

Question Booklet Version

**D**

## Civil Services Preliminary Examination - 2017

### Paper - I (GS) - Answer Key with Explanation

1. Which one of the following was a very important seaport in the Kakatiya kingdom?
  - (a) Kakinada
  - (b) Motupalli
  - (c) Machilipatnam (Masulipatnam)
  - (d) Nelluru

**Ans: (b)**

**Exp :** The Kakatiya dynasty was a South Indian dynasty whose capital was Orugallu, now known as Warangal. It was eventually conquered by the Delhi Sultanate.

**Motupalli**

Motupalli was a famous sea port during Kakatiya Period. Marco Polo, a Portuguese navigator, visited this place and wrote about the prosperity and power of Andhra Desa during the reign of Kakatiya kings in his travologue.

Motupalli inscription, issued by King Ganapati, in the mid thirteenth century, specifies the rates accessed on a variety of items including scents such as sandal and civet, camphor, rose water, ivory, pearls, coral, a range of metals (copper, zinc, and lead), silk, pepper, and areca-nuts. This list gives us a good idea of the types of luxury goods that were being exported and imported through Motupalli port to other Indian regions along the coast, as well as to foreign territories.

2. With reference to 'Global Climate Change Alliance', which of the following statements is/are correct?
  1. It is an initiative of the European Union,
  2. It provides technical and financial support to targeted developing countries to integrate climate change into their development policies and budgets.
  3. It is coordinated by World Resources Institute (WRI) and World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD).

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 |

**Ans: (a)**

**Exp :**

1. The GCCA was established by the European Union (EU) in 2007 to strengthen dialogue and cooperation with developing countries, in particular least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing States (SIDS).
2. The GCCA+ acts as a source of technical and financial support for the world's most climate-vulnerable countries, whose populations need climate finance the most. Extra efforts will be made to strengthen the strategically important issues of ecosystems-based adaptation, migration and gender equality.
3. With reference to the religious history of India, consider-the following statements :
  1. Sautrantika and Sammitiya were the sects of Jainism.
  2. Sarvastivadin held that the constituents of phenomena were not wholly momentary, but existed forever in a latent form.

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 |

**Ans: (b)**

**Exp :** The Sautrantika were an early Buddhist school generally believed to be descended from the Sthavira nikāya by way of their immediate parent school, the Sarvāstivādins. Their name means literally "those who rely upon the sutras", and indicated their rejection of the Abhidharma texts of other early Buddhist schools

**Pudgala or "person"**

The Pudgalavādins asserted that while there is no ātman, there is a pudgala or "person", which is neither the same as nor different from the skandhas. The "person" was their method of accounting for karma, rebirth, and nirvana. Other schools held that the "person" exists only as a label, a nominal reality.

**Criticisms of the pudgala theory**

Pudgalavādin views were sharply criticized by the Theravada (a record of a Theravadin attack on the pudgala is found in the Kathavatthu), Sarvastivada, and the Madhyamaka. Peter Harvey agrees with criticisms leveled against the Pudgalavādins by Moggaliputta-Tissa and Vasubandhu, and finds that there is no support in the Pali nikayas for their "person"-concept

**Relationship to the Samitīya**

Among the most prominent of the Pudgalavādin schools were the Samitīya. Étienne Lamotte, using the writings of the Chinese traveler Xuanzang, asserted that the Samitīya were in all likelihood the most populous non-Mahayanist sect in India, comprising double the number of the next largest sect,[2] although scholar L. S. Cousins revised his estimate down to a quarter of all non-Mahayana monks, still the largest overall.[3] They continued to be a presence in India until the end of Indian Buddhism, but, never having gained a foothold elsewhere, did not continue thereafter. Sarvastivada, (Sanskrit: "Doctrine That All Is Real") also called Vaibhashika, a school of early Buddhism. A fundamental concept in Buddhist metaphysics is the assumption of the existence of dharmas, cosmic factors and events that combine momentarily under the influence of a person's past deeds to form a person's life flux, which he considers his personality and career. Differences arose among the various early Buddhist schools concerning the ontological reality of these dharmas. While, like all Buddhists, the Sarvastivadins consider everything empirical to be impermanent, they maintain that the dharma factors are eternally existing realities. The dharmas are thought to function momentarily, producing the empirical phenomena of the world, which is illusory, but to exist outside the empirical world. In contrast, the Sautrantikas (those for whom the sutras, or the scriptures, are authoritative) maintained that the dharma factors are not eternal but momentary, and the only actually existing dharmas are the ones presently functioning.

The Sarvastivada school is also known as the Vaibhashika because of the c. 2nd-century-ce commentary Mahavibhasha ("Great Elucidation"). This text itself was commented upon by the important 4th- or 5th-century Buddhist thinker Vasubandhu in his Abhidharmakosha, prior to his conversion to the Mahayana tradition of Buddhism. Thus, elements of the Sarvastivada school came to influence Mahayana thought.

4. Mediterranean Sea is a border of which of the following countries?

- |            |          |
|------------|----------|
| 1. Jordan  | 2. Iraq  |
| 3. Lebanon | 4. Syria |

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| (a) 1, 2 and 3 only | (b) 2 and 3 only    |
| (c) 3 and 4 only    | (d) 1, 3 and 4 only |

**Ans: (c)**

**Exp :**

Lebanon and Syria share a border with the Mediterranean Sea.

The following countries have a coastline on the Mediterranean Sea:

- Northern shore (from west to east): Spain, France, Monaco, Italy, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Albania, Greece and Turkey.
- Eastern shore (from north to south): Turkey, Syria, Lebanon,

Israel.

- Southern shore (from west to east): Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt.
- Island nations: Malta, Cyprus.

Several other territories also border the Mediterranean Sea (from west to east): The British overseas territory of Gibraltar, the Spanish autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla and nearby islands, the Sovereign Base Areas on Cyprus, and the Gaza Strip.

**Source:** [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mediterranean\\_Sea#Coastal\\_countries](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mediterranean_Sea#Coastal_countries)

5. With reference to 'National Investment and Infrastructure Fund', which of the following statements is/are correct ?

1. It is an organ of NITI Aayog.
2. It has a corpus of ₹ 4,00,000 crore at present.

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 |

**Ans: (d)**

**Exp :**

1. National Investment and Infrastructure Fund (NIIF) is a fund created by the Government of India for enhancing infrastructure financing in the country. This is different from the National Investment Fund. It is not an organ of NITI aayog.
  2. The proposed corpus of NIIF is Rs. 40,000 Crores (around USD 6 Billion).
6. The Global Infrastructure Facility is a/an
- (a) ASEAN initiative to upgrade infrastructure in Asia and financed by credit from the Asian Development Bank.
  - (b) World Bank collaboration that facilitates the preparation and structuring of complex infrastructure Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) to enable mobilization of private sector and institutional investor capital.
  - (c) Collaboration among the major banks of the world working with the OECD and focused on expanding the set of infrastructure projects that have the potential to mobilize private investment.
  - (d) UNCTAD funded initiative that seeks to finance and facilitate infrastructure development in the world.

**Ans: (c)**

**Exp :** The Global Infrastructure Facility (GIF) is a partnership among governments, multilateral development banks, private sector investors, and financiers. It is designed to provide a new way to collaborate on preparing, structuring, and implementing complex projects that no single institution could handle on its own.

7. For election to the Lok Sabha, a nomination paper can be filed by

- (a) anyone residing in India.
- (b) a resident of the constituency from which the election is to be contested.
- (c) any citizen of India whose name appears in the electoral roll of a constituency.
- (d) any citizen of India.

**Ans: (c)**

8. Consider the following statements :

1. In India, the Himalayas are spread over five States only.
2. Western Ghats are spread over five States only.
3. Pulicat Lake is spread over two States only.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| (a) 1 and 2 only | (b) 3 only       |
| (c) 2 and 3 only | (d) 1 and 3 only |

**Ans: (b)**

**Exp :**

1. The Indian Himalayan Region (IHR) is the section of the Himalayas within India, spanning the states of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, as well as the hill regions of two states - Assam and West Bengal.
2. Western Ghats starts near the border of Gujarat and Maharashtra, south of the Tapti river, and runs approximately 1,600 km (990 mi) through the states of Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu ending at Kanyakumari, at the southern tip of India.
3. Pulicat lake straddles the border of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil

Nadu states.

9. Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) is a standard criterion for
- (a) Measuring oxygen levels in blood
  - (b) Computing oxygen levels in forest ecosystems
  - (c) Pollution assay in aquatic ecosystems
  - (d) Assessing oxygen levels in high altitude regions

**Ans: (c)**

**Exp :** Biochemical oxygen demand is a measure of the quantity of oxygen used by microorganisms (e.g., aerobic bacteria) in the oxidation of organic matter in polluted water.

10. With reference to the role of UN-Habitat in the United Nations programme working towards a better urban future, which of the statements is/are correct ?

1. UN-Habitat has been mandated by the United Nations General Assembly to promote socially and environmentally sustainable towns and cities to provide adequate shelter for all.
2. Its partners are either governments or local urban authorities only.
3. UN-Habitat contributes to the overall objective of the United Nations system to reduce poverty and to promote access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| (a) 1, 2 and 3   | (b) 1 and 3 only |
| (c) 2 and 3 only | (d) 1 only       |

**Ans: (b)**

**Exp :** The United Nations Human Settlements Programme, otherwise known as UN-Habitat, is the United Nations agency responsible for human settlements. UN-Habitat is mandated to promote socially and environmentally sustainable towns and cities, with the goal of providing adequate shelter for all. UN-Habitat contributes to the overall objective of the United Nations system to reduce poverty and promote sustainable development. Our partners range from governments and local authorities to a wide cross-section of Non-Governmental Organisations and civil society groups.

**Source:** <http://unhabitat.lk/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/UN-Habitat-profile.pdf>

UN-Habitat, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, is mandated by the UN General Assembly to promote socially and environmentally sustainable towns and cities. It is the focal point for all urbanization and human settlement matters within the UN system.

UN-Habitat strives to establish a set of strategic partnerships including political actors, civil society and professional organizations, and the private sector as advocates of sustainable urbanization at all levels, and as implementers and monitors of national urban policies and programmes.

<https://unhabitat.org/about-us/our-partners/>

11. With reference to 'National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF)', which of the statements given below is/are correct ?

1. Under NSQF, a learner can acquire the certification for competency only through formal learning.
2. An outcome expected from the implementation of NSQF is the mobility between vocational and general education.

**Ans: (b)**

**Exp :** Under NSQF, the learner can acquire the certification for competency needed at any level through formal, non-formal or informal learning. In that sense, the NSQF is a quality assurance framework. Presently, more than 100 countries have, or are in the process of developing national qualification frameworks.

Specific outcomes expected from implementation of NSQF are: Mobility between vocational and general education by alignment of degrees with NSQF

Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL), allowing transition from non-formal to organised job market

Standardised, consistent, nationally acceptable outcomes of training across the country through a national quality assurance framework

Global mobility of skilled workforce from India, through international equivalence of NSQF

Mapping of progression pathways within sectors and cross-sectorially

Approval of NOS/QPs as national standards for skill training

12. In the context of Indian history, the principle of 'Dyarchy (diarchy)' refers to
- Division of the central legislature into two houses.
  - Introduction of double government i.e., Central and State governments.
  - Having two sets of rulers; one in London and another in Delhi.
  - Division of the subjects delegated to the provinces into two categories.

**Ans: (d)**

**Exp :** Dyarchy, also spelled diarchy, system of double government introduced by the Government of India Act (1919) for the provinces of British India. It marked the first introduction of the democratic principle into the executive branch of the British administration of India. Though much-criticized, it signified a breakthrough in British Indian government and was the forerunner of India's full provincial autonomy(1935) and independence (1947). Dyarchy was introduced as a constitutional reform by Edwin Samuel Montagu (secretary of state for India, 1917–22) and Lord Chelmsford (viceroy of India, 1916–21).

The principle of dyarchy was a division of the executive branch of each provincial government into authoritarian and popularly responsible sections. The first was composed of executive councillors, appointed, as before, by the crown. The second was composed of ministers who were chosen by the governor from the elected members of the provincial legislature. These latter ministers were Indians.

The various fields, or subjects of administration were divided between the councillors and the ministers, being named reserved and transferred subjects, respectively. The reserved subjects came under the heading of law and order and included justice, the police, land revenue, and irrigation. The transferred subjects (i.e., those under the control of Indian ministers) included local self-government, education, public health, public works, and agriculture, forests, and fisheries. The system ended with the introduction of provincial autonomy in 1935.

13. Consider the following in respect of 'National Career Service':
- National Career Service is an initiative of the Department of Personnel and Training, Government of India.
  - National Career Service has been launched in a Mission Mode to improve the employment opportunities to uneducated youth of the country.

Which of the above statements is/are correct ?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

**Ans: (b)**

**Exp :** National Career Service (NCS) project is an initiative launched by the Ministry of Labour and Employment (India) Government of India as a Mission Mode Project for establishing quick and efficient career related services. It was launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 20 July 2015 as part of government's focus on providing right skills and generating employment.

14. Which of the following statements best describes the term 'Scheme for Sustainable Structuring of Stressed Assets (S4A)', recently seen in the news ?
- It is a procedure for considering ecological costs of developmental schemes formulated by the Government.
  - If is a scheme of RBI for reworking the financial structure of big corporate entities facing genuine difficulties.
  - It is a disinvestment plan of the Government regarding Central Public Sector Undertakings.
  - It is an important provision in 'The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code' recently implemented by the Government.

**Ans: (b)**

**Exp :** Reserve Bank of India ("RBI"), after due consultation with banks introduced a scheme to weigh down bad loans and their stressed corporate clients and at the same time, ease the pressure on company balance sheets. With this motive RBI has introduced, on June 13, 2016 the Scheme for Sustainable Structuring of Stressed Assets ("S4A Scheme") to offer adequate deep financial restructuring opportunities to large borrowers

The S4A Scheme is an optional framework for resolution of large stressed accounts for projects. The S4A Scheme aims to strengthen the lenders' ability to deal with large stressed assets facing genuine

hardship and offers a realistic chance for reworking the financial structure of such entities.

15. Consider the following statements :

- Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) to Reduce Short Lived Climate Pollutants is a unique initiative of G20 group of countries.
- The CCAC focuses on methane, black carbon and hydrofluorocarbons.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

**Ans: (b)**

**Exp :**

- The Climate and Clean Air Coalition to Reduce Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (CCAC) was launched by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and six countries—Bangladesh, Canada, Ghana, Mexico, Sweden, and the United States—on 16 February 2012. It is the only global effort that unites governments, civil society and private sector, committed to improving air quality and protecting the climate in next few decades by reducing short-lived climate pollutants across sectors.

Complementary to mitigating CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, the Coalition acts as a catalyst to create, implement and share immediate solutions addressing near-term climate change to improve people's lives rapidly, and to ensure sustainable development for future generations.

- The Coalition's initial focus is on methane, black carbon, and HFCs.

16. With reference to 'Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD)' sometimes mentioned in the news while forecasting Indian monsoon, which of the following statements is/are correct ?

- IOD phenomenon is characterised by a difference in sea surface temperature between tropical Western Indian Ocean and tropical Eastern Pacific Ocean.
- An IOD phenomenon can influence an El Nino's impact on the monsoon.

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

**Ans: (b)**

**Exp :** Statement 1 - The Indian Ocean Dipole(IOD) also known as the Indian Nino is an irregular oscillation of sea-surface temperatures in which the western Indian Ocean becomes alternately warmer and then colder than the eastern part of the Indian ocean.

The Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) is defined by the difference in sea surface temperature between two areas (or poles, hence a dipole) – a western pole in the Arabian Sea (western Indian Ocean) and an eastern pole in the eastern Indian Ocean south of Indonesia.

Statement 2 – A positive IOD usually negates the effects of ENSO over Indian monsoons.

17. If you want to see gharials in their natural habitat, which one of the following is the best place to visit ?

- Bhitarkanika Mangroves
- Chambal River
- Pulicat Lake
- Deeper Beel

**Ans: (b)**

**Exp :** Today three widely separated breeding subpopulations of Gharial (fresh water crocodile) are left in India (Chambal River, Girwa River and Son River) and one in Nepal (Rapti/Narayani River) (see Figure 2 in the Supplementary Material).



18. Consider the following in respect of Indian Ocean Naval Symposium (IONS) :

- Inaugural IONS was held in India in 2015 under the



leading to the possible fabrication of flexible organic light-emitting diodes for other new applications, such as roll-up displays embedded in fabrics or clothing.

3. Transparent OLED is a breakthrough transparent display technology that displays dynamic or interactive information on a transparent surface glass.
25. Which of the following is/are famous for Sun temples ?

1. Arasavalli
2. Amarakantak
3. Omkareshwar

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

**Ans: (a)**

**Exp :** The famous Sun God Temple situated in Arasavalli Village which is at a distance of about 1 K.M. east of Srikakulam Town District head quarters of the North Coastal Andhra Pradesh. It is one of the ancient and all among two sun God temples in our Country. According to Padmapurana, Sage Kasyapa installed the Idol of Surya at Arasavalli for the Welfare of mankind . Therefore, the Surya is of Kasyapasa Gotra . He is also termed as planetary King

**Amarkantak** is situated at a height of 3500 ft. in the Maikal Mountains in Chhattisgarh. ... It is one of the ancient temples of great traditional value, Narmadeshwar temple which is dedicated to Narmada Devi is in Amarkantak.

**Omkareshwar** is a Hindu temple dedicated to God Shiva. It is one of the 12 revered Jyotirlinga shrines of Shiva.[1] It is on an island called Mandhata or Shivapuri in the Narmada river; the shape of the island is said to be like the Hindu ☸ symbol.

26. Consider the following statements :

1. In the election for Lok Sabha or State Assembly, the winning candidate must get at least 50 percent of the votes polled, to be declared elected.
2. According to the provisions laid down in the Constitution of India, in Lok Sabha, the Speaker's post goes to the majority party and the Deputy Speaker's to the Opposition.

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

**Ans: (d)**

**Exp :** Explanation 1 st statement the winning candidate is the one who secures majority votes .

Statement 2 nd 11 th Loksabha only by consensus decided that speaker comes from ruling party and deputy speaker comes from the main opposition party

27. Which of the following has/have occurred in India after its liberalization of economic policies in 1991?

1. Share of agriculture in GDP increased enormously.
2. Share of India's exports in world trade increased.
3. FDI inflows increased.
4. India's foreign exchange reserves increased enormously.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

- (a) 1 and 4 only (b) 2, 3 and 4 only  
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

**Ans: (b)**

**Exp : -**

1. In 1991 Agriculture was contributing 32% to GDP but now it has declined to 18%.
2. Share of exports has gone up from below 1% to above 1%.
3. FDI has gone up because of opening of economy.
4. From \$3 billion in 1991, now we have comfortable \$350 billion forex.

28. What is the application of Somatic Cell Nuclear Transfer Technology?

- (a) Production of biolarvicides
- (b) Manufacture of biodegradable plastics
- (c) Reproductive cloning of animals
- (d) Production of organisms free of diseases

**Ans: (c)**

29. Consider the following statements :

- (1) National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) helps in promoting the financial inclusion in the country.

- (2) NPCI has launched RuPay, a card payment scheme.

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

**Ans: (c)**

**Exp :** The core objective was to consolidate and integrate the multiple systems with varying service levels into nation-wide uniform and standard business process for all retail payment systems. The other objective was to facilitate an affordable payment mechanism to benefit the common man across the country and help financial inclusion.

RuPay, a new card payment scheme launched by the National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI).

Source: <http://www.npci.org.in/aboutus.aspx>

30. The term 'M-STrIPES' is sometimes seen in the news in the context of

- (a) Captive breeding of Wild Fauna
- (b) Maintenance of Tiger Reserves
- (c) Indigenous Satellite Navigation
- (d) Security of National Highways

**Ans: (b)**

**Exp :** The full form of M-STrIPES is Monitoring System for Tigers'-Intensive Protection and Ecological Status. It's a software monitoring system launched by the Indian Government in 2010 in some tiger reserves. The aim is to reduce vulnerability of Tigers. The system would enable field managers to assist intensity and spatial coverage of patrols in a geographic information system (GIS) domain

31. What is/are the most likely advantages of implementing 'Goods and Services Tax (GST)' ?

1. It will replace multiple taxes collected by multiple authorities and will thus create a single market in India.
2. It will drastically reduce, the 'Current Account Deficit' of India and will enable it to increase its foreign exchange reserves.
3. It will enormously increase the growth and size of economy of India and will enable it to overtake China in the near future.

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

**Ans: (a)**

**Exp :**

1. Indeed one nation one market is the main theme on which GST is based.
2. GST may improve efficiency, may reduce domestic cost of manufacturing and thereby will help export, but idea of drastic reduction is not correct.
3. China is also competing the process of integrating indirect taxes at same time, so the competitive effect will be nullified. Hence overtaking China will require much more reforms.

32. Broad-based Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA)' is sometimes seen in the news in the context of negotiations held between India and

- (a) European Union
- (b) Gulf Cooperation Council
- (c) Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
- (d) Shanghai Cooperation Organization

**Ans: (c)**

**Exp :** Source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India%E2%80%93European\\_Union\\_relations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India%E2%80%93European_Union_relations)

33. Consider the following statements :

1. India has ratified the Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) of WTO.
2. TFA is a part of WTO's Bali Ministerial Package of 2013.
3. TFA came into force in January 2016.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only  
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Ans: (a)**

**Exp :** WTO members concluded negotiations at the 2013 Bali Ministerial Conference on the landmark Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA), which entered into force on 22 February 2017 following its ratification by two-thirds of the WTO membership. [https://www.wto.org/english/tradtop\\_e/tradfa\\_e/tradfa\\_e.htm](https://www.wto.org/english/tradtop_e/tradfa_e/tradfa_e.htm)

India has ratified the Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) of the World Trade Agreement (WTO) and the instrument of Acceptance for Trade Facilitation Agreement was handed over to WTO Director-General by India on April 22, 2016  
<http://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/economy/foreign-trade/india-ratifies-trade-facilitation-agreement-of-wto/articleshow/52110279.cms>

34. What is the importance of developing Chabahar Port by India ?  
(a) India's trade with African countries will enormously increase.  
(b) India's relations with oil-producing Arab countries will be strengthened.  
(c) India will not depend on Pakistan for access to Afghanistan and Central Asia.  
(d) Pakistan will facilitate and protect the installation of a gas pipeline between Iraq and India.

**Ans: (c)**

35. In India, it is legally mandatory for which of the following to report on cyber security incidents ?

1. Service providers
2. Data centres
3. Body corporate

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

- |            |                  |
|------------|------------------|
| (a) 1 only | (b) 1 and 2 only |
| (c) 3 only | (d) 1, 2 and 3   |

**Ans: (d)**

**Exp :** Rule 12 of the CERT Rules gives every person, company or organisation the option to report cyber security incidents to the CERT-In. It also places an obligation on them to mandatorily report the following kinds of incidents as early as possible:

- Targeted scanning/probing of critical networks/systems;
- Compromise of critical systems/information;
- Unauthorized access of IT systems/data;
- Defacement of website or intrusion into a website and unauthorized changes such as inserting malicious code, links to external websites, etc.;
- Malicious code attacks such as spreading of virus/worm/Trojan/botnets/spyware;
- Attacks on servers such as database, mail, and DNS and network devices such as routers;
- Identity theft, spoofing and phishing attacks;
- Denial of Service (DoS) and Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attacks;
- Attacks on critical infrastructure, SCADA systems and wireless networks;
- Attacks on applications such as e-governance, e-commerce, etc.

The CERT Rules also impose an obligation on service providers, intermediaries, data centres and body corporates to report cyber incidents within a reasonable time so that CERT-In may have scope for timely action.

<https://cis-india.org/internet-governance/blog/incident-response-requirements-in-indian-law>

36. Right to vote and to be elected in India is a

- |                          |                   |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Fundamental Right    | (b) Natural Right |
| (c) Constitutional Right | (d) Legal Right   |

**Ans: (c)**

**Exp :** Explanation 326. Elections to the House of the People and to the Legislative Assemblies of States to be on the basis of adult suffrage The elections to the House of the People and to the Legislative Assembly of every State shall be on the basis of adult suffrage; but is to say, every person who is a citizen of India and who is not less than twenty one years of age on such date as may be fixed in that behalf by or under any law made by the appropriate legislature and is not otherwise disqualified under this constitution or any law made by the appropriate Legislature on the ground of non residence, unsoundness of mind, crime or corrupt or illegal practice, shall be entitled to be registered as a voter at any such election

Article 84 (b) of Constitution of India provides that the minimum age for becoming a candidate for Lok Sabha election shall be 25 years. Similar provision exists for a candidate to the Legislative Assemblies vides Article 173 (b) of the Constitution read with Sec. 36 (2) of the R. P. Act, 1950.

37. What is the purpose of 'evolved Laser Interferometer Space Antenna (eLISA)' project ?  
(a) To detect neutrinos  
(b) To detect gravitational waves  
(c) To detect the effectiveness of missile defence system  
(d) To study the effect of solar flares on our communication systems

**Ans: (b)**

**Exp :** The evolved Laser Interferometer Space Antenna (eLISA) is a mission aiming at exploring the Gravitational Universe from space for the first time.

38. What is the purpose of 'Vidyanjali Yojana' ?  
1. To enable the famous foreign educational institutions to open their campuses in India.  
2. To increase the quality of education provided in government schools by taking help from the private sector and the community.  
3. To encourage voluntary monetary contributions from private individuals and organizations so as to improve the infrastructure facilities for primary and secondary schools.

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| (a) 2 only       | (b) 3 only       |
| (c) 1 and 2 only | (d) 2 and 3 only |

**Ans: (a)**

**Exp :** Statement 1 and 3 are not described as being a part of Vidyanjali initiative.

The programme is designed to involve volunteers from different walks of life to strengthen the co-scholastic activities in government schools. Vidyanjali, which is being implemented under the overall aegis of the SarvaShikshaAbhiyan, will enhance the community involvement in Government run elementary schools and effectively engage children in reading, creative writing, public speaking, play acting, preparing story books etc.

<http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=146273>

39. What is the aim of the programme 'Unnat Bharat Abhiyan' ?  
(a) Achieving 100% literacy by promoting collaboration between voluntary organizations and government's education system and local communities.  
(b) Connecting institutions of higher education with local communities to address development challenges through appropriate technologies.  
(c) Strengthening India's scientific research institutions in order to make India a scientific and technological power.  
(d) Developing human capital by allocating special funds for health care and education of rural and urban poor, and organizing skill development programmes and vocational training for them.

**Ans: (b)**

**Exp :** Connecting institutions of higher education with local communities to address development challenges through appropriate technologies.

The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) has launched a programme called Unnat Bharat Abhiyan with an aim to connect institutions of higher education, including Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), National Institutes of Technology (NITs) and Indian Institutes of Science Education & Research (IISERs) etc. with local communities to address the development challenges through appropriate technologies.

<http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=113018>

40. Consider the following statements :  
1. The Election Commission of India is a five-member body.  
2. Union Ministry of Home Affairs decides the election schedule for the conduct of both general elections and bye-elections.  
3. Election Commission resolves the disputes relating to splits/mergers of recognised political parties.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- |                  |            |
|------------------|------------|
| (a) 1 and 2 only | (b) 2 only |
| (c) 2 and 3 only | (d) 3 only |

**Ans: (d)**

**Exp :**

**statement 1:** It was not a multi member body from the beginning. It was a single - member body when it was first set up in 1950 and up to 15th October, 1989 with only the Chief Election Commissioner.

From 16th October, 1989 upto the 1st January, 1990, it became a three-member body . From 2nd January, 1990 to 30th September, 1993, it was a single-member Commission and again from 1st October, 1993 it has become a three-member Commission.

**Statement 2 :** The Constitution of India has vested in the Election Commission of India the superintendence, direction and control of the entire process for conduct of elections to Parliament and Legislature of every State and to the offices of President and Vice-President of India.

**Statement 3 :** Splits and mergers and anti-defection law Splits, mergers and alliances have frequently disrupted the compositions of political parties. This has led to a number of disputes over which section of a divided party gets to keep the party symbol, and how to classify the resulting parties in terms of national and state parties. The Election Commission has to resolve these disputes, although its decisions can be challenged in the courts.

41. In India, if a species of tortoise is declared protected under Schedule I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, what does it imply ?  
 (a) It enjoys the same level of protection as the tiger.  
 (b) It no longer exists in the wild, a few individuals are under captive protection; and now it is impossible to prevent its extinction.  
 (c) It is endemic to a particular region of India.  
 (d) Both (b) and (c) stated above are correct in this context.

**Ans: (a)**

**Exp :** Tiger is also a anima included in Schedule-I of Wildlife protection act,1972. Hence, tortoise in said question also will enjoy same level of protection.

42. In India, Judicial Review implies  
 (a) the power of the Judiciary to pronounce upon the constitutionality of laws and executive orders.  
 (b) the power of the Judiciary to question the wisdom of the laws enacted by the Legislatures.  
 (c) the power of the Judiciary to review all the legislative enactments before they are assented to by the President.  
 (d) the power of the Judiciary to review its own judgements given earlier in similar or different cases.

**Ans: (a)**

43. With reference to Indian freedom struggle, consider the following events :

1. Mutiny in Royal Indian Navy
2. Quit India Movement launched
3. Second Round Table Conference

What is the correct chronological sequence of the above events ?

- (a) 1-2-3
- (b) 2-1-3
- (c) 3-2-1
- (d) 3-1-2

**Ans: (c)**

**Exp :** Mutiny of Royal Indian Navy broke in Feb 1946 at Mumbai on Talwar ship and in Karachi at Hindustan ship  
 Quit India Movement is launched on 9th august 1942 at Mumbai.  
 Second Round Table conference held in London in which Mahatma Gandhi participated as reprehensive of Congress held in 1931

44. Consider the following statements :

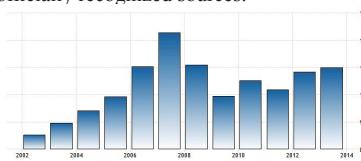
1. Tax revenue as a percent of GDP of India has steadily increased in the last decade.
2. Fiscal deficit as a percent of GDP of India has steadily increased in the last decade.

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

**Ans: (d)**

**Exp :** -Tax revenue as a percentage of GDP in India: Tax revenue (% of GDP) in India was reported at 11 % in 2013, according to the World Bank collection of development indicators, compiled from officially recognized sources.



Source: world Bank/TRADINGECONOMICS.COM

45. Recently there was a proposal to translocate some of the lions from their natural habitat in Gujarat to which one of the following sites ?  
 (a) Corbett National Park  
 (b) Kuno Palpur Wildlife Sanctuary  
 (c) Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary  
 (d) Sariska National Park

**Ans: (b)**

**Exp :** Gujarat swallows its pride, may agree to translocate Gir lions to Kuno Sanctuary.

46. Which of the following are not necessarily the consequences of the proclamation of the President's rule in a State ?  
 1. Dissolution of the State Legislative Assembly  
 2. Removal of the Council of Ministers in the State  
 3. Dissolution of the local bodies

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Ans: (b)**

**Exp :** Dissolution of state assembly and dissolution of local bodies is not necessarily an out come of the proclamation of presidents rule.

47. Which of the following are envisaged by the Right against Exploitation in the Constitution of India ?

1. Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour
2. Abolition of untouchability
3. Protection of the interests of minorities
4. Prohibition of employment of children in factories and mines

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

- (a) 1, 2 and 4 only
- (b) 2, 3 and 4 only
- (c) 1 and 4 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

**Ans: (c)**

**Exp :** Article 23, Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour (1) Traffic in human beings and begar and other similar forms of forced labour are prohibited and any contravention of this provision shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law (2) Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from imposing compulsory service for public purpose, and in imposing such service the State shall not make any discrimination on grounds only of religion, race, caste or class or any of them.

48. Which of the following is geographically closest to Great Nicobar?  
 (a) Sumatra

- (b) Borneo

- (c) Java

- (d) Sri Lanka

**Ans: (a)**

The distance between Great Nicobar islands and Banda Aceh of Sumatra is hardly 200 km.

49. Out of the following statements, choose the one that brings out the principle underlying the Cabinet form of Government:

- (a) An arrangement for minimizing the criticism against the Government whose responsibilities are complex and hard to carry out to the satisfaction of all.
- (b) A mechanism for speeding up the activities of the Government whose responsibilities are increasing day by day.
- (c) A mechanism of parliamentary democracy for ensuring collective responsibility of the Government to the people.
- (d) A device for strengthening the hands of the head of the Government whose hold over the people is in a state of decline.

**Ans: (c)**

**Exp :** Collective Responsibility of the Ministers • The principle of collective responsibility finds place in Art. 75(3) where it is stated that the Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha. In other words, this provision means that a Council of Ministers which loses confidence of the Lok Sabha is obliged to resign. The ministers fall and stand together.

50. Which one of the following is not a feature of Indian federalism  
 (a) There is an independent judiciary in India.  
 (b) Powers have been clearly divided between the Centre and the States.  
 (c) The federating units have been given unequal representation in the Rajya Sabha.  
 (d) It is the result of an agreement among the federating units.

**Ans: (d)**

**Exp :** The main federal features of the Indian Constitution are as follows:

- Written Constitution, Division of Powers, Independent Judiciary, Bicameral Legislature
- Federalism in India had not been the result of an agreement among the units and the constituent units of the Indian Federation had no right to secede from it.
51. The object of the Butler Committee of 1927 was to
- Define the jurisdiction of the Central and Provincial Governments.
  - Define the powers of the Secretary of State for India.
  - Impose censorship on national press.
  - Improve the relationship between the Government of India and the Indian States.
- Ans: (d)**
- Exp :** Harcourt Butler Committee A three -member committee headed by Harcourt Butler, appointed on December 16, 1927 to examine the relations between the native states and the paramount power.
52. The term 'Domestic Content Requirement' is sometimes seen in the news with reference to
- Developing solar power production in our country
  - Granting licences to foreign T.V. channels in our country
  - Exporting our food products to other countries
  - Permitting foreign educational institutions to set up their campuses in our country
- Ans: (a)**
- Exp :** In 2013, the U.S. brought a complaint before the WTO arguing that the domestic content requirement imposed under India's national solar programme is in violation of the global trading rules. Specifically, it said, >India has violated its "national treatment" obligation by unfavourably discriminating against imported solar cells and modules. ( HINDU ) march 3 2016
53. Consider the following statements :
- The Nuclear Security Summits are periodically held under the aegis of the United Nations.
  - The International Panel on Fissile Materials is an organ of International Atomic Energy Agency.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?
- 1 only
  - 2 only
  - Both 1 and 2
  - Neither 1 nor 2
- Ans: (d)**
- Exp :** The first summit was held in Washington, D.C., United States, on April 12–13, 2010. Obama hosted the first Nuclear Security Summit (NSS) in order to draw attention, at the highest possible level, to the need to secure nuclear material and thus prevent nuclear terrorism.
- The International Panel on Fissile Materials (IPFM), established in 2006, is a group of independent nuclear experts from 18 countries ( not by IAEA)It aims to advance international initiatives to "secure and to sharply reduce all stocks of highly enriched uranium and separated plutonium, the key materials in nuclear weapons, and to limit any further production.
54. Who among the following can join the National Pension System (NFS) ?
- Resident Indian citizens only
  - Persons of age from 21 to 55 only
  - All State Government employees joining the services after the date of notification by the respective State Governments
  - All Central Government employees including those of Armed Forces joining the services on or after 1st April, 2004
- Ans: (c)**
- Exp :** Who can join NPS?
- State Government Employees
- NPS is applicable to all the employees of State Governments, State Autonomous Bodies joining services after the date of notification by the respective State Governments. Any other government employee who is not mandatorily covered under NPS can also subscribe to NPS under "All Citizen Model" through a Point of Presence - Service Provider (POP-SP).
- (d) NPS is applicable to all new employees of Central Government service (except Armed Forces) and Central Autonomous Bodies joining Government service on or after 1st January 2004.
55. With reference to river Teesta, consider the following statements :
- The source of river Teesta is the same -as that of Brahmaputra
- but it flows through Sikkim.
- River Rangeet originates in Sikkim and it is a tributary of river Teesta.
  - River Teesta flows into Bay of Bengal on the border of India and Bangladesh.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?
- 1 and 3 only
  - 2 only
  - 2 and 3 only
  - 1, 2 and 3
- Ans: (b)**
- Exp :** The Rangeet or Rangit is a tributary of the Teesta river, which is the largest river in the Indian state of Sikkim. The Rangeet river originates in the Himalayan mountains in West Sikkim district. Brahmaputra river is trans-himalayan river. Teesta merges into Brahmaputra an then Brahmaputra flows into Bay of Bengal.
56. Consider the following statements :
- In tropical regions, Zika virus disease is transmitted by the same mosquito that transmits dengue.
  - Sexual transmission of Zika virus disease is possible.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?
- 1 only
  - 2 only
  - Both 1 and 2
  - Neither 1 nor 2
- Ans: (c)**
- Exp :** Aedes aegypti is a mosquito that can spread the dengue fever, Chikungunya and yellow fever viruses, and Zika virus.
57. Consider the following statements :
- The Standard Mark of Bureau of Indian Standards. (BIS) is mandatory for automotive tyres and tubes. \*^<.
  - AGMARK is a quality Certification Mark issued by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?
- 1 only
  - 2 only
  - Both 1 and 2
  - Neither 1 nor 2
- Ans: (a)**
- Exp :** AGMARK (Agricultural Mark) is a certification issued by Directorate of Marketing and Inspection for agricultural produce. The directorate ensures the implementation of Agricultural Produce Grading and Marking Act 1937, 1986.
58. What is/are the advantage/advantages of implementing the 'National Agriculture Market' scheme ?
- It is a pan-India electronic trading portal for agricultural commodities.
  - It provides the farmers access to nationwide market, with prices commensurate with the quality of their produce.
- Select the correct answer using the code given below ;
- 1 only
  - 2 only
  - Both 1 and 2
  - Neither 1 nor 2
- Ans: (c)**
- Exp :** National Agriculture Market (NAM) is a pan-India electronic trading portal which networks the existing APMC mandis to create a unified national market for agricultural commodities.
- The NAM Portal provides a single window service for all APMC related information and services.
- A national e-market platform for transparent sale transactions and price discovery initially in regulated markets
59. With reference to the 'National Intellectual Property Rights Policy', consider the following statements :
- It reiterates India's commitment to the Doha Development Agenda and the TRIPS Agreement.
  - Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion is the nodal agency for regulating intellectual property rights in India.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct ?
- 1 only
  - 2 only
  - Both 1 and 2
  - Neither 1 nor 2
- Ans: (c)**
- Exp :** 1. The Policy recognizes that India has a well-established TRIPS-compliant legislative, administrative and judicial framework to safeguard IPRs, which meets its international obligations while utilizing the flexibilities provided in the international regime to address its developmental concerns. It reiterates India's commitment to the Doha Development Agenda and the TRIPS agreement.

recommendations of the industry to the Government.

- Which of the above statements is/are correct ?

  - (a) 1 only
  - (b) 2 only
  - (c) Both 1 and 2
  - (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Ans:** (c)

**QCI** : QCI is governed by a Council of 38 members with equal representations of government, industry and consumers. Chairman of QCI is appointed by the Prime Minister on recommendation of the industry to the government.

65. What is the purpose of setting up of Small Finance Banks (SFBs) in India ?

1. To supply credit to small business units
  2. To supply credit to small and marginal farmers
  3. To encourage young entrepreneurs to set up business particularly in rural areas.

Select the correct answer using the code given below :



**Ans: (a)**

**Exp :** On 27 November 2014, RBI had released the guidelines on Small Finance Banks along with the Payment Banks. The objective of small finance banks is to further financial inclusion by providing: Basic banking facilities to the unbanked and thereby boosting saving habits. Supply of credit to small business units, small and marginal farmers, micro and small industries and other unorganized sector entities, through high technology-low cost operations.

66. With reference to 'Asia Pacific Ministerial Conference on Housing and Urban Development (APMCHUD)', consider the following statements :

1. The first APMCHUD was held in India in 2006 on the theme 'Emerging Urban Forms — Policy Responses and Governance Structure'



Ans: (d)

**Ans. (d)**  
**Exp :** 1. The 1st APMCHUD was held in New Delhi, India from 13th -16th December, 2006 on the theme of ‘A Vision for Sustainable Urbanization in the Asia-Pacific by 2020’.

Theme for 6th Asia Pacific Ministerial Conference on Housing and Urban Development (APMCHUD), New Delhi, India 2016 is “Emerging Urban Forms - Policy Responses and Governance Structure”

2. Second conference was held in Tehran, Iran.

67. Democracy's superior virtue lies in the fact that it calls into activity  
(a) the intelligence and character of ordinary men and women.  
(b) the methods for strengthening executive leadership.  
(c) a superior individual with dynamism and vision.  
(d) a band of dedicated party workers.

(d) a bar

**Ans: (a)**

- Ques :** 68. Which of the following is a most likely consequence of implementing the 'Unified Payments Interface (UPI)'?

  - (a) Mobile wallets will not be necessary for online payments.
  - (b) Digital currency will totally replace the physical currency in about two decades.
  - (c) FDI inflows will drastically increase.
  - (d) Direct transfer of subsidies to poor people will become very

effe

**Ans: (a)**

- Exp :**

69. The terms 'Event Horizon', 'Singularity', 'Big Bang Theory' and 'Standard Model' are sometimes seen in the news in the context of  
(a) Observation and understanding of the Universe  
(b) Study of the solar and the lunar eclipses  
(c) Placing satellites in the orbit of the Earth  
(d) Origin and evolution of living organisms on the Earth

**Ans:** (a)

**Ans: (a)**

70. With reference to agriculture in India, how can the technique of 'genome sequencing', often seen in the news, be used in the immediate future ?

1. Genome sequencing can be used to identify genetic markers for disease resistance and drought tolerance in various crop plants.
2. This technique helps in reducing the time required to develop new varieties of crop plants.
3. It can be used to decipher the host-pathogen relationships in crops.

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

**Ans: (d)**

**Exp :** Agrigenomics is a branch of genome sequencing study, consist of sequencing and genotyping technologies touch many steps of the Agrigenomics pipeline. It also involves study of host pathogen relationship in crops for example, Genes Related to Insecticide Resistance in Bactrocera dorsalis

71. The main advantage of the parliamentary form of government is that  
(a) the executive and legislature work independently.  
(b) it provides continuity of policy and is more efficient.  
(c) the executive remains responsible to the legislature.  
(d) the head of the government cannot be changed without election.

**Ans: (c)**

**Exp :** the main advantage of the parliamentary form of the government executive remains responsible to the legislature and through legislature it is responsible to and answerable to people

72. In the context of India, which one of the following is the correct relationship between Rights and Duties ?  
(a) Rights are correlative with Duties.  
(b) Rights are personal and hence independent of society and Duties.  
(c) Rights, not Duties, are important for the advancement of the personality of the citizen.  
(d) Duties, not Rights, are important for the stability of the State.

**Ans: (a)**

**Exp :**

73. The mind of the makers of the Constitution of India is reflected in which of the following ?  
(a) The Preamble  
(b) The Fundamental Rights  
(c) The Directive Principles of State Policy  
(d) The Fundamental Duties

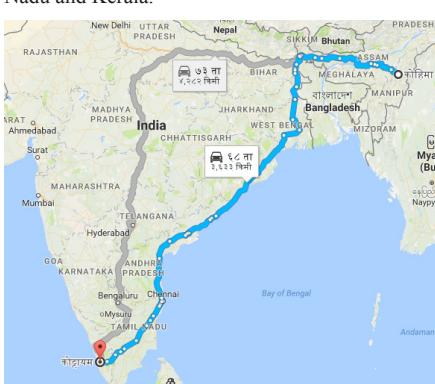
**Ans: (a)**

**Exp :**

74. If you travel by road from Kohima to Kottayam, what is the minimum number of States within India through which you can travel, including the origin and the destination ?  
(a) 6 (b) 7  
(c) 8 (d) 9

**Ans: (b)**

**Exp :** As per google maps, shortest road route passes through: Nagaland, Assam, W. Bengal, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Kerala.



75. The Parliament of India exercises control over the functions of the Council of Ministers through

1. Adjournment motion
2. Question hour
3. Supplementary questions

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

**Ans: (d)**

**Exp :**

76. With reference to the Parliament of India, consider the following statements :

1. A private member's bill is a bill presented by a Member of Parliament who is not elected but only nominated by the President of India.
2. Recently, a private member's bill has been passed in the Parliament of India for the first time in its history.

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

**Ans: (d)**

**Exp :** Members of parliament other than ministers are called private members and bills presented by them are known as private member's bills.

The Muslim Wakfs Bill, 1952: The bill was for providing better governance and administration of Muslim Wakfs and the supervision of Mutawallis' management of them in India. The bill was introduced by Syed Mohammed Ahmed Kasmi in the Lok Sabha and passed in 1954.

77. With reference to the difference between the culture of Rigvedic Aryans and Indus Valley people, which of the following statements is/are correct ?

1. Rigvedic Aryans used the coat of mail and helmet in warfare whereas the people of Indus Valley Civilization did not leave any evidence\* of using them.
2. Rigvedic Aryans knew gold, silver and copper whereas Indus Valley people knew only copper and iron.
3. Rigvedic Aryans had domesticated the horse whereas there is no evidence of Indus Valley people having been aware of this animal.

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

**Ans: (c)**

**Exp :** 1. We do not find any proof of arms and warfare in Indus Valley civilization. Why Aryans are seasons fighters.

2. Rigvedic Aryans knew gold, silver and copper (maybe even bronze) but not knew iron. While IVC people also knew all of the above but not iron.

3. In IVC the proofs of teeth of ass is found but not horse evidence is found. While rigvedic Aryans have been given high importance to horse for pasture.

78. Recognition of Prior Learning Scheme' is sometimes mentioned in the news with reference to

- (a) Certifying the skills acquired by construction workers through traditional channels.
- (b) Enrolling the persons in Universities for distance learning programmes.
- (c) Reserving some skilled jobs to rural and urban poor in some public sector undertakings.
- (d) Certifying the skills acquired by trainees under the National Skill Development Programme.

**Ans: (d)**

**Exp :**

79. From the ecological point of view, which one of the following assumes importance in being a good link between the Eastern Ghats and the Western Ghats ?

- (a) Sathyamangalam Tiger Reserve
- (b) Nallamala Forest
- (c) Nagarhole National Park
- (d) Seshachalam Biosphere Reserve

**Ans: (a)**

**Exp :** Melagiri a the meeting point of the Western Ghats and





**Ans: (b)**

**Exp :** To improve the lot of the factory workers in towns, he passed the first Factory Act in 1881. The Act prohibited the employment of children under the age of seven, limited the number of working hours for children below the age of twelve and required that dangerous machinery should be fenced properly.

The Act also made provision for one hour rest during the working period and four days leave in a month for the workers. Inspectors were appointed to supervise the implementation of these measures. Thus for the first time the British Government tried to improve the working conditions of labourers in factories.

N.M.Lokhande organised the first labour union in India at bombay in 1880 call bombay mill hand society. He was the first labor representative at factory commission.

100. In the context of mitigating the impending global warming due to anthropogenic emissions of carbon dioxide, which of the following can be the potential sites for carbon sequestration ?

  1. Abandoned and uneconomic coal seams
  2. Depleted oil and gas reservoirs
  3. Subterranean deep saline formations

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

**Ans: (d)**

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