the fields of science, philosophy, art, literature, world peace.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: A

Exp: In USA no person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President. Under the Citizenship Act 1955, Indian citizenship can be acquired by birth, descent, registration and naturalization.

Q71. Consider the following statements regarding Sufism in India:

- 1. Sufism has adapted extensively from the Vedanta school of the Hindu philosophy
- 2. The link between Pir and Murids is a vital part of Sufism and hence every Pir nominated a Wali to carry on his work.
- 3. Monastic organisation of Sufis observed practices of penance, fasting and holding the breath.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 only
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: D

Exp: In India, Sufis largely contributed to shaping Islamic society. At the same time Sufis in India were brought closer to Hindu mysticism by an overemphasis on the idea of divine unity which became almost monism—a religiophilosophic perspective according to which there is only one basic reality, and the distinction between God and the world (and humanity) tends to disappear

(I.e. Advaita; philosophy of Vedanta).

Q72. Visible and invisible items of debit and credit are part of

- A. Import - Export Policy
- B. Balance of Payment
- C. Balance of Trade
- D. Annual Budget

Answer: B

Exp: In international trade, Balance of Payment (BoP) comprises of Current Account and Capital Account.

The Current Account is summation of Balance of Trade i.e. Visible and Balance of Invisibles (i.e. services).

Q73. Consider the following statements about a National Park in India:

1. It is World's only floating National Park.
2. It is a natural habitat of Sangai deer.
3. It is located on floating swamps locally termed as Phumdis.

Identify national park from above description.

- A. Dibru Saikhowa National Park
- B. Nameri National Park
- C. Keibul Lamjao National Park
- D. Namdapha National Park

Answer: C

Exp: The Keibul Lamjao National Park is a national park in the Bishnupur district of the state of Manipur in India. It is 40 km² (15.4 sq mi) in area, the only floating park in the world, located in North East India, and an integral part of Loktak Lake.

The national park is characterized by many floating decomposed plant materials locally called phumdis. To preserve the natural refuge of the endangered Manipur Eld's deer or brow-antlered deer (*Cervus eldi eldi*), or sangai also called the dancing deer, listed as an endangered species by IUCN, the park which was initially declared to be a sanctuary in 1966, was subsequently declared to be a national park in 1977 through a gazette notification

Q74. Consider the following statements regarding the Union Council of Ministers:

1. The total number of Ministers including the Prime Minister shall not exceed 15% of the total members of the Parliament.
2. The Constitution of India classifies the members of the Council of Ministers into three different categories.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: D

Exp: (1) 15% of total members of the House of people.

(2) This is informal classification following English practice. Though 'CoM' term was present in the original Constitution. The word 'Cabinet' was added through the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act.

Q75. The Minamata Convention deals with

- A. Protection of ozone layer
- B. Transboundary movement of hazardous waste
- C. Ship breaking and salvage industry
- D. Anthropogenic emissions and release of mercury

Answer: D

Exp: The Convention was signed in 2013. This Convention is named after Japanese city of Minamata where devastating incident of Mercury poisoning happened.

Q76. Last year India became a member of the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR). In this context consider the following statements:

1. MTCR prevents the proliferation of all missile as well as Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) technologies.
2. MTCR does not cover Ballistic Missiles but covers only Cruise missiles.

3. Russia is a member of MTCR while China is not.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. 3 only
- D. None of the above

Answer: C

Exp: MTCR prevents proliferation of missile and UAV technology capable of carrying above 500 kg payload for more than 300 km.

Q77. Which of the followings is/are NOT a greenhouse gas?

- 1. Ozone
- 2. Sulphur dioxide
- 3. Chlorofluorocarbons
- 4. Nitrous oxide

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. 2 and 4 only
- D. None of the above

Answer: B

Exp: Greenhouse gases are those that absorb and emit infrared radiation in the wavelength range emitted by Earth. Some greenhouse gases occur naturally and enter the atmosphere as a result of both natural processes (such as decomposition of organic matter) and human activity (such as burning fossil fuels and agriculture). Greenhouse gases that occur both naturally and from human activities include water vapor, carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O) and ozone (O₃). Other greenhouse gases have essentially no natural sources, but are side products of industrial processes or manufactured for human purposes such as cleaning agents, refrigerants, and electrical insulators. These include the fluorinated gases: chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), bromofluorocarbons (halons), perfluorcarbons, PFCs, nitrogen trifluoride, NF₃, and sulphur hexafluoride, SF₆.

Q78. High fiscal deficit is cause of concern for any economy. What does it denote?

- A. A measure of the borrowings of an economy.
- B. Total expenditure less total receipts excluding borrowings.
- C. It reflects the decrease in tax collections for the year.
- D. It means lack of liquidity and earnings for the economy.

Answer: B

Exp: Fiscal Deficit = Total Exp – Total Receipts + Borrowings

Q79. Consider the following statements regarding the NHRC of India:

- 1. Its Chairman must be a retired judge of the Supreme Court.
- 2. Its powers are only recommendatory in nature.
- 3. It is mandatory to appoint a woman as a member of the Commission.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1, 2 and 3
- B. 1 and 2 only
- C. 2 only
- D. 1 and 3 only

Answer: C

Exp: Its Chairman must be a retired Chief Justice of India.

It is not mandatory to appoint a woman as a member but Chairman of NCW is its ex-officio member.

Q80. JUNO-NASA's solar powered spacecraft was in news recently. Which of the following options is correct in relation to JUNO?

- A. JUNO was launched to explore asteroid Bennu during its close encounter with Earth.
- B. It is an interplanetary space probe to study Pluto and Kuiper belt.
- C. It is a spacecraft which recently landed on comet 67P.
- D. None of the above

Answer: D

Exp: Option (a) is about NASA's spacecraft OSIRIS-Rex which was launched in September 2016.

Option (b) is about NASA's New Horizon Spacecraft.

Option (c) is about European Space Agency Rosetta spacecraft.

JUNO is launched by NASA to study Jupiter which recently entered Jupiter's orbit.

Q81. Which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched?

	Book	Writer
1.	Gita Govind	- Jaideva
2.	Vikramarka devacharita	- Bilhana
3.	Baburnama	- Babur

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A. 1 only
- B. 1 and 2 only
- C. 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: D

Exp: None

Q82. An economy is said to be in a liquidity trap situation if it faces which of the following situation?

- A. It has to borrow to make interest payments on outstanding loans.
- B. The prevailing interest rates are high and saving rates are low, making monetary policy ineffective.
- C. It has been refused loans or aid by creditors abroad.
- D. The prevailing interest rates are low and savings rates are high, making monetary policy ineffective

Answer: D

Exp: The liquidity trap is a situation in which prevailing interest rates are low and savings rates are high, making monetary policy ineffective. In a liquidity trap, consumers choose to avoid bonds and keep their funds in savings, because of the prevailing belief that interest rates will soon rise. Because bonds have an inverse relationship to interest rates, many consumers do not want to hold an asset with a price that is expected to decline.

Q83. The Cheriyal scroll painting, a stylized version of Nakash art is practiced in which of the following regions of India?

- A. Telangana
- B. West Bengal
- C. Uttar Pradesh
- D. Rajasthan

Answer: A

Exp: Cheriyal scroll painting is a stylized version of Nakash art, rich in the local motifs peculiar to Telangana. They are at present made only in Hyderabad, Telangana. The scrolls are painted in a narrative format, much like a film roll or a comic strip, depicting stories from Indian mythology.

Q84. The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) was in news recently. Consider the following statements in this context:

1. This Convention is also known as the Bonn Convention.
2. It aims to conserve terrestrial, marine and avian migratory species throughout their range.
3. The Convention is concluded under the aegis of International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 2 only
- B. 1 and 2 only
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: B

Exp: The Convention was concluded under UNEP. It was the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) which was drafted as a result of Resolution of Members of IUCN.

Q85. What are Sunrise Industries?

- A. which are well developed and have ample scope for further development.
- B. which improve export performance of the country.
- C. which are small-scale industries.
- D. which have higher growth potential and meet further requirements of the economy.

Answer: D

Exp: The Sunrise Industry is a colloquial term for a sector or business that is in its infancy, but is growing at a rapid pace. A sunrise industry is typically characterized by high growth rates, numerous start-ups and an abundance of venture capital funding. Sunrise industries generally have plenty of "buzz" surrounding them as public awareness about the sector increases and investors get attracted to its long-term growth prospects.

Q86. Consider the following statements about Start UP India Mission:

1. Under this Mission, the Government established a fund of funds of INR 10,000 crore.
2. The scheme is under the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.
3. Under the action plan of the scheme there is provision for building innovation centres at National Institutes.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 and 3 only
- B. 2 only
- C. 1 and 2 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: A

Exp: The scheme is under Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Therefore, second statement is incorrect.

Q87. Consider the following statements:

1. Rajatarangini is an important book on the history of ancient Kashmir.
2. This book was written by Banabhatta in 12th century A.D.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: A

Exp: Rajatarangini "The River of Kings" is a metrical legendary and historical chronicle of the north-western Indian subcontinent, particularly the Kings of Kashmir.

It was written in Sanskrit by Kashmiri historian Kalhana – in the 12th century CE. The work consists of 7826 verses, which are divided into eight books called Tarangas (waves)

Q88. Consider the following statements regarding electoral systems:

1. In the first past-the-post electoral system, the country is divided into multi-member territorial constituencies.
2. In single transferable vote system there are single member constituencies.
3. In the party list system, the entire country may be treated as a single constituency.

Which of the statements given above is/are NOT correct?

- A. 1, 2 and 3
- B. 1 and 2 only
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. 1 and 3 only

Answer: B

Exp: In first-past-the-post system the country is divided into single member territorial constituencies i.e. from each constituency only one member is elected.

In single transferable vote system there are multi-member constituencies i.e from one constituency more than one member can be elected.

In party list system either the entire country is treated as a single constituency or it is divided into a number of large multimember constituencies.

Q89. Sustainable Development Goals are framed by

- A. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).
- B. World Bank
- C. UN-HABITAT
- D. None of the above

Answer: D

Exp: SDGs are framed by the Open Working Group with representatives from 70 countries under the aegis of UN.

Q90. In the Mahayana Buddhism, Bodhisattva Avalokitesvara was also known as:

- A. Manjusri
- B. Vajrapani
- C. Padmapani
- D. Maitreya

Answer: C

Exp: According to Buddhist doctrine the Bodhisattva works in wisdom and love through many lives, so that he may become a Buddha, and ordinary believers are encouraged to follow his example, and win Nirvana as quickly as possible.

In Mahayana Buddhism there are numerous Bodhisattvas, chief of whom is Avalokitesvara, also called Padmapani.

Q91. Consider the following statements regarding Kigali Agreement:

1. The Agreement amends Montreal Protocol – to include HFCs under it.
2. The HFCs are not ozone depleting substances but are potent greenhouse gases.
3. India has opposed Kigali Agreement as it bans viable alternative to CFCs.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. 1 and 2 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: C

Exp: India has welcomed the agreement and agreed to reduce the use of HFCs as per the agreement.

Q92. Consider the following pairs:

	Disease		Cause
1.	Anthrax	-	Bacteria
2.	Cow Pox	-	Virus
3.	Black leg	-	Fungi

Which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 only
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: A

Exp: Blackleg is an acute, febrile, highly fatal disease of cattle and sheep caused by *clostridium chauvoei* bacteria.

Q93. Consider the following statements about Codex Alimentarius Commission:

- 1. It is an intergovernmental body established by FAO and WHO.
- 2. The body deals with safety, quality and fairness of the international food trade.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: C

Exp: The Codex Alimentarius is a collection of internationally recognised standards, codes of practice, guidelines and other recommendations relating to foods, food production and food safety.

Its texts are developed and maintained by the Codex Alimentarius Commission a body that was established in 1961 by the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations.

The Commission's main goals are to protect the health of consumers and ensure fair practices in international food trade.

Q94. In nuclear reactors, nuclear fission is due to which of the following?

- A. Absorption of protons.
- B. Absorption of neutrons.
- C. Absorption of electrons.
- D. Emission of protons.

Answer: B

Exp: The fission of radioactive element in nuclear reactors is triggered by the absorption of a low energy neutron often termed a "slow neutron" or a "Thermal neutron".

Q95. The term "Mukhota" was in news recently. It refers to which of the following?

- A. A traditional martial art in eastern India.
- B. A GPS enabled device which alarms fishermen.
- C. A programme launched by Ministry of Women.
- D. A traditional folk theatre in western India.

Answer: B

Exp: Following frequent instances of fishing crews from Maharashtra and Gujarat being arrested for accidentally crossing international maritime boundaries, a Mumbai-based digital firm and an NGO have come up with a GPS enabled device that will send out an alert when they enter into waters.

Q96. Global Gender Gap Report is released by which of the following organisation?

- A. World Economic Forum
- B. UN Women
- C. ILO

D. World Bank

Answer: A

Exp: The Report was in news in January. It ranked India at 87th position in terms of gender equality in economy, education, health and political representation.

	Organisation	Report
1.	The International Monetary Fund (IMF)	- World Economic Outlook
2.	The World Bank	- Global Economic Prospects
3.	The ILO	- World Social Protection Report

Q97. Consider the statements about BRICS Urbanisation Forum:

1. This Forum was established in 2009 at the First Annual BRICS Summit to address the challenges of urbanisation and infrastructure.
2. In 2016, the Third BRICS Urbanisation Forum was held at Vishakhapatnam.
3. Under this Forum a dedicated fund is created to finance infrastructure projects in urban areas in BRICS member countries.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 1 and 2 only
- C. 2 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: C

Exp: (1) This Forum is established at Third BRICS Summit in 2011 in Sanya, China.
(2) Second statement is correct. Theme was “Building responsive, inclusive and collective solutions for urbanisation”.
(3) It did not created any fund. This Forum was created with a focus on urban infrastructure to specifically discuss various thematic areas within the umbrella of urbanisation and infrastructure.

Q98. The term “Tri–Netra” was in news recently. It refers to which of the following?

- A. It is infrared optical radar installed on railway engines to check collisions.
- B. It is a surveillance system designed to check cross border infiltration along India-Pakistan border.
- C. It is a network monitoring system to prevent cyber attacks on banking infrastructure.
- D. It is an airborne early warning and control system.

Answer: A

Exp: Ministry of Railways, Railway Board has initiated a proposal to install TRI-NETRA systems on locomotives for enhancing the vision of Locomotive Pilots in inclement weather. TRI-NETRA stands for - Terrain imaging for diesel dRivers INfra-red, Enhanced opTical &Radar Assisted system.

TRI-NETRA system shall be made up of high-resolution optical video camera, high sensitivity infra-red video camera and additionally a radar-based terrain mapping system. These three components of the system shall act as three eyes (Tri-Netra) of the Locomotive Pilot.

Q99. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) has proposed the establishment of National eHealth Authority (NeHA). With reference to the above statements, consider the following statements:

1. This authority will oversee the incorporation of information and communication technologies into the healthcare industry.
2. The main objective of this authority is to increase public expenditure on health sector.
3. NeHA, while avoiding the implementation role by itself, will prepare documents relating to architecture, standards, policies and guidelines for e-Health stores, and Health Information Exchanges.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only

- B. 2 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: C

Exp: The main objective of National eHealth Authority (NeHA) is standardisation, storage and exchange of electronic health records of patients as part of the government's Digital India programme. The authority, to be set up by an Act of Parliament will work on the integration of multiple health IT systems in a way that ensures security, confidentiality and privacy of patient data.

Q100. Consider the following statements in the context of Electoral Bond introduced in Budget 2017-18:

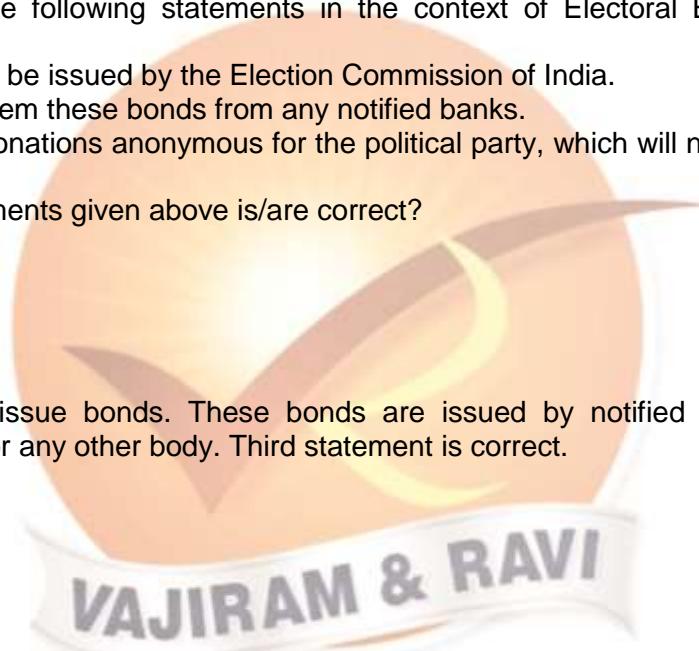
- 1. These bonds will be issued by the Election Commission of India.
- 2. Donors can redeem these bonds from any notified banks.
- 3. This will make donations anonymous for the political party, which will not know the source of money.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 1 and 2 only
- C. 3 only
- D. None of these

Answer: C

Exp: ECI cannot issue bonds. These bonds are issued by notified banks and will be redeemed by ECI or any other body. Third statement is correct.



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