

1. **Ans: c**

**Gangetic River dolphin (Susu)**

Guwahati in Assam became the first city in the country to declare Gangetic River dolphin as the city animal. It is locally in Guwahati is known as 'Sihu' and it is on the verge of extinction. Ganges River dolphin has been officially declared as National Aquatic Animal of India. It is also called as the 'Tigers of Ganga' as it enjoys the position in Ganga that is equivalent to that of the tiger in the forest. The species is listed on Appendix I and Appendix II of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS).

2. **Ans : d**

Harmika is a feature of Stupa

3. **Ans: c**

**OPERATION THUNDER BIRD:**

Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB), Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, has coordinated "OPERATION THUNDER BIRD" in India, from January 30-February 19, 2017 in its fight to end poaching of India's wildlife animals. Operation Thunderbird is the code name for INTERPOL's multi-national and multi-species enforcement operation.

**OPERATION SAVE KURMA:**

WCCB had convened a species specific operation on turtles. Maharashtra became the first state in the country to adopt the Fly Ash Utilization Policy. The policy seeks 100% use of fly ash generated from thermal power plants and biogas plants for construction activities. Facilitates use of fly ash to make bricks, blocks, tiles, wall panels, cement and other construction materials. Fly ash is one of the coal combustion products, composed of the fine particles. They are micron sized earth elements primarily consisting of silicon dioxide (SiO<sub>2</sub>), aluminium oxide (Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>) and calcium oxide (CaO). The Fly ash causes air pollution; contaminate water and soil systems and the wet disposal of Fly ash results in leaching of toxic heavy metals in ground water system.

4. **Ans: c**

Ghazal is a common and popular form of music in Indian and Pakistan. Strictly speaking, it is not a musical form at all but a poetic recitation. However, today it is commonly conceived of as an Urdu song whose prime importance is given to the lyrics. Ghazal traces its roots in classical Arabic poetry.

5. **Ans: b**

**Assam Government** launched Sustainable Action for Climate Resilient Development (SaCReD) Initiative to develop **Majuli, the world's largest river island**. SaCReD Initiative will also ensure that infrastructure in Majuli has less carbon. It aims to battle climate change and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Majuli island is fluvial riverine island is formed in the Brahmaputra river system. It is the world's largest mid river delta (island) system. It is surrounded by Subanisri River in the North, main Brahmaputra River on the South and Kherkatia Suli, split channel of Brahmaputra River in northeast. Majuli island is mostly inhabited by **Mishing** tribal people. It has been the hub of **Assamese neo-Vaishnavite culture** initiated by saint-reformer Srimanta Sankardeva in 15th century. It had some 65 satras (monasteries adhering) to Vaishnavism.



6. **Ans: c**

**Properties inscribed on the World Heritage List (36)**

**Cultural (28)**

1. Agra Fort (1983)
2. Ajanta Caves (1983)
3. Archaeological Site of NalandaMahavihara (Nalanda University) at Nalanda, Bihar (2016)
4. Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi (1989)
5. Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park (2004)
6. Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus (formerly Victoria Terminus) (2004)
7. Churches and Convents of Goa (1986)
8. Elephanta Caves (1987)
9. Ellora Caves (1983)
10. Fatehpur Sikri (1986)
11. Great Living Chola Temples (1987,2004)
12. Group of Monuments at Hampi (1986)
13. Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram (1984)
14. Group of Monuments at Pattadakal (1987)
15. Hill Forts of Rajasthan (2013)
16. Historic City of Ahmadabad (2017)
17. Humayun's Tomb, Delhi (1993)
18. Khajuraho Group of Monuments (1986)

## Test Series-17/20-2017-18 Answer

19. Mahabodhi Temple Complex at Bodh Gaya (2002)
20. Mountain Railways of India (1999,2005,2008)
21. Qutb Minar and its Monuments, Delhi (1993)
22. Rani-ki-Vav (the Queen's Stepwell) at Patan, Gujarat (2014)
23. Red Fort Complex (2007)
24. Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka (2003)
25. Sun Temple, Konârak (1984)
26. TajMahal (1983)
27. The Architectural Work of Le Corbusier, an Outstanding Contribution to the Modern Movement (2016)
28. The JantarMantar, Jaipur (2010)

### Natural (7)

1. Great Himalayan National Park Conservation Area (2014)
2. Kaziranga National Park (1985)
3. Keoladeo National Park (1985)
4. Manas Wildlife Sanctuary (1985)
5. Nanda Devi and Valley of Flowers National Parks (1988,2005)
6. Sundarbans National Park (1987)
7. Western Ghats (2012)

### Mixed (1)

1. Khangchendzonga National Park (2016)

### 7. Ans: d

**Green Train Corridors** are sections of the railways which will be free of human waste discharge on the tracks. Trains running on these corridors will be equipped with bio-toilets. Bio-toilets for passenger coaches were developed jointly by Indian Railways and Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO). Human waste is collected in bio-digester tanks below the toilets and is decomposed by anaerobic bacteria. The anaerobic bacteria convert human faecal matter into water and small amount of gases (including methane).

**First generation biofuels** are made **from the sugars and vegetable oils** found in arable crops, which can be easily extracted using conventional technology. In comparison, **second generation biofuels** are made **from lignocellulosic biomass or woody crops, agricultural residues or waste**, which makes it harder to extract the required fuel. The project shall also help in reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from the paddy straw which currently is being burnt after harvesting.

The Government, through Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), is implementing the Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme under which, OMCs sell ethanol blended petrol with percentage of **ethanol upto 10%**. Ethanol blending is the practice of blending petrol with ethanol in order to reduce vehicle exhaust emissions especially carbon monoxide emissions. Ethanol is bio-fuel derived from Sugarcane molasses (by-product in the conversion of sugarcane to sugar), corn, sorghum, wheat etc. Ethanol is also considered as renewable fuel.

**Pakke Tiger Reserve** is in **Arunachal Pradesh**.

### 8. Ans: b

#### Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity

1. Tradition of Vedic chanting (2008)
2. Ramlila, the traditional performance of the Ramayana (2008)
3. Kutiyattam, Sanskrit theatre (2008)
4. Ramman, religious festival and ritual theatre of the Garhwal Himalayas, India (2009)
5. Mudiyyettu, ritual theatre and dance drama of Kerala (2010)
6. Kalbelia folk songs and dances of Rajasthan (2010)
7. Chhau dance (2010)
8. Buddhist chanting of Ladakh: recitation of sacred Buddhist texts in the trans-Himalayan Ladakh region, Jammu and Kashmir, India (2012)
9. Sankirtana, ritual singing, drumming and dancing of Manipur (2013)
10. Traditional brass and copper craft of utensil making among the Thatheras of Jandiala Guru, Punjab, India (2014)
11. Yoga (2016)
12. Nawrouz, Novruz, Nowrouz, Nowrouz, Nawrouz, Nauryz, Nooruz, Nowruz, Navruz, Nevruz, Nowruz, Navruz (2016)
13. Kumbh Mela (2017)

### 9. Ans: a

Under this programme, urban citizens contribute money to protect hornbill nests around Pakke Tiger Reserve. It is a collaboration of Ghora-Aabhe Society, Nature Conservation Foundation and the Forest Department. It has been a major step towards conservation of four hornbill species that are found in the adjoining areas of Pakke Tiger Reserve

### 10. Ans: a

The Ain-i-Akbari or the "Constitution of Akbar", is a 16th-century, detailed document recording the administration of Emperor Akbar's empire, written by his vizier, Abu'l-Fazlib Mubarak. It makes the Volume III and the final part of the much larger

document, the Akbarnama, the Book of Akbar, also by AbulFazl, and it itself is in three volumes. It is currently housed in the Hazarduari Palace, in West Bengal.

11. **Ans: c**

The Ken-Betwa River linking project aims to transfer surplus water **from the Ken River to the Betwa basin.**

**Haryana Government** has launched Asia's first 'Gyps Vulture Reintroduction Programme'.

**Biosphere Reserves are not formed according to the guidelines of the Wildlife (protection) Act, 1972** and may have one more national parks or wildlife sanctuaries in it. There is no comprehensive legislation in India dealing with all aspects of the Biosphere Reserves. The wildlife protection act is complementary to the set up of Biosphere Reserves to the extent that it has considerable flexibility and latitude to establish such reserves. It does not define a Biosphere Reserve. A core zone being National Park or Sanctuary/protected/regulated mostly under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. Under the MAB programme there is a World Network of Biosphere Reserves (WNBR ) and within this network, exchange of information, experience and personnel is allowed.

12. **Ans : b**

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants is an international environmental treaty, signed in 2001 and effective from May 2004, that aims to eliminate or restrict the production and use of persistent organic pollutants (POPs), under UNEP.

The Rotterdam Convention (formally, the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade) is a multilateral treaty to promote shared responsibilities in relation to importation of hazardous chemicals. The convention promotes open exchange of information and calls on exporters of hazardous chemicals to use proper labeling, include directions on safe handling, and inform purchasers of any known restrictions or bans.

The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, usually known as the Basel Convention, is an international treaty that was designed to reduce the movements of hazardous waste between nations, and specifically to prevent transfer of hazardous waste from developed to less developed countries (LDCs). It does not, however, address the movement of radioactive waste. The Convention is also intended to minimize the amount and toxicity of wastes generated.

The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals -- more commonly abbreviated to just the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) or the Bonn Convention and CMS COP is known as Global Wildlife conference -- aims to conserve terrestrial, marine and avian migratory species throughout their range.

13. **Ans: d**

**FAME India Scheme** [Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles in India] for implementation with effect from 1st April 2015, with the objective **to support hybrid/electric vehicles market development and Manufacturing eco-system.** The FAME India Scheme is aimed at incentivising all vehicle segments i.e. 2 Wheeler, 3 Wheeler Auto, Passenger 4 Wheeler Vehicle, Light Commercial Vehicles and Buses. The scheme covers Hybrid & Electric technologies like Mild Hybrid, Strong Hybrid, Plug in Hybrid & Battery Electric Vehicles. The customer can get the incentive in the form of lower cost of hybrid or electric vehicles at the time of its purchase. Manufacturers can claim the incentive from the government at the end of each month.

**Maharashtra** has become the **first State in the country to have a 'State butterfly.'** The government has declared the **Blue Mormon** (Papilio polymnestor) as the State butterfly.

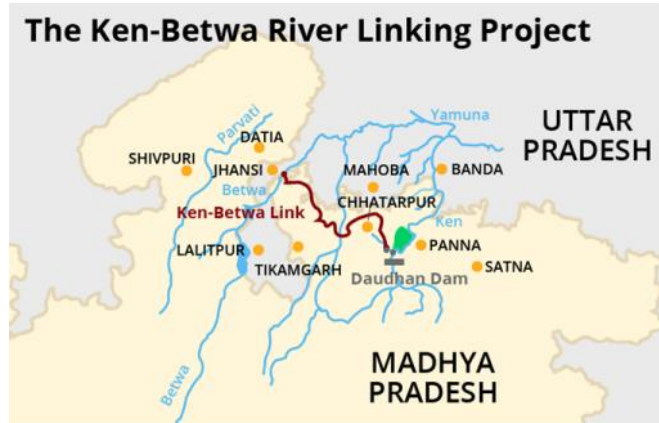
**Karnataka** is the **second state after Maharashtra to have a State butterfly, the Southern Bird Wing.**

14. **Ans: a**

The Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP) brings together a host of international organizations working on indicator development, to provide the best available information on biodiversity trends to the global community. The Partnership was initially established to help monitor progress towards the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) 2010 Biodiversity target. However, since its establishment in 2006 the BIP has developed a strong identity not only within the CBD but with other Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), national and regional governments and other sectors. As a result, the Partnership will continue through international collaboration and cooperation to provide biodiversity indicator information and trends into the future.

15. **Ans: d**

**Ross Sea in Antarctica** was declared as **world's largest Marine Protected Area (MPA) to protect the Earth's most pristine marine ecosystem.** The deal, sealed by the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) at an



## Test Series-17/20-2017-18 Answer

annual meeting in Hobart, Australia. **The Ross Sea is one of the last intact marine ecosystems in the world.** MPA status to Ross Sea will bring blanket ban on commercial fishing in about three quarters of its area for 35 years. Ross Sea in the Southern Ocean is home to Adelie penguins, Antarctic petrels and Antarctic minke whales. It is also home to huge number of **krill**, a staple food for species including whales and seals.

16. **Ans: c**

Wildlife SOS (WSOS) is a conservation non-profit in India, established in 1998 with the primary objective of rescuing and rehabilitating wildlife in distress in the country, and preserving India's natural heritage. It is currently one of the largest Wildlife Organisations in South Asia.

Although internationally known for ground breaking work of eradicating the cruel and barbaric practice of Dancing Bears from the streets of India while creating alternative livelihoods for the nomadic communities that depended on the exploitation of the bears, WSOS is also known for their efforts at rescue and rehabilitation of sloth bears and more recently elephants. Wildlife SOS also runs active projects focused on mitigation of human wildlife conflict with regard to species like Leopards, Macaques, Elephants, Moon bears, Snakes etc across several states in India. In addition, their work includes projects targeted at biodiversity and habitat conservation, awareness workshops and anti-poaching operations, as well as the rehabilitation of communities dependent on performing or working animals for their livelihood.

17. **Ans: c**

2016 UPSC QUESTION

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) start on 1 January 2016 and are expected to be achieved by 31 December 2030.

This universal, integrated and transformative agenda aims to spur actions that will end poverty and build a more sustainable world over the next 15 years.

This agenda contains 17 Goals and 169 targets.

18. **Ans: c**

The WTO divides subsidies into Amber, Blue and Green Box subsidies.

- **Amber Box** are trade-distorting subsidies,
- **Blue Box** are subsidies with restrictions designed to reduce distortion and
- **Green Box** subsidies are non-trade distorting subsidies.

Direct cash transfers, coupons and subsidies that do not impact production are not considered trade-distorting subsidies and are categorised as green box.

19. **Ans: a**

1. **Vansadhara Water Disputes Tribunal**

Andhra Pradesh & Odisha

Vamsadhara Water Disputes Tribunal allowed the construction of the **Neradi barrage** across the river on the AP-Odisha border. Odisha had been objecting to the project for 55 years.

2. **Mahadayi Water Disputes Tribunal**

Goa, Karnataka and Maharashtra

3. **Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal**

Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Maharashtra

4. **Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal**

Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra

20. **Ans: d**

**The Asia Africa Growth Corridor project** was planned by India and Japan with the active support of the African Development Bank and several African countries including South Africa who wish to reduce their dependence on Beijing. The idea is to "create a 'free and open Indo-Pacific region' by rediscovering ancient sea-routes and creating new sea corridors" by integrating the economies of South, Southeast, and East Asia with Oceania and Africa. It primarily focuses on Development Cooperation Projects, Quality Infrastructure and Institutional Connectivity, Enhancing Skills, and People-to-People Partnership.

It is seen by many as an alternative Silk Road to tap the African market. China sees the move as a source of major competition that will reduce its economic and political influence over the African continent.

21. **Ans: c**

Taiga also known as **boreal forest** or **snow forest**, is a biome characterized by coniferous forests consisting mostly of pines, spruces and larches. **The taiga is the world's largest terrestrial biome.** In North America it covers most of inland Canada and Alaska as well as parts of the extreme northern continental United States (northern Minnesota through the Upper Peninsula of Michigan to Upstate New York and northern New England) and is known as the **North woods**.

22. **Ans: a**

India is a signatory. USA and China are not signatories. USA has backed out from TPP and not RCEP.

23. **Ans: d**

Apart from these, it is a nesting ground of flamingoes and the only known home of Asiatic wild ass (Run of Kutch, Gujarat). Chinkara, Caracal, Sandgrouse and Desert fox are also found here.



24. **Ans: c**

It was added through **the Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order, 1954**, issued under **Article 370**. Article 35A protects certain provisions of the J&K Constitution which denies property rights to native women who marry from outside the State. The denial of these rights extend to her children also.

**Article 35A** also empowers the State's legislature to frame any law without attracting a challenge on grounds of violating the Right to Equality of people from other States or any other right under the Constitution.

Attempts to undo Article 35A of the Indian Constitution would strike a fatal blow to the nationalists in the state. There is an ongoing case in the Supreme Court challenging the validity of the Article, which prevents non-J&K state subjects from settling and buying property in the state. However, Kashmiris are apprehensive that such a move would open the sluice gates for a demographic transformation of the Valley.

25. **Ans: c**

Kaveri River rises on Brahmagiri Hill of the Western Ghats in southwestern Karnataka state, flows in a southeasterly direction through the states of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, and descends the Eastern Ghats in a series of great falls. Before emptying into the Bay of Bengal south of Cuddalore, Tamil Nadu, the river breaks into a large number of distributaries forming a wide delta called the **garden of southern India**. The river is also important for its irrigation canal projects. At the KrishnarajaSagara, the Kaveri is joined by two tributaries, **the Hemavati and Lakshmantirtha**, and dammed for irrigation, forming a 12-square-mile (31-square-km) reservoir.

In Karnataka the river bifurcates twice, forming the **sacred islands of Srirangapatnam and Sivasamudram**, 50 miles (80 km) apart. Around Sivasamudram are the scenic Sivasamudram Falls, comprising two series of rapids, BharChukki and GaganaChukki. The falls supply hydroelectric power to Mysore, Bangalore (Bengaluru), and **the Kolar Gold Fields**, more than 100 miles (160 km) away.

26. **Ans: d**

The parliament cannot decrease the jurisdiction of Supreme Court but it can increase it.

27. **Ans: d**

As the high-sun season (that is, the Northern Hemisphere summer) moves northward during April, India becomes particularly prone to rapid heating because the highlands to the north protect it from any incursions of cold air. There are three distinct areas of relative upper tropospheric warmth—namely,

1. above the southern Bay of Bengal,
2. above the Plateau of Tibet, and
3. across the trunks of the various peninsulas that are relatively dry during this time.

These three areas combine to form a vast heat-source region.

Also in May, the dry surface of Tibet (above 4,000 metres) absorbs and radiates heat that is readily transmitted to the air immediately above. At about 6,000 metres an anticyclonic cell arises, causing a strong easterly flow in the upper troposphere above northern India. The subtropical jet stream suddenly changes its course to the north of the anticyclonic ridge and the highlands, though it may occasionally reappear southward of them for very brief periods. This change of the upper tropospheric circulation above northern India from westerly jet to easterly flow coincides with a reversal of the vertical temperature and pressure gradients between 600 and 300 millibars. On many occasions the easterly wind aloft assumes jet force.

Because of India's inverted triangular shape, the land is heated progressively as the sun moves northward. This accelerated spread of heating, combined with the general direction of heat being transported by winds, results in a greater initial monsoonal activity over the Arabian Sea (at late springtime), where a real frontal situation often occurs, than over the Bay of Bengal.

28. **Ans: b**

Supreme Court in 2015 declared both 99th Amendment and NJAC act as unconstitutional and void. Earlier collegium system is active now.

29. **Ans: b**

Pediaplains are erosional Landforms due to Wind in arid and semi arid regions. When the high relief structures in deserts are reduced to low featureless plains by the activities of wind, they are called as Pediplains.

30. **Ans: d**

Constitution has not fixed a tenure of a judge of Supreme Court however the judge holds office until he attains the age of 65 years. Constitution didn't prescribe a minimum age for Supreme Court judge. A judge of Supreme Court can resign by writing to the President

31. **Ans: a**

### Spring Tides

The position of both the sun and the moon in relation to the earth has direct bearing on tide height. When the sun, the moon and the earth are in a straight line, the height of the tide will be higher.

These are called spring tides and they occur twice a month, one on full moon period and another during new moon period. So Spring tides are caused as a result of the moon and the sun





pulling the earth gravitationally in the opposite direction and also as a result of the moon and the sun pulling the earth gravitationally in the same direction.

**Benguela current**

A branch of the South Atlantic splits at the **southern tip of Africa** and flows along the west coast of South Africa as the cold Benguela current, which joins the south equatorial current to complete the circuit.

32. **Ans: c**

The 4th schedule leads with the allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha to the states and union territories. The President can nominate 12 members to Rajya Sabha and 2 to Lok Sabha.

33. **Ans: c**

**Submarine Canyons**

These are deep valleys, some comparable to the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River. They are sometimes found cutting across the continental shelves and slopes, often extending from the mouths of large rivers. The Hudson Canyon is the best known submarine canyon in the world.

**Guyots**

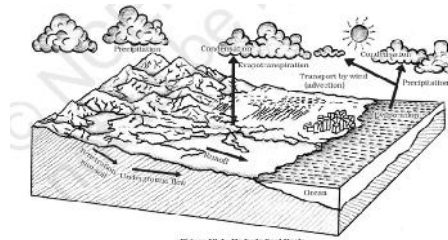
It is a flat topped seamount. They show evidences of gradual subsidence through stages to become flat topped submerged mountains. It is estimated that more than 10,000 seamounts and guyots exist in the Pacific Ocean alone.

**The enclosed seas in the low latitudes record relatively higher temperature than the open seas; whereas the enclosed seas in the high latitudes have lower temperature than the open seas.**

34. **Ans: b**

The constitution didn't fix the term of Rajya Sabha. Constitution left it to the parliament. According to the representation of the people act of 1951 the term is fixed as 6 years. One third of members retires every 2nd year.

35. **Ans: b**



36. **Ans: a**

When the house is dissolved the speaker will not vacate his office. He continues till the newly elected Lok Sabha meets. He submits his resignation to the Deputy Speaker

37. **Ans: d**

**The factors which affect the distribution of temperature of ocean water are:**

1. **Latitude:** the temperature of surface water decreases from the equator towards the poles because the amount of insolation decreases pole ward.
2. **Unequal distribution of land and water:** the oceans in the northern hemisphere receive more heat due to their contact with larger extent of land than the oceans in the southern hemisphere.
3. **Prevailing wind:** the winds blowing from the land towards the oceans drive warm surface water away from the coast resulting in the upwelling of cold water from below. It results into the longitudinal variation in the temperature. Contrary to this, the onshore winds pile up warm water near the coast and this raises the temperature.
4. **Ocean currents:** warm ocean currents raise the temperature in cold areas while the cold currents decrease the temperature in warm ocean areas. Gulf stream (warm current) raises the temperature near the eastern coast of North America and the West Coast of Europe while the Labrador current (cold current) lowers the temperature near the north-east coast of North America.

**All these factors influence the temperature of the ocean currents locally.**

38. **Ans: a**

Prorogation will not affect the bill pending before the house but all pending notices lapse on prorogation. Adjournment sine die is done by the presiding officer of the house

39. **Ans: c**

The first kind of body wave is the P wave or primary wave. This is the fastest kind of seismic wave, and, consequently, the first to 'arrive' at a seismic station. The P wave can move through solid rock and fluids, like water or the liquid layers of the earth. It pushes and pulls the rock it moves through just like sound waves push and pull the air. The second type of body wave is the S wave or secondary wave, which is the second wave you feel in an earthquake. An S wave is slower than a P wave and can only move through solid rock, not through any liquid medium. It is this property of S waves that led seismologists to conclude that the Earth's outer core is a liquid. S waves move rock particles up and down, or side-to-side perpendicular to the direction that the wave is traveling in (the direction of wave propagation)

Test Series-17/20-2017-18 Answer

40. **Ans: c**

The Attorney General of India have the right to take part in the proceedings of both the houses of parliament and the joint sitting but he do not have the power to vote in both cases

41. **Ans: a**

Formed in 1994 with its secretariat at New Delhi, GTF is the only inter-governmental & international body campaigning to save the TIGER worldwide. The General Assembly of GTF shall meet once in three years. TX2 is WWF's global tiger programme to double the number of wild tigers by 2022 – the next Chinese year of the tiger.

42. **Ans: c**

Censure motion can be moved against a single minister as well as a group of ministers

43. **Ans: a**

Desertification is not the natural expansion of existing deserts but the degradation of land in arid, semi-arid, and dry sub-humid areas. It is a gradual process of soil productivity loss and the thinning out of the vegetative cover because of human activities and climatic variations such as prolonged droughts and floods. What is alarming is that though the land's topsoil, if mistreated, can be blown and washed away in a few seasons, it takes centuries to build up. Among human causal factors are over cultivation, overgrazing, deforestation, and poor irrigation practices. Such overexploitation is generally caused by economic and social pressure, ignorance, war, and drought.

On a global plane, the issue of desertification was first discussed at the UN Conference on Desertification held in Nairobi, Kenya in 1977. But due to a lack of support, both administrative and financial, attempts to efficiently tackle the problem of desertification were crippled. Therefore in 1992, the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) or so called Rio Earth Summit recommended the elaboration of a United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). The Convention, the only convention stemming from a direct recommendation of the Conference's Agenda 21, was adopted in Paris on 17 June 1994 and entered into force in December 1996. It is the first and only internationally legally binding framework set up to address the problem of desertification. The Convention is based on the principles of participation, partnership and decentralization - the backbone of Good Governance. It now has more than 180 country Parties to the Convention, making it truly global in reach.

The UNCCD is particularly committed to a bottom-up approach, encouraging the participation of local people in combating desertification and land degradation.

44. **Ans: d**

45. **Ans: c**

The **Great Green Wall**, or **Great Green Wall of the Sahara and the Sahel Initiative**, is Africa's flagship initiative to combat the effects of climate change and desertification. Led by the African Union, the initiative aims to transform the lives of millions of people by creating a great mosaic of green and productive landscapes across North Africa, the Sahel and the Horn.

The Great Green Wall is a symbol of hope in the face of one of the biggest challenges of our time – desertification. Launched in 2007, this game-changing initiative aims to restore Africa's degraded landscapes and in the process transform millions of lives in one of the world's poorest regions, the Sahel. Once complete, the Wall will be the largest living structure on the planet – an 8000km natural wonder of the world stretching across the entire width of the Continent.



46. **Ans: b**

47. **Ans: b**

Participation in the IWC is not limited to states involved in whaling. Eg: Mangoli, Laos, Mali etc.

The headquarters of the IWC is in Impington, near Cambridge, England. The IWC was set up under the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling which was signed in Washington DC on 2nd December 1946. The preamble to the Convention states that its purpose is to provide for the proper conservation of whale stocks and thus make possible the orderly development of the whaling industry.

An integral part of the Convention is its legally binding 'Schedule.' The Schedule sets out specific measures that the IWC has collectively decided are necessary in order to regulate whaling and conserve whale stocks. These measures include catch limits (which may be zero as it the case for commercial whaling) by species and area, designating specified areas as whale sanctuaries, protection of calves and females accompanied by calves, and restrictions on hunting methods. Unlike the Convention, the Schedule can be amended and updated when the Commission meets (a change requires at least three quarters majority agreement).

48. **Ans: b**

49. **Ans: a**

## Test Series-17/20-2017-18 Answer

Each Bird Life International is **an independent** environmental or wildlife not-for-profit, non-governmental organisation (NGO). Most Partners are best known outside of the Partnership by their organisation's name. This allows each Partner to maintain its individual national identity within the global Partnership.

The International Water Management Institute (IWMI) is a non-profit research organisation with headquarters in Colombo, Sri Lanka, and offices across Africa and Asia. Research at the Institute focuses on improving how water and land resources are managed, with the aim of underpinning food security and reducing poverty while safeguarding vital environmental processes. The International Water Management Institute (IWMI) is a CGIAR center focused on research for development to deliver new evidence-based approaches that address key water-related challenges. CGIAR is a global research partnership for a food-secure future. IWMI is the lead center for the CGIAR Research Program on Water, Land and Ecosystems (WLE).

Wetlands International is a global organisation that works to sustain and restore wetlands and their resources for people and biodiversity. It is an independent, not-for-profit, global organisation, supported by government and NGO membership from around the world. Based mostly in the developing world, it has 20 regional, national or project offices in all continents and a head office in Ede, the Netherlands.

The Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust (WWT) is an international wildfowl and wetland conservation charity in the United Kingdom.

50. **Ans: c**

The president doesn't take the oath of secrecy.

51. **Ans: d**

The Harappans ate a wide range of plant and animal products, including fish. Archaeologists have also found evidence of a ploughed field at Kalibangan (Rajasthan)

52. **Ans: b**

53. **Ans: a**

Magadha was a region where agriculture was especially productive. Besides, iron mines (in present-day Jharkhand) were accessible and provided resources for tools and weapons. Elephants, an important component of the army, were found in forests in the region. Also, the Ganga and its tributaries provided a means of cheap and convenient communication. However, early Buddhist and Jain writers who wrote about Magadha attributed its power to the policies of individuals: ruthlessly ambitious kings of whom Bimbisara, Ajatasattu and Mahapadma Nanda are the best known, and their ministers, who helped implement their policies.

54. **Ans: c**

**Usual Principal Status** measures the number of people remained employed or unemployed for a major part of the year. **Here the intensity of employment of unemployment is not measured as the classification is just based on the headcount.**

**Current Weekly Status** measures the employment similar to Usual Principal Status but over a week instead of a year. If a person is employed even for an hour in a week is considered employed. **As it also covers just the headcount, it is also not measuring the intensity of unemployment.**

**Current Daily Status** records the activity status of a person for each day in the seven days preceding the week of the survey. **Here a person is considered employed for the full day only if he works for 4 hours or more. If he worked between 1 to 4 hours, he is considered as employed for half day.** If he is not in work for even an hour but was available and was seeking work for more than 4 hours, he is considered as Unemployed for the day and if he was available for 1 to 4 hours for work, he is unemployed for half the day.

55. **Ans: a**

Most Asokan inscriptions were in the Prakrit language while those in the northwest of the subcontinent were in Aramaic and Greek. Most Prakrit inscriptions were written in the Brahmi script; however, some, in the northwest, were written in Kharosthi. The Aramaic and Greek scripts were used for inscriptions in Afghanistan.

56. **Ans: c**

To be precise, Fiscal Deficit is the amount of borrowings and other liabilities in a financial year.

57. **Ans: c**

**Jatis** which shared a common occupation or profession were sometimes organised into **shrenis** or guilds. Although membership was based on a shared craft specialisation, some members adopted other occupations. It also indicates that the members shared more than a common profession – they collectively decided to invest their wealth, earned through their craft, to construct a splendid temple in honour of the sun god.

58. **Ans: b**

A Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC) is a company registered under the Companies Act, 1956. NBFCs lend and make investments and hence their activities are akin to that of banks; however there are a few differences as given below:

1. **NBFC cannot accept demand deposits (but they can accept term deposits)**
2. NBFCs do not form part of the payment and settlement system and cannot issue cheques drawn on itself;
3. Deposit insurance facility of Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation is not available to depositors of NBFCs, unlike in case of banks.

Certain categories of NBFCs which are regulated by other regulators are exempted from the requirement of registration with RBI viz. Venture Capital Fund/Merchant Banking companies/Stock broking companies registered with SEBI, Insurance Company



## Test Series-17/20-2017-18 Answer

holding a valid Certificate of Registration issued by IRDA, Nidhi companies as notified under Section 620A of the Companies Act, 1956, Chit companies as defined in clause (b) of Section 2 of the Chit Funds Act, 1982, Housing Finance Companies regulated by National Housing Bank, Stock Exchange or a Mutual Benefit company.

### **Is it necessary that every NBFC should be registered with RBI?**

In terms of the RBI Act, 1934, no Non-banking Financial company can commence or carry on business of a non-banking financial institution without a) obtaining a certificate of registration from the RBI and without having a Net Owned Funds of ₹ 25 lakhs (₹ Two crore since April 1999).

It's differentiated from banks by the fact that it can't issue instruments of transactions i.e **it can't open saving/current account.**

59. **Ans: c**

**Ajivika**, an ascetic sect that emerged in India about the same time as Buddhism and Jainism and that lasted until the 14th century; the name may mean "following the ascetic way of life." It was founded by Goshala Maskariputra (also called Gosala Makkhaliputta), a friend of Mahavira, the 24th Tirthankara ("Ford-maker," i.e., saviour) of Jainism.

Whereas other groups believed that an individual can better his or her lot in the course of transmigration, the Ajivikas supposedly held that the affairs of the entire universe were ordered by a cosmic force called Niyati (Sanskrit: "rule" or "destiny") that determined all events, including an individual's fate, to the last detail and that barred personal efforts to change or accelerate improvement toward one's spiritual destiny. As a result of this static and melancholy view of the human condition, the Ajivikas practiced austerities rather than pursuing any purposeful goal.

60. **Ans: d**

A tax is considered buoyant when revenue increase by more than one percent if the GDP has increased by 1 percent. GDP growth will generate higher tax revenues independent of (or even because of) lower rates of taxation. Sometimes this perception is then linked to the Laffer Curve — the idea that tax revenues will increase in response to lower rates because of higher compliance.

Although this hoary old idea has been generally rejected by now in most countries as it has not conformed to actual experience, it is still periodically revived in India. And this idea is also implicit in the current Budget, where reductions in tax rates are nevertheless associated with anticipated increases in tax revenues.

Tax Buoyancy is the actual or observed change in tax revenue relative to GDP. This change can be either due to discretionary changes like increase in the tax rate or can be automatic as well.

If the tax revenue increase is automatic, it is explained as **Tax Elasticity**. Tax revenue that is calculated after setting aside the change in tax revenue due to discretionary changes is called Adjusted Tax Revenue. Hence statements (b) and (c) calls for Tax Elasticity.

61. **Ans: a**

Al-Biruni wrote the Kitab-ul-Hind; Ibn Battuta's book -Rihla

62. **Ans: d**

**Most Favoured Nation** calls the member countries of WTO to treat all the nations on equal footing in the policies concerning imports and exports of goods and services.

**National Treatment** means imports are considered equal to domestic goods.

MFN and NT are the two main principles of WTO

63. **Ans: d**

One of the most striking features of these traditions was the presence of women. Bhaktas hailed from diverse social backgrounds ranging from Brahmanas to artisans and cultivators and even from castes considered "untouchable".

64. **Ans: d**

65. **Ans: c**

This plant, which arrived first in the Deccan, spread to northern India in the early years of the seventeenth century. The Ain-i-Akbari does not mention tobacco in the lists of crops in northern India. Akbar and his nobles came across tobacco for the first time in 1604. At this time smoking tobacco (in hookahs or chillums) seems to have caught on in a big way. Jahangir was so concerned about its addiction that he banned it. This was totally ineffective because by the end of the seventeenth century, tobacco had become a major article of consumption, cultivation and trade all over India.

66. **Ans: c**

67. **Ans: a**

The design of the National Flag was adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India on July 22, 1947

68. **Ans: b**

RBI has signed a MoU on "Supervisory Cooperation and Exchange of Supervisory Information" with Banco Central do Brasil (BCB).

RBI by signing such MoU/SoC (Statement of Co-operation) with supervisors of other countries is seeking to promote greater co-operation and share supervisory information among the authorities.

69. **Ans: c**

70. **Ans: d**

## Test Series-17/20-2017-18 Answer

During 2018-19, the ministry is proposing to initiate steps to revise the base years of gross domestic product (GDP), Index of Industrial Production (IIP) and Consumer Price Index (CPI) to accommodate and factor the changes that take place in the economic scenario of the country.

71. **Ans: b**

72. **Ans: a**

In an Inter-State transaction, a seller has to collect only IGST from the buyer.

<https://cleartax.in/s/what-is-sgst-cgst-igst>

73. **Ans: b**

DoPT is under Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions

74. **Ans: d**

A Make in India initiative

75. **Ans: d**

Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) is a scheme formulated by Government of India on 23 December 1993 that provides that each member of parliament of India has the choice to suggest to the Head of the District works to the tune of ₹5 crore per year, to be taken up in his/her constituency. Initially, this scheme was administered by Ministry of Rural Development. Later, in October 1994, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI) has been looking into its working.

Elected Members of Rajya Sabha representing the whole of the State as they do, may select works for implementation in one or more district(s) as they may choose. Nominated Members of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha may also select works for implementation in one or more districts, anywhere in the country.

The allocation per MP per year stands increased to ₹2 crore from the year 1998-1999 which has been further enhanced to ₹5 crore from the year 2011. **It also allows MPs to spend up to ₹10 lakh in any other constituency in India.**

**Some new guidelines for MPLADS were announced by MOSPI :-**

1. Projects implemented by government agencies would now be provided 75 per cent of the project cost as the first instalment, while those implemented by non-governmental agencies would be provided 60 per cent.
2. For smaller projects costing less than ₹2 lakh, the entire amount would be released at one go.
3. No project costing less than ₹1 lakh would be sanctioned with exception in the case of essential projects, such as installation of hand pumps, and purchase of computers and their accessories, solar electric lamps, chaupals and equipments .
4. The basket of works that could be taken up under the scheme had been widened to include projects such as the purchase of books for libraries, and ambulances and hearse vans that would be owned and controlled by district authorities.
5. The purchase of Microsoft Office software along with the training of two teachers per school would be now allowed as part of an effort to promote computer literacy in the country.
6. MPs would be allowed to spend up to ₹10 lakh a year on projects in any State or Union Territory other than the one from where they were elected.
7. A limit of ₹50 lakh per annum has been imposed on contributions to trusts and societies so that more money was available for community-related works.

### **One MP – One Idea**

The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has announced a new scheme “One MP – One Idea” under the Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS). Based on the innovative ideas received from the local people regarding developmental projects, an ‘One MP – One Idea’ Competition may be held in each Lok Sabha constituency annually to select the three best innovations for cash awards on the specific request of an MP to promote such a scheme in his/her constituency.

76. **Ans: d**

Residuary power lies with centre.

Parliament can only decrease or abolish a tax, but not increase it. The reason being that taxation is the job of executive, and its job of the people's representatives, i.e. parliament to protect them from undue, harsh taxes. So taxes have to be approved by the legislature, and it is not the job of the Parliament to levy taxes.

77. **Ans: c**

The Permanent Settlement had come into operation in 1793. The East India Company had fixed the revenue that each Zamindar had to pay. The estates of those who failed to pay were to be auctioned to recover the revenue.

78. **Ans: b**

Wealth tax is collected from unproductive assets only.

### **What is wealth tax?**

It is a direct tax. The income tax department, under the department of revenue in the ministry of finance, administers the Wealth Tax Act, 1957, as well as the rules framed under it. The tax is charged on the net wealth, and is levied on the benefits derived from ownership of property. The tax has to be paid every year according to the market value of the asset as on 31 March of the immediately preceding assessment year. The tax has to be paid irrespective of whether the property is yielding any income.

Wealth tax is not levied on productive assets such as mutual funds, fixed deposits, exchange-traded gold funds and savings bank account.

79. **Ans: a**

While many Zamindars were facing a crisis at the end of the eighteenth century, a group of rich peasants were consolidating their position in the villages. In Francis Buchanan's survey of the Dinajpur district in North Bengal we have a vivid description of this **class of rich peasants known as Jotedars**.

80. **Ans: c**

81. **Ans: b**

If we look at late-eighteenth-century revenue records, we learn that these hill folk were known as Paharias. They lived around the Rajmahal hills, subsisting on forest produce and practicing shifting cultivation.

82. **Ans: d**

The term SWIFT stands for **Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication**. SWIFT messaging system was in the news recently during the Punjab National Bank loan scandal.

SWIFT provides a network that enables financial institutions worldwide to send and receive information about financial transactions in a secure, standardized and reliable environment. SWIFT also sells software and services to financial institutions, much of it for use on the SWIFTNet Network, and ISO 9362. Business Identifier Codes (BICs, previously Bank Identifier Codes) are popularly known as "SWIFT codes". SWIFT transports financial messages in a highly secure way but does not hold accounts for its members and does not perform any form of clearing or settlement. SWIFT does not facilitate funds transfer: rather, it sends payment orders, which must be settled by correspondent accounts that the institutions have with each other. Each financial institution, to exchange banking transactions, must have a banking relationship by either being a bank or affiliating itself with one (or more) so as to enjoy those particular business features.

83. **Ans: a**

Through the nineteenth century, peasants in various parts of India rose in revolt against **moneylenders and grain dealers**. One such revolt occurred in 1875 in the Deccan. The movement began at Supa, a large village in Poona (present-day Pune) district. It was a market centre where many shopkeepers and moneylenders lived. On 12 May 1875, ryots from surrounding rural areas gathered and attacked the shopkeepers, demanding their **bahi khatas** (account books) and debt bonds. They burnt the khatas, looted grain shops, and in some cases set fire to the houses of **sahukars**.

84. **Ans: b**

The saltwater crocodile, also known as the **estuarine crocodile, Indo-Pacific crocodile, marine crocodile, sea crocodile** or informally as **saltie**, is the largest of all living reptiles, as well as the largest riparian predator in the world.

Saltwater crocodiles are native to eastern India, South-East Asia and Northern Australia. The Indian government launched its conservation effort, Project Crocodile, in 1975. Saltwater crocodiles, like tigers and rhinoceroses, were given 'Schedule 1' protection under the Wildlife Protection Act.

**Range of saltwater crocodiles in the world**



85. **Ans: d**

When ordinary people began joining the revolt, the targets of attack widened. In major towns like Lucknow, Kanpur and Bareilly, money-lenders and the rich also became the objects of rebel wrath. Peasants not only saw them as oppressors but also as allies of the British.

Revolutionaries aimed to replace the British with the old order.

86. **Ans: d**

In October 2017, the robot became a Saudi Arabian citizen, the first robot to receive citizenship of any country. In November 2017, Sophia was named the United Nations Development Programme's first ever Innovation Champion, and the first non-human to be given any United Nations title.

Sophia became part of the World Congress on Information Technology (WCIT) 2018 to be conducted in Hyderabad in February.

87. **Ans: a**

Rumours and prophecies played a part in moving people to action. As we saw, the sepoys who had arrived in Delhi from Meerut had told Bahadur Shah about bullets coated with the fat of cows and pigs and that biting those bullets would corrupt their caste and religion. They were referring to the cartridges of the Enfield rifles which had just been given to them. The British tried to explain to the sepoys that this was not the case but the rumour that the new cartridges were greased with the fat of cows and pigs spread like wildfire across the sepoy lines of North India.

88. **Ans: a**

FATF is an intergovernmental body based in Paris that sets global standards for fighting illicit finance. In response to mounting concern over money laundering, the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF) was **established by the G-7 Summit** that was held in Paris in 1989.

Recognizing the threat posed to the banking system and to financial institutions, the **G-7 Heads of State or Government and President of the European Commission** convened the Task Force from the **G-7 member States, the European Commission and eight other countries.**

The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) has, recently, decided to put Pakistan in the 'grey list' for failing to fulfill obligations to prevent terror financing.

89. **Ans: b**

Subsidiary Alliance was a system devised **by Lord Wellesley in 1798.** All those who entered into such an alliance with the British has to accept certain terms and conditions

1. The British would be responsible for protecting their ally from external and internal threats to their power
2. In the territory of the ally, a British armed contingent would be stationed
3. The ally would have to provide the resource for maintaining this contingent
4. The ally could enter into agreements with other rulers or engage in warfare only with the permission of the British

**Dalhousie** applied the **doctrine of lapse** vigorously for annexing Indian princely states, but the **policy was not solely his invention.**

The Court of Directors of the East India Company had articulated this early in 1834. As per this policy, the **Company annexed Mandvi in 1839, Kolaba and Jalaun in 1840 and Surat in 1842.**

90. **Ans: b**

The report ranks states and Union territories innovatively on their **year-on-year incremental change in health outcomes**, as well as, **their overall performance with respect to each other.**

The Health Index report notes that while States and UTs that start at lower levels of development are generally at an advantage in notching up incremental progress over States with high Health Index scores, it is a challenge for States with high Index scores to even maintain their performance levels. For example, **Kerala ranks on top in terms of overall performance** but sees the least incremental change as it had already achieved a low level of Neonatal Mortality Rate and Under-five Mortality Rate and replacement level fertility, leaving limited space for any further improvements.

However, the incremental measurement reveals that about **one-third of the States have registered a decline in their performance in 2016 as compared to 2015**, stressing the need to pursue domain-specific, targeted interventions. Common challenges for most States and UTs include the need to focus on addressing vacancies in key staff, establishment of functional district Cardiac Care Units (CCUs), quality accreditation of public health facilities and institutionalization of Human Resources Management Information System. Additionally, almost all Larger States need to focus on improving the Sex Ratio at Birth.

Health Index has been developed as a tool to leverage co-operative and competitive federalism to accelerate the pace of achieving health outcomes. It would also serve as an instrument for "nudging" States & Union Territories (UTs) and the Central Ministries to a much greater focus on output and outcome based measurement of annual performance than is currently the practice. With the annual publication of the Index and its availability on public domain on a dynamic basis, it is expected to keep every stakeholder alert to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Goal number 3.

91. **Ans: b**

**Sepoys and the rural world of North India**

The large majority of the sepoys of the Bengal Army were recruited from the villages of Awadh and eastern Uttar Pradesh. Many of them were Brahmins or from the "upper" castes.

**Awadh** was, in fact, called the **"nursery of the Bengal Army".**

The changes that the families of the sepoys saw around them and the threats they perceived were quickly transmitted to the sepoy lines. In turn, the fears of the sepoys about the new cartridge, their grievances about leave, their grouse about the increasing misbehavior and racial abuse on the part of their white officers were communicated back to the villages.

92. **Ans: d**

**Ten New Facts on The Indian Economy identified by Economic Survey 2018**

1. There has been a large increase in registered indirect and direct taxpayers
2. Formal non-agricultural payroll is much greater than believed
3. States' prosperity is correlated with their international and inter-state trade
4. India's firm export structure is substantially more egalitarian than in other large countries
5. The clothing incentive package boosted exports of readymade garments.
6. Indian society exhibits strong son "Meta" Preference.
7. There is substantial avoidable litigation in the tax arena which government action could reduce
8. To re-ignite growth, raising investment is more important than raising saving
9. Own direct tax collections by Indian states and local governments are **significantly lower than** those of their counterparts in other federal countries
10. The footprint of climate change is evident and extreme weather adversely impacts agricultural yields

93. **Ans: b**

**After Wellesley's departure**, the work of **town planning** was carried on by the **Lottery Committee** (1817) with the help of the government. The Lottery Committee was so named because funds for town improvement were raised through public lotteries. In

## Test Series-17/20-2017-18 Answer

other words, in the early decades of the nineteenth century raising funds for the city was still thought to be the responsibility of public minded citizens and not exclusively that of the government.

The Lottery Committee commissioned a new map of the city so as to get a comprehensive picture of Calcutta. Among the Committee's major activities was road building in the Indian part of the city and clearing the river bank of "encroachments". In its drive to make the Indian areas of Calcutta cleaner, the committee removed many huts and displaced the labouring poor, who were now pushed to the outskirts of Calcutta.

94. **Ans: d**

As per baseline survey conducted by Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation, the number of persons defecating in open in rural areas, which were 55 crore in October, 2014 declined to 25 crore in January, 2018, at a much faster pace compared to the trend observed before 2014. Eight States and two Union Territories has been declared as Open Defecation Free completely

### States

1. Sikkim
2. Himachal Pradesh
3. Kerala
4. Haryana,
5. Uttarakhand
6. Chhattisgarh
7. Arunachal Pradesh,
8. Gujarat

### UTs

1. Daman & Diu
2. Chandigarh

The surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO, 2016) and Quality Council of India (QCI, 2017) on usage of toilets by the individuals who have access to toilets reported more than 90 per cent of individuals using toilets in 2016 and 2017.

95. **Ans: b**

1916-Lucknow  
1917- Calcutta

96. **Ans: a**

The behavioural and metabolic risk factors associated with the rising burden of Non Communicable Diseases (NCDs) have **become quite prominent** in India.

In 2016, the dietary risks, which include diets low in fruit, vegetables, and whole grains, but high in salt and fat, were India's third leading risk factor, followed closely by high blood pressure and high blood sugar (high fasting plasma glucose).

97. **Ans: d**

The Government would withdraw all prosecutions relating to offenses related to Civil Disobedience Movement **except violent offences**. The Congress would participate in the **2nd Round Table Conference**.

98. **Ans: b**

99. **Ans: b**

### **What were the terms of the Poona Pact?**

- Seat reservation for the Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) in provincial legislature
- The STs and SCs would form an electoral college which would elect four candidates for the general electorate
- The representation of these classes was based on the standards of joint electorates and reserved seats
- About 19 per cent of seats were to be reserved for these classes in legislature
- The system of election to the panel of candidates in both, Central and Provincial Legislature should come to end in 10 years, unless it ends on mutual terms
- The representation of the classes through reservation should continue as per clauses 1 and 4 until determined, else by mutual agreement between the communities
- The franchise for the Central and Provincial Legislatures of these classes should be indicated in the Lothian Committee report
- There should be a fair representation of these classes
- **In every province, the SCs and STs should be provided with sufficient educational facilities.**

100. **Ans: d**