

TEST SERIES 13/20-2017-18...Answer and Explanation

1. **Ans: b**

The subject matter of Ajanta paintings is almost exclusively Buddhist, except the decorative patterns on the ceilings and the pillars. They are mostly associated with the Jatakas, collection of stories, recording the previous births of the Lord Buddha. Both Hindu and Buddhist literature refer to paintings of various types and techniques for example, Lepyacitras, Lekhacitras and Dhuliticitras. The murals chiefly depict religious scenes from the life of the Buddha and the Buddhist Jataka stories but we also have secular scenes

2. **Ans: d**

The themes of paintings found here are of great variety, ranging from mundane events of daily life in those times to sacred and royal images. These include hunting, dancing, music, horse and elephant riders, animal fighting, honey collection, decoration of bodies, and other household scenes. The rock art of Bhimbetka has been classified into various groups on the bases of style, technique and superimposition. The drawings and paintings can be categorized into seven historical periods. Period I- Upper Palaeolithic; Period II- Mesolithic; and Period III- Chalcolithic. After Period III there are four successive periods.

3. **Ans: d**

The art of bronze-casting was practised on a wide scale by the Harappans. Their bronze statues were made using the 'lost wax' technique (cire perdue). The best example of the former being the statue of a girl popularly titled 'Dancing Girl'. Archaeologists have discovered thousands of seals, usually made of steatite, and occasionally of agate, chert, copper, faience and terracotta, with beautiful figures of animals, such as unicorn bull, rhinoceros, tiger, elephant, bison, goat, buffalo, etc. The most remarkable seal is the one depicted with a figure in the centre and animals around. This seal is generally identified as the Pashupati Seal by some scholars whereas some identify it as the female deity. This seal depicts a human figure seated cross-legged. The Indus Valley pottery consists chiefly of very fine wheel made wares, very few being hand-made. Plain pottery is more common than painted ware. Plain pottery is generally of red clay, with or without a fine red or grey slip.

4. **Ans: a**

Gandhara School of Art: It was based on Greco-Roman norms encapsulating foreign techniques and an alien spirit. It is also known as Greco-Buddhist School of art. The foreign influence is evident from the sculptures of Buddha in which they bear resemblance to the Greek sculptures. **Grey sandstone (Blue-grey Mica schist to be precise)** is used in Gandhara School of Art. The Bamyana Buddha of Afghanistan were the example of the Gandhara School. The other materials used were Mud, Lime and Stucco. However, Marble was NOT used in Gandhara art. Terracotta was used rarely. Bimaran Casket has yielded the earliest specimen of the Gandhara Art.

Mathura School of Art: The material used in this school was the **spotted red sandstone**. The Mathura School of Art, noted for its vitality and assimilative character, was a result of the religious zeal of Brahmanism, Jainism and Buddhism. Images of Vaishnava and Shaiva faiths are also found at Mathura but Buddhist images are found in large numbers. The images of Vishnu and Shiva are resented by their weapons. Images of the Buddha, Yakshas, Yakshinis, Shaivite and Vaishnavite deities and portrait statues are profusely sculpted.

Amaravati School of Art: The third type of sculpture art that flourished during the Kushana time was Amaravati School of art in the Andhra Pradesh. White Marble was used in this art and the themes were Buddha's life and Jataka tales. The curly hairs of Buddha is a feature that is influenced by the Greeks. In this school, the Kings, Princes, Palaces etc. have got prominence

5. **Ans: d**

Sittanavasal Cave (also, Arivar Koil) is a 2nd-century Jain complex of caves in Sittanavasal village in Pudukottai district of Tamil Nadu.. Its name is a distorted form of Sit-tan-na-va-yil, a Tamil word which means "the abode of great saints"

The monument is a rock-cut monastery of the Arihants. It contains remnants of notable frescoes from the 7th century, the same period of origin of Mahabalipuram structures. The murals have been painted with vegetable and mineral dyes in black, green, yellow, orange, blue, and white. Paintings have been created by applying colours over a thin wet surface of lime plaster

6. **Ans: b**

When India came into contacts with Central Asian ruler, the foreign princes patronized Sanskrit literature whose earliest specimen is found in Junagarh inscription of Rudradaman in Kathiawar in about AD 50. The Kavya style refers to the Indian epic poems written in Sanskrit.

Kushanas patronized Ashvaghosha who wrote Buddhacharita, biography of Buddha. He also composed Sanskrit Kavya, Saundarnanda. Swapanvasavdatta was written by Bhasa.

Numerous Avadans were composed in what is known as Buddhist hybrid Sanskrit to preach the teachings of Mahayana Buddhism. Some of the important books are Mahavastu and the Divyavadana. Avadanas refer to the legendary literary materials centering on Buddha's explanations of events of present life by a person's worthy deeds in a previous life. Mahavastu is the most famous work classified as avadana.

7. **Ans: b**

Some paintings have been reported from the Kumaon hills in Uttarakhand also. The rock shelters on banks of the River Suyal at Lakhudiyar, about twenty kilometres on the Almora- Barechana road, bear these prehistoric paintings. Lakhudiyar literally means one lakh caves.

TEST SERIES 13/20-2017-18...Answer and Explanation

The paintings here can be divided into three categories: man, animal and geometric patterns in white, black and red ochre. Humans are represented in stick-like forms. A long-snouted animal, a fox and a multiple legged lizard are the main animal motifs. Wavy lines, rectangle-filled geometric designs, and groups of dots can also be seen here. One of the interesting scenes depicted here is of hand-linked dancing human figures. There is some superimposition of paintings.

8. **Ans: b**

Chand Minar is at Daulatabad. It was built in the Turkish style in 1435 by Ala-ud-din Bahmani to celebrate his occupation of the fort. This minaret is an outstanding example of Islamic art.

This 30-metre high tower is divided into four storeys. It has 24 chambers and a small mosque at its base. It is covered with the Persian blue tiles that make the Chand Minar outstanding.

Path passes bastions; studded gates, a drawbridge and the Chini Mahal, where Abdul Hasan Tana Shah, the last King of Golconda, was imprisoned in 1687 for 13 years are the important attractions of the tomb. There is also a 6.6m long 'Kila Shikan' (Fort Breaker) iron cannon on the bastion.

There are 100-steps stairs that lead to the 'Baradari' (pavilion) at the end of the tunnel inside the citadel. This pavilion is said to be the palace of the Yadavi Queen and later Shah Jahan



9. **Ans: d**

Brihadishvara Temple, also referred to as Rajesvara Peruvudaiyar or Brihadeeswarar Temple, is a Hindu temple dedicated to Shiva located in Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu. It is one of the largest South Indian temple and an exemplary example of a fully realized Tamil architecture. Built by **Raja Raja Chola I** between 1003 and 1010 AD, the temple is a part of the UNESCO World Heritage Site known as the "Great Living Chola Temples", along with the Chola dynasty era **Gangaikonda Cholapuram temple** and **Airavatesvara temple (Darasuram Temple)**

Madurai Meenakshi Temple, also referred to as Meenakshi Amman or Minakshi-Sundareshwara Temple, is a historic Hindu temple located on the southern bank of the Vaigai River in Madurai, Tamil Nadu. It is dedicated to Meenakshi, a form of Parvati, and her consort, Sundareshwar, a form of Shiva. The temple is at the center of the ancient temple city of Madurai mentioned in the Tamil Sangam literature, with the goddess temple mentioned in 6th century CE texts.

The temple is a major pilgrimage destination within the Shaivism tradition, dedicated to Meenakshi Devi and Shiva. However, the temple includes Vishnu in many narratives, sculptures and rituals as he is considered to be Meenakshi's brother. Meenakshi temple also includes Lakshmi, flute playing Krishna, Rukmini, Brahma, Saraswati, other Vedic and Puranic deities, as well as artwork showing narratives from major Hindu texts.

10. **Ans: b**

A Hindu temple is a Panchayatana one when the main shrine is surrounded by four subsidiary shrines. The origin of the name are the Sanskrit words Pancha (five) et ayatana (containing). Generally, the Hindu temple are built along a west-east axis. So the four subsidiary shrines are at the north-east, south-east, south-west, north-west

11. **Ans: d**

The Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) is the main agency for preventing corruption in the Central government. It was established in 1964 by an executive resolution of the Central government. Its establishment was recommended by the **Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption (1962–64)**. Thus, originally the CVC was neither a constitutional body nor a statutory body. Later, in 2003, the Parliament enacted a law conferring statutory status on the CVC.

12. **Ans: b**

The CVC is to inquire or cause an inquiry or investigation to be conducted on a reference made by the Central government wherein it is alleged that a public servant being an employee of the Central government or its authorities, has committed an offence under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.

13. **Ans: c**

The Lokayukta and Upalokayukta are appointed by the Governor of the state. While appointing, the governor in most of the states consults

- The chief justice of the state high court, and
- The leader of Opposition in the state legislative assembly.

14. **Ans: d**

The commission is a multi-member body consisting of a chairman and four members. The chairman should be a retired chief justice of India, and members should be serving or retired judges of the Supreme Court, a serving or retired chief justice of a high court and two persons having knowledge or practical experience with respect to human rights. In addition to these fulltime members, the commission also has four ex-officio members—the chairmen of the National Commission for Minorities, the National Commission for SCs, the National Commission for STs and the National Commission for Women.

15. **Ans: a**

The Commission consists of a Chief Information Commissioner and not more than ten Information Commissioners. They are appointed by the President on the recommendation of a committee consisting of the Prime Minister as Chairperson, the Leader of Opposition in the Lok Sabha and a Union Cabinet Minister nominated by the Prime Minister. The CIC should be a person of

eminence in public life with wide knowledge and experience in law, science and technology etc. He need not necessarily be a public servant.

16. **Ans: b**

17. **Ans: b**

The Regulating Act has not given the British Government effective and decisive control over the company.

The Act had also failed to resolve the conflict between company and its opponents in England who were daily growing stronger and more vocal.

18. **Ans: d**

Article 312 makes the provisions in respect of all-India services:

As per this, the Parliament can create new all-India services (including an **all-India judicial service**), if the Rajya Sabha passes a resolution declaring that it is necessary or expedient in the national interest to do so. Such a resolution in the Rajya Sabha should be supported by two-thirds of the members present and voting. This power of recommendation is given to the Rajya Sabha to protect the interests of states in the Indian federal system.

The all-India judicial service should not include any post inferior to that of a district judge. A law providing for the creation of this service is not to be deemed as an amendment of the Constitution for the purposes of Article 368.

Though the 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 made the provision for the creation of all-India judicial service, no such law has been made so far.

The Gram Nyayalaya shall be a mobile court and shall exercise the powers of both Criminal and Civil Courts.

19. **Ans: d**

Disqualification

Members of Political Parties: A member of a House belonging to any political party becomes disqualified for being a member of the House,

- a) If he voluntarily gives up his membership of such political party; or
- b) If he votes or abstains from voting in such House contrary to any direction issued by his political party without obtaining prior permission of such party and such act has not been condoned by the party within 15 days.

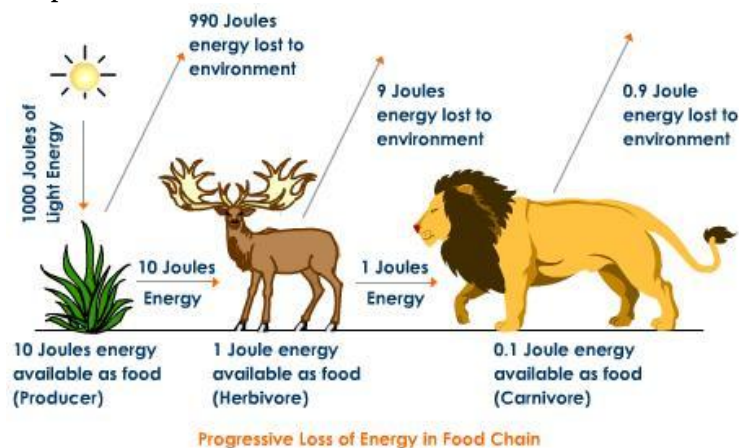
From the above provision it is clear that a member elected on a party ticket should continue in the party and obey the party directions.

Independent Members: An independent member of a House (elected without being set up as a candidate by any political party) becomes disqualified to remain a member of the House if he joins any political party after such election.

Nominated Members: A nominated member of a House becomes disqualified for being a member of the House if he joins any political party after the expiry of six months from the date on which he takes his seat in the House. This means that he may join any political party within six months of taking his seat in the House without inviting this disqualification.

20. **Ans: b**

A pyramid of energy depicts the energy flow form one trophic level to another trophic level in the food chain. According to **10 percent law**, 90% of the energy captured from the previous trophic level is lost as heat to the environment and only **10 percent is made available to the next trophic level**.



21. **Ans: b**

Secondary succession is the series of community changes which take place on a previously colonized, but disturbed or damaged habitat.

22. **Ans: d**

Zoochory is the dispersal of the seeds of plants by animals. This is similar to pollination in that the plant produces food resources (for example, fleshy fruit, overabundance of seeds) for animals that disperse the seeds (service).

TEST SERIES 13/20-2017-18...Answer and Explanation

Pollination in which nectar or pollen (food resources) are traded for pollen dispersal (a service) or ant protection of aphids, where the aphids trade sugar-rich honeydew (a by-product of their mode of feeding on plant sap) in return for defense against predators such as ladybugs.

The Rhizobium bacteria colonize plant cells within root nodules, where they convert atmospheric nitrogen into ammonia and then provide organic nitrogenous compounds such as glutamine or ureides to the plant. The plant, in turn, provides the bacteria with organic compounds made by photosynthesis. This mutually beneficial relationship is true of all of the rhizobia, of which the Rhizobium genus is a typical example.

23. **Ans: b**

2013 UPSC question.

Virus become active only in a living body

24. **Ans: b**

In South Asia they are found in a few forest areas in the Western Ghats and in the forests along the Himalayas.

Great Hornbills are found in three separate areas in South Asia; in the **Western Ghats**, the **Himalayan foothills in Uttarakhand to south Nepal and Bhutan**, and **north-east India**.

They occur in primary evergreen and moist deciduous forest, mainly in lowland forest, but they can be found up to 2,000 meters in some areas.

25. **Ans: a**

It is a voluntary plan of UN on sustainable development. It is a product of Earth Summit 1992

26. **Ans: a**

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) is a fund within the framework of the UNFCCC founded as a mechanism to redistribute money from the developed to the developing world, in order to assist the developing countries in adaptation and mitigation practices to counter climate change.

The Fund is governed and supervised by a Board of UNFCCC that will have full responsibility for funding decisions and that receives the guidance of the COP.

27. **Ans: d**

South Talpatti or **New Moore**, was a small uninhabited offshore sandbar island in the Bay of Bengal, off the coast of the Ganges-Brahmaputra delta region. It emerged in the Bay of Bengal in the aftermath of the Bhola cyclone in 1970, and disappeared at some later point.

Although the island was uninhabited and there were no permanent settlements or stations located on it, both India and Bangladesh claimed sovereignty over it because of speculation over the existence of oil and natural gas in the region. The issue of sovereignty was also a part of the larger dispute over the Radcliffe Award methodology of settling the maritime boundary between the two nations. The matter was resolved on 7 July 2014, when the Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA) delivered a verdict in the "Bay of Bengal maritime boundary arbitration between Bangladesh and India" case. The PCA gave verdict in favour of Bangladesh.

Sagar Island is an island in the Gangetic delta, lying on the continental shelf of Bay of Bengal about 100 km (54 nautical miles) south of Kolkata.

Diu Island is lying off the south coast of Gujarat's Kathiawar peninsula, separated from the mainland by a tidal creek.

Sriharikota is a barrier island off the Bay of Bengal coast located in the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh, India. It houses the Satish Dhawan Space Centre, one of the two satellite launch centers in India with the other being the Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station in Thiruvananthapuram.

Majuli is in Assam. It is the world's largest freshwater (Brahmaputra river) island. India's first island district

Salsette: India's most populous island. Mumbai city is located on this island.

Aliabet: India's first off-shore oil well site (Gujarat); about 45 km from Bhavnagar, it is in the Gulf of Khambat.

Pamban Island: lies between India and Sri Lanka.

Abdul Kalam Island: The Wheeler Island near the Odisha coast was renamed as Abdul Kalam Island in 2015. It is a missile launching station in the Bay of Bengal. The first successful land-to-land test of the Prithvi Missile was conducted from the mainland and it landed on the then uninhabited 'Wheeler Island' on November 30, 1993.

28. **Ans: d**

Oil causes birds' feathers to mat and separate, causing the bird to lose its buoyancy and the ability to regulate body temperature. Contact with oil on their skin or face can cause skin and eye lesions. As oil floats on water and prevents sunlight to pass through it, which makes it difficult for plants and sea animals to survive. Oil spills adversely affect tourism industry as oil accumulates near the beaches. The workers that are brought on board to clean up the spill face tremendous health problems later in life as well.

29. **Ans: a**

IEA

- IEA is a Paris-based autonomous intergovernmental organization established in the framework of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

TEST SERIES 13/20-2017-18...Answer and Explanation

- Founded in 1974, the IEA was initially designed to help countries co-ordinate a collective response to major disruptions in the supply of oil.
- Only OECD member states can become members of the IEA.
- Except Chile, Iceland, Israel, Mexico, Slovenia all OECD member states are members of the IEA.

ICC

- The International Criminal Court is an intergovernmental organization and international tribunal that sits in The Hague in the Netherlands.
- States which become party to the Rome Statute becomes member of ICC.
- India is not a signatory to the Rome Statute.

PACT

- The IAEA developed a Program of Action for Cancer Therapy (PACT) which responds to the needs of developing countries to establish, to improve, or to expand radiotherapy treatment programs.

30. **Ans: c**

UNCLOS is the international agreement that resulted from the third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS III).

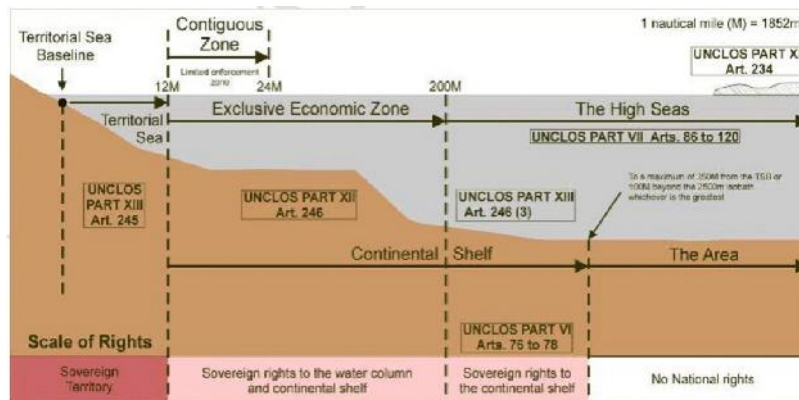
An international treaty that provides a regulatory framework for the use of the world’s seas and oceans, to ensure the conservation and equitable usage of resources and the marine environment and to ensure the protection and preservation of the living resources of the sea.

UN has no direct operational role in the implementation of the Convention.

However, there is a role played by organizations such as the **International Maritime Organization**, the **International Whaling Commission**, and the **International Seabed Authority (ISA)**.

The most significant issues covered by convention were setting limits, navigation, archipelagic status and transit regimes, exclusive economic zones (EEZs), continental shelf jurisdiction, deep seabed mining, the exploitation regime, protection of the marine environment, scientific research, and settlement of disputes.

According to UNCLOS, Landlocked states are given a right of access to and from the sea, without taxation of traffic through transit states.



31. **Ans: a**

In 1994, the Southern Ocean Whale Sanctuary was created by the International Whaling Commission. India is a member of IWC.

The Council of Europe has 47 member states and is distinct from the European Union (EU).

UNCLOS defines the international seabed area—the part under International Seabed Authority jurisdiction

32. **Ans: a**

The Schengen Area is an area comprising 26 European states that have officially abolished passport and all other types of border control at their mutual borders. The area mostly functions as a single jurisdiction for international travel purposes, with a common visa policy. The area is named after the Schengen Agreement. States in the Schengen Area have strengthened border controls with non-Schengen countries.

Twenty-two of the twenty-eight European Union (EU) member states participate in the Schengen Area. Of the six EU members that are not part of the Schengen Area, four – Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, and Romania – are legally obliged to join the area, while the other two – the Republic of Ireland and the United Kingdom – maintain opt-outs. The four European Free Trade Association (EFTA) member states namely Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland are not members of the EU, but have signed agreements in association with the Schengen Agreement. Three European microstates – Monaco, San Marino, and the Vatican City – can be considered de facto participants

33. **Ans: b**

The Maastricht Treaty established the European Union in 1993 and introduced European citizenship.

TEST SERIES 13/20-2017-18...Answer and Explanation

The latest major amendment to the constitutional basis of the EU, the Treaty of Lisbon, came into force in 2009.

A monetary union has been established within union but lacks common fiscal union.

Monetary policy for the euro area is managed through the European Central Bank (ECB) and the national central banks of the euro area countries, which together make up the Eurosystem.

Decisions on monetary policy in the euro area can only be taken by the governing council of the ECB, made up of

- The governors of the national central banks of the euro area countries
- The members of the ECB's executive board

These decisions are made free from outside influence. EU countries outside the euro area coordinate their monetary policy with the ECB within the European system of central banks

34. **Ans: c**

- G7 is a group consisting of Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States.
- The European Union is also represented within the G7.
- These countries are the seven major advanced economies as reported by the International Monetary Fund.
- Formally called G8 with Russia in it, but due to Crimean crisis Russia was ejected from the group.
- NATO's headquarters are located in Haren, Brussels, Belgium.

35. **Ans: d**

- G20 is an international forum for the governments and central bank governors from 20 major economies.
- Members are Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, United Kingdom, United States, Russia, Australia, Canada, Saudi Arabia, India, South Africa, Turkey, Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, China and Indonesia.
- It was founded with the aim of studying, reviewing, and promoting high level discussion of policy issues pertaining to the promotion of international financial stability.
- The G20 operates without a permanent secretariat or staff.

36. **Ans: c**

IMF is an Inter-Governmental organization that oversees the global financing system by following macro-economic policies of its member countries (187), in particular those with an impact on exchange rate mechanism and balance of payment.

37. **Ans: b**

India is not in the grouping of APEC.

The G4 nations comprising Brazil, Germany, India and Japan are four countries which support each other's bids for permanent seats on the United Nations Security Council.

38. **Ans: c**

'Agreement on Agriculture', 'Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures' and 'Peace Clause' are related to World Trade Organisation.

39. **Ans: d**

The Bank for International Settlements (BIS) is an intergovernmental organization of central banks which 'fosters international monetary and financial cooperation and serves as a bank for central banks.' It is not accountable to any national government. The BIS carries out its work through subcommittees, the secretariats it hosts, and through its annual General Meeting of all members. It also provides banking services, but only to central banks, or to international organizations like itself. Based in Basel, Switzerland, the BIS was established by the Hague agreements of 1930.

Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), specialized agency of the United Nations. Formed in 1988, with headquarters in Washington, D.C., it is a member of the World Bank Group (IBRD), specialized agency of the United Nations, with headquarters at Washington, D.C.; also called the World Bank. International Finance Corporation (IFC), United Nations (UN) specialized agency affiliated with but legally separate from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank). Founded in 1956 to stimulate the economic development of its members by providing capital for private enterprises, the IFC has targeted its aid toward less-developed countries and has been their largest multilateral source of private-sector equity financing and loans. International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), specialized agency of the United Nations. A member of the World Bank Group, it was formed in 1966 and has its headquarters in Washington, D.C. In an effort to help promote increased flows of international investment, ICSID assists in the mediation or conciliation of investment disputes between governments and private foreign investors.

40. **Ans: b**

Security Council is the executive body of UN which is responsible for maintaining international peace in the world. Its session can be summoned at 24 hours' notice and it functions almost continuously. The council consists of 15 members – 5 permanent (U.S.A., U.K., Russia, France and China) and 10 non-permanent members which are elected for a term of 2 years by the General Assembly.

41. **Ans: a**

TEST SERIES 13/20-2017-18...Answer and Explanation

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is a regional development bank established in 1966 to promote economic and social development in Asian and Pacific countries through loans and technical assistance. It is a multilateral development financial institution owned by 67 members, 48 from the region and 19 from other parts of the globe. ADB's vision is a region free of poverty. India is a member of ADB since 1966. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is a regional development bank established in 1966 to promote economic and social development in Asian and Pacific countries through loan and technical assistance. It is a multilateral development financial institution owned by 67 members, 48 from the region and 19 from other parts of the globe. ADB's vision is a region free of poverty. India has requested membership in APEC, and received initial support from the United States, Japan and Australia. Officials from the member economies are in the process of discussing whether to allow India to join. (till 2008)

The Colombo Plan is a regional organization that embodies the concept of collective inter-governmental effort to strengthen economic and social development of member countries in the Asia-Pacific Region. India is a member of Colombo Plan.

The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) is an international organization of thirty countries that accept the principles of representative democracy and free market economy. India is not a member of OECD.

42. **Ans: c**

The Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) is an intergovernmental organization which was founded on June 14, 2001 by leaders of the China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. Its headquarters is in Beijing, China.

43. **Ans: c**

UNHCR serves as the 'guardian' of the 1951 Convention and its 1967 Protocol.

The United States of America and Venezuela are parties only to the Protocol.

The convention also asks the contracting states not to impose penalties on refugees who entered illegally in search of asylum if they present themselves.

44. **Ans: a**

CTBT is a multilateral treaty that bans all nuclear explosions, for both civilian and military purposes, in all environments.

China, Egypt, Iran, Israel and the United States have signed but not ratified the Treaty. And India, North Korea and Pakistan have not signed it. That is, it has not entered into force, as these eight specific states have not ratified the treaty.

45. **Ans: b**

The "no-undercut" requirement, states that any member of the group considering making an export to another state that had already been denied an export by any other member of the group must first consult with that member state before approving the export.

"Catch-all" provision, which requires member states to halt all exports that could be used by importers in chemical or biological weapons programs, regardless of whether the export is on the group's control lists.

46. **Ans: a**

The Observer status in the Arctic Council is open to Non-Arctic States.

Observer countries are - China, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Netherlands, Poland, Singapore, Spain, and the United Kingdom.

47. **Ans: d**

Mercosur is a South American trade bloc established by the Treaty of Asunción in 1991.

TTIP is the proposed trade agreement between the European Union and the United States.

The North American Free Trade Agreement is an agreement signed by Canada, Mexico, and the United States, creating a trilateral trade bloc in North America.

48. **Ans: a**

SASEC program of Asian Development Bank brings together Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, and Sri Lanka (No Pakistan and Afghanistan but included Myanmar) in a project-based partnership that aims to promote regional prosperity, improve economic opportunities etc.

Algeria, Angola, Ecuador, Gabon, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela are its members.

49. **Ans: a**

The Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure (RATS), headquartered in Tashkent, Uzbekistan, is a permanent organ of the SCO which serves to promote cooperation of member states against terrorism, separatism and extremism.

BRICS developed New Development Bank (NDB), not AIIB.

BIMSTEC headquarters is in Dhaka, Bangladesh.

50. **Ans: a**

- Its secretariat is based in Kathmandu, Nepal.
- The organization promotes development of economic and regional integration.
- It launched the South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) in 2006.
- SAFTA was envisaged primarily as the first step towards the transition to a South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) leading subsequently towards a Customs Union, Common Market and the Economic Union.

51. **Ans: c**

GDP is the sum total of value of goods and services created within the geographical boundary of a country in a particular year. It gets distributed among the people as incomes (except for retained earnings). So we may be tempted to treat higher level of GDP of a country as an index of greater well-being of the people of that country (to account for price changes, we may take the value of real GDP instead of nominal GDP). But there are at least three reasons why this may not be correct

1. **Distribution of GDP– how uniform is it:** If the GDP of the country is rising, the welfare may not rise as a consequence. This is because the rise in GDP may be concentrated in the hands of very few individuals or firms. For the rest, the income may in fact have fallen. In such a case the welfare of the entire country cannot be said to have increased.
2. **Non-monetary exchanges:** Many activities in an economy are not evaluated in monetary terms. For example, the domestic services women perform at home are not paid for. The exchanges which take place in the informal sector without the help of money are called barter exchanges. In barter exchanges goods (or services) are directly exchanged against each other. But since money is not being used here, these exchanges are not registered as part of economic activity.
3. **Externalities:** Externalities refer to the benefits (or harms) a firm or an individual causes to another for which they are not paid (or penalised). Externalities do not have any market in which they can be bought and sold. For example, let us suppose there is an oil refinery which refines crude petroleum and sells it in the market. But in carrying out the production the refinery may also be polluting the nearby river. This may cause harm to the people who use the water of the river. Hence their utility will fall. Pollution may also kill fish or other organisms of the river on which fish survive. As a result the fishermen of the river may be losing their income and utility. Such harmful effects that the refinery is inflicting on others, for which it does not have to bear any cost, are called externalities. In this case, the GDP is not taking into account such negative externalities.

52. **Ans: a**

- The goods purchased by consumers do not represent all the goods which are produced in a country.
- CPI includes prices of goods consumed by the representative consumer, hence it includes prices of imported goods.

53. **Ans: b**

The economic survey 2009-10 has coined new term called skew inflation which was termed after observing Inflation which was somewhat unusual, since there was a huge inflation in Food Sector where the Non-food sector was constant. As some sector was facing a huge inflation and few other sectors faced were no changes or even deflation (opposite of inflation) so they termed it is as "skewflation".

54. **Ans: d**

Increase in inflation leads to less money in the hands of people and thus less money to save, to consume more goods and to invest.

55. **Ans: a**

Fiscal consolidation is a term used for prudential management of government finances and more so to manage fiscal deficit to a manageable end. Increasing tax to GDP ratio and reducing subsidies will reduce fiscal deficit, but increasing government spending on welfare schemes will lead to increase in fiscal deficit.

56. **Ans: b**

A special economic zone (SEZ) is an area in which business and trade laws are different from rest of the country. SEZs are located within a country's national borders, and their aims include: increased trade, increased investment, job creation and effective administration. To encourage businesses to set up in the zone, financial policies are introduced. These policies typically regard investing, taxation, trading, quotas, customs and labour regulations. Additionally, companies may be offered tax holidays, where upon establishing in a zone they are granted a period of lower taxation.

The creation of special economic zones by the host country may be motivated by the desire to attract foreign direct investment (FDI). The benefits a company gains by being in a special economic zone may mean that it can produce and trade goods at a lower price, aimed at being globally competitive. In some countries the zones have been criticized for being little more than labor camps, with workers denied fundamental labor rights.

SEZ in India

It is a duty free enclave to be treated as foreign territory for the purpose of trade operations and duties and tariffs. The Special Economic Zone (SEZ) policy in India first came into inception on April 1, 2000. The prime objective was to enhance foreign investment and provide an internationally competitive and hassle free environment for exports. The idea was to promote exports from the country and realising the need that level playing field must be made available to the domestic enterprises and manufacturers to be competitive globally.

[Special Economic Zones Act, 2005](#)

A SEZ does not require a license for **import**.

57. **Ans: a**

Imports become expensive and results in import substitution. (Import substitution industrialization is a trade and economic policy which advocates replacing foreign imports with domestic production). This happens because due to Full Capital Account Convertibility, the restrictions on FDIs and other incoming capital receipts will be removed, which thereby increases domestic production. This in effect makes imports costly.

Capital Account Convertibility means that the currency of a country can be converted into foreign exchange without any controls or restrictions. In other words, Indians can convert their Rupees into Dollars or Euros and Vice Versa without any restrictions placed on them. The reason why it is called capital account convertibility is that the conversion of domestic currencies into foreign currencies is allowed in the capital account and not only the current account.

A precondition for many countries to get IMF (International Monetary Fund) or World Bank assistance is to make their currencies capital account convertible so that foreign investors have the exit option quickly and without hassles in times of economic crises.

Partially and Fully Convertible Currencies

Partially convertible currencies are those where the currency can be converted in the current account. This means that investors can invest in stock markets and bond markets of the target countries with an option to repatriate their holdings. Further, ordinary citizens can convert their domestic currencies to dollars for expenses like going abroad for work, tourism, and education. On the other hand, capital account convertibility or fully convertible currencies are those where just about anybody can convert the local currency for foreign currency without any questions or restrictions placed on such conversions.

The key aspect here is that many countries do not allow their currencies to be fully convertible if they do not hold significant foreign exchange reserves. This is also the reason why capital controls are imposed in times of economic crises to prevent a capital flight from these countries. Many Asian countries have learnt from the bitter experience of the Asian financial crisis of 1997 and the Russian Default of 1998 where full convertibility led to a stampede of foreign investors fleeing the countries in the aftermath of the economic crisis. The other aspect here is that even in the European Union, capital controls are being planned to contain flight of capital to other countries as the Eurozone crisis deepens.

Impact on Countries

The impact of convertibility on economies is felt in the way assets held in the domestic country can be repatriated with ease or partially. For instance, in India where the currency is partially convertible, investors cannot liquidate their assets and leave the country without approval. On the other hand, they can repatriate the money that they have invested in the stock market, as was the case in recent months. The effect of this is that many foreign companies do not hold assets like buildings, premises, and other items that fall in the capital account. They also tie up with local companies because in times of crisis, they can exit the joint venture easily and get back their monies invested in the merged entity. As for other countries in South East Asia that were fully convertible, the Asian financial crisis of 1997 was a wakeup call for them as investors fled the country and capital flight accelerated leading to a near collapse of the economies in the region with the exception of Singapore.

Having considered the pros and cons of the issue, it must be said that emerging market economies must consider the kind of convertibility after taking into account the various factors that are internal to their functioning and must not make their currencies convertible because of external pressures

58. **Ans: d**

All public sector banks will have to appoint a Chief Customer Service Officer. The private sector and foreign banks which have been asked to appoint the CCSO are ICICI Bank, HDFC Bank, Axis Bank, Kotak Mahindra Bank, IndusInd Bank, Standard Chartered Bank, Citi Bank N.A. and HSBC.

The Reserve Bank introduced the Banking Ombudsman Scheme (BOS) in 1995 to provide an expeditious and inexpensive forum to bank customers for resolution of their complaints relating to deficiency in banking services provided by commercial banks, regional rural banks and scheduled primary co-operative banks.

59. **Ans: c**

Teaser loans are adjustable-rate mortgage loan in which the borrower pays a very low initial interest rate, which increases after a few years. Teaser loans try to entice borrowers by offering an artificially low rate and small down payments, claiming that borrowers should be able to refinance before the increases occur.

60. **Ans: d**

Informative and self-explanatory. The RBI could permit additional exposure up to 15 per cent (over 60 per cent) subject to such conditions as it may deem fit to impose regarding additional prudential safeguards.

61. **Ans: d**

- Great social reformer of Kerala who tirelessly worked for upliftment of Dalits, their education.
- He organised Kayal Sabha to safeguard the rights and awaken the Dalit community of Kerala.
- Gandhi derived inspiration for most of his Dalit upliftment work through Mahatma Ayyankali.

62. **Ans: d**

Satavahanas had a matrilineal social structure. However the ruling dynasty was patriarchal. Satavahanas were the ardent champions of Brahmanism. They performed number of Vedic sacrifices like Ashwmedha, Vajapeya etc. They were worshipper of Vaishnavite god, particularly Krishna and Vasudeva. Gautamiputra Satakarni is regarded as the famous ruler of this

kingdom and he is known by names like “Eka Brahmana” (the only protector of Brhamins) “Lord of west” or “Dakshinapathapati”.

63. **Ans: b**

The Aihole Inscription describes how mighty Harsha lost his joy when he suffered the ignominy of defeat.

Pulakeshin II entered into treaty with Harsha, with Narmada River designated as the border between the Chalukya Empire and that of Harshavardhana.

64. **Ans: d**

The Reforms:

- The number of elected members in the Imperial Legislative Council and the Provincial Legislative Councils was increased. In the Provincial Councils, non-official majority was introduced, but since some of these non-officials were nominated and not elected, the overall non-elected majority remained.
- In the Imperial Legislative Council, of the total 68 members, 36 were to be the officials and of the 32 non-officials, 5 were to be nominated. Of the 27 elected non-officials, 8 seats were reserved for the Muslims under separate electorates (only Muslims could vote here for the Muslim candidates), while 6 seats were reserved for the British capitalists, 2 for the landlords and 13 seats came under general electorate.
- The elected members were to be indirectly elected. The local bodies were to elect an electoral college, which in turn would elect members of provincial legislatures, who in turn would elect members of the central legislature.
- Besides separate electorates for the Muslims, representation in excess of the strength of their population was accorded to the Muslims. Also, the income qualification for Muslim voters was kept lower than that for Hindus.
- Powers of legislatures—both at the centre and in provinces—were enlarged and the legislatures could now pass resolutions (which may not be accepted), ask questions and supplementary questions too, vote separate items in the budget but the budget as a whole could not be voted upon.
- One Indian was to be appointed to the viceroy’s executive council (Satyendra Sinha was the first to be appointed in 1909).

65. **Ans: a**

When war broke out in 1914, India was in a state of growing political unrest. The Indian National Congress had gone from being a group that simply discussed issues to a body that was pushing for more self-government. Before the war started, the Germans had spent a great deal of time and energy trying to stir up an anti-British movement in India. Many shared the view that if Britain got involved in a crisis somewhere in the world, Indian separatists would use this as an opportunity to advance their cause.

When war was declared on August 4th, India rallied to the cause. Those with influence within India believed that the cause of Indian independence would best be served by helping out Britain in whatever capacity India could – including the Indian National Congress. Offers of financial and military help were made from all over the country. Hugely wealthy princes offered great sums of money, and even areas outside of British India offered help – Nepal offered help and in total sent 100,000 Gurkhas and the Dalai Lama in Tibet offered 1000 of his troops to the cause. Despite the pre-war fears of unrest, Britain, in fact, could take many troops and most of her military equipment out of India as fears of unrest subsided. Indian troops were ready for battle before most other troops in the dominions.

Mohandas Gandhi, who was awarded the Kaisar-i-Hind in 1915 by The Lord Hardinge of Penshurst for his contribution to ambulance services in South Africa

66. **Ans: b**

Baba Ramchandra led the peasant movement in Awadh.

He was a Sanyasi, who had earlier been to Fiji as an indentured labourer.

He started the movement against Talukdars and landlords, who demanded high rent and taxes from the peasants. Later he became one of the founder members of Awadh Kisan Sabha.

67. **Ans: d**

68. **Ans: c**

Swadesi movement was not an all India movement. It was popular only in urban areas of Bengal. Although it was taken to other states as well by some leaders like Lala Lajpat Rai in Punjab, but it did not gain popularity outside Bengal.

69. **Ans: c**

Cornwallis was the first governor general who established a regular force on the British pattern in India.

70. **Ans: d**

For a few years the Congress enjoyed the patronage of the British administrators. Between 1885 and 1905, the Congress leaders were moderates. The Moderates had faith in the British justice and goodwill. They were called moderates because they adopted peaceful and constitutional means to achieve their demands.

Main Demands of Moderates

- Expansion and reform of legislative councils.
- Greater opportunities for Indians in higher posts by holding the ICS examination simultaneously in England and in India.

- Separation of the judiciary from the executive.
- More powers for the local bodies.
- Reduction of land revenue and protection of peasants from unjust landlords.
- Abolition of salt tax and sugar duty.
- Reduction of spending on army.
- Freedom of speech and expression and freedom to form associations

71. **Ans: d**

Causes for the Rise of Extremism

1. The failure of the Moderates to win any notable success other than the expansion of the legislative councils by the Indian Councils Act (1892).
2. The famine and plague of 1896-97 which affected the whole country and the suffering of the masses.
3. The economic conditions of the people became worse.
4. The ill-treatment of Indians in South Africa on the basis of colour of skin.
5. The Russo-Japanese war of 1904-5 in which Japan defeated the European power Russia. This encouraged Indians to fight against the European nation, Britain.
6. The immediate cause for the rise of extremism was the reactionary rule of Lord Curzon:
 - He passed the Calcutta Corporation Act, (1899) reducing the Indian control of this local body.
 - The Universities Act (1904) reduced the elected members in the University bodies. It also reduced the autonomy of the universities and made them government departments.
 - The Sedition Act and the Official Secrets Act reduced the freedoms of all people.
 - His worst measure was the Partition of Bengal (1905).

72. **Ans: a**

The extremists were led by Bala Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai, Bipinchandra Pal and Aurobindo Ghosh.

73. **Ans: a**

Harsha is remembered not only for his patronage and learning but also for the authorship of three dramas-the Priyadarshika, the Ratnavali and the Nagananda.

74. **Ans: c**

It was a Japanese ship, chartered in 1914 by Gurdit Singh, an affluent Sikh businessman, to carry 376 Indians, all Punjabis to Canada.

75. **Ans: c**

Padmavat (or Padmawat) is an epic poem written in 1540 by Sufi poet Malik Muhammad Jayasi, who wrote it in the Hindustani language of Awadhi, and originally in the Persian Nasta'liq script. It is the oldest extant text among the important works in Awadhi. A famous piece of Sufi literature from the period, it relates an allegorical fictional story about the Delhi Sultan Alauddin Khalji's desire for the titular Padmavati, the Queen of Chittor.

76. **Ans: a**

Earthquakes do have a definite pattern of distribution and are mainly associated with plate boundaries, faulting zones etc. there are some areas on earth which are generally devoid of earth quakes.

Two different parameters i.e either magnitude or intensity is used as the scale

Richter Scale

It is the magnitude scale. Magnitude of energy released, is expressed as absolute numbers. Its range is from 0-10. > 5 is devastating

Mercalli Scale

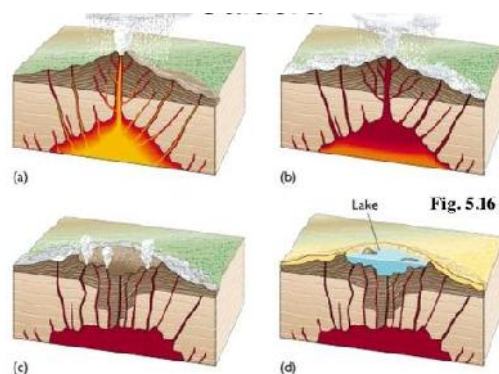
It is the intensity scale. It takes into account the visible damage of the event. It ranges is from 1-12

77. **Ans: b**

Caldera is the largest of all the craters. It is the most explosive of the volcanoes. Explosion level is so intense that it tend to collapse themselves rather than building any tall structure Collapsed depressions are called caldera, which can contain lakes in it called caldera lakes Explosiveness indicates the massive size of magma chamber as well as the close vicinity of the chamber.

78. **Ans: d**

Constructive plate margins are also known as divergent plate boundaries while destructive plate margins are called as convergent boundaries. In convergent boundary, the old crust submerges into the mantle forming the Benioff zone. In a constructive plate boundary, new crust is formed out of magma coming out of the divergent boundary.



on

TEST SERIES 13/20-2017-18...Answer and Explanation

79. **Ans: d**

Chotanagpur region being a region of coal mining and heavy industry is called as the Ruhr of India.

Pat is the local word for lava-topped plateau in Chotanagpur plateau region. This Lava is none other than the Deccan Lava since Chotanagpur plateau is a part of Peninsular Plateau (Deccan Plateau). This Plateau formed iron pan which are locally known as patlands. They are not suitable for agriculture.

Patlands are basically such rocks which gone through a process of laterisation i.e. chemical weathering and leaching (in chemical weathering, denuding agent is water) of rocks (volcanic in origin) having steep slopes causing swift movement of rills (small water streams) through the slope. The process of laterisation generally occurs in the tropical region.

In laterisation, silica is leached down by water channel resulting in the accumulation of iron and aluminium oxides which gives reddish-brown colour to the laterite soils. This process generally takes place in highlands and that is why laterisation is a predominant phenomenon in patlands.

80. **Ans: d**

The Western part of Asia do not stretch into the tropics. Asia covers 1/3rd of the total land area. It is not entirely in the Northern Hemisphere as equator passes through Indonesia, which is a part of Asia

81. **Ans: b**

Northern side of Asia is slopping towards North from Himalayan region

82. **Ans: b**

Informative and self-explanatory

83. **Ans: c**

The largest producer is Karnataka followed by Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

84. **Ans: b**

Self-Explanatory and informative

85. **Ans: c**

India exports more fruits and vegetables which are water intensive crops while china is exporting less water intensive crops. So India has become a net exporter of water while India has become a net importer of water

86. **Ans: b**

Election Commission has favoured amendments to the Section 33(7) of Representation of the People Act (RoPA) that allows a candidate to fight from two seats at the same time. After independence, the provision of contesting from any number of seats was exploited by the leaders of political parties. Dinesh Goswami committee, 1990 recommended that a person should not be allowed to contest elections from more than two constituencies of the same class. Following the Dinesh Goswami committee, 1990, Section 33(7) was introduced in RoPA. Further as per Section 70 of RoPA candidate has to vacate one seat if he ends up winning both. The bye-election is conducted in that constituency.

Independent Members: An independent member of a House (elected without being set up as a candidate by any political party) becomes disqualified to remain a member of the House if he joins any political party after such election.

Nominated Members: A nominated member of a House becomes disqualified for being a member of the House if he joins any political party after the expiry of six months from the date on which he takes his seat in the House. This means that he may join any political party within six months of taking his seat in the House without inviting this disqualification.

The Constitution lays down that no election to the Parliament or the state legislature is to be questioned except by an election petition presented to such authority and in such manner as provided by the appropriate legislature. **Since 1966, the election petitions are triable by high courts alone. But, the appellate jurisdiction lies with the Supreme Court alone.**

87. **Ans: c**

It is a multilateral export control regime (MECR) to promote transparency and greater responsibility in transfers of Conventional Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies.

It was established in 1996 as a successor to the Cold War Era Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls (CoCom) and is headquartered in Vienna, Austria.

It has 42 members with India being the newest entrant.

All the permanent members of the U.N. Security Council barring China are signatories of the WA.

It works according to Wassenaar Control List under which members agree to exchange information on sensitive dual-use goods and technologies and report on such transfers and denials of controlled items to non-participants.

88. **Ans: c**

As per the design, **the government will contribute to 40% of the project cost in the first five years through annual payments (annuity).** The remaining payment will be made on the basis of the assets created and the performance of the developer. Here, hybrid annuity means the first 40% payment is made as fixed amount in five equal installments whereas the remaining 60% is paid as variable annuity amount after the completion of the project depending upon the value of assets created. As the government pays only 40%, during the construction stage, the developer should find money for the remaining amount.

Here, he has to raise the remaining 60% in the form of equity or loans. Once the project is completed, the **NHAI will collect toll and refund the private players in instalments** for 15-20 years. This implies that the toll collection job will be done by NHAI.

TEST SERIES 13/20-2017-18...Answer and Explanation

89. **Ans: c**

90. The International Convention on Civil Liability for Bunker Oil Pollution Damage (BUNKER) is an International treaty listed and **administrated by the International Maritime Organization**, signed in London on 23 March 2001 and in force generally on 21 November 2008. The purpose has adopted uniform international rules and producers for determining questions of liability and providing adequate compensation. In the convention, Bunker oil is fuel used to power the ship. The Convention covers leakage of that oil, and requires signatories to the convention to have their ships appropriately insured against such leakages.

91. **Ans: d**

It is the **largest inhabited river island in the world** and **India's first island district**. It is surrounded by the Brahmaputra River on the south, Kherkatia Suti, Luit Suti and Subansiri Rivers on the North. It is the **nerve centre of neo-Vaishnavite culture**. It is home to a mix of communities – the Mishing tribe, the Deoris, the Sonowal Kacharis and the Ahoms.

92. **Ans: b**

The environment ministry has launched a pilot **project 'Blue Flag' for beach clean-up and development**. Under the project, each state or union territory has been asked to nominate a beach which will be funded through the ongoing Integrated Coastal Management Programme. The prime objective is enhancing standards of cleanliness, upkeep and basic amenities at beaches. The govt is also striving for the 'Blue Flag' certification for such identified beaches. The 'Blue Flag' is a certification by the Foundation for Environmental Education (FEE) that a beach or sustainable boating tourism operator meets its stringent standards.

93. **Ans: d**

The first-ever joint military exercise "Pratihar-I" will be held **between Nepal and China** on February 10, 2017. The focus of the military exercise will be on training Nepali forces in dealing with hostage scenarios involving international terror groups.

94. **Ans: b**

Conditions Favorable for Tropical Cyclone Formation

- Large sea surface with temperature higher than 27° C,
- Presence of the Coriolis force enough to create a cyclonic vortex,
- Small variations in the vertical wind speed,
- **A pre-existing weak low-pressure area** or low-level-cyclonic circulation,
- Upper divergence above the sea level system,
- **The Coriolis force is zero at the equator (no cyclones at equator because of zero Coriolis Force) but it increases with latitude.** Coriolis force at 5° latitude is significant enough to create a storm.
- About 65 per cent of cyclonic activity occurs between 10° and 20° latitude.

95. **Ans: a**

It is a **chronic infective eye disease** caused by **infection with the bacterium** Chlamydia trachomatis which is transmitted through contact with eye and nose discharge of infected people, particularly young children who are most vulnerable to the infection.

It is also **spread by flies which come in contact with the infected person** and is most common under poor environment, low personal hygiene and inadequate access to water. It is one of the causes of the avoidable blindness and one of the 18 Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD). During 1950s, India was a hyperendemic to Trachoma. About 50%-80% children from North-west India were affected by it

96. **Ans: a**

IMPacting Research INnovation and Technology (IMPRINT). 'IMPRINT' India is a pan -IIT and IISc joint initiative to develop a roadmap for research to solve major engineering and technology challenges in ten technology domains relevant to India, under the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

97. **Ans: b**

Named after the Hornbill, a revered bird of Nagaland, the festival is known to be a celebration of the indigenous tribes of Nagaland. It is organized by the State Tourism and Art & Culture Departments of Nagaland. The festival was first celebrated in 2000 and has been celebrated every year since then. It is a powerful presentation of the Naga culture through traditional music, dance, and sports shows. **The celebration of the Hornbill festival also coincides with the Statehood Day of Nagaland.**

98. **Ans: b**

Mahadayi River is described as the lifeline of the Indian state of Goa. The river has a length of 77km, 29 km in Karnataka and 52 km in Goa. It originates from a cluster of springs at Bhimgad in the Western Ghats in the Belgavi district of Karnataka.

99. **Ans: d**

100. **Ans: d**

LNG is natural gas stored as a super-cooled (cryogenic) liquid. When compressed in high pressure tanks, it is known as CNG.

Main component: Methane.

Other components: Hydrocarbons such as ethane and propane as well as other gases such as nitrogen, helium, carbon dioxide, Sulphur compounds, and water vapour.

It is drawn from gas wells or in conjunction with crude oil production.

TEST SERIES 13/20-2017-18...Answer and Explanation

Natural gas is lighter than air and thus will normally dissipate in the case of a leak. The advantage of LNG is that it offers an energy density comparable to petrol and diesel fuels, extending range and reducing refueling frequency. The disadvantage is the high cost of cryogenic storage on vehicles and the major infrastructure requirement of LNG dispensing stations, production plants and transportation facilities.

101. **Ans: b**

India's entries in UNESCO's Lists of Intangible Cultural Heritage

- Yoga
- Traditional brass and copper craft of utensils among thatheras
- Sankirtana
- Buddhist chanting of Ladakh
- Chhau Dance
- Kalbelia
- Kutiyattam
- Sanskrit Theatre
- Tradition of Vedic Chanting
- Ramlila
- Novruz
- Ramman
- Mudi yettu
- Kumbh Mela

Recently UNESCO has inscribed Kumbh Mela on its Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.