2016 SOLVED PAPER 1

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[Image of book cover]

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GEOGRAPHY

1. Which of the following is/are tributary tributaries of Brahmaputra?  
   1. Dibang  
   2. Kameng  
   3. Lohit  
   Select the correct answer using the code given below.  
   (a) 1 only  
   (b) 2 and 3 only  
   (c) 1 and 3 only  
   (d) 1, 2 and 3

2. In which of the following regions of India are shale gas resources found?  
   1. Cambay Basin  
   2. Cauvery Basin  
   3. Krishna-Godavari Basin  
   Select the correct answer using the code given below.  
   (a) 1 and 2 only  
   (b) 3 only  
   (c) 2 and 3 only  
   (d) 1, 2 and 3

3. Recently, linking of which of the following rivers was undertaken?  
   (a) Cauvery and Tungabhadra  
   (b) Godavari and Krishna  
   (c) Mahanadi and Sone  
   (d) Narmada and Tapti

4. Recently, which of the following States has explored the possibility of constructing an artificial inland port to be connected to sea by a long navigational channel?  
   (a) Andhra Pradesh  
   (b) Chhattisgarh  
   (c) Karnataka  
   (d) Rajasthan

Agriculture

5. The FAO accords the status of ‘Globally Important Agricultural Heritage System (GIAHS)’ to traditional agricultural systems. What is the overall goal of this initiative?  
   1. To provide modern technology, training in modern farming methods and financial support to local communities of identified GIAHS so as to greatly enhance their agricultural productivity  
   2. To identify and safeguard eco-friendly traditional farm practices and their associated landscapes, agricultural biodiversity and knowledge systems of the local communities  
   3. To provide Geographical Indication status to all the varieties of agricultural produce in such identified GIAHS  
   Select the correct answer using the code given below.  
   (a) 1 and 3 only  
   (b) 2 only  
   (c) 2 and 3 only  
   (d) 1, 2 and 3

6. With reference to ‘Initiative for Nutritional Security through Intensive Millets Promotion’, which of the following statements is/are correct?  
   1. This initiative aims to demonstrate the improved production and post-harvest technologies, and to demonstrate value addition techniques, in an integrated manner, with cluster approach.  
   2. Poor, small, marginal and tribal farmers have larger stake in this scheme.  
   3. An important objective of the scheme is to encourage farmers of commercial crops to shift to millet cultivation by offering them free kits of critical inputs of nutrients and micro irrigation equipment.  
   Select the correct answer using the code given below.  
   (a) 1 only  
   (b) 2 and 3 only  
   (c) 1 and 2 only  
   (d) 1, 2 and 3

7. Which of the following is/are the advantage / advantages of practising drip irrigation?  
   1. Reduction in weed  
   2. Reduction in soil salinity  
   3. Reduction in soil erosion  
   Select the correct answer using the code given below.  
   (a) 1 only  
   (b) 2 and 3 only  
   (c) 1 and 2 only  
   (d) 1, 2 and 3

8. Why does the Government of India promote the use of Neem-coated Urea in agriculture?  
   1. Release of Neem oil in the soil increases nitrogen fixation by the soil microorganisms  
   2. Neem coating slows down the rate of dissolution of urea in the soil  
   3. Nitrous oxide, which is a greenhouse gas, is not at all released into atmosphere by crop fields  
   4. It is a combination of a weedicide and a fertilizer for particular crops  
   Select the correct answer using the code given below.  
   (a) (b)  
   (b)  
   (c)  
   (d) None of the above is an advantage of practising drip irrigation  
   (a) Release of Neem oil in the soil increases nitrogen fixation by the soil microorganisms  
   (b) Neem coating slows down the rate of dissolution of urea in the soil  
   (c) Nitrous oxide, which is a greenhouse gas, is not at all released into atmosphere by crop fields  
   (d) It is a combination of a weedicide and a fertilizer for particular crops

9. With reference to ‘Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana’, consider the following statements:  
   1. Under this scheme, farmers will have to pay a uniform premium of two percent for any crop they cultivate in any season of the year.  
   2. This scheme covers post-harvest losses arising out of cyclones and unseasonal rains.  
   Which of the statements given above is/are correct?  
   (a) 1 only  
   (b) 2 only  
   (c) Both 1 and 2  
   (d) Neither 1 nor 2
10. Consider the following pairs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Terms sometimes seen in the news</th>
<th>Their origin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annex— I Countries</td>
<td>Cartagena Protocol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certified Emissions Reductions</td>
<td>Nagoya Protocol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clean Development Mechanism</td>
<td>Kyoto Protocol</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?
(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

11. With reference to an initiative called ‘The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB)’, which of the following statements is/are correct?
1. It is an initiative hosted by UNEP, IMF and World Economic Forum.
2. It is a global initiative that focuses on drawing attention to the economic benefits of biodiversity.
3. It presents an approach that can help decision-makers recognize, demonstrate and capture the value of ecosystems and biodiversity.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.
(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 3 only (c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

12. Which of the following statements is/are correct?
Proper design and effective implementation of UN-REDD+ Programme can significantly contribute to
1. protection of biodiversity
2. resilience of forest ecosystems
3. poverty reduction

Select the correct answer using the code given below.
(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 3 only (c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

(a) It is an international accounting tool for government and business leaders to understand, quantify and manage greenhouse gas emissions
(b) It is an initiative of the United Nations to offer financial incentives to developing countries to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to adopt eco-friendly technologies
(c) It is an inter-governmental agreement ratified by all the member countries of the United Nations to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to specified levels by the year 2022
(d) It is one of the multilateral REDD+ initiatives hosted by the World Bank

14. With reference to ‘Agenda 21’, sometimes seen in the news, consider the following statements:
1. It is a global action plan for sustainable development

2. It originated in the World Summit on Sustainable Development held in Johannesburg in 2002.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

15. Consider the following statements:
1. The International Solar Alliance was launched at the United Nations Climate Change Conference in 2015.
2. The Alliance includes all the member countries of the United Nations.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

16. With reference to the Agreement at the UNFCCC Meeting in Paris in 2015, which of the following statements is/are correct?
1. The Agreement was signed by all the member countries of the UN and it will go into effect in 2017.
2. The Agreement aims to limit the greenhouse gas emissions so that the rise in average global temperature by the end of this century does not exceed 2 °C or even 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels.
3. Developed countries acknowledged their historical responsibility in global warming and committed to donate $ 1000 billion a year from 2020 to help developing countries to cope with climate change.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.
(a) 1 and 3 only (b) 2 only (c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

17. Consider the following statements:
1. The Sustainable Development Goals were first proposed in 1972 by a global think tank called the ‘Club of Rome’.
2. The Sustainable Development Goals have to be achieved by 2030.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

18. The term ‘Intended Nationally Determined Contributions’ is sometimes seen in the news in the context of
(a) pledges made by the European countries to rehabilitate refugees from the war-affected Middle East
(b) plan of action outlined by the countries of the world to combat climate change
(c) capital contributed by the member countries in the establishment of Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
(d) plan of action outlined by the countries of the world regarding Sustainable Development Goals
19. What is/are the importance/importance of the ‘United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification’?
   1. It aims to promote effective action through innovative national programs and supportive inter-national partnerships.
   2. It has a special/particular focus on South Asia and North Africa regions, and its Secretariat facilitates the allocation of major portion of financial resources to these regions.
   3. It is committed to bottom-up approach, encouraging the participation of local people in combating the desertification.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.
(a) 1 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

20. Which of the following best describes/ describe the aim of ‘Green India Mission’ of the Government of India?
   1. Incorporating environmental benefits and costs into the Union and State Budgets thereby implementing the ‘green accounting’
   2. Launching the second green revolution to enhance agricultural output so as to ensure food security to one and all in the future
   3. Restoring and enhancing forest cover and responding to climate change by a combination of adaptation and mitigation measures

Select the correct answer using the code given below.
(a) 1 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

21. ‘Net metering’ is sometimes seen in the news in the context of promoting the use of solar energy by the households/consumers.
   (a) production and use of solar energy by the households/consumers
   (b) use of piped natural gas in the kitchens of households
   (c) installation of CNG kits in motor-cars
   (d) installation of water meters in urban households

22. ‘Gadgil Committee Report’ and ‘Kasturirangan Committee Report’, sometimes seen in the news, are related to constitutional reforms, Ganga Action Plan, linking of rivers, protection of Western Ghats.

23. On which of the following can you find the Bureau of Energy Efficiency Star Label?
   1. Ceiling fans
   2. Electric geysers
   3. Tubular fluorescent lamps

Select the correct answer using the code given below.
(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 3 only (c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

24. In the cities of our country, which among the following atmospheric gases are normally considered in calculating the value of Air Quality Index?
   1. Carbon dioxide
   2. Carbon monoxide
   3. Nitrogen dioxide
   4. Sulfur dioxide
   5. Methane

Select the correct answer using the code given below.
(a) 1, 2 and 3 only (b) 2, 3 and 4 only (c) 1, 4 and 5 only (d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

25. Which of the following are the key features of ‘National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA)?’
   1. River basin is the unit of planning and management.
   2. It spearheads the river conservation efforts at the national level.
   3. One of the Chief Ministers of the States through which the Ganga flows becomes the Chairman of NGRBA on rotation basis.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.
(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

26. What is/are unique about ‘Kharai camel’, a breed found in India?
   1. It is capable of swimming up to three kilometers in seawater.
   2. It survives by grazing on mangroves.
   3. It lives in the wild and cannot be domesticated.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.
(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 3 only (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

27. Recently, our scientists have discovered a new and distinct species of banana plant which attains a height of about 11 metres and has orange-coloured fruit pulp. In which part of India has it been discovered?
   (a) Andaman Islands
   (b) Anaimalai Forests
   (c) Maikala Hills
   (d) Tropical rain forests of northeast

28. With reference to ‘Red Sanders’, sometimes seen in the news, consider the following statements:
   1. It is a tree species found in a part of South India.
   2. It is one of the most important trees in the tropical rain forest areas of South India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
29. Recently, for the first time in our country, which of the following States has declared a particular butterfly as ‘State Butterfly’?
(a) Arunachal Pradesh  (b) Himachal Pradesh
(c) Karnataka  (d) Maharashtra

30. In which of the following regions of India are you most likely to come across the ‘Great Indian Hornbill’ in its natural habitat?
(a) Sand deserts of northwest India  (b) Higher Himalayas of Jammu and Kashmir
(c) Salt marshes of western Gujarat  (d) Western Ghats

31. What is/are the purpose/purposes of the ‘Marginal Cost of Funds based Lending Rate (MCLR)’ announced by RBI?
1. These guidelines help improve the transparency in the methodology followed by banks for determining the interest rates on advances.
2. These guidelines help ensure availability of bank credit at interest rates which are fair to the borrowers as well as the banks.
Select the correct answer using the code given below.
(a) 1 only  (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2  (d) Neither 1 nor 2

32. The establishment of ‘Payment Banks’ is being allowed in India to promote financial inclusion. Which of the following statements is/are correct in this context?
1. Mobile telephone companies and supermarket chains that are owned and controlled by residents are eligible to be promoters of Payment Banks.
2. Payment Banks can issue both credit cards and debit cards.
3. Payment Banks cannot undertake lending activities.
Select the correct answer using the code given below.
(a) 1 and 2 only  (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 only  (d) 1, 2 and 3

33. The term ‘Core Banking Solutions’ is sometimes seen in the news. Which of the following statements best describes/describe this term?
1. It is a networking of a bank’s branches which enables customers to operate their accounts from any branch of the bank on its network regardless of where they open their accounts.
2. It is an effort to increase RBI’s control over commercial banks through computerization.
3. It is a detailed procedure by which a bank with huge non-performing assets is taken over by another bank.
Select the correct answer using the code given below.
(a) 1 only  (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only  (d) 1, 2 and 3

34. With reference to ‘Financial Stability and Development Council’, consider the following statements:
1. It is an organ of NITI Aayog.
2. It is headed by the Union Finance Minister.
3. It monitors macroprudential supervision of the economy.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 and 2 only  (b) 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only  (d) 1, 2 and 3

35. With reference to ‘Bitcoins’, sometimes seen in the news, which of the following statements is/are correct?
1. Bitcoins are tracked by the Central Banks of the countries.
2. Anyone with a Bitcoin address can send and receive Bitcoins from anyone else with a Bitcoin address.
3. Online payments can be sent without either side knowing the identity of the other.
Select the correct answer using the code given below.
(a) 1 and 2 only  (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 3 only  (d) 1, 2 and 3

36. Regarding ‘Atal Pension Yojana’, which of the following statements is/are correct?
1. It is a minimum guaranteed pension scheme mainly targeted at unorganized sector workers.
2. Only one member of a family can join the scheme.
3. Same amount of pension is guaranteed for the spouse for life after subscriber’s death.
Select the correct answer using the code given below.
(a) 1 only  (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only  (d) 1, 2 and 3

37. The term ‘Base Erosion and Profit Shifting’ is sometimes seen in the news in the context of
(a) mining operation by multinational companies in resource-rich but backward areas
(b) curbing of the tax evasion by multinational companies
(c) exploitation of genetic resources of a country by multinational companies
(d) lack of consideration of environmental costs in the planning and implementation of developmental projects

38. There has been a persistent deficit budget year after year. Which action/actions of the following can be taken by the Government to reduce the deficit?
1. Reducing revenue expenditure
2. Introducing new welfare schemes
3. Rationalizing subsidies
4. Reducing import duty
Select the correct answer using the code given below.
(a) 1 only  (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only  (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
39. Which of the following is/are included in the capital budget of the Government of India?
1. Expenditure on acquisition of assets like roads, buildings, machinery, etc.
2. Loans received from foreign governments
3. Loans and advances granted to the States and Union Territories

Select the correct answer using the code given below.
(a) 1 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

40. With reference to the ‘Trans-Pacific Partnership’, consider the following statements:
1. It is an agreement among all the Pacific Rim countries except China and Russia.
2. It is a strategic alliance for the purpose of maritime security only.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

41. ‘European Stability Mechanism’, sometimes seen in the news, is an
(a) agency created by EU to deal with the impact of millions of refugees arriving from Middle East
(b) agency of EU that provides financial assistance to eurozone countries
(c) agency of EU to deal with all the bilateral and multilateral agreements on trade
(d) agency of EU to deal with the conflicts arising among the member countries

42. The term ‘Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership’ often appears in the news in the context of the affairs of a group of countries known as
(a) G20 (b) ASEAN (c) SCO (d) SAARC

43. In the context of which of the following do you sometimes find the terms ‘amber box, blue box and green box’ in the news?
(a) WTO affairs (b) SAARC affairs (c) UNFCCC affairs (d) India-EU negotiations on FTA

44. Recently, which one of the following currencies has been proposed to be added to the basket of IMF’s SDR?
(a) Ruble (b) Rand (c) Indian Rupee (d) Renminbi

45. With reference to ‘IFC Masala Bonds’, sometimes seen in the news, which of the statements given below is/are correct?
1. The International Finance Corporation, which offers these bonds, is an arm of the World Bank.
2. They are the rupee-denominated bonds and are a source of debt financing for the public and private sector.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.
(a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

46. Consider the following statements:
1. New Development Bank has been set up by APEC.
2. The headquarters of New Development Bank is in Shanghai.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

47. What is/are the purpose/purposes of Government’s ‘Sovereign Gold Bond Scheme’ and ‘Gold Monetization Scheme’?
1. To bring the idle gold lying with Indian households into the economy
2. To promote FDI in the gold and jewellery sector
3. To reduce India’s dependence on gold imports

Select the correct answer using the code given below.
(a) 1 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

48. ‘Global Financial Stability Report’ is prepared by the
(a) European Central Bank (b) International Monetary Fund (c) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (d) Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

49. With reference to the International Monetary and Financial Committee (IMFC), consider the following statements:
1. IMFC discusses matters of concern affecting the global economy, and advises the International Monetary Fund (IMF) on the direction of its work.
2. The World Bank participates as observer in IMFC’s meetings.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

50. Which of the following best describes the term ‘import cover’, sometimes seen in the news?
(a) It is the ratio of value of imports to the Gross Domestic Product of a country
(b) It is the total value of imports of a country in a year
(c) It is the ratio between the value of exports and that of imports between two countries
(d) It is the number of months of imports that could be paid for by a country’s international reserves

51. With reference to ‘Stand up India scheme’, which of the following statement is/are correct?
1. Its purpose is to promote entrepreneurship among SC/ST and women entrepreneurs.
2. It provides for refinance through SIDBI.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.
(a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
52. Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana is aimed at
(a) bringing the small entrepreneurs into formal financial system
(b) providing loans to poor farmers for cultivating particular crops
(c) providing pensions to old and destitute persons
(d) funding the voluntary organizations involved in the promotion of skill development and employment generation

53. India’s ranking in the ‘Ease of Doing Business Index’ is sometimes seen in the news. Which of the following has declared that ranking?
(a) Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)
(b) World Economic Forum
(c) World Bank
(d) World Trade Organization (WTO)

54. Recently, India’s first ‘National Investment and Manufacturing Zone’ was proposed to be set up in
(a) Andhra Pradesh  (b) Gujarat
(c) Maharashtra  (d) Uttar Pradesh

55. Which one of the following is a purpose of ‘UDAY’, a scheme of the Government?
(a) Providing technical and financial assistance to start-up entrepreneurs in the field of renewable sources of energy
(b) Providing electricity to every household in the country by 2018
(c) Replacing the coal-based power plants with natural gas, nuclear, solar, wind and tidal power plants over a period of time
(d) Providing for financial turnaround and revival of power distribution companies

56. What is/are the purpose/purposes of ‘District Mineral Foundations’ in India?
1. Promoting mineral exploration activities in mineral-rich districts
2. Protecting the interests of the persons affected by mining operations
3. Authorizing State Governments to issue licences for mineral exploration
Select the correct answer using the code given below.
(a) 1 and 2 only  (b) 2 only
(c) 1 and 3 only  (d) 1, 2 and 3

57. ‘SWAYAM’, an initiative of the Government of India, aims at
(a) promoting the Self Help Groups in rural areas
(b) providing financial and technical assistance to young start-up entrepreneurs
(c) promoting the education and health of adolescent girls
(d) providing affordable and quality education to the citizens for free

58. Regarding DigiLocker, sometimes seen in the news, which of the following statements is/are correct?
1. It is a digital locker system offered by the Government under Digital India Programme.
2. It allows you to access your e-documents irrespective of your physical location.
Select the correct answer using the code given below.
(a) 1 only  (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2  (d) Neither 1 nor 2

59. Which of the following is/are the indicator/indicators used by IFPRI to compute the Global Hunger Index Report?
1. Undernourishment
2. Child stunting
3. Child mortality
Select the correct answer using the code given below.
(a) 1 only  (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3  (d) 1 and 3 only

60. In the context of the developments in Bioinformatics, the term ‘transcriptome’, sometimes seen in the news, refers to
(a) a range of enzymes used in genome editing
(b) the full range of mRNA molecules expressed by an organism
(c) the description of the mechanism of gene expression
(d) a mechanism of genetic mutations taking place in cells

61. ‘Mission Indradhanush’ launched by the Government of India pertains to
(a) immunization of children and pregnant women
(b) construction of smart cities across the country
(c) India’s own search for the Earth-like planets in outer space
(d) New Educational Policy

62. With reference to pre-packaged items in India, it is mandatory to the manufacturer to put which of the following information on the main label, as per the Food Safety and Standards (Packaging and Labelling) Regulations, 2011?
1. List of ingredients including additives
2. Nutrition information
3. Recommendations, if any, made by the medical profession about the possibility of any allergic reactions
4. Vegetarian/non-vegetarian
Select the correct answer using the code given below.
(a) 1, 2 and 3  (b) 2, 3 and 4
(c) 1, 2 and 4  (d) 1 and 4 only
63. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

Viruses can infect
1. bacteria
2. fungi
3. plants

Select the correct answer using the code given below.
(a) 1 and 2 only  (b) 3 only  
(c) 1 and 3 only  (d) 1, 2 and 3

64. ‘Project Loon’, sometimes seen in the news, is related to
(a) waste management technology  
(b) wireless communication technology 
(c) solar power production technology 
(d) water conservation technology

65. With reference to ‘Li-Fi’, recently in the news, which of the following statements is/are correct?
1. It uses light as the medium for high-speed data transmission.
2. It is a wireless technology and is several times faster than ‘WiFi’.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.
(a) 1 only  (b) 2 only  
(c) Both 1 and 2  (d) Neither 1 nor 2

66. What is ‘Greased Lightning-10 (GL-10)’, recently in the news?
(a) Electric plane tested by NASA  
(b) Solar-powered two-seater aircraft designed by Japan  
(c) Space observatory launched by China 
(d) Reusable rocket designed by ISRO

67. With reference to ‘Astrosat’, the astronomical observatory launched by India, which of the following statements is/are correct?
1. Other than USA and Russia, India is the only country to have launched a similar observatory into space.
2. Astrosat is a 2000 kg satellite placed in an orbit at 1650 km above the surface of the Earth.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.
(a) 1 only  (b) 2 only  
(c) Both 1 and 2  (d) Neither 1 nor 2

68. India is an important member of the ‘International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor’. If this experiment succeeds, what is the immediate advantage for India?
(a) It can use thorium in place of uranium for power generation 
(b) It can attain a global role in satellite navigation  
(c) It can drastically improve the efficiency of its fission reactors in power generation  
(d) It can build fusion reactors for power generation

69. Consider the following statements:
The Mangalyaan launched by ISRO
1. is also called the Mars Orbiter Mission
2. made India the second country to have a spacecraft orbit the Mars after USA
3. made India the only country to be successful in making its spacecraft orbit the Mars in its very first attempt

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only  (b) 2 and 3 only  
(c) 1 and 3 only  (d) 1, 2 and 3

70. The ‘Swadeshi’ and ‘Boycott’ were adopted as methods of struggle for the first time during the
(a) agitation against the Partition of Bengal  
(b) Home Rule Movement 
(c) Non-Cooperation Movement  
(d) visit of the Simon Commission to India

71. Satya ShodhakSamaj organized
(a) a movement for upliftment of tribals in Bihar  
(b) a temple-entry movement in Gujarat  
(c) an anti-caste movement in Maharashtra 
(d) a peasant movement in Punjab

72. The Montague-Chelmsford Proposals were related to
(a) social reforms  
(b) educational reforms 
(c) reforms in police administration  
(d) constitutional reforms

73. Consider the following :
1. Calcutta Unitarian Committee  
2. Tabernacle of New Dispensation  
3. Indian Reform Association

Keshab Chandra Sen is associated with the establishment of which of the above?
(a) 1 and 3 only  (b) 2 and 3 only  
(c) 3 only  (d) 1, 2 and 3

74. What was the main reason for the split in the Indian National Congress at Surat in 1907?
(a) Introduction of communalism into Indian politics by Lord Minto  
(b) Extremists’ lack of faith in the capacity of the moderates to negotiate with the British Government  
(c) Foundation of Muslim League  
(d) Aurobindo Ghosh’s inability to be elected as the President of the Indian National Congress

75. The plan of Sir Stafford Cripps envisaged that after the Second World War
(a) India should be granted complete independence  
(b) India should be partitioned into two before granting independence  
(c) India should be made a republic with the condition that she will join the Commonwealth 
(d) India should be given Dominion status
76. Banjaras during the medieval period of Indian history were generally
   (a) agriculturists  (b) warriors  
   (c) weavers  (d) traders

77. Who of the following had first deciphered the edicts of Emperor Ashoka?
   (a) Georg Bihler  (b) James Prinsep  
   (c) Max Muller  (d) William Jones

78. With reference to the religious history of India, consider the following statements :
   1. The concept of Bodhisattva is central to Hinayana sect of Buddhism.
   2. Bodhisattva is a compassionate one on his way to enlightenment.
   3. Bodhisattva delays achieving his own salvation to help all sentient beings on their path to it.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
   (a) 1 only  (b) 2 and 3 only  
   (c) 2 only  (d) 1, 2 and 3

79. What is/are common to the two historical places known as Ajanta and Mahabalipuram?
   1. Both were built in the same period.
   2. Both belong to the same religious denomination.
   3. Both have rock-cut monuments.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.
   (a) 1 and 2 only  (b) 3 only  
   (c) 1 and 3 only  (d) None of the statements given above is correct

80. With reference to the economic history of medieval India, the term Araghatta' refers to
   (a) bonded labour  (b) land grants made to military officers  
   (c) waterwheel used in the irrigation of land  (d) wasteland converted to cultivated land

81. With reference to the cultural history of India, the memorizing of chronicles, dynastic histories and Epic tales was the profession of who of the following?
   (a) Shramana  (b) Parivraaj  
   (c) Agrahaarika  (d) Maagadha

82. Consider the following pairs:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Famous place</th>
<th>Region</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Bodhgaya</td>
<td>Baghelkhand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Khajuraho</td>
<td>Bundelkhand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Shirdi</td>
<td>Vidarbha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Nasik (Nashik)</td>
<td>Malwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Tirupati</td>
<td>Rayalaseema</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?
   (a) 1, 2 and 4  (b) 2, 3, 4 and 5  
   (c) 2 and 5 only (d) 1, 3, 4 and 5

83. With reference to the cultural history of medieval India, consider the following statements :
   1. Siddhas (Sittars) of Tamil region were monotheistic and condemned idolatry.
   2. Lingayats of Kannada region questioned the theory of rebirth and rejected the caste hierarchy.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
   (a) 1 only  (b) 2 only  
   (c) Both 1 and 2  (d) Neither 1 nor 2

84. Regarding the taxation system of Krishna Deva, the ruler of Vijayanagar, consider the following statements:
   1. The tax rate on land was fixed depending on the quality of the land.
   2. Private owners of workshops paid an industries tax.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
   (a) 1 only  (b) 2 only  
   (c) Both 1 and 2  (d) Neither 1 nor 2

85. Which one of the following books of ancient India has the love story of the son of the founder of Sunga dynasty?
   (a) Swapnavasavadatta  (b) Malavikagnimitra  
   (c) Meghadoota  (d) Ratnavali

86. In the context of the history of India, consider the following pairs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Eripatti</td>
<td>Land, revenue from which was set apart for the main tenance of the village tank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Taniyurs</td>
<td>Villages donated to a single Brahmin or a group of Brahmins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Ghatikas</td>
<td>Colleges generally attached to the temples</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?
   (a) 1 and 2  (b) 3 only  
   (c) 2 and 3  (d) 1 and 3

87. With reference to the ‘Gram Nyayalaya Act’, which of the following statements is/are correct?
   1. As per the Act, Gram Nyayalayas can hear only civil cases and not criminal cases.
   2. The Act allows local social activists as mediators/reconciliators.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.
   (a) 1 only  (b) 2 only  
   (c) Both 1 and 2  (d) Neither 1 nor 2
88. The Parliament of India acquires the power to legislate on any item in the State List in the national interest if a resolution to that effect is passed by the (a) Lok Sabha by a simple majority of its total membership (b) Lok Sabha by a majority of not less than two-thirds of its total membership (c) Rajya Sabha by a simple majority of its total membership (d) Rajya Sabha by a majority of not less than two-thirds of its members present and voting

89. Rashtriya Garima Abhiyaan’ is a national campaign to (a) rehabilitate the homeless and destitute persons and provide them with suitable sources of livelihood (b) release the sex workers from their practice and provide them with alternative sources of livelihood (c) eradicate the practice of manual scavenging and rehabilitate the manual scavengers (d) release the bonded labourers from their bondage and rehabilitate them

90. Consider the following statements: 1. The minimum age prescribed for any person to be a member of Panchayat is 25 years. 2. A Panchayat reconstituted after premature dissolution continues only for the remainder period. Which of the statements given above is/are correct? (a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

91. Which of the following statements is/are correct? 1. A Bill pending in the Lok Sabha lapses on its prorogation. 2. A Bill pending in the Rajya Sabha, which has not been passed by the Lok Sabha, shall not lapse on dissolution of the Lok Sabha. Select the correct answer using the code given below. (a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

92. Consider the following statements: 1. The Chief Secretary in a State is appointed by the Governor of that State. 2. The Chief Secretary in a State has a fixed tenure. Which of the statements given above is/are correct? (a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

93. Consider the following statements: The India-Africa Summit 1. held in 2015 was the third such Summit 2. was actually initiated by Jawaharlal Nehru in 1951

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? (a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

94. ‘Doctors Without Borders (Medecins Sans Frontieres)’, often in the news, is (a) a division of World Health Organization (b) a non-governmental international organization (c) an inter-governmental agency sponsored by European Union (d) a specialized agency of the United Nations

95. Which of the following is not a member of ‘Gulf Cooperation Council’? (a) Iran (b) Saudi Arabia (c) Oman (d) Kuwait

96. ‘Belt and Road Initiative’ is sometimes mentioned in the news in the context of the affairs of (a) African Union (b) Brazil (c) European Union (d) China

97. Consider the following pairs: Community sometimes in the affairs of mentioned in the news 1. Kurd Bangladesh 2. Madhesi Nepal 3. Rohingya Myanmar Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched? (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 only (c) 2 and 3 (d) 3 only

98. With reference to ‘Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)’, consider the following statements: 1. It is an organization of European Union in working relation with NATO and WHO. 2. It monitors chemical industry to prevent new weapons from emerging. 3. It provides assistance and protection to States (Parties) against chemical weapons threats. Which of the statements given above is/are correct? (a) 1 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

DEFENSE

99. Which one of the following is the best description of ‘INS Astradharini’, that was in the news recently? (a) Amphibious warfare ship (b) Nuclear-powered submarine (c) Torpedo launch and recovery vessel (d) Nuclear-powered aircraft carrier

PERSON IN NEWS

100. A recent movie titled ‘The Man Who Knew Infinity’ is based on the biography of (a) S. Ramanujan (b) S. Chandrasekhar (c) S. N. Bose (d) C. V. Raman
1. (d) The Brahmaputra enters India in the state of Arunachal Pradesh from its original source Tibet, and is joined by the Dibang River and the Lohit River at the head of the Assam Valley. It is joined in Sonitpur by the Kameng River (or Jia Bhoireli).

Brahmaputra’s main left bank tributaries, viz., Dibang or Sikang and Lohit. The important right bank tributaries are the Subansiri, Kameng, Manas and Sankosh.

Therefore, all 3 correct.

Ref. NCERT Physical Geography Class11, Ch.3 Drainage system Page, 26

2. (d) Research is under process for presence of shale gas in Cambay basin at Mehsana, Ahmedabad and Bharuch districts of Gujarat, Cauvery basin at Nagapattinam in Tamil Nadu and in KG Basin at East and West Godavari districts of Andhra Pradesh.

Ref: As per Economic Survey 2013, page 196

3. (b) (i) India took a step forward in its ambitious but long-pending goal to interlink major rivers to form a national water grid. The Pattiseema project lifts flood water from the river Godavari and pumps it into the Polavaram right canal that empties into the river Krishna in Vijayawada.

(ii) Andhra Pradesh Government is interlinking Krishna-Godavari rivers through the Pattiseema lift irrigation scheme.


4. (d) (i) The Rajasthan government is exploring ways to develop an artificial inland port in Jalore by bringing in Arabian Sea water into Rajasthan through Gujarat. If implemented, Rajasthan will become accessible by water transport and will be able to shed the tag of a landlocked state.

(ii) Rajasthan wants to develop artificial inland shipping port at Jalore, it’ll be connected to the Arabian Sea by developing a channel along the Kutch Creek.


5. (b) (i) In order to safeguard and support the world’s agri-cultural heritage systems, in 2002 FAO started an initiative for the dynamic conservation of Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS). The GIAHS Initiative promotes public understanding, awareness, national and international recognition of Agricultural Heritage systems. It aims to identify and ensure global recognition of the importance of unique traditional agricultural systems for food security and sustainable development. The GIAHS initiative explicitly recognises that change in “traditional” political, social and economic processes is inevitable; they cannot be frozen or re-created.

(ii) There is no provision to give Geographical indication to “ALL” varieties. Hence statement 3 is wrong. By elimination method, we are left with answer B- only 2.

6. (c) (i) This initiative aims to demonstrate the improved production and post-harvest technologies in an integrated manner to catalyze increased production of millets in the country. The scheme, through processing and value addition techniques, is expected to generate consumer demand for millet based food products. Poor, small, marginal and tribal farmers have larger stake in this scheme.

(ii) 1st and 2nd statements are right. Policy aims to give free kits but “wanting to shift commercial crop farmers to millet” doesn’t fit logic. There is no such mention in the scheme, nor any talk about giving micro-irrigation equipment. Hence 3rd statement wrong.

Ref:http://agricoop.nic.in/Admin_Agricoop/Uploaded_File/INSIMP.pdf

7. (c) (i) Advantages of Drip Irrigation:

(a) Maximum use of available water.
(b) No water being available to weeds.
(c) Maximum crop yield.
(d) High efficiency in the use of fertilizers.
(e) Less weed growth and restricts population of potential hosts.
(f) No soil erosion.

(ii) Drip irrigation wets less ground, hence less weed seeds germinate. And over-irrigation of crops by using techniques such as drip irrigation can increase the soil salinity. Thus by elimination method, we get answer (c) only 1 and 3.


(i) Spraying urea with neem oil slows the release of nitrogen, by about 10 to 15 per cent, concomitantly reducing consumption of the
fertiliser. Many research studies in India have conclusively established that neem oil acts as an effective nitrification inhibitor if coated onto urea (ii) Spraying urea with neem oil slows the release of nitrogen, by about 10 to 15 per cent, concomitantly reducing consumption of the fertiliser. Hence B is the closest answer.


9. (b) (i) Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana will also seek to address a long standing demand of farmers and provide farm level assessment for localised calamities including hailstorms, unseasonal rains, landslides and inundation. (ii) Post-harvest loss is included so #2 is right. But Under the new scheme, farmers will have to pay a uniform premium of two per cent for all kharif crops and 1.5 per cent for all rabi crops. For annual commercial and horticultural crops, farmers will have to pay a premium of 5 per cent. So, #1 is wrong. Therefore, answer (b) only 2.


10. (c) (i) The Kyoto Protocol separates countries into two groups. Annex I includes developed nations, while Non-Annex I refers to developing countries. A CER is a certificate which is issued every time the United Nations prevents one tonne of CO₂ equivalent being emitted through carbon projects registered with the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM). (ii) All three terms are associated with Kyoto Protocol. Therefore, answer “c” 3 only.

11. (c) (i) The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) is a study led by Pavan Sukhdev. It is an international initiative to draw attention to the global economic benefits of biodiversity. Its objective is to highlight the growing cost of biodiversity loss and ecosystem and to draw together expertise from the fields of science, economics and policy to enable practical actions. (ii) As per the official page of the organization, 2 and 3 are correct, but there is no mention of their association with UNEP, IMF. Hence 1st statement is wrong. Accordingly answer is “c”

12. (a) (i) Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD) is a mechanism that has been under negotiation by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) since 2005, with the objective of mitigating climate change through reducing net emissions of greenhouse gases through enhanced forest management in developing countries. (ii) Under REDD+ Developing country will have to prove the ‘result’ they have fought deforestation without harming local communities or biological diversity. Only then, they’ll get the Money. Therefore, 1 and 2 are correct. Although REDD+ has galvanized significant support internationally, among both developed and developing countries, its implications for poverty alleviation at the local level remain unclear. Hence 3rd statement is wrong. Therefore Answer (a).

13. (a) (i) The Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol) is the most widely used international accounting tool for government and business leaders to understand, quantify, and manage greenhouse gas emissions. A decade-long partnership between the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD), the GHG Protocol is working with businesses, governments, and (ii) A is correct according to their "ABOUT US" page

Ref: http://www.ghgprotocol.org/about-ghgp

14. (a) Agenda 21 is a non-binding, voluntarily implemented action plan of the United Nations with regards to sustainable development. It is a product of the Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1992. Therefore, only first statement right.

15. (a) (i) The COP-21 Climate Conference was held in Paris, France from 30 November to 12 December 2015. During this conference, India and France have launched the International Solar Alliance (ISA). International Solar Alliance includes an alliance of 121 countries located between Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn. (ii) While ISA was launched on Sidelines of Paris Summit, therefore first statement right but it includes only the 121 countries between Capricorn and Cancer receiving sunlight for 300 days or more. Hence 2nd statement wrong.

16. (b) (i) The agreement emphasized on urgent need to address the significant gap between the aggregate effect of Parties’ mitigation pledges in terms of global annual emissions of greenhouse gases by 2020 and aggregate emission pathways consistent with holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C
above preindustrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above preindustrial levels.

(ii) Paris Summit - not all nations have signed the agreement and there is no deadline to ratify it. Hence, statement 1 is wrong. This eliminates a and b. And developed countries committed to give $100 billion by 2020. But, for future, there is no mention of giving $1,000 billion dollars. Therefore, third statement wrong. We are left with Answer (b) only.

17. (b) At the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit on 25 September 2015, world leaders adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which includes a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to end poverty, fight inequality and injustice, and tackle climate change by 2030. The history of the SDGs can be traced to 1972 when governments met under the auspices of the United Nations Human and Environment Conference. The ‘Club of Rome’ is a global think tank that deals with a range of international political issues.

Ref: UNDP & The Hindu

18. (b) (i) Countries across the globe committed to create a new international climate agreement by the conclusion of the U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Conference of the Parties (COP21) in Paris in December 2015.
(ii) INDC are associated with UNFCCC-Climate change. Hence b) is the apt choice.

19. (c) (i) United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) aims to promote effective action through innovative national programmes and supportive international partnerships. UNCCD is committed to a bottom-up approach, encouraging the participation of local people in combating desertification.
(ii) As per of the convention, Statement 3 is right. But UNCCD focuses on Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, Northern Mediterranean and Central and Eastern Europe. Hence statement 2 is wrong. Therefore, answer (c).

Ref: http://www.unccd.int/en/regional-access/Pages/default.aspx/

20. (c) (i) The National Mission for a Green India was announced by the Prime Minister as one of the eight Missions under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC). It recognizes that climate change phenomenon will seriously affect and alter the distribution, type and quality of natural resources of the country. GIM puts the “greening” in the context of climate change adaptation and mitigation, meant to enhance ecosystem services like carbon sequestration and storage (in forests and other ecosystems), hydrological services and biodiversity; along with provisioning services like fuel, fodder, small timber.
(ii) Ref: India Yearbook 2016 page 338: Environment ministry has launched National Mission for a Green India through a consultative process involving relevant stakeholders, aimed at both increasing the forest and tree cover by 5 million ha, as well as increasing the quality of the existing forest cover in another 5 million ha. Hence only statement 3 fits.

21. (a) (i) A Net metering is a billing mechanism that credits solar energy system owners for the electricity they add to the grid. Net metering allows residential and commercial customers who generate their own electricity from solar power to feed electricity they do not use back into the grid.
(ii) Under Net-metering system, Customer installs a solar or windpower plant on his premise, gets it grid-connected with the electricity distribution company (DISCOM) Hence (a) is the apt choice.

22. (d) (i) The Gadgil Commission was an environmental research commission appointed by the Ministry of Environment and Forests of India. The Commission submitted the report to the Government of India on 31 August 2011. The Kasturirangan Committee Report has sought to balance the two concerns of development and environment protection, by watering down the environmental regulation regime proposed by the Western Ghats Ecology Experts Panel’s Gadgil report in 2012.
(ii) They’re associated with Western Ghat conservation plan.

23. (d) (i) The Bureau of Energy Efficiency is an agency of the Government of India, under the Ministry of Power created in March 2002 under the provisions of the nation’s 2001 Energy Conservation Act. The agency’s function is to develop programs which will increase the conservation and efficient use of energy in India. The government has proposed to make it mandatory for all appliances in India to have ratings by the BEE starting in January 2010.
(ii) According to centre for science and environment (CSE), both 1 and 3 are correct. There is only option (d) whether such combination is possible.

Ref: http://cseindia.org/content/energy-efficient-appliances
24. (b) (i) The API level is based on the level of 6 atmospheric pollutants, namely sulfur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), suspended particulates smaller than 10 µm in aerodynamic diameter (PM10), suspended particulates smaller than 2.5 µm in aerodynamic diameter (PM2.5), carbon monoxide (CO), and ozone (O₃) measured at the monitoring stations throughout. So by elimination we are left with option “b”. Ref: Thehindu newspaper/ April 9, 2015; http://www.thehindu.com/opinion/blogs/blog-dadelve/article7083985.ece

25. (a) (i) National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) is a financing, planning, implementing, monitoring and coordinating authority for the Ganges River, functioning under the water resource ministry of India. The mission of the organisation is to spearhead the river conservation efforts at the national level. (ii) In 2014, UPSC asked similar question, where one of the statement was - “PM is chairman of NGRBA”. That statement was right as per India Yearbook 2014. Therefore, here statement 3 is wrong, CM can’t by the chairman of NGRBA. By elimination, we reach answer (a).

26. (a) These camels can swim up to three kilometers into the sea in search of mangroves - So, 1 and 2 are correct. Most families in Jatt and Rabari communities of Kachchh, are traditionalrearers of Kharai camels. So, third statement also correct. Kharai camels found in the Kutch region are very unique. They can can swim through deep sea waters and it feeds on mangroves and other saline plants. The breeders have meticulously followed the traditional grazing pattern in the coastal districts. They do not provide special housing or shelter to the camels. Given the breed’s ability to survive both on land and sea, the Kharai camel is one of the most preferred choices of graziers in the arid coastal region of Kachchh. People consume its milk, while male calves are sold for economic returns (females are not sold because they are considered sacred). A male calf fetches anywhere between Rs. 6,000 and Rs.14,000, says Ramesh Bhatti of Sahjeevan, an NGO working on livelihood issues of graziers in Kachchh. It can be domesticated also – so its not wild. They are reared in four blocks of Abdasa, Bundra, Lakhpat and Bachau of Gujarat. Ref: DOWN TO EARTH (An important source for Env)

27. (a) Scientists at the Botanical Survey of India (BSI) have discovered a new species of banana from a remote tropical Krishna Nalah rain forest on the Little Andaman islands. The new species is about 11 metres high, whereas as the usual banana species is about three to four meters high. The fruit pulp is orange in colour, distinctive from the white and yellow color of regular bananas. Hence (a) is the correct answer. Ref: TheHindu/October 11, 2015 http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/other-states/andamans-yield-a-sweet-banana-with-orange-pulp/article7730316.ece

28. (a) (i) Pterocarpus santalinus, with the common names red sanders, red sandalwood, and saunderswood, is a species of Pterocarpus endemic to the southern Eastern Ghats mountain range of South India. This tree is valued for the rich red color of its wood. The wood is not aromatic. (ii) It was in national media during April 2015, when Andhra Pradesh police killed 20 Red Sander smugglers in an encounter. So first statement is right. (iii) Red Sanders is associated with Tropical dry deciduous forest, as per environment ministry website, Hence 2nd statement wrong.

29. (d) In June 2015, Maharashtra government has declared the Blue Mormon (Papilio polymnestor) as the State butterfly. Ref: TheHindu newspaper(http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/other-states/maharashtra-gets-state-butterfly/article7342955.ece MUMBAI, June 22, 2015)


31. (c) (i) With effect from 1st April, 2016, all loans in India shall be priced with reference to Marginal Cost of Funds based Lending Rates (MCLR) which will comprise of :- 1. Marginal Cost of Funds 2. Negative carry on account of CRR 3. Operating Costs 4. Tenor of premium. Banks shall review and publish their MCLR every month on a pre-announced date. Marginal Cost of Funds will comprise of marginal cost of borrowings and return on net-worth. (ii) Both right. Verbatim lifted from RBI’s press statement first paragraph. Ref : https://rbi.org.in/SCRIPTs/BS_PressRelease Display.aspx?prid=35749

32. (b) (i) They can enable transfers and remittance through mobile phones. The RBI guidelines say that the payments bank cannot undertake lending activities.
(ii) Mobile phone companies and supermarket eligible. But, Payment banks can’t issue credit card or give loans. Go by eliminating all options with “2”, and you’re left with (b) 1 and 3 only.

33. (a)  
(i) Core Banking Solution (CBS) is networking of branches, which enables Customers to operate their accounts, and avail banking services from any branch of the Bank on CBS network, regardless of where he maintains his account. The customer is no more the customer of a Branch. He becomes the Bank’s Customer. Thus CBS is a step towards enhancing customer convenience through Anywhere and Anytime Banking.  
(ii) 3 is definitely not the purpose, so by elimination the answer is (a).

34. (c)  
(i) Financial Stability and Development Council is an apex-level body constituted by the government of India. The idea to create such a super regulatory body was first mooted by the Raghuram Rajan Committee in 2008. Finally in 2010, the then Finance Minister of India, Pranab Mukherjee, decided to set up such an autonomous body dealing with macro prudential and financial regularities in the entire financial sector of India.  
(ii) It falls under Dep. Of economic affairs and FM is the chairman. So, 1 is wrong and 2 is right. By elimination, we are left with answer “c”.  

35. (b)  
(i) Bitcoin are not maintained by the Central Bank. Bitcoins are created as a reward for payment processing work in which users offer their computing power to verify and record payments into a public ledger.  
(ii) They’re not tracked by any central bank or authority. Both 2 and 3 are right.

36. (c)  
There is no restriction as such that only one member of a family can join the scheme.  
Ref: Given in Disha Publication’s Mega Yearbook 2016, page-84.

37. (b)  
(i) Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) is a tax avoidance strategy used by multinational companies, wherein profits are shifted from jurisdictions that have high taxes (such as the United States and many Western European countries) to jurisdictions that have low (or no) taxes (so-called tax havens). The BEPS project is said to be an “attempt by the world’s major economies to try to rewrite the rules on corporate taxation to address the widespread perception that the [corporations] don’t pay their fair share of taxes”.  
(ii) BEPS aims to curb the tax evasion by MNCs, hence B is the answer.

38. (c)  
(i) In order to reduce the fiscal deficit, the government needs to increase its earnings and reduce its expenditure. This is done by following methods: Cut down the subsidies; reforms in tax structures; improve profit generated by Public Sector Enterprises and austerity measures.  
(ii) Just by applying logic i.e. to reduce deficit, we’ve to increase income and reduce Expenditure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Does it increase income</th>
<th>Does it reduce expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Reducing revenue expenditure</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Introducing new welfare schemes</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Rationalizing subsidies</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Reducing import duty</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

So, answer is only 1 and 3.

39. (d)  
(i) The main items of capital budget are receipts and expenditure for capital (Financial) gains. It also includes loans raised by Government from public, Reserve Bank and other parties, and from foreign Governments and bodies. It also includes capital expenditure on acquisition of assets like land, buildings, machinery, equipment, etc and loans and advances granted by Central Government to State and Union Territory Governments, Government companies, Corporations and other parties.  
Ref: to the parts of Budget given in Disha’s Crack CSAT Paper-1, page E-56 (3rd Ed.)

40. (d)  
(i) It involves 12 countries: the US, Japan, Malaysia, Vietnam, Singapore, Brunei, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Mexico, Chile and Peru. The pact aims to deepen economic ties between these nations, slashing tariffs and fostering trade to boost growth. It was signed on 4 February 2016 in Auckland, New Zealand.  
(ii) TPP is meant for free trade. So second statement is wrong. We’ve to cross check the list of Pacific rim countries against TPP nations. The Pacific Rim includes countries bordering the Pacific Ocean, but North Korea and Columbia also Pacific rim countries. But not in TPP list of countries (https://ustr.gov/tpp/) similarly Columbia absent. Therefore, answer (d), neither 1 nor 2 correct.

41. (b)  
The European Stability Mechanism is a European Union agency that provides financial assistance, in the form of loans, to eurozone countries or as new capital to banks in difficulty.  
Ref: Indianexpress July 2015  
http://indianexpress.com/article/opinion/editorials/its-a-deal-2/
42. (b) Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) is a proposed free trade agreement (FTA) between the ten member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) (Brunei, Burma (Myanmar), Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam) and the six states with which ASEAN has existing FTAs (Australia, China, India, Japan, South Korea and New Zealand).

43. (a) In WTO terminology, subsidies in general are identified by “Boxes” which are given the colours of traffic lights: green (permitted), amber (slow down — i.e. be reduced), red (forbidden).

44. (d) The value of the SDR or XDR of IMF is based on a basket of key international currencies reviewed every five years. In the review conducted in November 2015, the IMF decided that the Renminbi (Chinese Yuan) would be added to the basket effective October 1, 2016. From that date, the SDR or XDR basket will consist of the following five currencies: U.S. dollar 41.73%, Euro 30.93%, Chinese Yuan 10.92%, Japanese Yen 8.33%, British Pound 8.09%.

45. (c) (i) (a) The International Finance Corporation (IFC), the investment arm of the World Bank, issued a ₹ 1,000 crore bond to fund infrastructure projects in India.
(b) These bonds were listed on the London Stock Exchange (LSE).
(c) They are rupee-denominated bonds issued to overseas buyers.
(d) The purpose of the issue was to fund infrastructure projects in India. IFC named them ‘masala’ bonds to reflect the Indian angle to it.
(ii) First statement is right and Second statement initial part is also correct- they’re rupee denominated and ‘debt’ type of instrument. We’ve to check whether public sector firms also use it. answer is yes. Hence both are correct.

46. (b) (i) The New Development Bank (NDB), formerly referred to as the BRICS Development Bank, is a Multilateral Development Bank established by the BRICS states (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa). Its headquarter is in Shanghai, China.
(ii) First statement is wrong- its BRICS nations. 2nd is right - HQ is Shanghai.

47. (c) (i) The purpose of ‘Sovereign Gold Bond Scheme’ and ‘Gold Monetization Scheme’ is to reduce India’s gold imports and bring all the gold lying idle with individuals and households in India into the economy.
(ii) FDI is not the purpose - so all options involving 2 are wrong, 1 and 3 are right.

48. (b) (i) The Global Financial Stability Report (GFSR) is a survey by the IMF staff published twice a year, in the spring and fall. The report draws out the financial ramifications of economic issues highlighted in the IMF’s World Economic Outlook (WEO).
(ii) IMF prepares this report.

49. (c) (i) The IMFC advises and reports to the IMF Board of Governors on the supervision and management of the International Monetary and Financial System. It also considers proposals by the Executive Board to amend the Articles of Agreement and advises on any other matters that may be referred to it by the Board of Governors. A number of international institutions, including the World Bank, participate as observers in the IMFC’s meetings.
(ii) Both statements are right as per the official IMF page: April 5, 2016.

50. (d) (i) The stock of foreign exchange reserves in terms of months of retained imports of goods as at end of year. It measures the number of months of money available in the national bank to cover the cost of imports.

51. (c) (i) Prime Minister launched the ‘Stand up India Scheme’ aimed at promoting entrepreneurship among Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes and women by giving loans in the range of ₹ 10 lakh to ₹ 1 crore for setting up a new enterprise. There would be a ₹ 10,000 crore refinance window through Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) and the National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company Ltd (NCGTCC) will create a corpus of ₹ 5,000 crore.
(ii) Both statements are correct as per : Press Information Bureau (PIB) Government of India Ministry of Finance/03-April-2016.

52. (a) Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana under the Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency (MUDRA) Bank is a new institution being set up by Government of India for development and refinancing activities relating to micro units. It was announced by the Finance Minister while presenting the Union Budget for FY 2016. The purpose of MUDRA is to provide funding to the non corporate small business sector.

Ref: Given in Disha Mega Yearbook page-A-83. MUDRA Yojana aims to help small businessmen who’re unable to get loans from formal financial system. Hence (a) is the answer.

53. (c) The ease of doing business index is an index created by the World Bank Group. It is an annual report on the state of health of economies based on detailed diagnostics not of the relatively more visible features (such as growth) and various macroeconomic parameters (such as the public debt) but of underlying and embedded characteristics.

54. (a) In order to boost ‘Make in India’ campaign, first national investment and manufacturing zone to come up in Andhra Pradesh. The state assured the Centre of availability of 10 sq km of land in one place in Prakasham district.


55. (d) Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) is the financial turnaround and revamp package for electricity distribution companies of India (DISCOMs) initiated by the Government of India with the intent to find a permanent solution to the financial mess that the power distribution is in.


56. (b) District Mineral Foundation (DMF) is a trust set up as a non-profit body, in those districts affected by the mining works, to work for the interest and benefit of persons and areas affected by mining related operations. It is funded through the contributions from miners. Its manner of operation comes under the jurisdiction of the relevant State Government.


57. (d) SWAYAM or Study Webs of Active-Learning for Young Aspiring Minds programme of Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India. Professors of centrally funded institutions like IITs, IIMs, central universities will offer online courses to citizens of India. All courses would be offered free of cost under this.


58. (c) DigiLocker is a “digital locker” service launched by the Government of India in February 2015 to provide a secure dedicated personal electronic space for storing the documents of resident Indian citizens.


59. (d) Four Indicators are undernourished population, wasting in Under 5 children; wasting is very low weight for height i.e very thin child; Stunting in under 5 children; stunting is very low height for age i.e. very short child; Under 5 mortality rate.

Ref: As per the official site of IFPRI

60. (b) A transcriptome is the full range of messenger RNA, or mRNA, molecules expressed by an organism. The term “transcriptome” can also be used to describe the array of mRNA transcripts produced in a particular cell or tissue type.

Ref: Textbook of Veterinary internal medicine. https://books.google.co.in/books?id=4Qzau1jag OYC&pg=PA2118&dq=transcriptome+mRNA+expressed+by+an+organism&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiOn5Ug77OAhXEMY8KHVY3CUIQ6AEI KTAA#v=onepage&q=transcriptome%20mRNA%20expressed%20by%20an%20organism&f=false

61. (a) (i) The Government of India launched Mission Indradhanush in December 2014 with the ultimate goal to ensure that all children under the age of two years and pregnant women are fully immunized with all available vaccines.

(ii) This mission aims to achieve 100% vaccination of children and pregnant women by 2020.

Ref: Disha Publication’s Mega Yearbook 2016, page B-484

(i) Items 1, 2 and 4 are the mandatory information to the manufacturer to put these on the main label as per FSS(packaging & labeling) regulations 2011.

(ii) According to official notification


Labels have to contains 1, 2 and 4 that much is confirmed. And since UPSC has not given any option on “All correct”. Hence answer (c).
63. (d) (i) A virus is a small infectious agent that replicates only inside the living cells of other organisms. Viruses can infect all types of life forms, from animals and plants to microorganisms, including bacteria and fungi. (ii) According to the type of the host they infect, viruses are classified mainly into the following four types: (a) Plant viruses including algal viruses-RNA/DNA (b) Animal viruses including human viruses-DNA/RNA (c) Fungal viruses(Mycoviruses)-ds RNA (d) Bacterial viruses (Bacteriophages) including cyanophages-DN Hence answer “(d)”. Ref: Class 11 science textbook of Tamilandu State board.

64. (b) (i) Project loon is a network of balloons travelling on the edge of space, designed to extend internet connectivity to people in rural & remote areas worldwide. (ii) Under Project Loon, Google Inc. aims to provide internet connectivity via using helium balloons. Hence (b) is the apt choice.

65. (c) (i) This OWC technology uses light from light-emitting diodes (LEDs) as a medium to deliver networked, mobile, high-speed communication in a similar manner to Wi-Fi. It is a bidirectional, high-speed and fully networked wireless communication technology similar to Wi-Fi. (ii) Li-fi gives data transfer rate of 10 gigabytes per second. So 1st statement is right. Li-Fi device circulates data via LEDs that emit an intermittent flicker at a speed imperceptible to the human eye. So, 2nd statement also right. Ref: Feb 2016, theHindu ; http://www.thehindu.com /todays-paper/tp-international/lifi-data-transmission-through-light/article6218892.ece

66. (a) The ‘Greased Lightening-10’ (GL-10) is a 28 kg with 10 engines that can take off and land like a helicopter and fly efficiently like an aircraft. It is a battery-powered drone prototype plane designed by NASA.

67. (d) (i) India has become only the fifth country after the US, Russia, European Union and Japan, to have an eye scanning the exotic depths of the universe after the ASTROSAT, the Indian Space Research Organisation’s multi-wavelength space observatory, was successfully placed in orbit. (ii) Astrosat weighs 1513 kgs. Hence 2nd statement also wrong. Ref: theHindu/ September 28, 2015; http:// www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/science/isro-launches- astrosat-first-space-observatory/article7697707.ece

68. (d) (i) The ITER (International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor) project aims to make the long-awaited transition from experimental studies of plasma physics to full-scale electricity-producing fusion power stations. (ii) As such project started in 2006, to find whether Nuclear fusion can be a source of energy and electricity in future. Hence (d) is the apt choice. Ref: Indianexpress/ June 28, 2016; http:// indianexpress.com/article/india/india-news-india/ india-on-schedule-with-deliveries-for-iter-fusion- reactor-official-2880396/

69. (c) (i) The Mars Orbiter Mission (MOM), also called Mangalyaan. It is India’s first interplanetary mission and ISRO has become the fourth space agency to reach Mars, after the Soviet space program, NASA, and the European Space Agency. It is the first Asian nation to reach Mars orbit, and the first nation in the world to do so in its first attempt. (ii) Statement 1 and 3 are right. Apart from India and USA, Russia and European space agency also have it. European Space Agency’s Mars Express has two components 1) Mars Orbiter 2) Beagle 2 Landar. Hence 2nd statement is wrong. Hence by elimination we are left with choice (c).

70. (a) (i) The British Government’s decision to partition Bengal had been made public in December 1903. (ii) The Swadeshi and Boycott Movement was an effort by Indian people to oppose British rule. It began when British officials separated the Bengal province, dividing it by Bengali, Hindi and Oriya languages and Muslim and Hindu religions. Indians responded by boycotting British products and using only Indian-made goods. (iii) Swadeshi and Boycott started against Partition of Bengal in 1905. Ref: Disha’s Crack CSAT Paper-1, 2016(4th Edition) Page H-227.

71. (c) Satyashodhak Samaj is a society established by Jyotirao Phule on September 24, 1873. This was started as a group whose main aim was to liberate the social shudra and untouchable castes from exploitation and oppression. Ref: Class 12 NCERT History, Page 130.

72. (d) (i) The Montagu–Chelmsford Reforms were reforms introduced by the British Government in India to introduce self-governing institutions gradually to India. The reforms were outlined in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report prepared in 1918 and formed the basis of the Government of India Act 1919. (ii) They’re related to Constitutional reforms. Ref: Disha’s Crack CSAT Paper-1, 2016(4th Edition) Page H-228.
73. (b) In 1881, Keshab Chandra Sen established NabaBidhan (New Dispensation) meaning new universalist religion after having differences within Brahma Samaj. He was also part of Indian reform association to legalize Brahmo marriage and to fix minimum age of marriage. Calcutta Unitarian Committee was formed by Raja Rammohan Roy, Dwarkanath Tagore and William Adam, hence irrelevant to the question. Hence Answer (b) only 2 and 3.

74. (b) (i) Extremists and moderates both seemed to be locking horns. The Extremists thought that the people had been encouraged and the battle for freedom had begun. They felt the time had come for the big push to drive the British out and considered the Moderates to be a stumbling block to the movement. (ii) So, Surat split occurred because extremists were dissatisfied with Moderates’ capacity to negotiate with the British.

75. (d) (i) The main proposals of the plan of Sir Stafford Cripps was that an Indian Union with a dominion status would be set up; it would be free to decide its relations with the Commonwealth and free to participate in the United Nations and other international bodies. (ii) Cripps proposed to give dominion status to India after WW2.


76. (d) In India, Banjara people were transporters of goods from one place to another and the goods they transported included salt, grains, firewood and cattle. Thus, Banjaras were trader-nomads.

Ref: Class 7 NCERT Page 94-95.

77. (b) In 1837, British archeologist and historian James Prinsep decoded the edicts of emperor Ashoka. Prinsep’s inscription proved to be a series of edicts issued by a king calling himself “Beloved-of-the-Gods, King Piyadasi.”

Ref: Std 12th NCERT, Themes in India History, Part-I, Page 28-29

78. (b) The concept of Bodhisattva is central to the Mahayana doctrines of Buddhism. The term ‘bodhisattva’ literally means ‘one who has enlightenment as his/her essence’. A bodhisattva is a being who is destined for enlightenment rather than one who has gained it already. A bodhisattva is also normally thought of as consciously working towards enlightenment: you can’t call someone a bodhisattva just because they might be enlightened in the future if they haven’t started making an effort yet. For this reason, the earliest use of the term ‘bodhisattva’ refers to Siddhartha Gautama before he gained enlightenment, and also in his previous lives.

Thus, Bodhisattva is central to Mahayan sect of Buddhism. Hence first statement is wrong. While 2nd and 3rd are correct.

Ref: As per Std 12th NCERT, Themes in India History, Part-I, Page 103.

79. (b) First and second statements are wrong because Ajanta (Buddhist caves) was built from 2nd Century BCE to 5th Century CE, while Mahabalipuram (Hindu temple) was built during 7-8th Centuries by Pallava Kings. Third statement is correct- both are rock cut monuments.

Ref: Class-11 NCERT, Page 83.

80. (c) The Persian wheel is a mechanical water lifting device operated usually by draught animals like bullocks, buffaloes or camels. It is used to lift water from water sources typically open wells. In Sanskrit the word Araghatta has been used in the ancient texts to describe the Persian Wheel. The ‘ara-ghatta’ comes from the combination of the words ‘ara’ meaning spoke and ‘ghatta’ meaning pot.

Ref: 7th Std NCERT, Our Past II, Page 6-7. It discusses about the invention of water-wheel irrigation, known in Persian as “Agrahatta”.

81. (d) The Maagadha and the suutas were associated with memorizing of chronicles, dynastic histories and Epic tales.

82. (c) Khajuruho is located in the Bundelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh. Tirupati is located in Rayalaseema region.

83. (c) (i) Siddhas means the refined monotheistic creed existed. Sittar implies an expert in occultism, alchemy and so on with magic or superstitious powers.

(ii) The lingayats believed that on death the devotee will be reunited with Shiva and not return to this world. Therefore instead of cremating the body, they ceremonially bury their dead.

(iii) They criticised the caste system and questioned belief in the theory of rebirth.

(iv) Certain practices were encouraged by the lingayats such as post-puberty marriages and widow remarriage. Knowledge of the Virashaiva tradition has been derived from vachanas (sayings) composed in Kannada by those who had joined

Ref: Std 12th NCERT, Themes in India History, Part-II, Page 148

84. (c) (i) In reign of Krishna Deva, land revenue was the main source of income of the government. To assess the proper revenue entire land was classified into four parts: the wet land, the dry land, the orchards and the woods. The government also levied other taxes like the
85. (b) The Malavikagnimitra is a Sanskrit play by Kalidas. The play tells the love story of Agnimitra, the Shunga Emperor. He falls in love with the picture of an exiled servant girl named Malavika.

86. (d) A special category of land, eripatti, or land, is mentioned. Donated by individuals, the revenue from this land was set apart for the maintenance of the village tank.

87. (b) • Gram Nyayalaya try criminal cases, civil suits, claims or disputes which are specified in the First Schedule and the Second Schedule to the Act. The Gram Nyayalaya are supposed to try to settle the disputes as far as possible by bringing about conciliation between the parties and for this purpose, it can make use of the appointed conciliators.
• Reference- Page no. 601 of India year book 2016, under heading Judiciary it says- Panchayat Courts also function in some states under various names like Nyaya Panchayat, Panchayat Adalat, Gram Kachehri, etc., to decide civil and criminal disputes of petty and local nature. That means first statement is wrong.
• Under this act, District court with consultation of DM, prepares panel of social workers to act as councilors. Hence 2nd statement is right.

Ref: A History of India by Romila Thapar.
• When Rajya Sabha Passes a Resolution If the Rajya Sabha declares that it is necessary in the national interest that Parliament should make laws on a matter in the State List, then the Parliament becomes competent to make laws on that matter. Such a resolution must be supported by two-thirds of the members present and voting.

89. (c) (i) It is a campaign for eradication of inhuman practice of manual scavenging and comprehensive rehabilitation of manual scavengers in India. Ashif Shaikh is well known for his role in the campaign (Rashtriya Garima Abhiyan) through various campaigns of Jan Sahas.
(ii) Rashtriya Garima Abhiyan is an NGO-led movement for manual scavengers.

Ref: The Hindu newspaper

90. (b) This question can be directly solved from Disha publication’s Polity compendium, page P-121.
• For PRI Bodies minimum age is 21 years, to contest elections, so first statement is wrong.
• 2nd statement is correct- verbatim given in the last line of p-121. Hence answer only B)
• prorogation doesn’t affect the bills of any other business pending before the house so 1st statement is wrong.

Ref: Disha Polity Compendium Page P-54.
• A bill pending in the Rajya Sabha but not passed by the Lok Sabha does not lapse if the president has notified the holding of a joint sitting before the dissolution of Lok Sabha. So, statement 2 is right.

91. (b) 1st statement is right. Because
• Under Article 168 of the Constitution of India: All executive actions of the Governor of a State shall be expressed to be taken in the name of Governor. (which include transfer, posting, promotion of civil servants allotted to that state cadre.) so, Yes, as such chief Secretary is "chosen" by Chief minister officially its expressed that chief Secretary is 'appointed' by the governor of the state.
• Another way to look at it is- even state advocate general, university vice chancellors are 'chosen' by CM from among his favorite people- but officially they're 'appointed' by the Governor. Ref: Page 26.5- Indian Polity by M. Laxmikanth, 4th Edition (Macgrawhill Publication)

92. (a) 1st statement is right: Third India-Africa Forum Summit was held in New Delhi (India) in from from 26–30 October 2015 under the theme: “Partners in Progress: Towards a Dynamic and Transformative Development Agenda”
• 2nd statement is wrong: because First Summit was held in New Delhi in April 2008. Therefore, it can’t be Nehru’s brainchild.

Ref: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India%E2%80%93Africa_Forum_Summit

93. (a) It is a non-governmental and non-military organization established by group of French doctors in 1971 - with its Headquarter in Brussels, Belgium. They were in news during 2014-15 because of their relief work in Ebola affected countries.

94. (b) Iran is not the member of this middle eastern organization.

95. (a) Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) is a political and economic alliance of six Middle Eastern countries—Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Bahrain, and Oman.

96. (d) The Belt and Road (abbreviated B&R), One Belt, One Road (abbreviated OBOR) or the Belt and Road Initiative is a development strategy
and framework, proposed by Chinese paramount leader Xi Jinping that focuses on connectivity and cooperation among countries primarily between the People’s Republic of China and the rest of Eurasia. 

Ref: The Hindu and Govt Websites http://english.gov.cn/beltAndRoad/

97. (c) The Kurds are an ethnic group in the Middle East Asia. The Madhesi, also referred to as Teraibasi Nepali are an indigenous ethnic group of Nepalese people who are natives of the Madhesh plains of Southern Nepal in Terai belt of South Asia. The Rohingya people, are Muslim Indo-Aryan peoples from the Rakhine State, Myanmar.

98. (b) (i) The OPCW Member States share the collective goal of monitoring chemical industry to prevent new weapons from re-emerging; providing assistance and protection to States Parties against chemical threats; and fostering international cooperation to strengthen implementation of the Convention and promote the peaceful use of chemistry.

(ii) It won Nobel Peace prize in 2013. There is no specific mention of its association with EU, NATO or WTO on the official website of OPCW. Therefore, statement 1 is wrong. By elimination of all options with statement 1, we are left with answer (b).

INS Astradharini is an indigenously designed and built torpedo launch and recovery vessel built by Shoft Shipyard for Indian Navy. It was commissioned by Indian Navy on 6 October 2015 at Naval Base in Visakhapatnam.

Ref: India Yearbook 2016 page 972

100. (a) (i) ‘The Man who knew infinite’ is a biographical movie of Indian Mathematician Srinivas Ramanujan (played by Dev Patel) and his association with British mathematician GH Hardy. Ramanujan was a self-taught (autodidatic) Mathematician- born and died in Madras Presidency.

(ii) He, who after growing up poor in Madras, India, earns admittance to Cambridge University during World War I, where he became a pioneer in mathematical theories with the guidance of his professor, G. H. Hardy.