

Test 2 : 501 Answer Key

1 C The difference between total revenue and expenditure of the government is termed as fiscal deficit. The gross fiscal deficit is the excess of total expenditure including loans net of recovery over revenue receipts(including external grants) and non –debt capital receipts

2 C Addu island in Maldives, Reunion island- a French department in the Indian ocean is known for its volcanic, rainforested interior, coral reefs and beaches, Assumption island in Seychelles, Agalega island in Mauritius



3 A

We need to continue the subsidy to the needy by eliminating the subsidy to affluent people. This is known as rationalizing the subsidy.

4 B

NCERT Macro Economy

5 B

Its non debt creating capital receipt

6 A

“The National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC) is a Central Sector Scheme which was set up in the year 2015-16. The overall aim of NAFCC is to support concrete adaptation activities which mitigate the adverse effects of climate change. The activities under this scheme are implemented in a project mode. The projects related to adaptation in sectors such as agriculture, animal husbandry, water, forestry, tourism etc. are eligible for funding under NAFCC. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is the National Implementing Entity (NIE). The details on financial support sanctioned, period of support,

<http://pib.nic.in/PressReleaseDetail.aspx?PRID=1519143>

7 A Digital Gender Atlas has been developed to identify the low performing geographic pockets for girls, particularly from marginalised groups such as scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and Muslim minorities, on specific gender related education indicators.

The Atlas is designed around the two broad areas of performance of girls' education and vulnerabilities visualized in the following five sections:

Comparative Composite Index based Quartile Ranking grouped under categories of access, infrastructure, teachers and outcome indicators and based on 25 indicators pertaining to primary, upper primary and secondary level which can be visualized at State, district and block level.

A Trend Analysis of the performance status of 25 individual indicators can be visualised at State, district and block levels over three years viz 2011-12, 2012-13 & 2013-14.

Spatial Distribution of Special Focus Districts. These are districts with a population of 25% and above of people belonging to Schedule Tribes (109 districts), Schedule Castes (61 districts), Muslims (88 districts with a muslim population of more than 20%), minority community (121 districts as identified by Ministry of Minority Affairs

under PM's 15 PPP), Left Wing Extremist affected districts (88 districts identified by Ministry of Home Affairs), Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) districts (161 districts) and Educationally Backward Blocks (3479 blocks).

Vulnerability status of an area based on a composite index of 3 broad indicators (i) rural female literacy (ii) percentage girls/boys married below the legal age of marriage and (iii) working children can be visualized. Separate visualisations are given for working children for the following sub-indicators: disaggregation by gender and age for the 5-9 years, 10-14 years and 15-19 years age groups as well as for marriage below the legal age. These maps are available up to the district level.

Children with Disabilities: The performance status of six individual indicators can be visualized at state and district level across three years i.e. 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14. This Digital Gender Atlas can be accessed at website www.rmsaindia.gov.in Gender Atlas.

All the states have been mapped in the Digital Gender Atlas. The states have been using it as a planning tool to come up with strategies for inputs for the state SSA and RMSA annual plans
<http://pib.nic.in/PressReleaseDetail.aspx?PRID=1519208>

8 D The objective of the new Berthing Policy is to:

- Provide a standardized framework for calculation of norms, specific to the commodity handled and the infrastructure available on the berth
- Design norms with the objective of driving higher productivity and achieving near-design capacity of the available equipments/infrastructure in order to:
 - Reduce berthing time & overall turn-around time of ships; drive higher cargo throughput using the available infrastructure in the Major Ports.
 - Improve utilization of port assets and create additional capacity without any significant capital investment.
 - Increase competitiveness of the Major Port by creating value for the trade through reduced logistics cost.
- Reassess the capacity of the berths based on the expected performance of the berth equipments and vessels derived from performance norms.
- Standardize anchorage charges across Major Ports to reduce turnaround time.

All the Major Ports will be holding trade meetings between 1st July to 18th July, 2016 to sensitize the norms, incentives, penalties & charges to be implemented. The policy will be implemented by all Major Ports by 20th August, 2016.

<http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=146352>

9 B Earth's interior is hot. Radioactive decay and the residual heat left over from its formation 4.6 billion years before present causes Earth's surface and its interior to be in motion. The mobile rock beneath the rigid, but fragile plates that make up earth's lithosphere forms convection cells. Hotter material rises toward the surface, spreads laterally at midocean spreading centers, or ridges, then cools and sinks back into the depths at subduction zones

10 C

"There are two types of rivers in the country – perennial rivers, in which water remains available throughout the year and non-perennial rivers, which are rain-fed rivers and in which water flows only during the rainfall period. The flow in the river is a dynamic parameter and depends on many sub-parameters such as rainfall, its distribution and intensity in the catchment, health of catchment area, vegetation and withdrawals/utilization of water.

While reports by some experts have expressed concern about reduction in water flow in rivers, the annual average flow data maintained by Central Water Commission (CWC) for last 20 years for major/important rivers in the country does not indicate any significant reduction in water availability. However, as per CWC, the per capita annual water availability in the country has progressively reduced due to increase in population, urbanization, improved life style of people, etc.

Water being a State subject, steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management to ensure sustainability of water resources are undertaken by the respective State Governments. In order to supplement the efforts of State Governments, Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD&GR) provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes. The National Water Policy-2012 has been formulated by MoWR, RD&GR with the objective of preparing a framework for creation of laws, institutions and plan of action for water resources development and management taking into account the existing situation. A National Perspective Plan for Water Resources Development has also been formulated by MoWR, RD&GR for transfer of water from surplus basins to water deficient basins.

<http://pib.nic.in/PressReleaseDetail.aspx?PRID=1519160>

11 B: It was inserted through 91st amendment.

12 a: It is Rash Behari Ghosh, not Bose. Hence statement 2 is wrong (you can anyway take a guess as Rash Behari Bose was a renowned extremist)

13 d: First three were formed by Dr Ambedkar. Last option is given just to confuse you.

14 d: It's civil disobedience movement (4th point)

15 c: The preamble has been amended only once so far, in 1976 by the 42nd Amendment Act, which has added three new words - Socialist, Secular and integrity - to the preamble.

16 c: Every major political party appoints a whip who is responsible for the party's discipline and behaviour on the floor of the house. Thus, statement 1 is correct.

Usually, he/she directs the party members to stick to the party's stand on certain issues and directs them to vote as per the direction of senior party members. However, there are some cases such as Indian presidential elections where whips cannot direct a member of parliament or member of legislative assembly on whom to vote. Thus, statement 2 is correct.

17 b: It is a tri-ministerial, convergent effort of Ministries of Women and Child Development, Health & Family Welfare and Human Resource Development with focus on Awareness and Advocacy Campaign; Multi-sectoral action in select 161 districts (low on CSR); Effective enforcement of Pre-Conception and Pre Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PC&PNDT) Act and enabling girls' education. Thus, statement 1 is incorrect.

Based on the successful implementation in 161 districts, the Cabinet has approved the expansion of BBBP which would include Multi-sectoral intervention in 244 districts in addition to existing 161 districts, where physical implementation of the scheme will happen under the leadership of Collector/DM/DC. Thus, statement 2 is correct.

18 c: Statement 2 is correct. The Mission has set the ambitious target of deploying 20,000 MW of grid connected solar power by 2022 is aimed at reducing the cost of solar power generation in the country.

Statement 1 is correct. India has achieved 20 gw (giga watt) cumulative solar capacity, achieving the milestone four years ahead of the target for 2022 originally set in the National Solar Mission.

19 d: The Indus script is a corpus of symbols produced by the Indus Valley Civilization during the Kot Diji and Mature Harappan periods between 3500 and 1900 BCE. The characters are largely pictorial but include many abstract signs. Thus, statement 1 is correct.

Professor Iravatham Mahadevan was one of the experts who had figured out that the Indus script ran from right to left by observing how the writing got a little cramped as it ran towards the left — suggesting that the writer started writing at the right end and ended up running out of space as he or she reached the left end. Thus, statement is correct.

20 a: RSBY provides the participating BPL household with freedom of choice between public and private hospitals and makes him a potential client worth attracting on account of the significant revenues that hospitals stand to earn through the scheme. Thus, statement 1 is correct.

The premium cost for enrolled beneficiaries under the scheme is shared by Government of India and the State Governments. Thus, statement 2 is incorrect.

21 C Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP)-2016, which has come into effect from April 2016, focuses on institutionalising, streamlining and simplifying defence procurement procedure to give a boost to Make in India initiative of the Government of India, by promoting indigenous design, development and manufacturing of defence equipment, platforms, systems and sub-systems. The key features of revised DPP, promoting 'Make in India' inter alia include:-

- A new category of procurement 'Buy {Indian-IDD (Indigenously Designed, Developed and Manufactured)}' has been introduced in Defence Procurement Procedure-2016 and the same has been accorded top most priority for procurement of capital equipment.
- Preference has been accorded to 'Buy (Indian)' and 'Buy and Make (Indian)' categories of capital acquisition over 'Buy (Global)' & 'Buy & Make (Global)' categories.
- Requirement of Indigenous content has been enhanced / rationalised for various categories of capital acquisition.
- The 'Make' Procedure has been simplified with provisions for funding of 90 % of development cost by the government to Indian industry and reserving projects not exceeding development cost of Rs. 10 crore (government funded) and Rs. 3 crore (industry funded) for MSMEs.

22 D

23 C

100th Amendment deals with India Bangladesh Exchange of enclaves

101th Amendment deals with GST

24 D The objective of the Act is to ensure inter-generational equity in fiscal management, long run macroeconomic stability, better coordination between fiscal and monetary policy, and transparency in fiscal operation of the Government.

25 B . River Gandak

26 C The Paris Agreement builds upon the Convention and for the first time brings all nations into a common cause to undertake ambitious efforts to combat climate change and adapt to its effects, with enhanced support to assist developing countries to do so. As such, it charts a new course in the global climate effort.

The Paris Agreement central aim is to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by keeping a global temperature rise this century well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius. Additionally, the agreement aims to strengthen the ability of countries to deal with the impacts of climate change. To reach these ambitious goals, appropriate financial flows, a new technology framework and an enhanced capacity building framework will be put in place, thus supporting action by developing countries and the most vulnerable countries, in line with their own national objectives. The Agreement also provides for enhanced transparency of action and support through a more robust transparency framework.

Nationally determined contributions

The Paris Agreement requires all Parties to put forward their best efforts through nationally determined contributions (NDCs) and to strengthen these efforts in the years ahead. This includes requirements that all Parties report regularly on their emissions and on their implementation efforts.

In 2018, Parties will take stock of the collective efforts in relation to progress towards the goal set in the Paris Agreement and to inform the preparation of NDCs.

There will also be a global stocktake every 5 years to assess the collective progress towards achieving the purpose of the Agreement and to inform further individual actions by Parties.

Status of ratification

The Paris Agreement entered into force on 4 November 2016, thirty days after the date on which at least 55 Parties to the Convention accounting in total for at least an estimated 55 % of the total global greenhouse gas emissions have deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with the Depository.

27 B

28 D **List of Ramsar Wetland Sites in India. Name of site, location, year of notification and total area is as follows.....**

Sl. No.	Name of the Site	State	Date of Declaration	Total area (In Km ²)
1	Asthamudi Wetland	Kerala	19.8.2002	1860
2	Bhitarkanika Mangroves	Orissa	19.8.2002	525
3	Bhoj Wetlands	Madhya Pradesh	19.8.2002	31
4	Chandertal Wetland	Himachal Pradesh	8.11.2005	38.56
5	Chilka Lake	Orissa	1.10.1981	1140
6	Deepor Beel	Assam	19.8.2002	4.14
7	East Calcutta Wetlands	West Bengal	19.8.2002	378
8	Harike Lake	Punjab	23.3.1990	86
9	Hokera Wetland	Jammu and Kashmir	8.11.2005	13.75
10	Kanjli Lake	Punjab	22.1.2002	14.84
11	Keoladeo Ghana NP	Rajasthan	1.10.1981	28.73
12	Kolleru Lake	Andhra Pradesh	19.8.2002	673
13	Loktak Lake	Manipur	23.3.1990	945
14	Nalsarovar Bird Sanctuary	Gujarat	24/09/12	120
15	Point Calimere	Tamil Nadu	19.8.2002	17.26
16	Pong Dam Lake	Himachal Pradesh	19.8.2002	307.29
17	Renuka Wetland	Himachal Pradesh	8.11.2005	*
18	Ropar Lake	Punjab	22.1.2002	41.36
19	Rudrasagar Lake	Tripura	8.11.2005	2.40
20	Sambhar Lake	Rajasthan	23.3.1990	736

21	Sasthamkotta Lake	Kerala	19.8.2002	11.3
22	Surinsar-Mansar Lakes	Jammu and Kashmir	8.11.2005	3.50
23	Tsomoriri Lake	Jammu and Kashmir	19.8.2002	120
24	Vembanad Kol Wetland	Kerala	19.8.2002	4583
25	Upper Ganga River (Brijghat to Narora Stretch)	Uttar Pradesh	8.11.2005	265.90
26	Wular Lake	Jammu & Kashmir	23.3.1990	173

29 C

30 C Kittab ul hind was written by Al beruni.

31) C: Recognition of Prior Learning – An initiative of the Government of India, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana – Implemented by the National Skill Development Corporation. Thus, statement 1 is correct.

Individuals with prior learning experience or skills will also be assessed and certified under Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL). The RPL Component of the Scheme mainly focuses on individuals engaged in unregulated sectors. Thus, statement 2 is correct

32) B: Statement 1 is incorrect. Tilak's league had its headquarters in Delhi. It had 6 branches. Besant's league had 200 branches and was a looser organisation compared to Tilak's.

Statement 2 is correct. It is during this movement Tilak gave slogan Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it.

Statement 3 is incorrect. There were two home rule leagues launched. Tilak launched the Indian Home Rule League in April 1916 at Belgaum. Annie Besant launched the Home Rule League in September 1916 at Madras.

33) d: the UNOSSC was established with an objective to promote, coordinate and support South-South and triangular cooperation across world within the UN system. It has its genesis in 1974 when UN General Assembly (UNGA) had endorsed establishment of special unit to promote technical cooperation among developing countries within United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). In 2012, the special unit was given name UNOSSC by the UNGA through a resolution. UNOSSC receives policy directives and guidance from the UNGA.

34) d: As per central Central Pollution Control Board, all are reasons of Vehicular pollution.

35) c: Young India was launched by Jamnadas Dwarkdas, Shankerlal Banker and Indulal Yagnik. The other two were of Annie Besant

36) a: The first case was registered, in 1891, when the editor of a newspaper called Bangobasi was booked for publishing an article criticising an Age of Consent Bill.

37) d: India's Struggle for Independence – Bipan Chandra, Chapter – 10

38) d: Struggle for India's Independence, Bipan Chandra Chapter – 11

This is important as resolution on self government was passed for the first time under the Presidentship of Naoroji.

39) c: Struggle for India's Independence, Bipan Chandra Chapter – 11

40) d The Permanent Settlement of Bengal was brought into effect by the East India Company headed by the Governor-General Lord Cornwallis in 1793. This was basically an agreement between the company and the Zamindars to fix the land revenue. First enacted in Bengal, Bihar and Odisha, this was later followed in northern Madras Presidency and the district of Varanasi. Cornwallis thought of this system inspired by the prevailing system

of land revenue in England where the landlords were the permanent masters of their holdings and they collected revenue from the peasants and looked after their interests. He envisaged the creation of a hereditary class of landlords in India. This system was also called the Zamindari System.

Background

- Before the British advent in Bengal, there were a class of Zamindars in Bengal, Bihar and Odisha who collected revenue from land on behalf of the Mughal Emperor or his representative, the Diwan.
- After the Battle of Buxar in 1764, the East India Company was granted the Diwani of Bengal. But then the Company found itself not able to collect revenue from the innumerable number of farmers in rural areas. They also did not have a good understanding of local laws and customs.
- The severe Bengal famine of 1770 occurred partly due to this neglect by the Company.
- Then, Warren Hastings tried to bring in some reforms like the five-yearly inspections. Here, the revenue-collection was awarded through an auction to the person promising the highest revenue. Due to the dangerous implications and effects of such a system, Hastings also experimented with annual settlement of land. But this too did not improve conditions.
- Then, Lord Cornwallis under directions from the then British PM, William Pitt, proposed the Permanent Settlement system in 1786. This came into effect in 1793, by the Permanent Settlement Act of 1793.

Features of the Permanent Settlement

Landlords or Zamindars were recognised as the owners of the land. They were given hereditary rights of succession of the lands under them.

- The Zamindars could sell or transfer the land as they wished.
- The Zamindars' proprietorship would stay as long as he paid the fixed revenue at the said date to the government. If they failed to pay, their rights would cease to exist and the land would be auctioned off.
- The amount to be paid by the landlords was fixed. It was agreed that this would not increase in future (permanent).
- The fixed amount was 10/11th portion of the revenue for the government and 1/10th was for the Zamindar. This tax rate was way higher than the prevailing rates in England.
- The Zamindar also had to give the tenant a patta which described the area of the land given to him and the rent he had to pay the landlord.

41 B

Wegener suggested that the movement responsible for the drifting of the continents was caused by pole-fleeing force and tidal force. The polar-fleeing force relates to the rotation of the earth. You are aware of the fact that the earth is not a perfect sphere; it has a bulge at the equator. This bulge is due to the rotation of the earth. The second force that was suggested by Wegener—the tidal force—is due to the attraction of the moon and the sun that develops tides in oceanic waters. Wegener believed that these forces would become effective when applied over many million years. However, most of scholars considered these forces to be totally inadequate.

42 B

A tectonic plate (also called lithospheric plate) is a massive, irregularly-shaped slab of solid rock, generally composed of both continental and oceanic lithosphere. Plates move horizontally over the asthenosphere as rigid units. The lithosphere includes the crust and top mantle with its thickness range varying between 5-100 km in oceanic parts and about 200 km in the continental areas. A plate may be referred to as the continental plate or oceanic plate depending on which of the two occupy a larger portion of the plate. Pacific plate is largely an oceanic plate whereas the Eurasian plate may be called a continental plate. The theory of plate tectonics proposes that the earth's lithosphere is divided into seven major and some minor plates. Young Fold Mountain ridges, trenches, and/or faults surround these major plates (Figure 4.5).

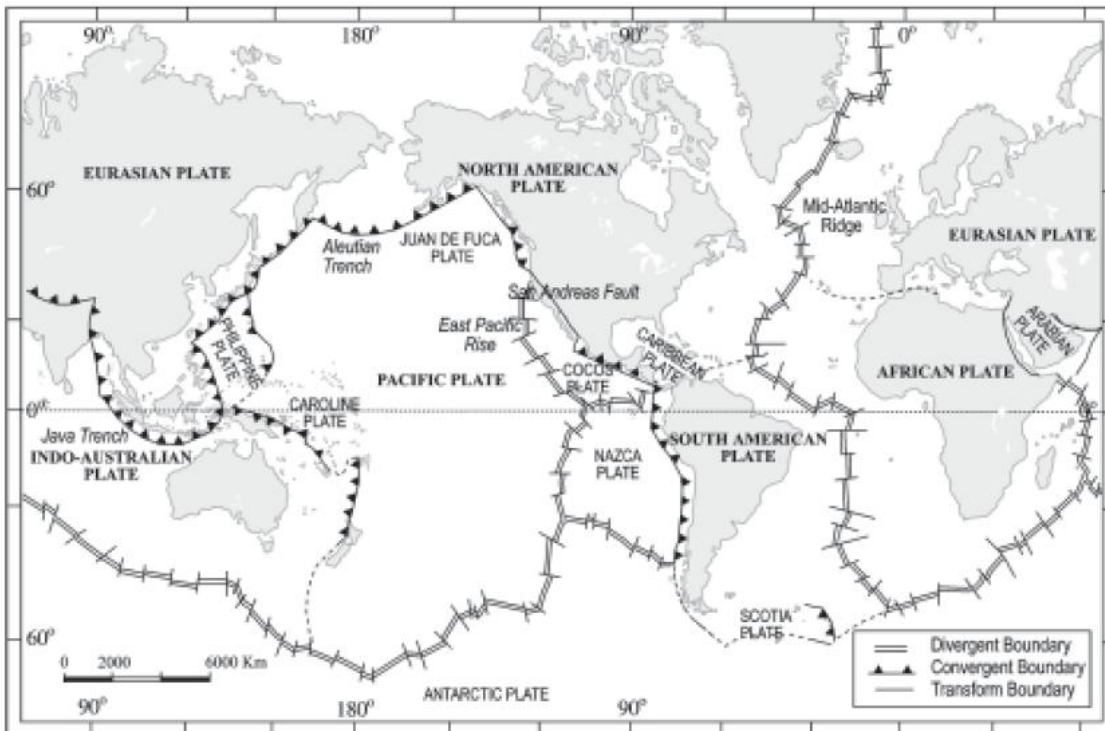


Figure 4.5 : Major and minor plates of the world

The major plates are as follows :

- (i) Antarctica and the surrounding oceanic plate
- (ii) North American (with western Atlantic floor separated from the South American plate along the Caribbean islands) plate
- (iii) South American (with western Atlantic floor separated from the North American plate along the Caribbean islands) plate
- (iv) Pacific plate
- (v) India-Australia-New Zealand plate
- (vi) Africa with the eastern Atlantic floor plate
- (vii) Eurasia and the adjacent oceanic plate.

43 C

44 A Deserts cover about one fifth of the earth's surface and occur mostly in western margin of the continents

45 D the topmost zone near the shore of a lake or pond is the littoral zone and the near -surface open water surrounded by the littoral zone is the limnetic zone

46 B Equatorial rain forest- lowest latitudinal biome, Taiga- Highest latitudinal 'forest' biome and Tundra- Highest latitudinal biome

Equatorial rain forests are associated with impure stand of trees.

Taiga forests also known as Boreal forest has pure stand of trees

47 D Geographic areas in which biodiversity is especially high, and also threatened, are referred to as biodiversity hotspots.

In geology, hot spots are volcanic regions thought to be fed by underlying mantle that is anomalously hot compared with the surrounding mantle

48 D

49 B

50 D

51 d: Statement 1 is not correct. The Indian National Congress Benares session was presided over by G.K. Gokhale. Statement 2 is not correct. The goal of the Indian National Congress as 'self government or Swaraj like that of the United Kingdom or the Colonies' was declared at the 1906 session at Calcutta presided over Dadabhai Naroji.

Statement 3 is not correct. The Indian National Congress took up the Swadeshi call and the Banaras Session, 1905, presided over by G.K. Gokhale, supported the Swadeshi and Boycott Movement for Bengal. The militant nationalists led by Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal, Lajpat Rai and Aurobindo Ghosh were, however, in favour of extending the movement to the rest of India and carrying it beyond the programme of just Swadeshi and boycott to a full fledged political mass struggle. The aim was now Swaraj and the abrogation of partition had become the 'pettiest and narrowest of all political objects'. The moderates, by and large, were not as yet willing to go that far.

52) c: Statement 1 is correct: Between 1907 and 1908, nine major leaders in Bengal including Ashwini Kumar Dutt and Krishna Kumar Mitra were deported. Tilak was given a sentence of six years imprisonment; Ajit Singh and Lajpat Rai of Punjab were deported and Chidambaram Pillai and Harisarvottam Rao from Madras and Andhra were arrested.

Statement 2 is correct: The internal squabbles, and especially, the split, in 1907 in the Congress, the apex all-India organization, weakened the movement.

Statement 3 is correct: The government, seeing the revolutionary potential of the movement, came down with a heavy hand. Repression took the form of controls and bans on public meetings, processions and the press. Student participants were expelled from Government schools and colleges, debarred from Government service, fined and at times beaten up by the police.

Statement 4 is incorrect: Annulment of Partition of Bengal was done in 1911 in Delhi Durbar after waning away of swadeshi movement

53) b: Statement 1 is incorrect: Moderates lacked faith in the common people, did not work among them and consequently failed to acquire any roots among them. The Extremists had made a sharp and effective critique of the moderates. They believed in the capacity of masses and tried to mobilise the masses. It was the revolutionary nationalists who believed in the individual heroic actions.

Statement 2 is correct: Extremists had rightly emphasized the role of the masses and the need to go beyond propaganda and agitation. They had advocated persistent opposition to the Government and put forward a militant programme of passive resistance and boycott of foreign cloth, foreigners' courts, education and so on.

Statement 3 is correct: They had demanded self-sacrifice from the youth. They had talked and written about direct action

54) c: A Goldilocks Economy describes an economy that is not so hot that it causes inflation, and not so cold that it causes a recession. The term describes an economy that is operating in an optimal state by providing full employment and economic stability.

55) b: Statement 1 not correct. In spite of the movement having its genesis in anti partition protest in Bengal, the boycott movement spread to many parts of India.

Statement 2 is correct. As question of spreading the movement on pan India level and question of passive resistance divided INC which led to split in 1907.

Statement 3-The social base of the national movements now extended to include a certain zamindari section, the lower middle class in the cities and small towns and school and college students on a massive scale. Women came out of their homes for the first time and joined processions and picketing.

Statement 4- Lord Curzon was viceroy when partition of Bengal was announced.

56) b: Option (a) is correct: Corps of volunteers (or samitis as they were called) were a major form of mass mobilization widely used by the Swadeshi Movement.

Option (b) is incorrect: The Swadesh Bandhab Samiti set up by Ashwini Kumar Dutt, a school teacher, in Barisal was the most well known volunteer organization of them all.

Option (c) is correct: Through the activities of this Samiti, whose 159 branches reached out to the remotest corners of the district, Dutt was able to generate an unparalleled mass following among the predominantly Muslim peasantry of the region.

Option (d) is correct: Barisal Samiti reportedly settled 523 disputes through eighty-nine arbitration committees.

57) c: Statement 1 is correct - The British policy of consciously attempting to use communalism to turn the Muslims against the Swadeshi Movement was to a large extent responsible for this. This was the period when the All India Muslim League was set up with the active guidance and support of the Government.

More specifically, in Bengal, people like Nawab Salimullah of Dacca were propped up as centres of opposition to the Swadeshi Movement. Mullahs and maulvis were pressed into service and, unsurprisingly, at the height of the Swadeshi Movement communal riots broke out in Bengal.

Statement 2 is correct: The use of traditional popular customs, festivals and institutions for mobilizing the masses-a technique used widely to generate mass movements, especially in the initial stages-was misinterpreted and distorted by communalists backed by the state.

Statement 3 is not correct because British never assured any land reforms and infact Muslim league which supported the partition was predominantly led by rich zamindars and rulers which were against any sort of reform in land ownership.

58) d: Statement 1 is correct. The Swadeshi period saw the creative use of traditional popular festivals and melas as a means of reaching out to the masses. The Ganapati and Shivaji festivals, popularized by Tilak, became a medium for Swadeshi propaganda not only in Western India but also in Bengal. Traditional folk theatre forms such as jatras are extensively used in disseminating the Swadeshi message in an intelligible form to vast sections of the people, many of whom were being introduced to modern political ideas for the first time.

Statement 2 is correct. Another important aspect of the Swadeshi Movement was the great emphasis given to self-reliance or 'Atmasakti' as a necessary part of the struggle against the government. Self reliance in various fields meant the re-asserting of national dignity, honor and confidence.

Statement 3 is correct. Among the several forms of struggle thrown up by the movement, it was the boycott of foreign goods which met with the greatest visible success at the practical and popular level.

Boycott and public burning of foreign cloth, picketing of shops selling foreign goods, all became common in remote corners of Bengal as well as in many important towns and cities throughout the country.

Women refused to wear foreign bangles and use foreign utensils, washermen refused to wash foreign clothes and even priests declined offerings which contained foreign sugar.

Statement 4 is correct. Corps of volunteers (or samitis as they were called) were another major form of mass mobilization widely used by the Swadeshi Movement. The Swadesh Bandhab Samiti set up by Ashwini Kumar Dutt, a school teacher, in Barisal was the most well known volunteer organization of them all.

59) a: Statement 1 is correct. Kathakali is a blend of dance, music and acting and dramatizes stories, which are mostly adapted from the Indian epics.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Padams are verses. In Kathakali dance, The dancer expresses himself /herself through codified hastamudras and facial expressions, closely following the verses(padams).

Kathakali is a visual art where aharya, costume and make-up are suited to the characters, as per the tenets laid down in the Natya Shastra.

The face of the artist is painted over to appear as though a mask is worn. The lips, the eyelashes and the eyebrows are made to look prominent. A mixture of rice paste and lime is applied to make the chutti on the face which highlights the facial make-up.

Statement 3 is incorrect. The characters in a Kathakali performance are broadly divided into satvika, rajasika and tamasika types. Satvika characters are noble, heroic, generous and refined. In pacha, green colour dominates and kirita (headgear) is worn by all.

60) c: Statement 1 is correct: In 1897, plague broke out in Poona and the government had to undertake severe measures of segregation and house- searches. Unlike many other leaders, Tilak stayed in Poona, supported the Government and organised his own measures against the plague. He advised people not to resist the segregation of plague patients and house searches.

Statement 2 is correct: The harsh and heartless manner in which the officials dealt with the plague stricken people caused popular resentment against the officials resulting in the assassination of Rand, the chairman of the Plague Committee in Poona, and Lt. Ayrest by the Chapekar brothers on 27 June 1898.

61 A

Lapolith – Saucer

Bacolith – Lens shaped

62 D

63 B The Pacific ring of fires which has been estimated to include two thirds of the world's volcanoes and it is a zone of convergence

64 D Geysers are fountains of hot water and confined to 3 major areas in Iceland, New Zealand and Yellowstone park of USA

65 C Isotherm-Meteorology. a line on a weather map or chart connecting points having equal temperature
 Isobar- Meteorology. a line drawn on a weather map or chart that connects points at which the barometric pressure is the same
 Isoneph-a line on a weather map or chart connecting points having the same amount of cloudiness.

66 B the seaward extension of the continent from shoreline to the continental edge is known as continental shelf, abrupt change of gradient forms the continental slope, long and narrow trenches that plunges as great ocean deeps

67 C

68 C Salinity depends on rate of evaporation and on the degree of water mixing by currents

Factors Affecting Ocean Salinity

- The salinity of water in the surface layer of oceans depend mainly on **evaporation and precipitation**.
- Surface salinity is greatly influenced in coastal regions by the **fresh water flow** from rivers, and in polar regions by the processes of freezing and thawing of ice.
- Wind, also influences salinity of an area by transferring water to other areas.
- The ocean currents contribute to the salinity variations.
- Salinity, temperature and density of water are interrelated. Hence, any change in the temperature or density influences the salinity of an area.

69 C Brazillian and north pacific drift are examples of warm current and Irminger current is an example of Warm current

70 B A huge continent was known as PANGAEA and it is surrounded by a mega ocean is known as panthalassa

71) c: Statement 1 is correct. Sukanya Samriddhi Yojna' is a small deposit scheme for girl child, launched as a part of the 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao' campaign, which would fetch an interest rate of 9.1 per cent and provide income tax rebate.

Statement 2 is incorrect. 'Sukanya Samriddhi Account' can be opened at any time from the birth of a girl child till she attains the age of 10 years, with a minimum deposit of Rs 1000. A maximum of Rs 1.5 lakh can be deposited during a financial year.

Statement 3 is incorrect. The account can be opened in any post office or authorized branches of commercial banks.

Sukanya Samridhi Yojna' primarily ensures equitable share to a girl child in resources and savings of a family in which she is generally discriminated as against a male child.

72) a: All the statements are correct.

Fly ash is end product of combustion during process of power generation in the coal based thermal power plants. Fly ash is proven resource material for many applications of construction industries and is used in manufacturing of Portland Cement, road embankment construction, bricks/blocks/tiles manufacturing and low lying area development, etc.

Environmental benefits: Fly ash utilization, especially in concrete, has significant environmental benefits including: (1) increasing the life of concrete roads and structures by improving concrete durability, (2) net reduction in energy use and greenhouse gas and other adverse air emissions when fly ash is used to replace or displace manufactured cement, (3) reduction in amount of coal combustion products that must be disposed in landfills, and (4) conservation of other natural resources and materials.

73) c: Both the statements are correct.

Yunani or Unani medicine is the term for Perso-Arabic traditional medicine as practiced in Mughal India and in Muslim culture in South Asia and modern day Central Asia.

The term Yunani(Unani) means Greek. The Perso-Arabic system of medicine was based on the teachings of the Greek physicians Hippocrates and Galen.

74) c: The policy of the carrot and the stick was adopted by John Morley, the Secretary of State for India, in 1907. Instead of sneering at the Moderates, the policy was to be that of 'rallying' them. Statement 1 is correct. The policy, known as the policy of the carrot and the stick, was to be a three pronged one. It may be described as a policy of repression-conciliation-suppression.

Statement 2 is correct. The Extremists, were to be repressed, though mildly in the first stage, the purpose being to frighten the moderates. The moderates were then to be placated through some concessions and promises and hints were to be given that further concessions would be forthcoming if they disassociated themselves from the Extremists.

75) d: All the statements are correct. Japanese encephalitis virus (JEV) is a flavivirus related to dengue, yellow fever and West Nile viruses, and is spread by mosquitoes.

Although symptomatic Japanese encephalitis (JE) is rare, the case-fatality rate among those with encephalitis can be as high as 30%. Permanent neurologic or psychiatric sequelae can occur in 30%–50% of those with encephalitis.

There is no cure for the disease. Treatment is focused on relieving severe clinical signs and supporting the patient to overcome the infection.

Safe and effective vaccines are available to prevent JE. WHO recommends that JE vaccination be integrated into national immunization schedules in all areas where JE disease is recognized as a public health issue.

76) c: The New York Declaration is a milestone for global solidarity and refugee protection at this time of unprecedented displacement.

On 19 September 2016, the United Nations General Assembly hosted a high-level Summit for Refugees and Migrants that aimed at improving the way in which the international community responds to large movements of refugees and migrants. At the Summit, all 193 Member States of the United Nations unanimously adopted the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants.

77) c: Statement 1 is correct. The first session of the INC was held in Bombay in 1885.

Statement 2 is incorrect. It was presided over by W. C. Banerjee. It was attended by 72 delegates.

Statement 3 is incorrect. That time Muslim league was not formed. It was formed in 1906

78) b: Statement 1 is incorrect.

Statement 2 is correct. The India Health Fund (IHF), an initiative by Tata Trusts, in collaboration with the Global Fund has come forward to financially support innovations and technologies designed to combat tuberculosis and malaria.

The IHF aims to support new products and strategies that impact the entire lifecycle of TB and malaria, from prevention to post-cure recovery. It has recently invited project proposals.

79) b: The SCO comprises eight member states, namely the Republic of India, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the People's Republic of China, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Tajikistan, and the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The SCO counts four observer states, namely the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, the Republic of Belarus, the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Republic of Mongolia.

SCO is a Eurasian economic, political and security organisation headquartered in Beijing, China. It was founded in 2001. The full members of the organization are China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, India and Pakistan. Afghanistan, Belarus, Iran and Mongolia have observer status at present.

80) a: Significance of 73RD AMENDMENT ACT OF 1992

This act has added a new Part-IX to the Constitution of India. This part is entitled as 'The Panchayats' and consists of provisions from Articles 243 to 243 O. In addition, the act has also added a new Eleventh Schedule to the Constitution. This schedule contains 29 functional items of the panchayats. It deals with Article 243-G.

The act has given a practical shape to Article 40 of the Constitution which says that, The State shall take steps to organise village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government. This article forms a part of the Directive Principles of State Policy.

The act gives a constitutional status to the panchayati raj institutions. It has brought them under the purview of the justiciable part of the Constitution. In other words, the state governments are under constitutional obligation to adopt the new panchayati raj system in accordance with the provisions of the act

81 B

82 B Bhoana-traditional form of entertainment, always with religious messages, prevalent in Assam, India. It is a creation of Mahapurusha Srimanta Sankardeva, written in the early sixteenth century. He created the form to convey religious messages to villagers through entertainment. Later Srimanta Madhavdeva also wrote some plays. The plays of bhaona are popularly known as Ankiya Nats and their staging is known as bhaona. Bhaona is generally staged at xatras and namgharsin Assam. There are some special characteristics of Bhaona like the plays, dialogues, costumes, ornaments, entry and foot-steps of the characters. These characteristics help to differentiate Bhaona from other plays

Bathukamma is a floral festival celebrated predominantly by the Hindu women of Telangana^{[1][2][3]}. Every year this festival is celebrated as per Shathavahana calendar for nine days starting Bhadrpada Pournami (also known as Mahalaya Amavasya or Pitru Amavasya) till Durgashtami, usually in September–October of Gregorian calendar. Bathukamma is celebrated for nine days during Durga Navratri. It starts on the day of Mahalaya Amavasya and the 9-day festivities will culminate on "Saddula Bathukamma" or "Pedda Bathukamma" festival on Ashwayuja Navami, popularly known as Durgashtami which is two days before Dussehra. Bathukamma is followed by Boddemma, which is a 7-day festival. Boddemma festival marks the ending of Varsha Ruthu whereas Bathukamma festival indicates the beginning of Sarad or Sharath Ruthu.

Yakshagana- is a traditional theatre form that combines dance, music, dialogue, costume, make-up, and stage techniques with a unique style and form. This theatre style is mainly found in all parts of Karnataka. Yakshagana is traditionally presented from dusk to dawn. Its stories are drawn from Ramayana, Mahabharata, Bhagavata and other epics from both Hindu and Jain traditions.^{[1][2]}

83 D

84 A -- A geographical indication (GI) is a sign used on products that have a specific geographical origin and possess qualities or a reputation that are due to that origin. In order to function as a GI, a sign must identify a product as originating in a given place. A geographical indication right enables those who have the right to use the indication to prevent its use by a third party whose product does not conform to the applicable standards. For example, in the jurisdictions in which the Darjeeling geographical indication is protected, producers of Darjeeling tea can exclude the use of the term "Darjeeling" for tea not grown in their tea gardens..

85 B

86 D

87 B FERA was enacted in September 1973 and it came in force from January 1, 1974. It was amended by the Foreign Exchange Regulation (Amendment) Act 1993 and later in 2000, was replaced by FEMA. FERA applied to all citizens of India, all over India. The idea was to regulate the foreign payments, regulate the dealings in Foreign Exchange & securities and conservation of Foreign exchange for the nation.

Important features of FERA are

1. RBI can authorize a person / company to deal in foreign exchange.
2. RBI can authorize the dealers to do transact the Foreign Currencies, subject to review and RBI was given power to revoke the authorization in case of non-compliance
3. RBI would authorize the persons as Money Changers who will convert the currency of one nation to currency of their nation at rates "Determined by RBI"
4. NO person, other than "authorized dealer" would enter in any transaction of the foreign currency

88 A. Ashgabat Agreement a multimodal international agreement aiming at the establishment of Transport and Transit corridor between Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Oman and Iran. The agreement was signed in the year 2011 with the objective of enhancing connectivity in the Eurasian region and synchronising it with the International North South Transport Corridor (INSTC), Eurasian Railway Connectivity, Hajigak-Chabahar Railway and also the other transport corridors. It derives its name from the capital city of Turkmenistan, Ashgabat. Qatar withdrew from the agreement in the year 2013 and in 2015, Kazakhstan joined the agreement. The Ashgabat agreement establishes a transport and transit corridor between countries in the Persian Gulf and the Central Asia.

- The agreement came into force in 2016.
 - Turkmenistan is the depository state for the agreement.
 - An Instrument of accession was deposited with Turkmenistan by India in the year 2016 after receiving an approval from the Union cabinet to accede to the agreement in March 2016. It had formally requested to join the agreement then. India in 2018 joined the Ashgabat agreement with the approval of the founding members.
 - Pakistan is also a member to the agreement since the year 2016.
- Benefits of being a party to the Ashgabat Agreement to India:
- India's efforts of implementation of the International North South Transport Corridor (NSTC) for enhancing the connectivity would be synchronized.
 - It would help India in utilising this international transit corridor for facilitating international trade and at the same time enhance commercial interactions in the Eurasian region.
 - India would get an opportunity to reorient the freight traffic to the transcontinental land routes from the conventional Sea routes.
 - The operation of a multi-purpose terminal at Chabahar including India's plan to build a 610 km north-south railway from Chabahar to Zahedan couldn't have been realised unless India joined a Central Asian-led transport mechanism.

89 A

90 D Magma may cool and solidify within the crust as plutonic rocks resulting in intrusive landform and magma that reaches the surface and solidify to form extrusive land form

91 B: The Global 200 is the list of ecoregions identified by WWF, the global conservation organization, as priorities for conservation. According to WWF, an ecoregion is defined as a relatively large unit of land or water containing a characteristic set of natural communities that share a large majority of their species dynamics, and environmental conditions. So, for example, based on their levels of endemism, Madagascar gets multiple listings, ancient Lake Baikal gets one, and the North American Great Lakes get none.

The WWF assigns a conservation status to each ecoregion in the Global 200: critical or endangered; vulnerable; and relatively stable or intact. Over half of the ecoregions in the Global 200 are rated endangered.

92 A: International North-South Transport Corridor (INSTC), is a multi modal transportation established in 2000 by Iran, Russia and India for the purpose of promoting transportation cooperation among the Member States. This corridor connects India Ocean and Persian Gulf to the Caspian Sea via Islamic republic of Iran, then is connected to St. Petersburg and North European via Russian Federation.

The INSTC has been expanded to include eleven new members, namely: Republic of Azerbaijan, Republic of Armenia, Republic of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Republic of Tajikistan, Republic of Turkey, Republic of Ukraine, Republic of Belarus, Oman, Syria, Bulgaria (Observer).

93 C: Active Case Finding is a term used in systematic screening for active tuberculosis; TB detection and diagnosis. Systematic screening for active TB is defined as the systematic identification of people with suspected active TB, in a predetermined target group, using tests, examinations or other procedures that can be applied rapidly.

As per the World Health Organization (WHO), approximately 2.8 million cases of TB occur in India every year, out of which only 1.7 million cases are reported, thus around one million cases of TB get missed every year. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has set ambitious target to decrease incidences of tuberculosis by 90% by 2025 and reduce mortality due to the disease by 95% by 2030 under the Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP). Under the 3rd phase of RNTCP called Active Case Finding (ACF), government has identified 186 high-risk districts with the help of states. Besides, government rolled out the daily drug course of therapy recently to combat the disease across the country.

94 D: Statement 1 is incorrect. SWIFT is a global member-owned cooperative and the world's leading provider of secure financial messaging services. But, it does not hold funds or manage accounts on behalf of customers.

Statement 2 is correct. SWIFT also brings the financial community together – at global, regional and local levels – to shape market practice, define standards and debate issues of mutual interest or concern.

Statement 3 is correct. Headquartered in Belgium, SWIFT's international governance and oversight reinforces the neutral, global character of its cooperative structure. SWIFT's global office network ensures an active presence in all the major financial centres.

95 C : Statement 1 is incorrect. Earth Hour is a worldwide movement organized by the World Wide Fund for Nature.

Statement 2 and 3 are correct. The event is held annually encouraging individuals, communities, and businesses to turn off non-essential electric lights for one hour, from 8:30 to 9:30 pm on a specific day towards the end of March, as a symbol of commitment to the planet.

The event encourages households and businesses to turn off their lights and electrical appliances for one hour at the appointed time to raise awareness about the need to take action on climate change.

It was started as a lights-off event in Sydney, Australia, in 2007. Since then, it has grown to engage more than 7,000 cities and towns across 187 countries and territories.

Its goal is to raise awareness for sustainable energy use and create a more environmentally sustainable lifestyle.

96 C: Economic critique was given by Dadabhai Narouji, R C Dutt and M G Ranade.

97 C: The objects of National Agriculture Development Programme (RKVY) are:

- To incentivize the states that increase their investment in Agriculture and allied sectors
- To provide flexibility and autonomy to the States in planning and executing programmes for agriculture
- To ensure the preparation of Agriculture Plans for the districts and states
- To achieve the goal of reducing the yield gaps in important crops
- To maximize returns to the farmers
- To address the agriculture and allied sectors in an integrated manner

98 A In the news (PIB – International Conference on Sustainable Biofuels 2018): The two day international conference on Sustainable Biofuels is jointly being organized by Department of Biotechnology, Govt. of India and Biofuture platform. Sustainable Biofuels Innovation Challenge is one of seven innovation challenges endorsed by Mission Innovation.

The Biofuture Platform aims to accelerate development and scale up deployment of modern sustainable low carbon alternatives to fossil based solutions in transport, chemicals, plastics and other sectors.

The Biofuture Platform was proposed by the government of Brazil to several leading countries in all five continents. The initiative aims to bring together a relatively limited but strong group of like-minded countries which are either already leaders in the new advanced bioeconomy or interested in its development. 20 countries (including India) are the founding and current Member States.

As a multistakeholder initiative, international organizations, academia, and private sector associations are also involved and engaged as official partners.

99 C : Statement 1 is correct. The FATF is an international policy-making body that sets international anti-money laundering standards and counter-terrorist financing measures.

The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) is an inter-governmental body established in 1989 by the Ministers of its Member jurisdictions.

Statement 2 is incorrect. It was not formed under the principles of the United Nations Global Programme against Money Laundering. However, the UN Global Programme against Money Laundering is carried out in cooperation with other international, regional and national organizations which include the Financial Action Task Force.

Statement 3 is correct. The FATF has developed a series of Recommendations that are recognised as the international standard for combating of money laundering and the financing of terrorism and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

They form the basis for a co-ordinated response to these threats to the integrity of the financial system and help ensure a level playing field. First issued in 1990, the FATF Recommendations were revised in 1996, 2001, 2003 and most recently in 2012 to ensure that they remain up to date and relevant, and they are intended to be of universal application.

100 B : Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan and India aim to complete the 1,840-km pipeline and begin pumping natural gas from Turkmenistan's Galkynysh gas fields by the beginning of 2020. These countries ceremonially broke ground recently on the Afghan section of the ambitious, multi-billion dollar gas pipeline, expected to help ease energy deficits in South Asia.