

1) D

Statement 1: It is a UNDP managed global initiative. The Initiative provides an innovative methodology enabling countries to measure their current biodiversity expenditures, assess their financial needs in the medium term and identify the most suitable finance solutions to bridge their national biodiversity finance gaps.

Statement 2: The MoEFCC joined BIOFIN in 2015. The initiative is hosted by National Biodiversity Authority (NBA), and technical assistance is being provided by the Wildlife Institute of India and National Institute of Public Finance and Policy in Implementation of BIOFIN.

2) D

The purpose of EIA is to identify and evaluate the potential impacts (beneficial and adverse) of development and projects on the environmental system.

- Under air quality ambient levels of pollutants such as Sulphur Dioxide, oxides of nitrogen are checked.
- Moreover, details of the treatment and disposal of effluents (liquid, air and solid) and Control equipment for the plant are also examined.
- A public hearing is scheduled and only after a comprehensive examination, EIA is prepared and authorization is given as per the official procedure.

3) B

Nagoya protocol on access and benefit sharing (ABS) was adopted under the aegis of CBD in 2010, is aimed at fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources. So, A and C are wrong.

India facilitated ratifications by requisite number of parties to the CBD's Nagoya Protocol on ABS for its entry into force in 2014.

The Nagoya Protocol on ABS is being implemented at the national level inter alia through the Biological Diversity Act. So, B is correct

4) b

Statement 1: Appendix I: It lists species that are in danger of extinction. It prohibits commercial trade of these plants and animals except in extraordinary situations for scientific or educational reasons. Appendix II species: They are those that are not threatened with extinction but that might suffer a serious decline in number if trade is not restricted.

Statement 2: Schedule I contains the list of endangered species providing them protection against poaching.

Statement 3: Annex I Parties Kyoto Protocol are those who have agreed to reduce their GHG emissions below their individual base year levels or at their base year levels. Non-Annex I Parties who are not obligated by caps or Annex I

Annex B parties with binding targets in later periods.

5) b

Statement 1 is correct- Indian constitution identifies only the persons who became citizens of India at its commencement. It does not deal with the problem of acquisition or loss of citizenship subsequent to its commencement. It empowers the Parliament to enact a law to provide for such matters and any other matter relating to citizenship.

Statement 2 is correct- No person shall be a citizen of India or be deemed to be a citizen of India, if he has voluntarily acquired the citizenship of any foreign state.

Statement 3 is incorrect- Only parliament shall have the power to make any provision with respect to the acquisition and termination of citizenship and all matter related to citizenship.

6) c

Statement 1 is correct - When a person renounces his Indian citizenship, every minor child of that person also loses Indian citizenship. However, when such a child attains the age of eighteen, he may resume Indian citizenship.

Statement 2 is correct - Both in the case of 'Renunciation' and 'termination', if such a declaration is made during a war in which India is engaged, its registration can be withheld by the Central Government.

7) c

Statement 1 is not correct. Gandhi evolved the technique of satyagraha during his stay in South Africa. It was based on truth and non violence. Its basic tenets are:

A satyagrahi was not to submit to what he considered as wrong, but was to always remain truthful, nonviolent and fearless.

He should be ready to accept suffering in his struggle against the evil doer. This suffering was to be a part of his love for truth.

Even while carrying out his struggle against the evil doer, a true satyagrahi would love the evil-doer; hatred would be alien to his nature.

A true satyagrahi would never bow before the evil, whatever the consequence.

Only the brave and strong could practise satyagraha, which was not for the weak and cowards. Even violence was preferred to cowardice. Thought was never to be separated from practice.

Statement 2 is correct. Gandhiji was requested by Rajkumar Shukla to look into the problems of the indigo planters, of Champaran in Bihar. The European planters had been forcing peasants to grow indigo on 3/20 of the total land (called tinkathia system). When Gandhiji reached Champaran to probe into the matter, the authorities ordered him to leave the area at once. Gandhiji defied the order and preferred to face the punishment. This passive resistance or civil disobedience of an unjust order was a novel method at that time.

Statement 3 is correct. Gandhiji was joined by Rajendra Prasad, Mazhar-ul-haq, Mahadeo Desai, Narhari Parekh, J. B. Kriplani in the movement.

8) d

All the statements are correct.

The tana Bhagat movement emerged among the Mundas and Oraons of Chottanagpur region of Bihar (1912-14) under the leadership of tribal mendicants known as Bhagat. It is after them that the movement is known as Tana Bhagat. There were numerous Tana Bhagat movements which began initially as Sanskritization movements to revive the original religion of the Oraons.

In the Tana Bhagat movement an attempt was made to emulate the way of life of the Hindu higher castes. The tribals tried to raise the status of its members in the eyes of the surrounding Hindu society and was characterized by a large scale incorporation of Hindu belief-practices into its ideology.

After the launching of the Non- cooperation movement, the Gandhian nationalists took interest in starting constructive work among the tribals which led to the linking of these movements with the local grievances and ultimately to the national movement.

Initially these movements grew up with the appeal of Tana Bhagat asking their followers to give up meat and liquor. In the second stage the movement was transformed into a powerful movement for internal reforms and over throw of the British. In 1920 the Tana Bhagats came under the fever of nationalism when they took part in the freedom struggle by picketing against liquor shops, holding demonstrations, staging Satyagrahas etc. It was during this phase that the nationalist symbols like honouring the poster of Bharatmata bearing the Gandhian cap, honouring the Congress flag etc, became matters of religions faith for the followers of the Tana Bhagat movement. It was a unique movement where tribals participated directly to the flow of national movement and the anti-British sentiments were expressed by the tribal through various methods and symbols.

9) b

Statement 1 is not correct. Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) was established by a separate international convention in 1982 (not under CBD) with the objective of conserving Antarctic marine life. India is also a member of this commission. Hence statements 2 and 3 are correct.

It was in news due to establishment of the world's largest marine park in Antarctica. It is the first marine park created in international waters. It will be set aside as a no-take "general protection zone", where no fishing will be allowed. The agreement was facing opposition from China and Russia, which have fishing industries in the region.

10) b

Statement 1 is not correct: It was in Champaran satyagraha where Mahatama Gandhi was nominated as a member of the government appointed committee (Champaran Agrarian committee) to look into the matter.

Statement 2 is correct: The Kheda peasant struggle is also known as no-tax peasant struggle. It was a satyagraha launched in March 1919 under the leadership of Gandhiji, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Indulal Yajnik, N.M. Joshi, Shankarlal Pareekh and several others. The peasants of Kheda signed a petition in leadership of Sardar Patel and called for tax to be scrapped.

Statement 3 is not correct: Gujarat Sabha was not founded by Mahatama Gandhi. It was established in 1884 at Ahmedabad, Gujarat. Most of its membership were Gujarati lawyers and civic leaders, including men like Vallabhbhai Patel, Narhari Parikh, Ravi Shankar Vyas and Mohanlal Pandya, who would become famous freedom fighters and political leaders. Indian leader Mohandas Gandhi served as its president from 1918 to 1919. The Sabha would play a pivotal role in organizing the peasant rebellion in Kheda in 1918-19. It merged into the Indian National Congress in 1920 - becoming the Gujarat Pradesh Congress Committee.

11) b

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) is a UN specialized agency, established by States in 1944 to manage the administration and governance of the Convention on International Civil Aviation (Chicago Convention). The Organization is made up of an Assembly, a Council of limited membership with various subordinate bodies and a Secretariat. The chief officers are the President of the Council and the Secretary General. The Assembly, composed of

representatives from all Contracting States, is the sovereign body of ICAO. It meets every three years, reviewing in detail the work of the Organization and setting policy for the coming years. It also votes a triennial budget. The Council, the governing body which is elected by the Assembly for a three-year term, is composed of 36 States.

12) c

Statement 3 is incorrect: Ambikacharan Majumdar was then president of Congress.

Statement 1 and 2 are correct: The Lucknow Pact was signed after both the Congress and the Muslim League realised that they will have to come together and jointly demand self rule for India from British rulers. Annual sessions of both the parties were held in Lucknow. The pact was adopted by the Congress on December 29 and by the Muslim League on December 31, 1916.

Statement 4 is correct: Mohammed Ali Jinnah represented the League. In fact, Jinnah was then member of both the League and the Congress and the chief architect of the pact.

Major Demands made in the Pact

- Self rule for India
- One third representation of Muslims in Central Govt
- Separation of executive from judiciary
- Separate electorates for all communities
- More representation of Indians in Central
- Legislative and Provincial Councils

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/lucknow/Historic-Lucknow-Pact-enters-100th-year/articleshow/50360098.cms>

13) d

Statement 1 is correct: Lala Hardayal was the moving spirit behind the Ghadar movement. Mohammed Barkatullah, Ram Chandra and Bhagwan Singh were the other members associated with Ghadar movement.

Statement 2 is correct: A Working Committee was set up and the decision was taken to start a weekly paper, The Ghadar, for free circulation, and to set up the headquarters called Yugantar Ashram in San Francisco.

Statement 3 is correct:

The outbreak of the First World War in 1914 gave a new lease of life to the nationalist movement, which had been dormant since the heady days of Swadeshi Movement. Britain's difficulty was India's 'opportunity.' The Ghadar revolutionaries based in North America seized this opportunity. The Ghadarites aimed at violent overthrow of British rule.

14. a

An aesthetically designed interpretation centre with world-class facilities that showcases the unique architectural features of Kalingan era was recently inaugurated at Sun Temple, Konark

It was built by King Narasimhadeva I, the great ruler of Ganga dynasty.

The temple is included in UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1984 for its architectural greatness and also for the sophistication and abundance of sculptural work.

The temple is perfect blend of Kalinga architecture, heritage, exotic beach and salient natural beauty.

It is protected under the National Framework of India by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (AMASR) Act (1958) and its Rules (1959).

The Konark is the third link of Odisha's Golden Triangle. The first link is Jagannath Puri and the second link is Bhubaneswar (Capital city of Odisha).

This temple was also known as 'BLACK PAGODA' due to its dark color and used as a navigational landmark by ancient sailors to Odisha. Similarly, the Jagannath Temple in Puri was called the "White Pagoda".

It remains a major pilgrimage site for Hindus, who gather here every year for the Chandrabhaga Mela around the month of February.

15) d

The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment and Validation) Act, 2010 was passed with provisions to protect ancient monuments and antiquities and regulate all construction activity around them.

It specified a 'prohibited area', which meant that no construction activity (erection or a building, including any addition or extension thereto either vertically or horizontally) could take place within 100 m in all directions of a monument.

However, persons having buildings or houses in the prohibited area (100 metres from protected monuments) of any Centrally -protected monument may undertake repairs and renovation after obtaining permission from the Competent Authority on the recommendation of the National Monuments Authority. (PIB)

There was another regulated area, which was 200 m beyond the prohibited area where persons may undertake construction, reconstruction, repairs and renovation, but only after obtaining permission from the competent authority on the recommendation of the National Monuments Authority.

Prior to this amendment, the prohibitions and regulations related to construction activities around nationally protected monuments were provided for in rules, not the legislation itself.

16) b

Festival of Baisakhi is usually celebrated on April 13, but once in every 36 years the festival is celebrated on April 14. This year the occasion will be commemorated on April 14. It marks the advent of Baisakhi, which is an auspicious day primarily for the Sikh community, and is also known as Vaisakhi, Khalsa Sirjana Diwas, or the birth of Khalsa.

About Baisakhi:

The word is derived from 'Baisakh', which is the second month of the Sikh calendar (Nanakshahi calendar). It signifies a new year of harvest for the community.

The festival is primarily a thanksgiving day when farmers pay tribute to their deity for the harvest and pray for prosperity in future.

Sikhs follow a tradition named Aawat Pauni on Vaisakhi. People gather to harvest wheat that grew in the winter. Drums are played and people recite Punjabi doha (couplet) to the tune while harvestin on Baisakhi day.

Baisakhi also marks the birth of Khalsa, the collective body of all initiated Sikhs, also called the "Guru Panth"— the embodiment of the Guru. On March 30 in 1699, Guru Gobind Singh gathered his followers at his home in Anandpur Sahib, a city which is now home to several Gurdwaras. At this gathering, Khalsa was inaugurated.

17) d

18) b

The Komagata Maru incident involved a Japanese steamship, Komagata Maru that sailed from Hong Kong, British Empire to Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, in 1914, carrying 376 passengers from Punjab, British India.

352 passengers were not allowed to land in Canada, and the ship was forced to return to India.

19) d

The Citizenship Act, 1955, prescribes three ways of losing citizenship whether acquired under the Act or prior to it under the Constitution, viz, renunciation, termination and deprivation:

When an Indian citizen voluntarily (consciously, knowingly and without duress, undue influence or compulsion) acquires the citizenship of another country, his Indian citizenship automatically terminates. Hence, statement 1 is correct. This provision, however, does not apply during a war in which India is engaged.

Deprivation is a compulsory termination of Indian citizenship by the Central government, if:

The citizen has obtained the citizenship by fraud:

The citizen has shown disloyalty to the Constitution of India: Hence, statement 3 is correct.

The citizen has unlawfully traded or communicated with the enemy during a war;

The citizen has, within five years after registration or naturalisation, been imprisoned in any country for two years; and

The citizen has been ordinarily resident out of India for seven years continuously. Hence, statement 2 is correct.

20) a

'Territory of India' is a wider expression than the 'Union of India' because the latter includes only states while the former includes not only the states but also union territories and territories that may be acquired by the Government of India at any future time.

21) c

Both statements are correct. With reference to Statement 2, we are going by M Laxmikanth's Indian Polity. However, former Chief Justice of India R.M. Lodha has, according to THIS TH report, opined that "the decision by the Rajya Sabha Chairman to refuse the impeachment motion would be judicially reviewable. His decision is open to judicial scrutiny... impeachment is a legislative process where a decision thereon is amenable to judicial scrutiny.. the Chairman's decision is not protected by parliamentary privilege.."

22) b

PIL is brought before the Court not for the purpose of enforcing the right of one individual against another as happens in the case of ordinary litigation, but it is intended to promote and vindicate public interest.

PIL is essentially a cooperative effort on the part of the petitioner, the State or Public Authority, and the Court to secure observance of the Constitutional or legal rights, benefits and privileges conferred upon the vulnerable sections of the community and to reach social justice to them.

23) d

National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) was formulated for enhancing agricultural productivity especially in rainfed areas focusing on integrated farming, water use efficiency, soil health management and synergizing resource conservation. NMSA has 4 components:

1) Rainfed Area Development (RAD)

2) On Farm Water Management (OFWM)

3) Soil Health Management (SHM)

4) Climate Change and Sustainable Agriculture: Monitoring, Modeling and Networking (CCSAMMN)

24) c

Earth day is celebrated every year on Vernal Equinox. It was first celebrated in the year 1970.

The Earth Day celebrations are coordinated every year by Earth Day Network. The theme for 2018 Earth Day is "End Plastic Pollution".

25) d

26) c

Combination of UPSC Questions on Citizenship and Nature of Indian Constitution + Citizenship Act amendments - recently in news

Statement 1 - The Constitution deals with the citizenship from Article 5 to 11 under Part II. However, it only identifies the persons who became Citizens of India at its commencement [i.e. on January 26, 1950]. It does not deal with the problem of acquisition or loss of Citizenship subsequent to the Commencement of the Constitution. It empowers the Parliament to enact a law to provide for such matters and any other matter relating to citizenship. Hence statement 1 is CORRECT.

Statement 2 - No person shall be a citizen of India or be deemed to be a citizen of India, if he has voluntarily acquired the citizenship of any foreign state as per Article 9. Hence statement 2 is INCORRECT

Statement 3 - All citizens of India irrespective of the State/UT in which they are born and/or reside enjoy the identical rights across the country [except in J&K]. There is no separate state citizenship [Unitary bias] despite the division of powers between Central and State governments [Federal nature]. Hence statement 3 is CORRECT.

27) b

Statement 1 is not correct: The children of foreign diplomats posted in India and enemy aliens cannot acquire Indian citizenship by birth.

Statement 2 is correct: To have an adequate knowledge of a language specified in the Eighth Schedule is one of the several qualifications prescribed for acquisition of Citizenship by Naturalisation.

28) b

The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs chaired by the Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi today gave its approval for restructured Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA). This scheme will extend to all States and UTs of the Country and will also include institutions of rural local government in non-Part IX areas, where Panchayats do not exist. The scheme will have both Central Component – National Level activities including “National Plan of Technical Assistance”, “Mission Mode project on e-Panchayat”, “Incentivization of Panchayats” and State component – Capacity Building of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). The Central Component will be fully funded by the Government of India. However, Centre:State funding pattern for State Component will be 60:40 for all States, except North East and Hill States where Centre:State funding pattern will be 90:10. For all Union Territories (UTs) (with and without legislatures), the Central share will be 100%.

29) c

Home Rule Movement was launched by Annie Besant and Bal Gangadhar Tilak. Its demands were to establish Home Rule on the lines of Irish colonies.

Ghadar party gained the strength upon the joining of Har Dayal.

30) a

Ghadar party was formed abroad consists of revolutionary terrorists. They were inspired from Russian Nihilists and Irish Nationalists

31) c

She is the first female President of INC. She established Theosophical Society at Madras. She was proponent of Fabianism, Theosophy, Free thought and Radicalism.

32) b

Champaran Satyagraha was led by Gandhiji in Bihar during his initial years in India. Poona Pact happened in his later years Lucknow Pact did not have any contribution from Gandhiji. Indigo Revolt is of 1850s.

33) a

34) d

35) c

Loosely translated as "insistence on truth" (satya "truth"; agraha "insistence") or holding onto truth or truth force, is a particular philosophy and practice within the broader overall category generally known as non-violent resistance or civil resistance. The term satyagraha was coined and developed by Mahatma Gandhi. He deployed satyagraha in the Indian independence movement and also during his earlier struggles in South Africa for Indian rights.

36) d

37) a

38) c

The Article 124(4) of the Constitution says: "A Judge of the Supreme Court shall not be removed from his office except by an order of the President passed after an address by each House of Parliament supported by a majority of the total membership of that House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting has been presented to the President in the same session for such removal on the grounds of proved misbehaviour incapacity."

39) c

Proton, neutron, and electron are tiny particles that make up atoms. The neutrino is also a tiny elementary particle, but it is not part of the atom. Thus, statement 1 is correct,

Such particles are also found to exist in nature. Neutrino has a very tiny mass, no charge and spin half. It interacts very weakly with other matter particles. So weakly that every second trillions of neutrinos fall on us and pass through our bodies unnoticed. Neutrinos come from the sun (solar neutrinos) and other stars, cosmic rays that come from beyond the solar system, and from the Big Bang from which our Universe originated. They can also be produced in the lab. Thus, statement 2 is correct.

40) b

In 1916 at Lucknow, both the Congress and Muslim League signed a pact known as the Lucknow Pact, and put forward common political demands before the Government including the demand for self-government for India after the war. The Pact accepted separate electorates and the system of weightage and reservation of seats for the minorities in the legislatures.

41) d

42) b

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has recently announced the launch of program 'LaQshya'.

It aims to reduce maternal and newborn morbidity and mortality, improve quality of care during delivery and immediate post-partum period and enhance satisfaction of beneficiaries and provide Respectful Maternity Care (RMC) to all pregnant women attending public health facilities.

43) a

BGR-34 – is an anti-diabetic ayurvedic drug with DPP4 inhibitory Activity. Tablets that inhibit DPP 4, an enzyme, help reduce blood sugar levels. BGR-34, designed for type 2 Diabetes mellitus has been scientifically validated for its efficacy and safety, after trials conducted for 18 months. Developed by the National Botanical Research Institute (NBRI) and Central Institute for Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (CIMAP), the research units of CSIR, the tablet lowers blood sugar levels and increases the immunity as well,

44) d

All the statements are correct.

Tolstoy Farm was established by Mahatma Gandhi in South Africa which was made possible through the generosity of his German architect friend, Kallenbach, to house the families of the Satyagrahis and give them a way to sustain themselves.

Tolstoy Farm was the precursor of the later Gandhian ashrams that were to play so important a role in the Indian national movement. Funds also came from India – Sir Ratan Tata sent Rs. 25,000 and the Congress and the Muslim League, as well as the Nizam of Hyderabad, made their contributions and main purpose behind this was to house the families of Satyagrahis and give them a way to sustain themselves.

45) b

All India Muslim League was founded in 1906 by a group of big zamindars ex-bureaucrats and other upper class Muslims like the Aga Khan, the Nawab of Dacca and Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk.

Muhammad Ali Jinnah served as leader of the All-India Muslim League from 1913 until Pakistan's independence on 14 August 1947. Hence, statement 1 is not correct.

Founded as a loyalist, communal and conservative political organization, the League supported the partition of Bengal, raised the slogan of separate Muslim interests, demanded separate electorates and safeguards for Muslims in government services, and reiterated all the major themes of communal politics and ideology enunciated earlier by Syed Ahmed and his followers. Hence, statement 2 is correct.

Though the interim government on 1946 was initially formed by the Congress, Muslim league joined it later. Liyaqat Ali Khan a Muslim league leader was finance minister in interim government during 1946. He was instrumental in hamstringing interim government's decision. Hence, statement 3 is correct.

46) d

The decision to effect the Partition of Bengal was announced in July 1905 by the Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon. The partition took place on 16 October 1905 and separated the largely Muslim eastern areas from the largely Hindu western areas.

The Communal Award was made by the British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald on 16 August 1932 granting separate electorates in India for the Forward Caste, Lower Caste, Muslims, Buddhists, Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians, Europeans and Untouchables (now known as the Dalits) etc.

Indian Councils Act, 1909: The Indian Councils Act 1909 or Morley-Minto Reforms was passed by British Parliament in 1909. For the first time, the Indian Councils act gave recognition to elective principle for the appointment of nonofficial members to the councils. However, it introduced separate electorates. The electorate was decided on the basis of class & community. For the provincial councils a provision of three categories was made viz. general, special and chambers of commerce. However, for the central council, a fourth category Muslims was added.

47) d

48) c

Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) was established by the UN Charter (1945), which was amended in 1965 and 1974 to increase the number of members from 18 to 54. ECOSOC membership is based on geographic representation: 14 seats are allocated to Africa, 11 to Asia, 6 to eastern Europe, 10 to Latin America and the Caribbean, and 13 to western Europe and other areas. The council was designed to be the UN's main venue for the discussion of international economic and social issues. ECOSOC conducts studies; formulates resolutions, recommendations, and conventions for consideration by the General Assembly; and coordinates the activities of various UN organizations. Most of ECOSOC's work is performed in functional commissions on topics such as human rights, narcotics, population, social development, statistics, the status of women, and science and technology; the council also oversees regional commissions for Europe,

Asia and the Pacific, Western Asia, Latin America, and Africa. The UN charter allows ECOSOC to grant consultative status to nongovernmental organizations (NGOs).

49) b

Atmospheric aerosols can be either solid or liquid. Aerosols reflect and absorb radiation from the sun. Aerosols can affect the climate in two ways, through direct or indirect processes. A direct process is the immediate effect on radiation absorption. If the aerosol is light in colour, it generally reflects solar radiation and causes cooling by reducing incoming energy. If the aerosol is dark it absorbs solar radiation and directly affects the climate through warming. Some aerosols can also encourage the growth of cloud and fog droplets if they have water-attracting properties. Pure sulphates and nitrates reflect nearly all radiation they encounter, cooling the atmosphere. Black carbon, in contrast, absorbs radiation readily, warming the atmosphere but also shading the surface. Organic carbon, sometimes called brown carbon or organic matter, has a warming influence on the atmosphere depending on the brightness of the underlying ground. Dust impacts radiation to varying degrees, depending on the composition of the minerals that comprise the dust grains, and whether they are coated with black or brown carbon. Salt particles tend to reflect all the sunlight they encounter. Therefore, statement 3 is incorrect as black carbon absorbs most of the sunlight.

50) c

Central government approved two new World Bank supported schemes Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP) and Skill Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE). SANKALP is centrally sponsored scheme including loan support from World Bank whereas STRIVE is a central sector scheme, with half of the scheme outlay as World bank loan assistance. SANKALP and STRIVE are outcome focused schemes marking shift in government's implementation strategy in vocational education and training from inputs to results.

There has been a long felt need for a national architecture for promoting convergence, ensuring effective governance and regulation of skill training and catalyzing industry efforts in vocational training space. The two schemes shall address this need by setting up national bodies for accreditation & certification which shall regulate accreditation and certification in both long and short term Vocational Education and Training (VET). The architecture shall help, for the first time in the history of vocational education in India, to converge the efforts of various central, state and private sector institutions thereby avoiding duplication of activities and bringing about uniformity in vocational training thus, creating better impact.

51) C

52) C

53) C

54) B

55) D

56) B

57) D

58) C

59) D

60) A

- 61) B
- 62) A
- 63) D
- 64) C
- 65) B
- 66) C
- 67) B
- 68) D
- 69) A
- 70) D
- 71) D
- 72) C
- 73) B
- 74) a

Cheap monetary policy is a causative factor of demand pull inflation

- 75) c

Surcharge is usually put on a tax already existing like corporate income tax which would not affect the poor contrary to the effect of fiscal consolidation which can adversely affect the poor if the government programmes are cut by a certain percentage

- 76) d

All the statements are correct

- 77) b

SWAP is exchange of loan in one currency to loan another currency. The interest rate between these loans is termed as SWAP rate generally called SWAP

- 78) c. both statements are true.

79) a. Contingency fund of India is held at the disposal of president. He can meet the expenditure and get the approval of parliament later.

- 80) d. All are correctly matched.

- 81) b. WTI is a NGO founded in 1998 .

82) a. H.Q of this board is in chennai. This board advises government on animal welfare laws and promotes animal welfare in the country.

83) d.

Exp: The short wave insolation received by the earth heats up its surface. The heated earth itself becomes a radiating body and it radiates energy in long wave form. This energy heats up the atmosphere from below. This process is known as terrestrial radiation. The long wave radiation is absorbed by the atmospheric gases particularly by CO₂ and other green house gases. Thus, the atmosphere is indirectly heated by the earth's radiation.

84) d.

Exp: El Nino implies appearance of hot currents. December is a summer month in Peru (Southern Hemisphere).

85) c.

Exp: Within 5 degree north and south of equator, tropical cyclones don't originate due to excessively weak Coriolis force.

86) b.

Exp: At the equator, the Coriolis force is zero and the wind blows perpendicular to the isobars.

87) b.

Exp: Definitions of Nimbus and Stratus clouds have been interchanged.

88) c.

89) C

90) C

91) A

92) D

93) C

94) D

95) C

96) D

97) B

98) B

99) C

100) C