

1. B it is celebrated in Arunachal Pradesh by the Monpas. The new year festival is the most important festival of Tawang District in Arunachal Pradesh. The festival generally lasts for eight to fifteen days. Prayers are offered for prosperity and good health. The holy scriptures are read in every home as part of festival prayer. Lamps with butter are lit in all the houses. The tribes perform rites to protect their land from any sort of evil eye and any kind of supernatural attack. Feasting with the local drinks drinking is organized together with friends and relatives. This festival depicts the social –cultural and native living of the Monpas

2. B It is celebrated in Manipur. "Heikru Hidongba" is one of the several socio-religious ceremonies performed to bring peace and prosperity to the community in the religious life of the Meiteis. The traditional boat race festival is celebrated every year on the 11th day of Meitei's lunar month, Langban, which corresponds to the month of September in Gregorian calendar. Apart from performing religious rites and rituals from early morning and paying obeisance to the god for bountiful blessing, an exciting race between two boats with competitors in traditional attires is the main highlight of the festival. The boats are operated by rowers and each boat has a leader or captain called the 'Tengmai Lappa'. As a religious ritual, the race commences after offering prayers and installing the idol of Lord Vishnu. Heikru or gooseberry is offered to the lord.

3. C Rigveda

1. Compiled around 1500-1000BC

2. Literal meaning of the term 'rig' is 'to praise'

3. A collection of hymns

4. Volumes are called Mandal

5. Mandal III contains the Gayatri Mantra which was compiled in the praise of sun god Savitri.

1. Mandal IX contains hymns called Purusha Sukta from where varna system is discussed.

2. Rishi who were experts in Rigveda were called hotra or hotri.

3. It has many things in common with Zend-Avesta, which is the oldest text in Iranian language.

. Samaveda

1. Collection of songs and most of the songs were taken from the hymns of Rigveda.

2. Udgatri was the experts of Samaveda

3. Compilation laid the foundation of Indian Music

Yajurveda

1. Collection of sacrificial formulae

2. Describes the rituals to be followed at the time of recitation of mantra.

3. Adhvaryu was the experts of the knowledge of Yajurveda.

4. It contains both prose and poetry

Atharvaveda

1. Collection of charms and spells

2. Contains magical hymns to get relief from diseases

3. Indian medicinal science i.e. Ayurveda has its origin from Atharvaveda

4. B

In 1976, the Congress Party set up the Sardar Swaran Singh Committee to make recommendations about fundamental duties, the need and necessity of which was felt during the operation of the internal emergency (1975–1977). Congress Government at Centre accepted these recommendations and enacted the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act in 1976. This amendment added a new part, namely, Part IVA to the Constitution. This new part consists of only one Article, that is, Article 51A which for the first time specified a code of ten fundamental duties of the citizens

Unlike some of the Fundamental Rights which extend to all persons whether citizens or foreigners, the Fundamental Duties are confined to citizens only and do not extend to foreigners.

Certain recommendations of the Committee were not accepted by the Congress Party and hence, not incorporated in the Constitution.

Parliament may provide for the imposition of such penalty or punishment as may be considered appropriate for any non-compliance with or refusal to observe any of the duties

Duty to pay taxes should also be a Fundamental Duty of the citizens

Source – Chapter 9, Laxmikant

GS 2 – Indian Constitution- historical underpinnings, evolution, features, amendments, significant provisions and basic structure

Most importantly, mug up the list of fundamental duties and use them in answers wherever they fit in any GS paper or essay

The features of fundamental duties can also be asked to elaborate upon. For example, UPSC has asked previously to comment on the statement that Fundamental Duties are just the precepts of Indian culture and values. There the first thing one need to answer is the list and the ability to link them with knowledge of India's rich historical past.

Also be aware about their significance and the criticism that they have invited.

5. C

Particulars Fundamental Duties

Covered Part IV A, Article 51 –A

Borrowed from USSR

Amendment 42nd Amendment 1976, introduced Article 51 A in the constitution

Recommended by Swaran Singh Committee.

Numbers Originally -10 duties

Now -11 duties (added by 86th Amendment ACT, 2002)

List of F.Ds

1. Abide by the Constitution and respect national flag & national Anthem
2. Follow ideals of the freedom struggle
3. Protect sovereignty & integrity of India
4. Defend the country and render national services when called upon
5. Sprit of common brotherhood
6. preserve composite culture
7. Preserve natural environment
8. Develop scientific temper
9. Safeguard public property
10. strive for excellence
11. Duty go all parents % guardians to send their children in the age group of 6-14 years to school

6. B

- Continental Shelf is the gently sloping seaward extension of continental plate.
- These extended margins of each continent are occupied by relatively shallow seas and gulfs.
- Continental Shelf of all oceans together cover 7.5% of the total area of the oceans.
- Gradient of continental is of 1° or even less.
- The shelf typically ends at a very steep slope, called the shelf break.
- The continental shelves are covered with variable thicknesses of sediments brought down by rivers, glaciers etc..
- Massive sedimentary deposits received over a long time by the continental shelves, become the source of fossil fuels [Petroleum].
- Examples: Continental Shelf of South-East Asia, Great Banks around Newfoundland, Submerged region between Australia and New Guinea.
- The shelf is formed mainly due to
  1. submergence of a part of a continent
  2. relative rise in sea level
  3. Sedimentary deposits brought down by rivers
- There are various types of shelves based on different sediments of terrestrial origin —
  1. glaciated shelf (Surrounding Greenland),
  2. coral reef shelf (Queensland, Australia),
  3. shelf of a large river (Around Nile Delta),
  4. shelf with dendritic valleys (At the Mouth of Hudson River)
  5. shelf along young mountain ranges (Shelves between Hawaiian Islands).

The average width of continental shelves is between 70 – 80 km.

The shelves are almost absent or very narrow along some of the margins like the coasts of Chile, the west coast of Sumatra, etc. [Ocean – Continent Convergence and Ocean – Ocean Convergence].

It is up to 120 km wide along the eastern coast of USA. On the contrary, the Siberian shelf in the Arctic Ocean, the largest in the world, stretches to 1,500 km in width.

7. C

The periodical rise and fall of the sea level, once or twice a day, mainly due to the attraction of the sun and the moon, is called a tide.

- Movement of water caused by meteorological effects (winds and atmospheric pressure changes) are called surges (storm surge during cyclones).
- The study of tides is very complex, spatially and temporally, as it has great variations in frequency, magnitude and height.
- The moon’s gravitational pull to a great extent and to a lesser extent the sun’s gravitational pull, are the major causes for the occurrence of tides.
- Another factor is centrifugal force which acts opposite to gravitational pull of earth.
- Tides occur due to a balance between all these forces.
- When the earth is closest to the sun (perihelion), around 3rd January each year, tidal ranges are also much greater, with unusually high and unusually low tides.
- When the earth is farthest from the sun (aphelion), around 4th July each year, tidal ranges are much less than average
- The time between the high tide and low tide, when the water level is falling, is called the ebb.
- The time between the low tide and high tide, when the tide is rising, is called the flow or flood.

8. D

The ocean deposits can broadly be divided into two types—the terrigenous deposits and the pelagic deposits. The terrigenous deposits are those which are found on the continental shelves and slopes and mainly consist of the rock material derived because of wear and tear. The pelagic deposits are those which are found over deep sea plains and the deeps.

These deposits mainly consist of organic remains of plants and animals. But this distinction between the two types of deposits is not absolute. For instance, the terrigenous deposits may not always consist of the fragmented rock material and may be carried deep into the sea. Also, the pelagic deposits may — not always consist of the plant and animal remains and may be extended for upto the continental slope.

1. Terrigenous Deposits:

Terrigenous deposits are derived from the wear and tear of land and volcanic and organic products. The greater part of the deposits on the continental shelf and slopes is derived from rock material let loose by disintegration and decomposition by the agents of weathering and carried to sea by the agents of erosion, such as running water, wind, etc. The process and extent of disintegration depends on the nature of rock material, climate and time taken. The larger particles of the terrigenous deposits are found near the shore and the finer ones carried deeper. The extent to which they are carried outwards depends on the size of rock material and the strength of sea waves and currents. On the basis of size of particles, the terrigenous deposits may be categorised into three classes— mud, sand and gravel. Mud refers to the finest particles which comprise the minute particles of rock forming minerals, principally quartz. Murray has classified the mud deposits into blue, green and red types, based on the colour of constituents. Sand refers to the coarser particles, while gravel has even bigger particles.

Pelagic Deposits:

Pelagic deposits are the most conspicuous of all deposits—covering about 75% of the total sea floor. This is because, except for fine volcanic ash, little terrigenous material is carried into the deeps. The pelagic deposits consist of both organic and inorganic material.

Organic Material:

This is in the form of a kind of liquid mud, called ooze, which contains shells and skeletons of various marine organisms. The ooze is said to be calcareous when the shell is made of calcium carbonate. The calcareous ooze may be either pteropod ooze or globigerina ooze. Most parts of the Indian and Atlantic Oceans have calcareous ooze as deposits. When the shell is made of silica, the ooze is said to be siliceous ooze, which can be either the diatom type or the radiolarian type of ooze. The southern fringes of the Indian and the Atlantic Oceans have the siliceous type of ooze.

Inorganic Material:

This is in the form of red clay, which is apparently of a volcanic origin. The chief constituents of red clay are silicon and aluminium dioxide, while other constituents include iron, manganese, phosphorus and radium. The red clay is the most widely spread pelagic deposit and covers 38% of the sea floor. The red clay covers more than half of the Pacific floor

Diatoms are microscopic single celled photosynthetic organisms. Each one lives inside a protective silica test, most of which contain two halves that fit together very much similar to a shoebox and its lid

9. A

10. B

Green Box Agriculture R &D, Training programmes, Flood / Drought relief to farmers etc.

Subsidies that don’t disrupt trade balance or cause minimum damage to trade balance

WTO Limit → Nothing

Blue Box Amber type Subsidies that aim to limit production

Subsidies that don’t increase with production

For example subsidies linked with acreage or number of animals

WTO Limit → Nothing

Amber Box Subsidies that disturb trade balance like subsidies on fertilizers, seeds, power and irrigation.

By this, country's product becomes cheaper than others, in the international market

WTO Limit – De Minimus

Amber Box: De Minimus limits

The minimal amounts of Amber box subsidies permitted by WTO, even though they distort trade

Calculated on the agriculture production of the given member state in 1986-88

Limits – Developed ( 5%), Developing (10%), Least Developed (Exempted)

11. A

Main functions of IMF:

- To facilitate international monetary cooperation
- To promote exchange rate stability and orderly exchange arrangements
- To assist in the establishment of a multilateral system of payments and the elimination of foreign exchange restrictions; and
- To assist member countries by temporarily providing financial resources to correct maladjustment in their balance of payments

The SDR is an international reserve asset, created by the IMF in 1969 to supplement its member countries' official reserves. So far SDR 204.2 billion (equivalent to about US\$291 billion) have been allocated to members, including SDR 182.6 billion allocated in 2009 in the wake of the global financial crisis. The value of the SDR is based on a basket of five currencies—the U.S. dollar, the euro, the Chinese renminbi, the Japanese yen, and the British pound sterling.

12. C

depreciation

In foreign exchange market it is a situation when domestic currency loses its value in front of a foreign currency if it is market driven .It means depreciation in a currency can only take place if the economy follows the floating exchange rate system.

Devaluation

In the foreign exchange market when exchange rate of a domestic currency is cut down by its government against foreign currency, it is called devaluation. It means official depreciation is devaluation

13. C

Current account convertibility allows free inflows and outflows for all purposes other than for capital purposes such as investments and loans. It allows residents to make and receive trade-related payments such as dollars (or any other foreign currency) for export of goods and services and pay dollars (or any other foreign currency) for import of goods and services and pay dollars for import of goods and services, make sundry remittances, access foreign currency for travel, studies abroad, medical treatment and gifts, etc. On the other hand, Capital Account Convertibility refers to the removal of restraints on international flows on a country's capital account, enabling full currency convertibility and opening of the financial system. Currency convertibility and opening of the financial system.

Current Situation in India

Presently, India has current account convertibility. This means one can import and export goods or receive or make payments for services rendered. However, investments and borrowings are restricted.

NEER

The nominal effective exchange rate(NEER) of the rupee is a weighted average of exchange rates before the currencies of India's major trading partners

REER

When the weight of inflation is adjusted with the NEER, we get the real effective exchange rate(REER) of the rupee. Since inflation has been on the higher side in recent months the REER of the rupee has been more against it than the NEER

14. C

It is the global body for promotion and protection of intellectual property rights (IPR). It is one of the 15 specialized agencies of United Nations (UN). It was established in 1967 and is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland. Its mandate is to encourage creative activity, to promote the protection of intellectual property throughout the world. It encourages and provides assistance to all its 188 member countries in formulating national IPR policy however it does not dictate or prescribe any . mandatory measures. India is a member of WIPO and party to several treaties administered by WIPO

15. A

A hard currency is a monetary system that is widely accepted around the world as a form of payment for goods and services. It usually comes from a country that has a strong economic and political situation. A hard currency is expected to remain relatively stable through a short period of time, and to be highly liquid in the forex or foreign exchange (FX) market.

The most tradable currencies in the world are the U.S. dollar (USD), European euro (EUR), Japanese yen (JPY), British pound (GBP), Swiss franc (CHF), Canadian dollar (CAD), Australian/New Zealand dollar (AUD/NZD) and South African rand (ZAR). The U.S. dollar enjoys status as the world's foreign reserve currency, the reason it is used in 70% of international trade transactions.

All of these currencies garner the confidence of international investors and businesses because they are not prone to dramatic depreciation or appreciation. A depreciation in a nation's currency is the result of either an increase in the money supply or a loss of confidence in its future ability as a store of constant value, because of either economic, financial or governmental concerns. A striking example of an unstable or a soft currency is the Argentinian peso, which in 2015, lost 34.6% of its value against the dollar, making it highly unattractive to foreign investors.

Soft currency is a currency which is hyper sensitive and fluctuates frequently. Such currencies react very sharply to the political or the economic situation of a country.

It is also known as weak currency due to its unstable nature. Such currencies mostly exist in developing countries with relatively unstable governments. Soft currencies cause high volatility in exchange rates as well, making them undesirable by foreign exchange dealers. These currencies are the least preferred for international trade or holding reserves.

Zimbabwean dollar is a classic example of soft currency.

16. C

Dear money refers to money that is hard to obtain because of abnormally high interest rates. Dear money is often referred to as tight money because it occurs in periods when central banks are tightening monetary policy. In some instances, governments and central banks will implement dear money policy to cool growth in the short-term knowing the current level is unsustainable in the long-term. By doing this, policymakers hope to soften the blow when the slowdown

eventuates. When a government issues bonds the money which flows from the public to the government or the money in the economy in general is called dear currency, also called as dear money

- The appreciation of a country's currency refers to an increase in the value of that country's currency. If the Indian rupee appreciates relative to the dollar, the exchange rate falls: it takes fewer Indian rupees to purchase 1 dollar. When the Indian rupee appreciates relative to the dollar, the Indian rupee becomes less competitive. This will lead to larger imports of American goods and services, and lower exports of Indian goods and services.
  - A currency appreciates as a result of increased demand for that currency on world markets: its value in the world market increases. This increase in demand can occur for several reasons:
    - When a country's exports are high, the buyers of these exports need its currency to pay for those exports.
    - When the country's central bank increases interest rates, people will want that currency to deposit in the banks to earn that higher interest rate.
    - When employment and per capital income in a country increase, the demand for its goods and services increases, along with demand for that country's currency in the local market.
    - When the demand of the currency is high in foreign exchange market
    - Due to Government borrowing or loosening of fiscal policy.
17. C

#### Nagoya Protocol

The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity is an international agreement which aims at sharing the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources in a fair and equitable way, including by appropriate access to genetic resources and by appropriate transfer of relevant technologies, taking into account all rights over those resources and to technologies, and by appropriate funding, thereby contributing to the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of its components. It was adapted by the Conference of the parties to the Convention biological Diversity at its tenth meeting in 2010 in Nagoya, Japan. The Nagoya Protocol will enter into force 90 days after the date of deposit of the fiftieth instrument of ratification. The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources is one of the three objectives of the convention on Biological Diversity.

#### Cartagena Protocol

The Cartagena protocol to the Convention on Biological Diversity is an international treaty governing the movements of living modified organisms (LMOs) resulting from modern biotechnology from one country to another. It was adopted as a supplementary agreement to the Convention on Biological Diversity and entered into force in 2003.

In 2000, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological diversity adopted a supplementary to the Convention known as the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. The Protocol seeks to protect biological diversity from the potential risks posed by living modified organisms resulting from modern biotechnology. It establishes an advance informed agreement (AIA) procedure for ensuring that countries are provided with the information necessary to make informed decisions before agreeing to the import of such organisms into their territory. The Protocol contains reference to a precautionary approach reaffirms the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development. The Protocol also establishes a Biosafely Clearing – House to facilitate the exchange of information on living modified organisms and to assist countries in the implementation of the protocol.

18. C

The Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC) was constituted under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) as the apex body under the 'Rules for Manufacture, Use, Import, Export and Storage of Hazardous Microorganisms/Genetically Engineered Organisms or Cells 1989' in accordance with the Environment Protection Act, 1986.

- It is the organization engaged in the appraisal of activities that involve the large-scale usage of hazardous microorganisms and recombinants in industrial production as well as research from an environmental point of view.
- Its mandate is to ensure that only safe and environmentally harmless activities are done.
- The organization also appraises proposals related to the release of genetically engineered organisms and products into the environment, including experimental field trials.
- The ministry's Special Secretary/Additional Secretary is the Chairman of the GEAC.
- It is co-chaired by a representative of the Department of Biotechnology.
- Currently, the GEAC has twenty-four members and meets once every month to carry out its prescribed activities.

#### Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee Functions:

The following are the core functions of the Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee:

1. To appraise activities involving the large-scale use of hazardous microorganisms and recombinants in research and industrial production from the environmental angle.
2. To appraise proposals relating to release of genetically engineered organisms and products into the environment including experimental field trials.
3. The committee or any persons authorized by it has powers to take punitive action under the Environment Protection Act.

19. C

In the wake of the Bhopal Tragedy, the Government of India enacted the Environment Protection Act of 1986 under Article 253 of the Constitution. Passed in March 1986, it came into force on 19 November 1986. It has 26 sections. The purpose of the Act is to implement the decisions of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment. They relate to the protection and improvement of the human environment and the prevention of hazards to human beings, other living creatures, plants and property. The Act is an "umbrella" legislation designed to provide a framework for central government coordination of the activities of various central and state authorities established under previous laws, such as the Water Act and the Air Act.

20. C

Aims to reduce the movements of hazardous waste between nations, and specifically to prevent transfer of hazardous waste from developed to less developed countries

The Convention is also intended to :

- minimize the amount and toxicity of wastes generated,
- to ensure their environmentally sound management as closely as possible to the source of generation, and
- to assist LDCs in environmentally sound management of the hazardous and other wastes they generate
- It does not address the movement of radioactive waste.
- Its objective was to stop dumping of hazardous waste from developed countries in developing nations.

21. B

Aichi Targets= 20 targets, divided into 5 sections (A to E).

#### Strategic goal A

Address the causes of biodiversity loss

1. Make people aware about the values of biodiversity

2. Integrated biodiversity values in development + poverty reduction plan
3. Subsidies which are harmful to biodiversity= and eliminate them, phase them out or reform them
4. Sustainable production and consumption.

## Strategic Goal B:

Reduce the direct pressure on biodiversity and promote sustainable use

5. Reduce the rate of natural habitat loss + forest loss by at least 50%
6. Reduce overfishing
7. Agriculture, aquaculture and forestry in sustainable manner
8. Reduce pollution and excessive use of fertiliser
9. Prevent invasive alien species (non-native)
10. Minimise the coral reef destruction, ocean acidification

## Strategic Goal C

Safeguard ecosystems, species and genetic diversity

11. Conserve terrestrial and inland water, coastal – marine areas
12. Prevent extinction of threatened species
13. Maintain genetic diversity of agro-plants, domesticated animals and minimising genetic erosion

## Strategic Goal D

Biodiversity benefits to all

14. Safeguard ecosystems for women, tribals, and poor.
15. Combat desertification and restore the degraded ecosystem
16. Operationalise the Nagoya protocol on genetic resources, via national legislations

## Strategic Goal E

Participatory planning, capacity building

17. National biodiversity strategy and action plans – update for participation
18. Integrate the knowledge of tribal communities
19. Scientific and technological knowledge sharing application
20. Financial resources mobilization
22. B

- The NGT was established in 2010 under the National Green Tribunal Act 2010, passed by the Central Government.
- The stated objective of the Central Government was to provide a specialized forum for effective and speedy disposal of cases pertaining to environment protection, conservation of forests and for seeking compensation for damages caused to people or property due to violation of environmental laws or conditions specified while granting permissions.

## Legal jurisdiction of NGT:

The NGT has the power to hear all civil cases relating to environmental issues and questions that are linked to the implementation of laws listed in Schedule I of the NGT Act. These include the following:

1. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974;
2. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977; (yes, cess act)
3. The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980;
4. The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981;
5. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; (aka EPA)
6. The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991; (good option to confuse)
7. The Biological Diversity Act, 2002.

## 23. B

As countries around the world recognized that climate change is a reality, they came together to sign a historic deal to combat climate change – Paris Agreement. The aims of Paris Agreement is as below:

1. Keep the global temperature rise this century well below 2 degrees Celsius above the pre-industrial level.
2. Pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius.
3. Strengthen the ability of countries to deal with the impacts of climate change.
4. Paris Agreement is the world's first comprehensive climate agreement. Although developed and developing countries were parties to Kyoto Protocol, developing countries were not mandated to reduce their emissions.
5. This means that while Paris Agreement is committed by all parties, Kyoto Protocol was not.
6. Paris Agreement was reached on the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties (COP) and the eleventh session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP).

## 24. C

India's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC)

- India's INDC include a reduction in the emissions intensity of its GDP by 33 to 35 per cent by 2030 from 2005 level.
- India has also pledged to create an additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent through additional forest and tree cover by 2030

Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC)

- The national pledges by countries to cut emissions are voluntary.
- The Paris Agreement requires all Parties to put forward their best efforts through “nationally determined contributions” (NDCs) and to strengthen these efforts in the years ahead.
- This includes requirements that all Parties report regularly on their emissions and on their implementation efforts.
- In 2018, Parties will take stock of the collective efforts in relation to progress towards the goal set in the Paris Agreement.
- There will also be a global stock take every 5 years to assess the collective progress towards achieving the purpose of the Agreement and to inform further individual actions by Parties

India's INDC centre around the country's policies and programmes for:

Sustainable Lifestyles - To put forward and further propagate a healthy and sustainable way of living based on traditions and values of conservation and moderation.

Cleaner Economic Development - To adopt a climate friendly and a cleaner path than the one followed hitherto by others at corresponding level of economic development.

Reducing Emission intensity of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) - To reduce the emissions intensity of its GDP by 33 to 35 percent by 2030 from 2005 level.

Increasing the Share of Non Fossil Fuel Based Electricity - To achieve about 40 percent cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel based energy resources by 2030 with the help of transfer of technology and low cost international finance including from Green Climate Fund (GCF).

Enhancing Carbon Sink (Forests) - To create an additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of CO2 equivalent through additional forest and tree cover by 2030.

Adaptation - To better adapt to climate change by enhancing investments in development programmes in sectors vulnerable to climate change, particularly agriculture, water resources, Himalayan region, coastal regions, health and disaster management.

Mobilizing Finance - To mobilize domestic and new & additional funds from developed countries to implement the above mitigation and adaptation actions in view of the resource required and the resource gap.

Technology Transfer and Capacity Building - To build capacities, create domestic framework and international architecture for quick diffusion of cutting edge climate technology in India and for joint collaborative R&D for such future technologies.

25. D

International Solar Alliance (ISA) is an initiative proposed by our Prime Minister Narendra Modi and was launched by him at the UN Climate Change Conference in Paris along with the President of France. It is an alliance of the "sunshine countries" i.e., the countries lying in between the two tropics- Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn with an objective of efficient utilization of the solar energy. The alliance was formed with the intent to reduce the dependence on the non-renewable sources of energy like fossil fuels. Modi, referred to the sun rich countries as "Suryaputras" and spoke about the huge potential of these countries to make use of the abundant natural resource, the solar energy.

International Solar alliance is based on a treaty and is an inter-governmental organization. In November 2016, The Framework Agreement on International Solar Alliance was opened for acceptance and was signed by 121 countries. The countries that do not fall within the Tropics are also allowed to join the alliance but do not enjoy the voting rights.

The objectives of the alliance are expected to be achieved by focusing on key areas such as promoting research & development in solar technologies, formulating programmes to publicize solar applications, evolving an innovative financial mechanism that reduces the cost of capital, framing a common knowledge e-portal, providing a conducive atmosphere for promotion and absorption of solar energy technologies.

India's Role

- The interim secretariat of ISA is located at Gwalpahari in Gurugram, India and its headquarters is also proposed to be built on the campus of National Institute of Solar Energy (NISE), Gurugram.
- India has announced its ambitious targets of generating 175 Giga Watts of renewable energy by the year 2022 as a part of its commitment to reduce global warming and resist climate change, out of which 100 Giga Watts is expected to be from Solar Energy.
- A large part of energy capacity to meet its targets would come from large scale renewable energy plants connected to national electricity grid and installation of rooftop solar energy.
- IESS 2047 – India Energy Security Scenarios 2047 calculator, a tool to calculate and investigate the potential renewable energy scenarios was launched by India

26. C

The first and foremost difference between FERA and FEMA is that the former requires previous approval of Reserve Bank of India (RBI), whereas the latter does not require RBI's approval, except when the transaction is related to foreign exchange. Check out this article to know more differences between the two acts

BASIS FOR COMPARISON FERA FEMA

Meaning An act promulgated, to regulate payments and foreign exchange in India, is FERA. FEMA an act initiated to facilitate external trade and payments and to promote orderly management of the forex market in the country.

Enactment Old New

Number of sections 81 49

Introduced when Foreign exchange reserves were low. Foreign exchange position was satisfactory.

Approach towards forex transactions Rigid Flexible

Basis for determining residential status Citizenship More than 6 months stay in India

Violation Criminal offence Civil offence

Punishment for contravention Imprisonment Fine or imprisonment (if fine not paid in the stipulated time)

27. A

It is celebrated in the state of Arunachal Pradesh by the Adi community. it continues for 7 days and on the first day, the Indian Bison along with pigs are slaughtered in the early hours of the morning. the second day of the festival is known as 'Yegling'. on this particular a great dinner feast is arranged.

Losar is celebrated by the Monpas in Arunachal Pradesh

Dree celebrated by the Apatanis in Arunachal Pradesh

Reh by the Mishmi tribe in Arunachal Pradesh

28. C

It is celebrated by the Garo tribes. goat killing is the part of Nongkrem dance festival. main highlight of this festival is the sound of 100 drums being beaten

29. C

Mrichchha Katikam is by Shudraka

Mudra rakshas is by Vishakadutta

30. D

- Ocean currents are the most important ocean movements because of their **influence on climatology** of various regions.
  - Ocean currents are like river flow in oceans. They represent a **regular** volume of water in a **definite** path and direction.
  - Ocean currents are influenced by two types of forces namely:
    1. primary forces that initiate the movement of water;
    2. secondary forces that influence the currents to flow.
- Factors influencing ocean current:
1. The factors relating to the earth's nature and its rotation include
    - a. gravitational force
    - b. deflective force by earth's rotation
  2. oceanic factors include
    - a. pressure gradient
    - b. temperature variation
    - c. salinity
  3. Ex oceanic factors
    - a. atmospheric pressure and winds
    - b. evaporation

- c. Rainfall  
 4. current modifying factors include  
 a. direction and shape of coastlines  
 b. bottom relief  
 c. seasonal variations  
 d. rotation of earth

(Reference: Physical Geography- Savindra Singh)

31. B

Tides vary in their frequency, direction and movement from place to place and also from time to time.

Tides may be grouped into various types based on their frequency of occurrence in one day or 24 hours or based on their height.

Tides based on Frequency

Semi-diurnal tide

- The most common tidal pattern, featuring two high tides and two low tides each day [Actually it varies between 3 tides to 4 tides — 3 tides in rare cases but 4 is normal]. The successive high or low tides are approximately of the same height.

Although tides occur twice a day, their interval is not exactly 12 hours. Instead, they occur at regular intervals of 12 hours and 25 minutes (these are semi diurnal and tides reoccur after 12hr 52 minutes are called diurnal tides).

- This is because the moon revolves around the earth from west to east, and each day it moves a bit to the east if observed from the same place on earth at the same time on two consecutive days.

- This time lag explains the tide interval of 12 hours and 25 minutes, as tides occur twice a day.

- A place in England—Southampton—experiences tides 6-8 times a day [2 high tides from North Sea + 2 high tides from English Channel + 2 neap tides from North Sea + 2 neap tides from English Channel]. This happens because the North Sea and the English Channel push the water at different intervals.

Diurnal tide

- There is only one high tide and one low tide during each day. The successive high and low tides are approximately of the same height.

Mixed tide

- Tides having variations in height are known as mixed tides. These tides generally occur along the west coast of North America and on many islands of the Pacific Ocean.

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.

Neap tides

- Normally, there is a seven day interval between the spring tides and neap tides.

- At this time the sun and moon are at right angles to each other and the forces of the sun and moon tend to counteract one another.

- The Moon's attraction, though more than twice as strong as the sun's, is diminished by the counteracting force of the sun's gravitational pull.

- Like spring tides, these tides also occur twice a month.

32. D

At the edge of the continental shelf, there is an abrupt change of gradient to about 1 in 20, forming the continental shelf and agulhas is a warm current in Indian Ocean

33. C

WTO came into existence after the conclusion of the Uruguay round in 1995 replacing the post WWII General Agreement on trade and tariff (GATT). It was an improvement over GATT in the following ways:

- Providing an institutional backbone to GATT
- Provision of a dispute settlement body
- Representation to the developing nations in its formation and negotiations
- Covering other trade related aspects such as services, IPR, investments etc.
- It included safeguards against non-tariff barriers as well

The objective of WTO is to establish a rule based global trade regime providing equitable opportunity to every nation for reaping the benefits of globalization.

WTO works on the following principles:

- Non Discrimination
- Most Favored Nation: No special favors can be granted to any trading partner
- National Treatment : No discrimination between the imported and domestic products once they enter the market (which allows imposition of custom duty)
- Freer Trade: removal of the tariff and non-tariff barriers gradually through negotiations
- Predictability: providing predictability in the trade policy through binding rules and transparency
- Promoting fair competition: providing a system of rules dedicated to open, fair and undistorted competition such as allowing for imposition of anti-dumping duty
- Encouraging Development and Economic Reforms: nudging the countries towards an open market and allow for special assistance and trade concessions for developing countries

34. A

Fundamental duties are borrowed from USSR

35. C

36. C

After harvesting of the crop, government purchase from farmers at procurement price and higher than MSP

37. D

The twin tamil epics Silapadikaram and Manimekalai were composed around the 6th century AD

The first is considered to be the brightest gem of early Tamil literature. It deals with the love story in which dignitary called Kovalan prefers a courtesan called Madhavi of kaveripattanam to his wedded wife Kannagi from a noble family

Author of silappadhikaram is Ilango adigal and of Manimekalai is Chathanar, a grain merchant of Madurai

38. B

It is composed more than 2 millenia ago, is an anthology of poems in the Pali language by Buddhist women nuns. These women were Theris, the senior ones, among ordained Buddhist women, and they bore that epithet because of their religious achievements. These are the ancient examples of women's writing in

the world and they are unmatched for their quality of personal expression and the extraordinary insight they offer into the lives of women in the ancient Indian past-and indeed into the lives of women as such

39. A

PM met a group of ten tribal students from Maharashtra.

The students were a part of a team of the "Mission Shaurya" initiative of the Adivasi Vikas Vibhag of the Maharashtra State Government.

Under this expedition, 10 tribal students from "ashram shalas" (residential schools) in Chandrapur district of Maharashtra were selected for Mt. Everest summit trek.

Five students out of this group successfully scaled Mt. Everest in May 2018.

Maharashtra government has also announced Mission Shakti to impart special training and prepare tribal students for the Olympics 2024.

40. C

The Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR) lab has signed a Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) with RAASI Solar Power Pvt Ltd for transfer of technology for India's first Lithium Ion (Li-ion) Battery project.

It was signed by CSIR's Central Electro Chemical Research Institute (CECRI), Karaikudi, Tamil Nadu.

CSIR-CECRI has developed indigenous technology of Lithium-ion cells in partnership with other sister CSIR labs.

The indigenous Lithium-ion cells technology has potential to enable cost reduction, coupled with appropriate supply chain and manufacturing technology for mass production.

41. B

- The NITI Aayog's Composite Water Management Index ranks States on water management on the basis of nine parameters.
- The report assesses States on restoration of surface and ground water, development of watersheds, participatory irrigation, sustainable farming and urban water supply and sanitation.
- According to the report 600 million people face high-to-extreme water stress, 75 per cent of the households do not have drinking water.
- 84 per cent do not have piped water access 70 per cent of India's water is contaminated.
- The report stated that even when water is available, it is likely to be contaminated, resulting in nearly 2,00,000 deaths each year
- The report without going into the methodology on how States have been assessed, is just concerned about quick results in water management, as it is about the performance of States on ease of doing business.
- Even as India relies increasingly on groundwater for its irrigation and livelihood needs, with rivers running dry or being reduced to sewers.
- It has recently come to light that uranium contamination is commonplace.
- With water levels dropping to 1,000 feet in dry regions of peninsular India in particular, fluoride contamination too is on the rise.
- Places Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra in the top five.
- Meanwhile, free electricity in developed states for agriculture has led to a precipitous decline in the water table, despite the State being endowed with surface water.
- Resource intensive farming practices, encouraged by faulty policies are prime reasons for depletion of water resources.

42. B

The Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) of the NITI Aayog on April 26, 2018 launched the Atal New India Challenge with an aim to bring-in innovations and technologies relevant to the people.

This initiative will focus on efforts towards solving problems in core areas, which would have a direct impact on improving lives of citizens and will also generate employment.

Under this new initiative, Atal Innovation Mission has partnered with the Ministries of Road Transport and Highways, Housing and Urban Affairs, Agriculture and Family Welfare, Drinking Water & Sanitation and the Railway Board.

Atal Tinkering Labs are dedicated works spaces where students (Class 6th to Class 12th) learn innovation skills and develop ideas that will go on to transform India. The labs are powered to acquaint students with state-of-the-art equipment such as 3D printers, robotics & electronics development tools, IoT & sensors etc.

The lab activities are designed to spur the spark of creativity, and go beyond regular curriculum and text book learning. The labs will let students explore skills of future such as design and computational thinking, adaptive learning and artificial intelligence.

Business incubators are institutions that support entrepreneurs in developing their businesses, especially in initial stages. These are organizations geared towards speeding up the growth and success of start-ups and early stage companies. Incubation is usually done by institutions which have experience in the business and technology world.

Incubation support includes providing technological facilities and advices, initial growth funds, network and linkages, co-working spaces, lab facilities, mentoring and advisory support. They are often a good path to capital from angel investors, government organizations, economic-development coalitions, venture capitalists and other investors

43. A

Salient features of the Pariyojana:

- Ensure access to quality medicines for all sections of the population especially for the poor and the deprived ones.
- Extend coverage of quality generic medicines so as to reduce and thereby redefine the unit cost of treatment per person. Quality procurement through WHO-GMP and CPSUs manufacturers and each batch is released only after clearance from NABL labs.
- Create awareness about generic medicines through education and publicity to counter the perception that quality is synonymous with high price
- Be a public programme involving Government, PSUs, Private Sector, NGO, Societies, Cooperative Bodies and other Institutions.
- Create a demand for generic medicines by improving access to better healthcare through low treatment cost and easy availability wherever needed in all therapeutic categories.
- Generate employment by engaging individual entrepreneurs in opening of Jan Aushadhi Kendras.

Atal Innovation Mission The Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) is Government of India's flagship initiative to promote a culture of innovation and entrepreneurship in the country. It was set up by the NITI Aayog after a detailed study and deliberations on innovation and entrepreneurial needs of India in the years to come.

AIM is mandated to create an umbrella structure and would play an instrumental role in alignment of innovation policies between central, state and sectoral innovation schemes incentivizing the establishment and promotion of an ecosystem of innovation and entrepreneurship at various levels. These levels include - higher secondary schools, science, engineering and higher academic institutions, and SME/MSME industry, corporate and NGO levels.

The Atal Innovation Mission has two core functions:

- a) Entrepreneurship promotion through Self-Employment and Talent Utilization, wherein innovators would be supported and mentored to become successful entrepreneurs.
- b) Innovation promotion: to provide a platform where innovative ideas are generated.



A holistic framework to achieve its objectives, it has following Sub Components-

Atal Tinkering Labs – to promote creative, innovative mind set in schools

AIM is setting up state of the art Atal Tinkering Labs (ATL) in schools across all districts across the country. These ATLs are dedicated innovation workspaces of 1200-1500 square feet where do-it-yourself (DIY) kits on latest technologies like 3D Printers, Robotics, Internet of Things (IOT), Miniaturized electronics are installed using a grant of Rs 20 Lakhs from the government so that students from Grade VI to Grade XII can tinker with these technologies and learn to create innovative solutions using these technologies. This will enable create a problem solving, innovative mind set within millions of students across the country.

To date, 2441 schools have already been selected for ATL Grants and by the end of 2018 over 5000 schools are expected to be operational with Atal Tinkering Labs, covering all the districts of the country. More than just grants, the ATL programme is undertaking on-the-ground activities to engage students and teachers in identifying problems in and around their communities and creating innovative solutions leveraging the ATL technologies to achieve the objectives of the programme. AICTE (All India

Council of Technical Education) is also partnering with AIM to ensure that the closest universities to a school can also mentor ATL students.

Under the ATL sub component, the ATAL Tinkering Marathon was held recently. In the marathon more than 35 thousand students participated. About 650 of the best innovation entries were submitted for evaluation. Of these, the top 30 innovations across six different focus areas aligned with National programmes from 17 states and three Union Territories have been identified for recognition. These innovations will be further handheld to see if they can be scaled up and some of them even productized. In the ATL Community Day on April 14, 2018 more than 50000 children participated in awareness building on ATL technology driven innovations.

The vision is to have every school have access to at least one or more Atal Tinkering Labs in each district of the country, as well as to scale the same up with the help of state education ministries across the length and breadth of the country. Also Government / Government Aided schools and Girls schools, North East and Hilly District schools get a special preference in the consideration of ATL selections.

Atal Incubators – promoting entrepreneurship in universities and industry At the university, NGO, SME and Corporate industry levels, AIM is setting up world-class Atal Incubators (AICs) that would trigger and enable successful growth of sustainable startups in every sector /state of the country, thereby promoting entrepreneurs and job creators in the country addressing both commercial and social entrepreneurship opportunities in India and applicable globally. AIM is also providing scale up support to existing incubators for scaling up their operations. AIM is providing a grant of upto Rs 10 crores to successful applicants for setting up greenfield incubators or scaling up existing ones. The idea is that every one of the 110 named smart cities and the top 5-10 educational / industrial institutions of every state should aspire to have a world class incubator that will provide the youth / startup communities in the universities / industries opportunity to create new Start-ups To date 19 Atal Incubators have been selected. Before the end of 2018-19 , More than 50 Atal Incubators are likely to be operational. Women led incubators and entrepreneurial startups are strongly encouraged by AIM.

Recent Activities of AIM

Atal New India Challenges and Atal Grand Challenges – to promote technology driven innovations and product creation for social and commercial impact To promote specific product innovations with social / economic impact, AIM will be launching Atal New India Challenges / Atal Grand Challenges in specific areas and sectors of national importance - such as Renewable Energies, Energy Storage, Climate-smart precision agriculture, Universal drinking water, Swaach Bharat, Transportation, Education, Healthcare using Robotic, IOT technologies, Artificial Intelligence, Block-chain, Augmented and Virtual reality, Battery Technologies etc. Most of these areas are also aligned with the priorities recommended by the recently released Economic Survey 2017-18. The first set of 17 Atal New India Challenges (ANIC) has been launched on April 26, 2018. CEO, NITI Aayog, emphasised the need to identify unique technological solutions to problems unique to India. The successful applicants will get a grant of upto Rs 1 crore for Atal New India Challenges and larger grants of upto Rs 30 crores for Atal Grand Challenges.

Under the Atal New India Challenge, there are 17 identified focus areas. These include Climate-smart agriculture, Fog vision system for road and rail, Alternate fuel based transportation, Smart Mobility, Instant Portable Water Quality Testing, Affordable Desalination / Recycling Technology, Waste management recycling / reuse, . Garbage composition devices , Quality of compost, Waste in public spaces and Dissuading public littering besides others.

The programme is currently accepting applications at <http://aim.gov.in/atal-new-india-challenge.php> and the last date for applications is June 10, 2018.

Earlier, in March 2018, Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) signed a Statement of Intent (SOI) with German tech company SAP to promote a culture of innovation and entrepreneurship. As part of the SOI, SAP in 2018 will adopt 100 Atal Tinkering Laboratories (ATL) for five years to nurture the science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) learning among secondary school children across India.

44. C

The programme through the targets will strive to reduce the level of stunting, under-nutrition, anemia and low birth weight babies. It will create synergy, ensure better monitoring, issue alerts for timely action, and encourage States/UTs to perform, guide and supervise the line Ministries and States/UTs to achieve the targeted goals.

Salient features of the Mission are:

- The mission, commencing 2017-18, has a target to reduce under-nutrition and low birth-weight by 2 per cent each year.
- It will strive to achieve reduction in stunting from 38.4 per cent as per the National Family Health Survey-4 to 25 per cent by 2022.
- It also aims to bring down anaemia among young children, women and adolescent girls by three per cent per year.
- Under NNM, the ministries of women and child development, health and family welfare, and water and sanitation will work together.
- The mission will form an apex body that would fix targets and monitor, supervise and guide nutrition-related interventions across the ministries.
- The mission would include several components like an ICT (information and communications technology)-based real-time monitoring system, incentivizing of states and Union territories to meet their targets, social audits, and setting up of nutrition resource centres.
- Anganwadi workers will also be offered incentives for using IT-based tools such as smart phones.
- Aadhaar card is a mandatory requirement to avail the benefits of the mission,

Implementation strategy would be based on intense monitoring and Convergence Action Plan right upto the grass root level. NNM will be rolled out in three phases from 2017-18 to 2019-20. NNM targets to reduce stunting, under-nutrition, anemia (among young children, women and adolescent girls) and reduce low

birth weight by 2%, 2%, 3% and 2% per annum respectively. Although the target to reduce Stunting is atleast 2% p.a., Mission would strive to achieve reduction in Stunting from 38.4% (NFHS-4) to 25% by 2022 (Mission 25 by 2022).

45. B

In May 2018, the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs, chaired by the Prime Minister has given its approval for the Umbrella Scheme, "Green Revolution – Krishonnati Yojana" in agriculture sector beyond

12th Five Year Plan for the period from 2017-18 to 2019-20 with the Central

Share of Rs. 33,269.976 crore. The Umbrella scheme comprises of 11 Schemes/Missions. These schemes look to develop the agriculture and allied sector in a holistic and scientific manner to increase the income of farmers by enhancing production, productivity and better returns

on produce. The Schemes will be continued with an expenditure of Rs.33,269.976 crore for three financial years, i.e., 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20. The Schemes that are part of the Umbrella Schemes are :- (i) Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) with a total central share of Rs. 7533.04 crore, MIDH aims to promote holistic growth of horticulture sector; to enhance horticulture production, improve nutritional security and income support to farm Households. (ii) National Food Security Mission (NFSM), including National Mission on Oil Seeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP), with a total central share of Rs.6893.38 crore. It aims to increase production of rice, wheat, pulses, coarse cereals and commercial crops, through area expansion and productivity enhancement in a suitable manner in the identified districts of the country, restoring soil fertility and productivity at the individual farm level and enhancing farm level economy. It further aims to augment the availability of vegetable oils and to reduce the import of edible oils.

(iii) National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) with a total central share of Rs.3980.82 crore. NMSA aims at promoting sustainable agriculture practices best suitable to the specific agro-ecology focusing on integrated farming, appropriate soil health management and synergizing resource conservation technology.

(iv) Submission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE) with a total central share of Rs.2961.26 crore. SMAE aims to strengthen the ongoing extension mechanism of State Governments, local bodies etc., achieving food and nutritional security and socio-economic empowerment

of farmers, to institutionalize programme planning and implementation mechanism,

to forge effective linkages and synergy amongst various stake-holders, to support

HRD interventions, to promote pervasive and innovative use of electronic / print media, interpersonal communication and ICT tools, etc.

(v) Sub-Mission on Seeds and Planting Material (SMSP) with a total central share of Rs.920.6 crore. SMSP aims to increase YOJANA June 2018 53 production of certified / quality seed, to increase SRR, to upgrade the quality of farm saved seeds, to strengthen the

seed multiplication chain, to promote new technologies and methodologies in seed

production, processing, testing etc., to strengthen and modernizing infrastructure

for seed production, storage, certification and quality etc.

(vi) Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanisation (SMAM) with a total central share of Rs.3250 crore. SMAM aims to increase the reach of farm mechanization

to small and marginal farmers and to the regions where availability of farm power is low, to promote 'Custom

Hiring Centres' to offset the adverse economies of scale arising due to small landholding and high cost of individual ownership, to create hubs for hi-tech and high value farm equipment, to create awareness among stakeholders through demonstration and capacity building activities, and to ensure performance testing and certification at designated testing centers located all over the country.

(vii) Sub Mission on Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine (SMPPQ) with a total central share of Rs.1022.67 crore. SMPPQ aims to minimize loss to quality and yield of agricultural crops from the ravages of insect pests, diseases, weeds, nematodes, rodents, etc. and to shield our agricultural bio-security from the incursions and

spread of alien species, to facilitate exports of Indian agricultural commodities to global markets, and to promote good agricultural practices, particularly with respect to plant protection strategies and strategies.

(viii) Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Census, Economics and Statistics (ISACES) with a total central share of Rs.

730.58 crore. It aims to undertake the agriculture census, study of the cost of cultivation of principal crops, to undertake research studies on agro-economic problems of the country, to fund conferences/workshops and seminars involving eminent economists, agricultural scientists, experts and to bring out papers to conduct

short term studies, to improve agricultural statistics methodology and to create a hierarchical information system on crop condition and crop production from sowing to harvest.

(ix) Integrated Scheme on Agricultural Cooperation (ISAC) with a total central share of Rs. 1902.636 crore. It aims to provide financial assistance for improving the economic conditions of cooperatives, remove regional imbalances and to speed up - cooperative development in agricultural marketing, processing, storage, computerization and weaker section programmes; to help cotton growers fetch remunerative price for their produce through value addition besides ensuring supply of quality yarn at reasonable rates to the decentralized weavers.

(x) Integrated Scheme on Agricultural Marketing (ISAM) with a total central share of 3863.93 crore. ISAM aims to develop agricultural marketing infrastructure; to promote innovative and latest technologies and competitive alternatives in agriculture marketing infrastructure; to provide infrastructure facilities for grading, standardization and quality certification of agricultural produce; to establish a nationwide marketing information network; to integrate markets through a common online market platform to facilitate pan-India trade in agricultural commodities, etc.

(xi) National e-Governance Plan (NeGP-A) with a total central share of 211.06 crore aims to bring farmer centricity & service orientation to the programmes; to enhance reach & impact of extension services; to improve access of farmers to information & services throughout crop-cycle; to build upon, enhance & integrate the existing ICT initiatives of Centre and States; and to enhance efficiency & effectiveness of programs through making available timely and relevant information to the farmers for increasing their agriculture productivity.

The Schemes/Missions focus on creating/strengthening of infrastructure of production reducing production cost and marketing of agriculture and allied produce. These schemes / missions have been under implementation for varying duration during past few years.

All these schemes/missions were appraised and approved independently as separate scheme/mission. In 2017-18, it has been decided to club all these schemes / missions under one umbrella scheme 'Green Revolution – Krishonnati Yojana'.

46. B

OP Nistar – Evacuation of Stranded Indians from Socotra, Yemen

In response to a distress call received from the DG shipping and the Indian Sailing Vessels Association, Indian Naval Ship Sunayna, currently deployed for a mission based deployment in the Gulf of Aden, was directed to evacuate 38 Indian nationals stranded on the Yemeni island of Socotra in the aftermath of cyclone Mekenu.

A very Severe Cyclonic Storm Mekenu crossed the Yemeni Island of Socotra on 24 May 18, leaving the 38 Indians stranded on the island with limited food and water. Also, three Indian dhows at Socotra suffered damages/ sank alongside in the harbour and another Dhow, MSV Safina Al Khijar with 12 Indians onboard is reported to be missing.

Based on this information, the Indian Navy undertook two aerial sorties on 27 and 28 May 18 to search for the missing 18 Indians. INS Sunayna, deployed on a mission based deployment in the Gulf of Aden was pressed into action to evacuate the 38 Indian nationals from Socotra. The operation, code name 'NISTAR', was carried out on the morning of 03 Jun 18 off the coast of Socotra. The evacuated Indians were embarked onboard and immediately provided with medical

care, food, water and telephone facilities to call and reassure their families at home. All 38 have been reported to be safe. Post evacuation, the ship would be proceeding towards Porbandar to disembark the Indians ashore

47. B

Discovery of a Sub-Saturn like Planet around a Sun-like star

Posted On: 21 JUN 2018 7:17PM by PIB Delhi

A Team of scientists and engineers led by Prof. Abhijit Chakraborty of Physical Research Laboratory (PRL), Ahmedabad, discovered a sub-Saturn or super-neptune size planet (mass of about 27 Earth Mass and size of 6 Earth Radii) around a Sun-like star. The planet will be known as EPIC 211945201b or K2-236b.

The Research work has appeared online in Astronomical Journal of the American Astronomical Society and published by IOP publishing (the DOI of the article is 10.3847/1538-3881/aac436).

The discovery was made by measuring the mass of the planet using the indigenously designed "PRL Advance Radial-velocity Abu-sky Search" (PARAS) spectrograph integrated with 1.2m Telescope at PRL's Gurushikhar Observatory in Mount Abu, India. Only 23 such planetary systems (including this discovery) are known to this date with masses between 10 and 70 Earth mass and size of 4 to 8 Earth radii with such precise measurement of mass This discovery is very important for understanding the formation mechanism of such super-Neptune or sub-Saturn kind of planets, that are too close to the host star and as well as planet formations around Sun-like stars.

With this discovery, India has joined a handful of countries, which have discovered planets around stars beyond our solar system. Further, PARAS is the first of its kind spectrograph in Asia, which can measure the mass of a planet going around a star. Very few spectrographs exist around the world that can do such precise measurements.

48. D

Cabinet approves proposal for enactment of Dam Safety Bill, 2018

Posted On: 13 JUN 2018 6:20PM by PIB Delhi

The Union Cabinet chaired by the Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has approved the proposal for introduction of Dam Safety Bill, 2018 in the Parliament.

Benefits:

It will help all the States and Union Territories of India to adopt uniform dam safety procedures which shall ensure safety of dams and safeguard benefits from such dams. This shall also help in safeguarding human life, livestock and property.

The draft Bill has been finalised after wide consultation with leading Indian experts and international experts.

Details:

The Bill provides for proper surveillance, inspection, operation and maintenance of all specified dams in the country to ensure their safe functioning.

The Bill provides for constitution of a National Committee on Dam Safety which shall evolve dam safety policies and recommend necessary regulations as may be required for the purpose.

The Bill provides for establishment of National Dam Safety Authority as a regulatory body which shall discharge functions to implement the policy, guidelines and standards for dam safety in the country.

The Bill provides for constitution of a State Committee on Dam Safety by State Government.

National Dam Safety Authority

It shall maintain liaison with the State Dam Safety Organisations and the owners of dams for standardisation of dam safety related data and practices;

It shall provide the technical and managerial assistance to the States and State Dam Safety Organisations;

It shall maintain a national level data-base of all dams in the country and the records of major dam failures;

It shall examine the cause of any major dam failure;

It shall publish and update the standard guidelines and check-lists for the routine inspection and detailed investigations of dams and appurtenances;

It shall accord recognition or accreditations to the organisations that can be entrusted with the works of investigation, design or construction of new dams;

It will also look into unresolved points of issue between the State Dam Safety Organisation of two states, or between the State Dam Safety Organisation of a State and the owner of a dam in that State, for proper solution;

Further, in certain cases, such as dams of one State falling under the territory of another State, the National Authority shall also perform the role of State Dam Safety Organization thereby eliminating potential causes for inter-state conflicts.

State Committee on Dam Safety

It will ensure proper surveillance, inspection, operation and maintenance of all specified dams in that State and ensure their safe functioning. It further provides that every State shall establish a "State Dam Safety Organisation", which will be manned by officers from the field dam safety preferably from the areas of dam-designs, hydro-mechanical engineering, hydrology, geo-technical investigation, instrumentation and dam-rehabilitation.

Background:

There are over 5200 large dams in India and about 450 are under construction. Plus there are thousands of medium and small dams. Due to lack of legal and institutional architecture for dam safety in India, dam safety is an issue of concern. Unsafe dams are a hazard and dam break may cause disasters, leading to huge loss of life and property.

The Dam Safety Bill, 2018 address all issues concerning dam safety including regular inspection of dams, Emergency Action Plan, comprehensive dam safety review, adequate repair and maintenance funds for dam safety, Instrumentation and Safety Manuals. It lays onus of dam safety on the dam owner and provides for penal provisions for commission and omission of certain acts.

49. D

Kabir was a 15th-century Indian mystic poet and saint, whose writings influenced Hinduism's Bhakti movement and his verses are found in Sikhism's scripture Guru Granth Sahib.

His early life was in a Muslim family, but he was strongly influenced by his teacher, the Hindu bhakti leader Ramananda.

Kabir is known for being critical of both Hinduism and Islam, stating that the former was misguided by the Vedas, and questioning their meaningless rites of initiation such as the sacred thread and circumcision respectively.

Kabir suggested that True God is with the person who is on the path of righteousness, considered all creatures on earth as his own self, and who is passively detached from the affairs of the world.

Kabir's legacy survives and continues through the Kabir Panth ("Path of Kabir"), a religious community that recognizes him as its founder and its members are known as Kabir panthis.

Kabir's poetry is very famous in popular culture as 'Dohas'.

50. D

51. D

Statement 1: The Preamble secures to all citizens of India liberty of belief, faith and worship.

Statement 2: The State shall endeavour to secure for all the citizens a Uniform Civil Code (Article 44 of DPSP).

Statement 3: Article 51A mentions this as one of the fundamental duties: "to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities and to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women."

Statement 4: The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or equal protection of the laws (Article 14). The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on the ground of religion (Article 15). All persons are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right to freely profess, practice and propagate any religion (Article 25).

52. B

Statement 1: It is not funded by the GEF, but member nations contribute substantially to it. It is in fact one of the several implementing agencies for the GEF.

UNEP's main activities are related to:

Climate change, including the Territorial Approach to Climate Change (TACC);

Disasters and conflicts;

Ecosystem management

Environmental governance;

Harmful substances; and

Resource efficiency.

<http://www.unep.org/geo/>

53. C

It is in Tibet at the intersection of India (Sikkim), Bhutan and China (which claims Tibet) in the Himalayas. So, it is crucial to settling the territorial disputes between India and China in Tibet.

Statement 2: The Nathu La Pass and Jelep La Pass open up here. Nathu La is one of the two open trading border posts between China and India which was closed following the 1962 war and re-opened in 2006.

54. A

Statement 1: He was a member of the Imperial Legislative Council from 1912 and when in 1919 it was converted to the Central Legislative Assembly he remained its member till 1926.

Statement 2: He founded it at Haridwar in 1905. He was a member of the Hindu Mahasabha.

Statement 3: He was a moderate leader and opposed communal politics by the British. He was an important figure in the Non-cooperation movement. However, he was opposed to the politics of appeasement by Congress and its participation in the Khilafat movement.

Statement 4: Malaviya was the President of the Indian National Congress on two occasions (1909, 1918). He left Congress in 1934.

55. C

Statement 1 and 2: Capitalist economies do not involve the state in the planning process. And, in communist economies the planning is imperative not indicative in nature. So, mixed economies are fit for indicative planning where a plan making body (from the State) sets broad numerical targets to be achieved with the help of market forces.

Statement 3: Unlike a centrally planned economy indicative planning works through the market (price system) rather than replaces it. So, it is a move towards liberalization of market forces

Statement 4: India followed indicative planning, but the PSUs still continue to operate

56. D

Statement 1: It was announced by the Ministry of Statistics and

Programme Implementation under the Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS).

Statement 2: Based on the innovative ideas received from the local people regarding developmental projects, a 'One MP - One Idea' Competition can be held in each Lok Sabha constituency annually to select the three best innovations for cash awards and certificate of appreciation for next five best innovations.

A committee headed by DM evaluates these ideas.

Statement 3: MPs award Certificate of Honour along with cash award of Rs. 2.5 lakhs, Rs. 1.5 lakhs and Rs. 1 lakh to the 1st, 2nd and 3rd best innovative solutions respectively through their MPLAD funds.

Lead banks and financial institutions fund local innovations.

An overview presentation on the 'One MP - One Idea' initiative can be viewed here

[http://innovationcouncilarchive.nic.in/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=343&Itemid=121](http://innovationcouncilarchive.nic.in/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=343&Itemid=121)

57. B

Statement 1: It addresses the service related grievances of central government employees. It does not implement any DPSP.

Statement 2: The Legal Services Authorities Act (1987) has established a nationwide network to provide free and competent legal aid to the poor and to organise lok adalats for promoting equal justice.

Statement 3: Three-tier panchayati raj system (at village, taluka and zila levels) has been introduced to translate into reality Gandhiji's dream of every village being a republic.

Statement 4: It reduces inequality and leads to welfare of weaker sections of the population.

58. D

59) A

Statement 1: Organic agriculture also generates incomes through international exports as the demand for organically grown crops is on a rise. Studies across countries have shown that organically grown food has more nutritional value than chemical farming thus providing us with healthy foods

Statement 2: Since organic farming requires more labour input than conventional farming, India will find organic farming an attractive proposition being a labour surplus economy.

Statement 3: It does not use GM crops.

Statement 4: Organic agriculture offers a means to substitute costlier agricultural inputs (such as HYV seeds, chemical fertilisers, pesticides etc.) with locally produced organic inputs that are cheaper and thereby generate good returns on investment.

60. C

To provide opportunities for education to his child or ward between the age of six and fourteen years is a fundamental duty. Nourishment, health, happiness etc don't come in it. So, 1 is wrong.

If there was an option like respect the elderly, you can tickmark it right, since valuing and preserving the rich heritage of the country's composite culture is a fundamental duty.

61. A

Statement 2: It is usually headed by a retired Supreme Court judge or former Chief Justice of a high court.

Statement 3: It is constituted by the Union Government from time to time. The first commission was constituted in 1955 and since then various commissions were reconstituted every three years.

62. D

Economic and social planning' is a concurrent subject. Also, while framing the 'Union', 'State' and 'Concurrent' list, allocating subjects and other provisions, the Constitution vests power in the Union to ensure co-ordinated development in essential fields of activity while preserving the initiative and authority of the states in the spheres allotted to them.

63. D

This satellite system aims to provide real-time data on the position of objects to aid road, air and maritime traffic. It will also provide mapping and tracking services.

IRNSS System consists of constellation of seven satellites of which three are geostationary and four are non-geostationary. It will also give facility for terrestrial navigation aid for hikers and travellers and visual and voice navigation for drivers.

64. C

The CMS is the only global and UN-based intergovernmental organization established exclusively for the conservation and management of terrestrial, aquatic and avian migratory species throughout their range.

It is an intergovernmental treaty, concluded under the aegis of the United Nations Environment Programme, concerned with the conservation of wildlife and habitats on a global scale.

Since the Convention's entry into force, its membership has grown steadily to include over 100 Parties from Africa, Central and South America, Asia, Europe and Oceania.

65. B

North Korea occupies the northern portion of the Korean peninsula, which juts out from the Asian mainland between the East Sea (Sea of Japan) and the Yellow Sea.

66. D

India's urban sector presently constitutes 63% of India's GDP (up from 45% in 1990) and has been its key engine of growth acceleration in the past decade. So, R is correct.

If you observe the trends given in India Yearbook for the year book itself, the trends do not have a uniform pattern. It is more in rural sometimes, and more in urban areas sometimes. A is incorrect.

With only 31% of India's population currently urbanized, along with high population density and low GDP per capita, India's urbanization trends have scope to significantly accelerate.

67) A

India's Agasthyamala Biosphere Reserve (ABR) was included in the World Network of Biosphere Reserves of United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

With the addition of the ABR, total 10 of the 18 biosphere reserves in the country have made it to the list of World Network of Biosphere Reserves.

The other 9 Biosphere Reserves are: Nilgiri (Western Ghats), Gulf of Mannar (Tamil Nadu), Sunderban (West Bengal), Nanda Devi (Uttarakhand), Nokrek (Meghalaya), Pachmarh (Madhya Pradesh), Similipal (Odisha), Achanakmar- Amarkantak (Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh) and Great Nicobar.

68. D

(Ex situ conservation method is mentioned under primary objectives of Botanical Survey of India)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ex\\_situ\\_conservation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ex_situ_conservation)

69. A

Point Calimere is mentioned in environment ministry annual report in page 9. If you find name of any sanctuary or national park in this report – jot down 3-4 interesting points about them (this report has names of these parks because they were in news)

70. B

71. C

72. D

The National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) was established in 2003 to implement India's Biological Diversity Act (2002). The NBA is a Statutory, Autonomous Body and it performs facilitative, regulatory and advisory function for the Government of India on issues of conservation, sustainable use of biological resources and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of biological resources.

The Biological Diversity Act (2002) mandates implementation of the Act through decentralized system with the NBA focusing on advising the Central Government on matters relating to the conservation of biodiversity, sustainable use of its components and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of biological resources; and advising the State Governments in the selection of areas of biodiversity importance to be notified under Sub-Section (1) of Section 37 as heritage sites and measures for the management of such heritage sites;

The State Biodiversity Boards (SBBs) focus on advising the State Governments, subject to any guidelines issued by the Central Government, on matters relating to the conservation of biodiversity, sustainable use of its components and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of biological resources;

The SBBs also regulate, by granting of approvals or otherwise requests for commercial utilization or bio-survey and bio-utilization of any biological resource by Indians. The local level Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) are responsible for promoting conservation, sustainable use and documentation of biological diversity including preservation of habitats, conservation of land races, folk varieties and cultivars, domesticated stocks and breeds of animals and microorganisms and chronicling of knowledge relating to biological diversity.

The NBA with its headquarters in Chennai, Tamil Nadu, delivers its mandate through a structure that comprises of the Authority, Secretariat, SBBs, BMCs and Expert Committees.

Since its establishment, NBA has supported creation of SBBs in 29 States and, facilitated establishment of around 37,769 BMCs

73. D

Special Economic Zone (SEZ) is a specifically delineated dutyfree enclave and shall be deemed to be foreign territory for the purposes of trade operations and duties and tariffs.

In order words, SEZ is a geographical region that has economic laws different from a country's typical economic laws.

Usually the goal is to increase foreign investments. SEZs have been established in several countries, including China, India, Jordan, Poland, Kazakhstan, Philippines and Russia. North Korea has also attempted this to a degree.

74. A

There are around eight instruments or components of the Indian money market especially designed to fulfill the short-term fund requirements of the different categories of the individuals, institutions or the firms and companies:

- Treasury Bills
- Call Money Market
- Certificate of Deposit
- Commercial Bills
- Commercial Papers
- Mutual Funds
- Repo and Reverse Repo Markets.
- Cash Management Bill
- NABARD and EXIM bank are part of the financial markets.

75. B

During NCM 1920 Congress volunteer corps emerged as the parallel police.

Talks between Gandhi and Reading, the viceroy, broke down in May 1921 as the Government wanted Gandhi to urge the Ali brothers to remove those portions from speeches which suggested violence. Gandhi realised that the Government was trying to drive a wedge between him and the Khilafat leaders and refused to fall into the trap. In December, the Government came down heavily on the protestors. Volunteer corps were declared illegal, public meetings were banned, the press was gagged and most of the leaders barring Gandhi were arrested. Hence 1 and 3 are correct.

Parallel Government were present during CDM 1930 - Sholapur QIM 1942 - Ballia, Tamluk, Satara. 1879- Poona by Vasudev Balvant Phadke. Hence 2 is incorrect. 76. A

Statement 1 is correct. Swarajists advocated the revival of the constitutional method of struggle and participation in the elections to the Central Legislative Assembly to be held in 1934. Led this time by Dr. M.A. Ansari, Asaf Ali, Satyamurthy, Bhulabhai Desai and B.C. Roy, the new Swarajists argued that in a period of political apathy and depression, when the Congress was no longer in a position to sustain a mass movement, it was necessary to utilize elections and work in the legislative councils to keep up the political interest and morale of the people.

Statement 2 is not correct. However, this did not amount, they said, to having faith in the capacity of constitutional politics to achieve freedom. It only meant opening up another political front which would

help build up the Congress, organizationally extend its influence, and prepare the people for the next mass struggle.

Statement 3 is not correct. There were sharp differences between Nehru and the leftists on the one side and proponents of council-entry on the other. To Nehru, the withdrawal of the Civil Disobedience Movement and council-entry or the recourse to constructive programmes represented a 'spiritual defeat' and a surrender of ideals.

77. D

Lala Lajpat Rai was one of the leaders of the Anti Simon Commission agitation. During the agitation Lala Lajpat Rai received severe blows on his chest in October 1928 which proved fatal and he died on November 17, 1928.

Servants of the People Society was founded by Lala Lajpat Rai in 1921 at Lahore, which was inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi.

Lala Lajpat Rai was a devotee of Arya Samaj and was editor of Arya Gazette, which he set up during his student time. He was actively associated with the management of the Punjab National Bank in its early years.

78. C

Statement 1 is not correct: At its Nagpur session (December, 1920) the Congress approved and ratified the policy of non violent non cooperation towards the unjust government. At Lahore session (1929), Congress adopted Poorna Swaraj resolution.

Statement 2 is correct: The Indian National congress outlined a seven-item programme of non-cooperation.

- Surrender of titles and honorary offices.
- Refusal to attend government official and non-official functions.
- Boycott of government and government-aided schools and colleges.
- Boycott of British courts.
- Refusal of all classes to offer themselves for service in Mesopotamia.
- Boycott of elections to provincial and central assembly.
- Boycott of British goods.

Statement 3 is correct: At Chauri Chaura on 5 February 1922, the police stationed there fired at a group of demonstrators. The demonstrators retaliated by burning down the police station, which caused the death of twenty-two policemen. Gandhiji had all through the movement emphasized on peace and non-violence. After this incident he called off the movement.

79. D

Marxist and Socialist Ideas inspired many socialist and communist groups to come into existence and resulted in the rise of a left wing, within the Congress, represented by Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhash Bose. These young nationalists, inspired by the Soviet Revolution and dissatisfied with Gandhian ideas and political programme, began advocating radical solutions for economic, political and social ills of the country;

These younger nationalists

- were critical both of Swarajists and No-changers

- advocated a more consistent anti-imperialist line in the form of a slogan for purna swarajya (complete independence).

- were influenced by awareness, though still vague, of international currents

- stressed the need to combine nationalism and anti-imperialism with social justice and simultaneously raised the question of internal class oppression by capitalists and landlords.

Hence all the statements are correct.

80. D

In December 1922, Chittaranjan Das, Narasimha Chintaman Kelkar and Motilal Nehru formed the Congress-Khilafat Swarajya Party with Das as the president and Nehru as one of the secretaries. Other

prominent leaders included Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy and Subhas Chandra Bose, Vithalbai Patel and other Congress leaders who were becoming dissatisfied with the Congress. Vithalbai Patel was the first Indian Speaker of Central Legislative Assembly from 1925 to 1930.

The Swarajists sought more representation in the Congress offices, and an end to the mandatory requirement for Congressmen to spin khadi cloth and do social service as a prerequisite for office.

81. C

After Gandhi's arrest (March 1922), there was disintegration, disorganisation and demoralisation among

nationalist ranks. A debate started among Congressmen on what to do during the transition period one

group led by C.R. Das, Motilal Nehru and Ajmal Khan wanted an end to the boycott of legislative councils so that the nationalists could enter them to expose the basic weaknesses of these assemblies and use these councils as an arena of political struggle to arouse popular enthusiasm. Those advocating entry into legislative councils came to be known as the Swarajists, while the other school of thought led by Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad, C. Rajagopalachari and M.A. Ansari came to be known as the 'No-changers'. The 'No-changers' opposed council entry, advocated, concentration on constructive work, and continuation of boycott and noncooperation, and quiet preparation for resumption of the suspended civil disobedience programme.

82. A

83. B

84. D

All the statements are correct

In foreign policy parleys, 'Two plus Two' is the term used for the institutionalisation of a dialogue mechanism between two countries consisting of the key ministries of defence & external affairs namely USA and here.

The 2+2 format draws on a framework Japan used for its strategic interactions with the US, France, Russia and Australia.

India & Japan too have a similar mechanism between them since 2010.

85. C

86. D

Incorrect

The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), also known as Biodiversity Convention, is a multilateral treaty. The Convention was opened for signature at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro on 5 June 1991 and entered into force on 29 December 1993. At the 2010, 10th Conference of Parties (COP) to the Convention on Biological Diversity in October in Nagoya, Japan, the Nagoya Protocol was adopted

The Convention has three main goals including:

- The conservation of biological diversity
- Sustainable use of its components
- The fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from genetic resources.

87. B

Statement 1 is correct: The Global Environment Facility was established on the eve of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit to help tackle our planet's most pressing environmental problems.

Statement 2 is incorrect: It is an international partnership of 183 countries, international institutions, civil society organizations and the private sector that addresses global environmental issues.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The World Bank serves as the GEF Trustee, administering the GEF Trust Fund.

88. A

Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojna is a scheme of the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas for providing LPG connections to women from Below Poverty Line (BPL) households.

Sustainable Rooftop Implementation for Solar Transfiguration of India (SRISTI) scheme is run by Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE)

Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) scheme is run by Ministry of Power

Sahaj Biji Har Ghar Yojna (Saubhagya Scheme) is run by Ministry of Power

89. C

90. C

91. A

Statement 1 is correct: The scheme is aimed at linking women and SHGs to the initiative.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Technological centers will be set up under the mission which will provide technological support to small industries.

92. B

Statement 1 is incorrect: With an aim to promote eco-friendly vehicles, the government had launched the Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles in India (FAME-India) scheme in 2015. The scheme covers hybrid and electric technologies like a strong hybrid, plug-in hybrid and battery electric vehicles.

Statement 2 is correct: It was launched by union ministry for heavy industries.

Statement 3 is correct: FAME India – Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid and Electric vehicles in India – is a part of the National Electric Mobility Mission Plan. The scheme envisages Rs 795 crore support in the first two fiscals. It is being administered by the Heavy Industries Ministry.

93. D

Statement 1 is correct: LF or commonly known as Elephantiasis is one of the oldest and most debilitating neglected disease, which is currently endemic in 73 countries of the world, including India. LF is a devastating parasitic infection spread by mosquitoes. The parasites are thread-like worms (filariae) that develop in and then damage the human lymphatic system and associated tissues.

Statement 2 is correct: The lymphatic system is a network of vessels and specialised tissues that are essential to the maintaining the overall fluid balance and health of organs and limbs and importantly are a major component of the body's immune defence system.

Statement 3 is correct: It is usually contracted in childhood, often before the age of five.

India is hosting the 10th meeting of Global Alliance to Eliminate Lymphatic Filariasis. India has highest burden of Lymphatic Filariasis and there is need of taking leadership role to Eliminate lymphatic filariasis.

94. B

The Paris Agreement is an agreement within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) dealing with greenhouse gases emissions mitigation, adaptation and finance starting in the year 2020. In the latest 22nd CoP of the UNFCCC held at Marrakesh, Morocco more than 190 countries negotiated to prepare the fine print for Paris deal. It sought to make the rules that would help in the implementation of the law i.e. Paris Agreement. The countries have agreed to complete the rule book by 2018 as the Agreement would come into force from 2020.

95. C

Kadaknath chicken gets GI tag- Madhya Pradesh

The protein-rich meat of Kadaknath, chicks and eggs are sold at a much higher rate than other varieties of chicken.

The breed is native to Jhabua, Alirajpur and parts of Dhar district of Madhya Pradesh.

96. C

Another high point of the launch of GSAT 6 is the induction of high-thrust Vikas engine and electromechanical actuation system.

The launch is also crucial since Isro will be validating the high-thrust Vikas engine and other systems which would be eventually used in the future missions, including India's second moon mission, Chandrayaan-II.

The satellite will also provide a platform for developing technologies such as demonstration of 6 metre S-Band Unfurlable Antenna for communication purposes, hand-held ground terminals and network management techniques that could be useful in satellite based mobile communication applications, the space agency said.

97. C

98. B

Statement 1 is incorrect: Letter of undertaking (LOU) is a form of bank guarantee under which a bank can allow its customer to raise money from another Indian bank's foreign branch in the form of a short term credit

Statement 2 is correct. It is in the form of a short term credit.

99. A

100. B

The Union Ministry of Culture recently introduced a new scheme called 'SevaBhojYojna' to reimburse the central share of CGST and IGST on items for food/prasad/langar/bhandara offered free of cost by charitable religious institutions.

Statement 2 is correct: The main objective of the scheme is to lessen the financial burden of such charitable religious institutions, which provide free of cost without any discrimination to the general public and devotees.

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