

**Answer Key: Subject: SIMULATED MOCK II (GS), Test Code: 4577**

QNo	Ans	Explanation
1	D	<p>Two conflicts between Italy and Ethiopia (called "Abyssinia" by Europeans at the time) are known as the Italo-Abyssinian War:</p> <p>The First Italo-Abyssinian War of 1895–1896 resulted in a victory for the Ethiopians and international recognition of their empire by the great powers of the time. The Second Italo-Abyssinian War of 1935–1936 resulted in a very brief Italian victory with Italian occupation of the entire country for five years as the colony of Italian East Africa.</p> <p>The Boxer Rebellion, Boxer Uprising or Yihequan Movement a violent anti-foreign and anti-Christian uprising that took place in China between 1899 and 1901</p> <p>Russo-Japanese War 1904- The conflict grew over competition between Russia and Japan for territory in both Korea and Manchuria, in northern China.</p> <p>The revolutionary period in Irish history was the period in the 1910s and early 1920s when Irish nationalist opinion shifted from the Home Rule movement-supporting Irish Parliamentary Party to the republican Sinn Féin movement.</p>
2	B	<p>President is the deciding authority in such matters. But Article 20 and Article 21 cannot be suspended even during emergency.</p> <p>Statement 2 is incorrect as Directive Principles predominate Fundamental rights only in case of social legislations involving Articles 39 (b) and 39(c)</p>
3	A	<p>Huge amount of sewage is dumped into a river, the BOD will increase.</p> <p>Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD, also called biological oxygen demand) is the amount of dissolved oxygen needed (i.e., demanded) by aerobic biological organisms to break down organic material present in a given water sample at certain temperature over a specific time period.</p>
4	D	<p>4th option is correct. The Congress ministries resigned in October and November 1939, in protest against Viceroy Lord Linlithgow's action of declaring India to be a belligerent party in the Second World War without consulting the Indian people.</p>
5	A	<p>Only 2nd statement is correct.</p> <p>The Sun is the star at the center of the Solar System. It is a nearly perfect sphere of hot plasma, with internal convective motion that generates a magnetic field via a dynamo process. It is by far the most important source of energy for life on Earth. Its diameter is about 109 times that of Earth, and its mass is about 330,000 times that of Earth, accounting for about 99.86% of the total mass of the Solar System. About three quarters of the Sun's mass consists of hydrogen (~73%); the rest is mostly helium (~25%), with much smaller quantities of heavier elements, including oxygen, carbon, neon, and iron.</p> <p>It is true that all the planets of solar system shine by the reflected light of the sun but the stars have their own light so 1 is incorrect</p> <p>Sun is the heaviest body of the solar system accounting for 99% of its total mass so 3 is incorrect</p> <p>Moon due to its proximity to earth exerts as much as 2.2 times more influence on the tides on earth as compared to sun so 4 is incorrect</p>
6	A	<p>Concordant Drainage- Peninsular India                      Antecedent drainage- Himalayan region                      Jet Stream- Upper atmospheric zone</p>

		<p>Inland drainage- Desert area</p> <p>A part of a river slope and the surrounding area gets uplifted and the river sticks to its original slope, cutting through the uplifted portion like a saw [Vertical erosion or Vertical down cutting], and forming deep gorges: this type of drainage is called Antecedent drainage.</p> <p>A drainage pattern is described as concordant if it correlates to the topology and geology of the area. In simple words: In a concordant drainage pattern, the path of the river is highly dependent on the slope of the river and topography.</p> <p>Inland drainage is that drainage in which rivers do not reach an ocean or sea but empty their waters in a lake or an inland sea. Main Characteristics of Inland Drainage: i. In inland drainage streams join lakes or inland seas.</p> <p>Jet streams are fast moving, permanently oriented upper atmospheric circulations that circumnavigate the earth</p>
7	B	<p>3rd option is correct.</p> <p>HINDALCO an aluminium factory located at Renukut owes its site basically to proximity to the power source. Renukoot is the site for Rihand Dam which is a major source of power in the region</p>
8	D	<p>Some features of 73rd Constitutional amendment act are given below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) The act provides for a Gram Sabha as the foundation of the panchayati raj system. It is a body consisting of persons registered in the electoral rolls of a village comprised within the area of Panchayat at the village level.</li> <li>2) Three-Tier System</li> <li>3) All the members of panchayats at the village, intermediate and district levels shall be elected directly by the people.</li> <li>4) The act provides for the reservation of seats for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in every panchayat (i.e., at all the three levels) in proportion of their population to the total population in the panchayat area and also for women. But it is upto states to provide for reservations to Other Backward classes</li> <li>5) The super-intendence, direction and control of the preparation of electoral rolls and the conduct of all elections to the panchayats shall be vested in the state election commission.</li> <li>6) fix term of five years but they can be dissolved prematurely also.</li> <li>7) Chairpersons at the intermediate and district level are to be selected by and from amongst the elected members only but those at village level are to be selected in the manner decided by states</li> </ol>
9	D	<p>All of the above are the characteristics of climate change.</p> <p>The average temperatures of earth are rising as has been acknowledged by IPCC and other organisations as to be an outcome of Climate Change.</p> <p>Due to rise in global temperatures the icecaps in high mountains as well as those at poles are melting as can be seen from receding Himalayan and Antarctica glaciers</p> <p>Due to differential heating patterns precipitation patterns are changing as can be seen from rising</p>

		<p>events of floods draughts etc.</p> <p>Finally Ocean warming is a surest sign of climate change</p>
10	D	<p>All the statements are correct.</p> <p>Arctic is largely an ocean and due to high latitudes it is frozen for most parts of year. It is surrounded by landmasses from all sides and these are the countries of Arctic Council. Antarctica on the other hand is a large landmass surrounded by oceans on all sides. Due to geographical differences there is difference in temperature patterns at two places.</p> <p>Also Antarctica is protected (unlike Arctic) by the Antarctica treaty</p> <p>The Antarctic Treaty was signed in Washington on 1 December 1959 by the twelve countries whose scientists had been active in and around Antarctica during the International Geophysical Year (IGY) of 1957-58. It entered into force in 1961 and has since been acceded to by many other nations. The total number of Parties to the Treaty is now 53.</p> <p>Some important provisions of the Treaty:</p> <p>Antarctica shall be used for peaceful purposes only (Art. I)</p> <p>Freedom of scientific investigation in Antarctica and cooperation toward that end ... shall continue (Art. II).</p> <p>Scientific observations and results from Antarctica shall be exchanged and made freely available (Art. III).</p>
11	C	<p>If the ownership is less than 10% it qualifies as FII and 10% or more qualifies as FDI.</p> <p>2nd statement is incorrect because free trade agreements encourage foreign direct investment.</p>
12	C	<p>3rd option is correct.</p> <p>For the eradication of the evil of untouchability, the Anti-touchability League was set up by Mahatma Gandhi.</p>
13	B	<p>Debt-Service Ratio is a ratio of total debt which is to be paid in the form of interest burden (principle + Interest)</p>
14	A	<p>Burials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bodies were extended in north-South direction.</li> <li>• Cemeteries of Harappa, Mohanjodaro, Lothal, Kalibangan, Rakhigarhi and Ropar located around the outskirts.</li> <li>• Three forms of burials — complete burial, Fractional burial and post-cremation burial.</li> <li>• General practice was body lying on its back and head to the north.</li> <li>• Coffin burial from Harappa.</li> <li>• Pot burial from Surkotada (Sacrophagus tradition).</li> <li>• Double burial from Lothal.</li> <li>• Pit burial from Kalibangan.</li> </ul>
15	D	

		<p>All are correct in this context</p> <p>Countries impose import restrictions for variety of purposes like protecting domestic infant industry from cheap foreign imports, maintaining self sufficiency in certain strategic areas like defence etc., increasing employment in an industry which is import competitive etc</p>
16	C	<p>1st option is correct.</p> <p>Nathu La is a mountain pass in the Himalayas. It connects the Indian state of Sikkim with China's Tibet Autonomous Region. The pass, at 4,310 m above mean sea level, forms a part of an offshoot of the ancient Silk Road.</p> <p>It is one of the three official outposts with China. the other two are Shipki La and Lipu lekh la in Himachal and Uttarakhand respectively.</p>
17	A	<p>1st option is correct.</p> <p>In addition to Macaulay's Minutes on Education, another landmark Draft is also attributed to him is draft of Indian Penal Code.</p>
18	D	<p>Godavari does not originate in Madhya Pradesh.</p> <p>The Godavari is the second longest river in India after the river Ganges having its source at Triambakeshwar, Maharashtra.</p>
19	D	<p>Wars outside India were not funded from Home Charges.</p> <p>Home charges refer to the interest on public debt raised in England at comparatively higher rates; expenditure incurred in England by the Secretary of State on behalf of India; Annuities on account of railway and irrigation works; Indian office expenses including pensions to retired officials who had worked in India or England, pensions to army and navals etc.</p> <p>Remittances to England by Europeans to their families.</p> <p>Remittances for purchase of British Goods for consumption of British Employees as well as purchases by them of British Goods in India.</p> <p>Interest charges on public debt held in Britain.</p>
20	C	<p>1st statement is incorrect because Capital Receipts increase liabilities and help in creation of assets.</p> <p>3rd statement is incorrect because recovery of loans are considered as Capital receipts.</p>
21	D	<p>1. Alpine tundra is a type of natural region or biome that does not contain trees because it is at high altitude. The high altitude causes an adverse climate, which is too cold and windy to support tree growth.</p> <p>2. Alpine tundra occurs at high enough altitude at any latitude. Portions of Montane grasslands and shrublands ecoregions worldwide include alpine tundra. Large regions of alpine tundra occur in the Himalayas in Asia, American Cordillera in North and South America, the Alps, the Scandinavian mountains, Pyrenees and Carpathian Mountains of Europe, the Caucasus Mountains, the Rift Mountains of Africa, and a large portion of the Tibetan Plateau.</p> <p>3. The treeline often occurs at higher elevations on warmer equator-facing slopes. Because the alpine zone is present only on mountains, much of the landscape is rugged and broken, with rocky, snowcapped peaks, cliffs, and talus slopes, but also contains areas of gently rolling to almost flat topography.</p>
22	C	<p>Both the statements are correct.</p>

		<p>There are several reasons for this. First, the mountain topography in Karnataka is broader than the narrow topography of the Ghats in Maharashtra. Due to the greater width of the mountains, the rain bearing winds have to necessarily travel a longer distance and have more time for the drops to coalesce and precipitate as rainfall, resulting in higher rainfall. In contrast, the narrow width of the Ghats in Maharashtra allows the rain-bearing wind to cross over to the leeward side rapidly before precipitation can occur. As for Kerala, the Ghats there are in the form of isolated mountains, where the rain-bearing winds can easily cross over to the leeward side through the gaps in between without precipitation occurring.</p> <p>Second, the slope of the mountain has a direct bearing on the possibility of precipitation. This is borne out by the Ghats of Karnataka where the mountains are gently sloping, compared to the steep slopes of the Ghats in Maharashtra and Kerala.</p> <p>The air parcel will retain its energy and speed for a longer time when the slope is gradual. This will provide sufficient vertical motion to cloud droplets to grow by collision-coalescence process and hence form precipitation.</p> <p>Third, the gentle slope provides a greater area for sunlight absorption and heating leading to greater convection when compared with an abrupt slope i.e. less Ghat area such as that of the Maharashtra and Kerala Ghats.</p> <p>Fourth, the continuous mountain range presents a greater barrier to rain-bearing winds than a range comprising isolated mountains with gaps in between where the winds can easily pass to the leeward side. Unlike in the case of Kerala, the Ghats in Maharashtra and Karnataka are continuous.</p>
23	C	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Drumlin is inverted boat-shaped deposition in a till plain caused by glacial deposition.</li> <li>2. Stalagmites is a mound or tapering column rising from the floor of a cave, formed of calcium salts deposited by dripping water and often uniting with a stalactite.</li> <li>3. Barkhan is a crescent-shaped shifting sand dune, convex on the windward side and steeper and concave on the leeward.</li> <li>4. Peneplain, gently undulating, almost featureless plain that, in principle, would be produced by fluvial erosion that would, in the course of geologic time, reduce the land almost to baselevel (sea level), leaving so little gradient that essentially no more erosion could occur.</li> </ol>
24	C	<p>3rd option is correct.</p> <p>Forcing a cultural, religious or ethnic group to live separately within a city is normally referred to as Ghettoization. "Ghetto" is a term with a long history, originally referring to Jewish enclaves within European cities, which were physically separated from surrounding areas,</p>
25	C	<p>You need to fulfill if you need to qualified as a literate person in Indian Census are age of 7 years and you can read and write with understanding in any language.</p>
26	B	<p>Qalandars were wandering dervishes. They were against the Ba shariya sufi saints and criticized them for adopting lavish lifestyles and political posts. Qalandars did not strictly observe the rules of Sharia.</p> <p>Similar to Qalandars were Madaris, Haidaris etc.</p>
27	D	<p>The quaternary sector of the economy is a way to describe a knowledge-based part of the economy which typically includes services such as information generation and sharing, information technology, consultation, education, research and development, financial planning, and other</p>

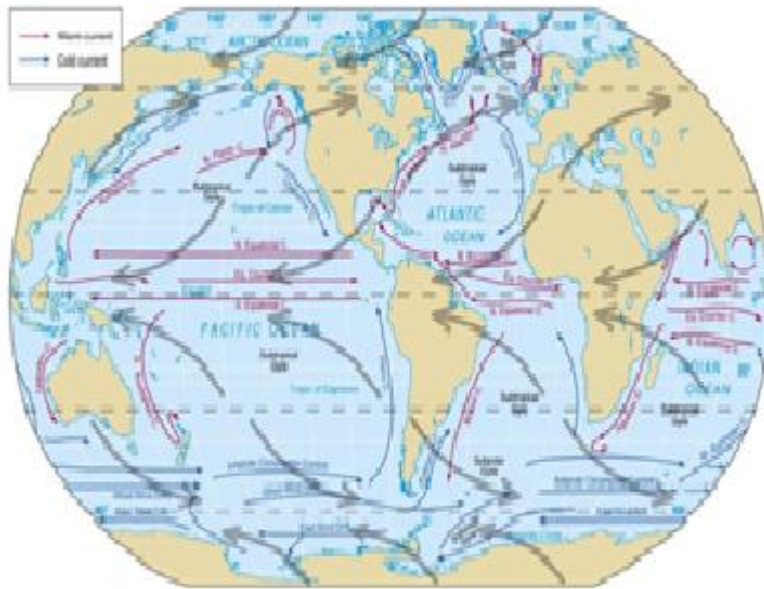
		knowledge-based services.
28	A	<p>The Government of India constituted a statutory body, the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau in 2007, by amending the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, a special Act to protect the wildlife in the country. The bureau would complement the efforts of the state governments, primary enforcers of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and other enforcement agencies of the country.</p> <p>National Board for Wild Life is a “Statutory Organization” constituted under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972. Primary function of the Board is to promote the conservation and development of wildlife and forests. It has power to review all wildlife-related matters and approve projects in and around national parks and sanctuaries. No alternation of boundaries in national parks and wildlife sanctuaries can be done without approval of the NBWL.</p> <p>There are ongoing talks to make wildlife corridors legal entities, on par with national parks or wildlife sanctuaries. It will help save such areas from the threat of mining, quarrying and grazing. Also, Sea weeds are not protected under the act</p>
29	C	<p>The Reserve Bank of India and Government of India signed a Monetary Policy Framework Agreement on 20th February 2015. As per terms of the agreement, the objective of monetary policy framework would be primarily to maintain price stability, while keeping in mind the objective of growth. The monetary policy framework would be operated by the RBI. RBI would aim to contain consumer price inflation within 6 percent by January 2016 and within 4 percent with a band of (+/-) 2 percent for all subsequent years.</p>
30	B	<p>Panini was an ancient Indian Sanskrit Grammarian from Pushkalavati, Gandhara [4th century BC]. Pa?ini is known for his Sanskrit grammar, particularly for his formulation of the 3,959 rules of Sanskrit morphology, syntax and semantics in the grammar known as Ashtadhyay, meaning "eight chapters"), the foundational text of the grammatical branch of the Vedanga, the auxiliary scholarly disciplines of Vedic religion.</p>
31	C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The ideal of justice—social, economic and political—has been taken from the Russian Revolution (1917).</li> <li>• The term ‘justice’ in the Preamble embraces three distinct forms—social, economic and political, secured through various provisions of Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles.</li> </ul>
32	D	<p>Investment in education is considered as one of the main sources of human capital. There are several other sources as well. Investments in health, on the job training, migration and information are the other sources of human capital formation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spending on education by individuals is similar to spending on capital goods by companies with the objective of increasing future profits over a period of time. Likewise, individuals invest in education with the objective of increasing their future income. Preventive medicine (vaccination), curative medicine (medical intervention during illness), social medicine (spread of health literacy) and provision of clean drinking water and good sanitation are the various forms of health expenditures. Health expenditure directly increases the supply of healthy labour force and is, thus, a source of human capital formation. Unemployment is the reason for the rural-urban migration in India. Technically qualified persons, like engineers and doctors, migrate to other countries because of higher salaries that they may get in such countries. Migration in both these cases involves cost of transport, higher cost of living in the migrated places and psychic costs of living in a strange socio-cultural setup. The enhanced earnings in the new place outweigh the costs of migration; hence, expenditure on migration is also a source of human capital formation. People spend to acquire</li> </ul>

		<p>information relating to the labour market and other markets like education and health. This information is necessary to make decisions regarding investments in human capital as well as for efficient utilisation of the acquired human capital stock.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expenditure incurred for acquiring information relating to the labour market and other markets is also a source of human capital formation</li> </ul>
33	A	<p>The primary deficit is define as the difference between current government spending on goods and services and total current revenue from all types of taxes net of transfer payments. Primary Deficit = Fiscal deficit-interest liabilities for a year.</p>
34	A	<p>‘Tribhanga’is One leg is bent and the body is slightly but oppositely curved at waist and neck posture dance.</p> <p>As compared with the contrapposto pose Tribhanga, literally meaning three parts break, consists of three bends in the body; at the neck, waist and knee, hence the body is oppositely curved at waist and neck which gives it a gentle "S" shape and is considered the most graceful and sensual of the dance positions.</p>
35	C	<p>Impact of oil spill on marine life</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oil being lighter than water covers the water surface as a thin film cutting off oxygen to floating plants and other producers.</li> <li>• Within hours of oil spill, the fishes, shellfish, plankton die due to suffocation and metabolic disorders.</li> <li>• Birds and sea mammals that consume dead fishes and plankton die due to poisoning. Death of these organisms severely damages marine ecosystems.</li> </ul>
36	C	<p>The Rohingya people are Muslim Indo-Aryan peoples from the Rakhine State, Myanmar.</p>
37	C	<p>The Supreme Court has original, appellate and advisory jurisdiction. Its exclusive original jurisdiction extends to any dispute between the Government of India and one or more States or between the Government of India and any State or States on one side and one or more States on the other or between two or more States, if and insofar as the dispute involves any question (whether of law or of fact) on which the existence or extent of a legal right depends. In addition, Article 32 of the Constitution gives an extensive original jurisdiction to the Supreme Court in regard to enforcement of Fundamental Rights. It is empowered to issue directions, orders or writs, including writs in the nature of habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto and certiorari to enforce them.</p> <p>As per Article 262 &amp; Interstate water disputes act, the Supreme court is barred from interfering in interstate water disputes</p>
38	A	<p>SAVE - Saving Asia’s Vultures from Extinction - is not aimed towards protection of the following species of vultures i.e. Egyptian vulture and Red Headed Vulture. It focuses on critically endangered species - Oriental White-backed vulture, Slender Billed vulture &amp; Long Billed vulture</p>
39	D	<p>All three are responsible.</p> <p>The moon’s gravitational pull to a great extent and to a lesser extent the sun’s gravitational pull, are the major causes for the occurrence of tides.</p> <p>Another factor is centrifugal force which acts opposite to gravitational pull of earth.</p> <p>Tides occur due to a balance between all these forces.</p>
40	A	<p>The joint sitting of the House of People and the Council of States is summoned by President.</p>
41	D	<p>Supreme court is the Custodian of the Constitution of India</p>

42	A	<p>Fundamental rights with foreigners:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Article 14 - Right to equality before law and equal protection of laws</li> <li>2. Article 20 - Right to protection in respect of conviction for offences</li> <li>3. Article 21- Right to protection of life and personal liberty</li> <li>4. Article 21A - Right to elementary education</li> <li>5. Article 22 - Right to protection against arrest and detention in certain cases</li> <li>6. Article 23 - Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour</li> <li>7. Article 24 - Prohibition of employment of children in factories etc.,</li> <li>8. Article 25 - Right to freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion</li> <li>9. Article 26 - Right to freedom to manage religious affairs</li> <li>10. Article 27 - Right to freedom from payment of taxes for promotion of any religion</li> <li>11. Article 28 - Right to freedom from attending religious instruction or worship in certain educational institutions</li> </ol>
43	D	<p>Articles 74 and 75 deal with the parliamentary system at the Centre and Articles 163 and 164 in the states.</p> <p>The parliamentary government is also known as 'responsible government' as the cabinet (the real executive) is accountable to the Parliament and stays in office so long as it enjoys the latter's confidence.</p>
44	C	<p>3rd option is incorrect because to organize village Panchayats falls under the list of Directive Principles of State Policy (Article 40) not Fundamental Duties.</p> <p>4th statement is a part of DPSPs not duties</p> <p>5th statement is incorrect because to secure a uniform civil code falls under the list of Directive Principles of State Policy (Article 44) not Fundamental Duties.</p>
45	B	<p>The 1935 act gave instruments of instructions to Viceroy which were to be followed in the policyming and administration to ensure betterment of masses. These were later incorporated as Directives in the constitution</p>
46	B	<p>The Parliament can make laws on the subjects mentioned in the State List in the following circumstances:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. When a resolution is passed by the Rajya Sabha by two-thirds majority making it lawful for the Parliament to legislate on a subject mentioned in the State List in national interest (Art.249).</li> <li>2. When a proclamation of emergency is in operation, the Parliament has the power to make laws for the whole or any part of India on any of the matters stated in the State List (Art.250).</li> <li>3. When two or more States give their consent and pass resolutions for the same in their respective Legislatures to enable the Parliament to make a law on any matter listed in the State List (Art.252). Any such law will be applicable to only those States which have passed such resolution, not to all states.</li> <li>4. The Parliament has the power to make laws for the whole or any part of India for implementing any treaty, agreement or convention with any other country or any decision made at any international conference etc. (Art.253)</li> </ol>
47	D	<p>Lok Adalat is one of the alternative dispute redressal mechanisms, it is a forum where disputes/cases pending in the court of law or at pre-litigation stage are settled/ compromised amicably. Lok Adalats</p>



		<p>have been given statutory status under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987. Under the said Act, the award (decision) made by the Lok Adalats is deemed to be a decree of a civil court and is final and binding on all parties and no appeal against such an award lies before any court of law. If the parties are not satisfied with the award of the Lok Adalat though there is no provision for an appeal against such an award, but they are free to initiate litigation by approaching the court of appropriate jurisdiction by filing a case by following the required procedure, in exercise of their right to litigate. There is no court fee payable when a matter is filed in a Lok Adalat. If a matter pending in the court of law is referred to the Lok Adalat and is settled subsequently, the court fee originally paid in the court on the complaints/petition is also refunded back to the parties. The persons deciding the cases in the Lok Adalats are called the Members of the Lok Adalats, they have the role of statutory conciliators only and do not have any judicial role; therefore they can only persuade the parties to come to a conclusion for settling the dispute outside the court in the Lok Adalat and shall not pressurize or coerce any of the parties to compromise or settle cases or matters either directly or indirectly. The Lok Adalat shall not decide the matter so referred at its own instance, instead the same would be decided on the basis of the compromise or settlement between the parties. The members shall assist the parties in an independent and impartial manner in their attempt to reach amicable settlement of their dispute.</p> <p>Nature of Cases to be Referred to Lok Adalat</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Any case pending before any court.</li> <li>2. Any dispute which has not been brought before any court and is likely to be filed before the court.</li> </ol> <p>Provided that any matter relating to an offence not compoundable under the law shall not be settled in Lok Adalat.</p>
48	C	<p>Both the statements are correct.</p> <p>The Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment) Order, 1968 empowers the EC to recognise political parties and allot symbols. Under Paragraph 15 of the Order, it can decide disputes among rival groups or sections of a recognised political party staking claim to its name and symbol. Under Paragraph 15, the EC is the only authority to decide issues on a dispute or a merger. The Supreme Court upheld its validity in Sadiq Ali and another vs. ECI in 1971.</p>
49	A	<p>The Tripartite Struggle for control of northern India took place in the ninth century. The struggle was between the Pratihara Empire, the Pala Empire and the Rashtrakuta Empire</p> <p>Causes for Tripartite Struggle between the Pratiharas, Palas and Rashtrakutas are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.To acquire supremacy over Kanauj, as symbol of prestige.</li> <li>2.To get control over the rich resources of the Gangetic valley.</li> <li>3.To get control over Gujarat and Malwa whose nearness to the coast was very important for forging trade.</li> <li>4.Lust for war booty, and important source for maintaining a huge army.</li> <li>5.Desire to impress the smaller kingdoms with the sense of their power and demand respect.</li> </ol>
50	C	



51 C

Ocean currents are divided on the basis of temperature into warm currents and cold currents. Those currents that flow from the Equator towards the poles are warmer than the surrounding water and so they are called warm currents. The ocean currents that flow from the polar areas towards the Equator are cooler compared to the surrounding water, so they are called cold currents. The actual difference in temperature of warm and cold currents is only a few degrees.

The cold currents are usually found on the west coast of the continents in the low and middle latitudes in both the hemispheres and on the east coast in the middle latitudes in the Northern Hemisphere.

The warm currents are usually observed on the east coast of the continents in the low and middle latitudes in both the hemispheres. In the Northern Hemisphere they are found on the west coasts of the continents in the high latitudes.

52 D

Other than debt govt finances its operations by taxes, fee/fines etc. and earnings of PSUs  
Government debt (also known as public interest, national debt and sovereign debt) is the debt owed by a central government. It is borrowed by issuing of securities like bonds, bills etc by RBI on behalf of govt.

And since it is to be repaid largely from taxpayers' money it is an indirect liability of taxpayers only

53 B

2nd option is correct.

Headline inflation is a measure of the total inflation within an economy, including commodities such as food and energy prices (e.g., oil and gas), which tend to be much more volatile and prone to inflationary spikes.

Core inflation represents the long run trend in the price level. In measuring long run inflation, transitory price changes should be excluded. One way of accomplishing this is by excluding items frequently subject to volatile prices, like food and energy.

54 D

India's tax to GDP increased from 10.4% in 1965 to 16.6% in 2015-16, the corresponding tax-to-GDP ratio of OECD countries increased from 21% in 1965 to 33% in 2015.

Even compared to OECD nations with lower GDP (Korea, Turkey, Mexico, Chile, Portugal, Greece, Slovenia and Poland) is still lower at 16.6% versus average of 24% of these nations.

		<p>Following reasons can be attributed to the low tax (both direct and indirect) to GDP ratio in India.</p> <p>High tax evasions-Tax compliance in India is extremely low.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low per capita Income: Low average incomes and a high poverty rate result in a very small portion of the labor force being eligible to pay personnel income tax.</li> <li>• Unorganized sector: India has relatively large informal/unorganized sector, and tax evasion is more rampant in informal sector compare to organized sector.</li> <li>• Small Tax Base and its adverse effect tax buoyancy: In India, only 3% people pay income tax. This is because a large population is still poor and hence don't earn enough to be in taxable income bracket, but also because even those who fall under the tax bracket, either don't pay or pay very little taxes. A small tax base unnecessary burdens the honest tax payer. According to Shome Panel, in the last 10 years though the direct tax collection has increased by more than 700%, the number of tax payers has merely grown by 35%.</li> <li>• Lingering of contentious, adversial tax issues: India has one of highest number of disputes between tax administration and taxpayers, with lowest proportion of recovery of tax arrears. For example: the Vodafone tax dispute involving RS 20 K crore lingering since 2008.</li> <li>• Tax exemption and subsidy policies: The exemptions in the taxable income have grown at a much faster rate than the income. As a result, there is less tax buoyancy. Similarly tax expenditure in the form of tax subsidies and exemptions was more than 6 lakh crore in 2015-16.</li> <li>• Loop-holes in double tax avoidance treaties: Provisions for tax exemptions from short term capital gains are often misused by companies to re-route their investments from such countries (called round tripping of funds). Similarly issues related to tax-evasion, double non-taxation and transfer pricing need to be fixed.</li> <li>• Flourishing informal market ecosystem: informal sectors like paying –guest accommodations, Kirana stores, Stationary shops, etc. Evade taxation.</li> </ul> <p>Other than thos, late imposition of service tax (1994) and its lowe coverage are also repsonsble to some extent</p>
55	A	<p>National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NAFCC was operationalised in 2015-16.</li> <li>• The fund is meant to assist national and state level activities to meet the cost of adaptation measures in areas that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.</li> <li>• This scheme has been taken as Central Sector Scheme with the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) as National Implementing Entity (NIE).</li> <li>• The overall aim of the fund is to support concrete adaptation activities which are not covered under ongoing schemes of State and National Government that reduce the adverse affects of climate change facing community sector and states.</li> </ul>
56	C	<p>2nd statement is incorrect because Preamble is a part of the Constitution of India. In the Berubari Union case,1960, the Supreme Court stated that Preamble is not a part of the Constitution. But, in 1973, in the Kesavanand Bharati case, the Supreme Court held that Preamble is a part of the Indian Constitution.</p>
57	C	<p>Initially, higher birth rate with higher death rate then higher birth rate with lower death rate and finally stabilized low birth and low death rate.</p>
58	D	<p>Zebra has been moved to Near threatened and Wildebeest and Springbok are in Least Concern list.</p> <p>The slow decimation of Giraffe mainly for meat for the fighting guirellas is leading to what has been termed as Silent Extinction</p>

59	B	Asiatic Cheetah is not extinct as it survives in Iran (less than 100 individuals). The cheetah is extinct from India.
60	D	Gahirmatha Beach is a beach in Odisha where you can see the spectacular site of mass congregation of Olive Ridley sea turtles for mating and nesting. It is world's largest nesting site for Olive Ridley turtles
61	D	Ilbert Bill, in the history of India, a controversial measure proposed in 1883 that sought to allow senior Indian magistrates to preside over cases involving British subjects in India. The bill, severely weakened by compromise, was enacted by the Indian Legislative Council on Jan. 25, 1884. The bitter controversy surrounding the measure deepened antagonism between British and Indians and was a prelude to the formation of the Indian National Congress the following year. British subjects in 1873 had been exempted from trial by Indian magistrates, and in cases involving death or transportation they could only be tried by a high court. But by 1883 the viceroy, Lord Ripon, proposed to make British subjects amenable to sessions courts, over which Indians were now senior enough in the civil service to preside. This proposal as embodied in the Ilbert Bill provoked furious protests, especially among the Calcutta (Kolkata) European business community and the Bengal indigo planters, and there was covert sympathy from many officials. A compromise was reached by which a British subject could claim a jury, half of which would be Europeans. The new Westernized Indian middle class felt itself slighted by this arrangement, and the incident did much to give Indian national feeling a political form.
62	C	The difference between Procurement Price and Issue Price is known as 'Consumer Subsidy'. To the Consumer Subsidy if we add the buffer costs i.e. the costs involved in transport, storage and handling we get the total food subsidy born by the FCI. Levy Procurement is used in case of rice and is applicable to millers. Levy is generally used when the market prices are high and given the fiscal constraints, the procurement prices cannot be risen beyond a limit.
63	B	About VAJRA scheme VAJRA – Visiting Advanced Joint Research Faculty scheme will enable NRIs and overseas scientific community to participate and contribute to research and development in India. The Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB), a statutory body of the Department will implement the Scheme. VAJRA faculty will undertake research in S&T priority areas of nation wherein the capability and capacity are needed to be developed. The VAJRA faculty will engage in collaborative research in public funded institutions.
64	A	Kisan Credit Cards are offered to farmers in India in order to enable them to access affordable credit for farmers.  There is no component of interest free loans under it. The scope of the KCC has been broadbased to include term credit and consumption needs. The KCC Scheme has since been simplified and converted into ATM enabled debit card with, inter alia, facilities of one-time documentation.  It is operational throughout the country. It is implemented by Commercial Banks, Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks.
65	A	The Ministry of Civil Aviation took a major step today towards making flying a reality for the small town common man. The Civil Aviation Minister Shri P Ashok Gajapathi Raju launched the Ministry's much awaited Regional Connectivity Scheme "UDAN" ("Ude Desh Ka Aam Naagrik")


		.UDAN is an innovative scheme to develop the regional aviation market. This first-of-its-kind scheme globally will create affordable yet economically viable and profitable flights on regional routes so that flying becomes affordable to the common man even in small towns.
66	A	<p>Swayam Prabha: The main features of SWAYAM Prabha would be as under:- Curriculum based course contents covering diverse disciplines such as arts, science, commerce, performing arts, social sciences and humanities subjects, engineering, technology, law, medicine, agriculture etc.</p> <p>The 32 channels are proposed to be launched before September 2016. Initially the programmes will be in English but with the passage of time the programmes will be launched in regional languages also.</p>
67	B	<p>“Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana” is an elaborated component of Soil Health Management (SHM) of major project National Mission of Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA). Under PKVY Organic farming is promoted through adoption of organic village by cluster approach and PGS certification.</p> <p>The Scheme envisages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotion of commercial organic production through certified organic farming.</li> <li>• The produce will be pesticide residue free and will contribute to improve the health of consumer.</li> <li>• It will raise farmer's income and create potential market for traders.</li> <li>• It will motivate the farmers for natural resource mobilization for input production.</li> </ul> <p>Programme implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Groups of farmers would be motivated to take up organic farming under Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY).</li> <li>• Fifty or more farmers will form a cluster having 50 acre land to take up the organic farming under the scheme. In this way during three years 10,000 clusters will be formed covering 5.0 lakh acre area under organic farming.</li> <li>• There will be no liability on the farmers for expenditure on certification.</li> <li>• Every farmer will be provided Rs. 20,000 per acre in three years for seed to harvesting of crops and to transport produce to the market.</li> <li>• Organic farming will be promoted by using traditional resources and the organic products will be linked with the market.</li> <li>• It will increase domestic production and certification of organic produce by involving farmers</li> </ul>
68	C	Swasth Bacche, Swasth Bharat programme was launched by Human Resource Development Ministry. The programme is an initiative of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan to prepare a physical health and fitness profile card for more than 12 lakhs of Kendriya Vidyalaya Students.
69	D	PM Kisan Sampada Yojana or Scheme the new name of SAMPADA Scheme where SAMPADA stands for Scheme for Agro-Marine Processing and Development of Agro Processing Clusters. SAMPADA scheme was launched in May 2017 for the period 2016-20 to supplement agriculture, modernise food processing and decrease agricultural waste. PMKSY is an umbrella scheme which shall incorporate all ongoing schemes of Union Ministry of Food Processing Industries e.g. Mega Food Parks, Food Safety and Quality Assurance Infrastructure, Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure, creation of forward and backward linkages, infrastructure for Agro-processing Clusters, Creation/Expansion of Food Processing & Preservation Capacities.
70	C	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) was launched in 2015-16 with objectives to enhance physical access of water on farms; expand cultivable area under assured irrigation; improve


		<p>water use efficiency in agriculture and introduce sustainable conservation practices. The funds under PMKSY will be allocated only if state government has prepared the district irrigation plans and state irrigation plans. PMKSY funds would be given to states as 75 per cent grant by the central government and the remaining 25 per cent share is to be borne by the state government. But, for the north-eastern region and hilly states, the funding pattern would be 90:10. In order to be eligible for funds, states have to increase their allocation with each passing fiscal</p>
71	A	<p>1st option is correct. The 86th Constitutional amendment making education a fundamental right was passed by Parliament in 2002. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, a law to enable the implementation of the fundamental right, was passed by Parliament last year.</p>
72	B	<p>The duties are meant to be observed by citizens only and not states. They are voluntary and cannot be enforced by any means including writs. However supreme court has held that they can be utilised to interpret ambiguous statutes of constitution.</p> <p>If the govt so desires it can pass laws etc to promote them</p>
73	A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The composition scheme is an alternative method of levy of tax designed for small taxpayers whose turnover is up to Rs 75 lakh — Rs 50 lakh in the case of eight north-eastern states and the hilly state of Himachal Pradesh. The objective behind it is to bring simplicity and reduce the compliance cost for small taxpayers.</li> <li>• The scheme is optional under which manufacturers other than those of ice cream, pan masala and tobacco products have to pay a 2% tax on their annual turnover. The tax rate is 5% for restaurant services and 1% for traders.</li> <li>• As per the Central GST Act, businesses are eligible to opt for the composition scheme if a person is not engaged in any inter-state outward supplies of goods and not into making any supply of goods through an electronic commerce operator who is required to collect tax at source.</li> <li>• While a regular taxpayer has to pay taxes on a monthly basis, a composition supplier is required to file only one return and pay taxes on a quarterly basis. Also, a composition taxpayer is not required to keep detailed records that a normal taxpayer is supposed to maintain.</li> </ul> <p>Benefits of Registering under GST Composition Scheme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduced tax liability: The biggest benefit of registering under compounding scheme is the reduction in taxes. Tax rates under composition scheme are expected to be in the range of 1% to 3% which is considerably lower than standard tax rates under regular GST scheme.</li> <li>• Limited compliance: Another major advantage of composition scheme is that it promises to reduce the number of documents and processes required for compliance under GST law. Where a normal taxpayer will be required to file a minimum of 3 returns in a month, a compounding dealer will be asked to file only 1 return every quarter of a year.</li> <li>• Ease of doing business: Reduced tax liability and limited compliance will make it easy for small businesses to grow and flourish. On one hand reduced taxes will result in surge of profit margin while on the other limited compliance will reduce hassles allowing a party to focus more on his business</li> </ul> <p>Limitations of GST Composition Scheme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No inter-state business: Tax benefits of GST compounding scheme are only given if a taxpayer carries his business within the boundaries of a state. A taxpayer registered under the composition scheme is barred from carrying out inter-state transactions and cannot affect</li> </ul>

		<p>import-export of goods and services. Thus, he is compelled to carry only intra-state transaction and limits the territory of his business.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No Credit of Input Tax: compounding scheme has any provision of input credit on B2B transactions. Therefore, if any taxable person is carrying out business on B2B model, such person will not be allowed the credit of input tax paid from the output liability. Also, the buyer of such goods will not get any credit of tax paid, resulting in price distortion and cascading effect.</li> <li>• Pay tax from your own pocket: Although the rate of composition/ compounding tax is expected to be very low, a taxpayer under this scheme is not allowed to recover such tax from his buyer. The taxpayer is not allowed to raise a tax invoice. Consequently, the burden of such tax is kept on the taxpayer himself and this has to be paid out of his own pocket.</li> <li>• Penal provisions: While taking advantage of GST Composition scheme, one needs to take utmost care as the penalty is severe. If taxpayer is found wrongly registered under this scheme while not fulfilling eligibility criteria and therefore avoiding normal taxes. Then the person will have to pay taxes along with penalty equal to 100% of taxes levied upon him.</li> </ul>
74	A	<p>1st option is correct.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Periyar National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary (PNP) is a protected area near Thekkady in the districts of Idukki, Kottayam and Pathanamthitta in Kerala, India. It is notable as an elephant reserve and a tiger reserve.</li> <li>• The park is a repository of rare, endemic and endangered flora and fauna and forms the major watershed of two important rivers of Kerala, the Periyar and the Pamba.</li> <li>• It is located high in the Cardamom Hills and Pandalam Hills of the south Western Ghats along the border with Tamil Nadu.</li> <li>• In 2017, A cost-effective ‘video surveillance-cum-communication enhancer intranet network,’ which can monitor animal movements and forest areas real time, has been installed in the reserve.</li> <li>• The system can be used for anti-poaching operations, behaviour studies of animals in their natural habitats and videoconferencing with the field staff out in the forest. If all the anti-poaching camp sheds established in the interior forests are linked to the network, surveillance could be made effective.</li> </ul>
75	A	<p>India’s ambitious Zero Hunger Programme will be launched in October on the Occasion of World Food Day i.e. October 16 with a focus on agriculture, nutrition and health in a symbiotic manner. The programme will be a collaborated effort of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), MS Swaminathan Research Foundation and Biotechnology Research Assistance Council (BIRAC). The programme will be in sync with India’s Sustainable Development Goal (SDGs) to end hunger by 2030.</p>
76	D	<p>All the statements are correct. The Ajanta Caves in Aurangabad district of Maharashtra state of India are about 29 rock-cut Buddhist cave monuments which date from the 2nd century BCE to about 480 or 650 CE. The caves include paintings and rock cut sculptures described as among the finest surviving examples of ancient Indian art, particularly expressive paintings that present emotion through gesture, pose and form.</p>
77	B	<p>It is intended to benefit women who are in the age group 16 and above by providing training in traditional trades.</p>
78	C	<p>The Prime Minister has given the clarion call to achieve a New India by 2022 under Sankalp se Siddhi, a mass resolve to make all dirt and filth quit India. In pursuit of this vision, the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation organised countrywide Film, Essay and Painting Competition between 17th August and 8th September, 2017 as another major step towards making Swachhta, a people’s movement. The core objective was to generate mass involvement in Swachh Bharat Mission</p>

		(SBM) and related issues.
79	D	Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyaan is the scheme to make six crore persons in rural areas, across States/UTs, digitally literate, reaching to around 40% of rural households by covering one member from every eligible household by 31st March, 2019.
80	C	Philately is hobby of collecting stamps and studying them. It was in news recently because the government has launched the Deen Daya SPARSH Yojana for philately and providing school children with scholarships for promotion of philately.
81	B	It aims at increasing global competitiveness of Indian MSMEs not entire manufacturing sector.
82	D	<p><b>About National Ayush Mission (NAM)</b>  The Union Cabinet has approved the continuation of Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Ayush Mission (NAM) from 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2020 with an outlay of Rs. 2400 crore over the 3-year period.</p> <p><b>About National AYUSH mission:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The basic objective of NAM is to promote AYUSH medical systems through cost effective AYUSH services, strengthening of educational systems, facilitate the enforcement of quality control of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani &amp; Homoeopathy (ASU &amp;H) drugs and sustainable availability of ASU &amp; H raw-materials.</li> <li>• It envisages flexibility of implementation of the programmes which will lead to substantial participation of the State Governments/UT.</li> <li>• The NAM contemplates establishment of a National Mission as well as corresponding Missions in the State level.</li> <li>• NAM is likely to improve significantly the Department's outreach in terms of planning, supervision and monitoring of the schemes.</li> </ul> <p><b>Vision:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To provide cost effective and equitable AYUSH health care throughout the country by improving access to the services.</li> <li>• To revitalize and strengthen the AYUSH systems making them as prominent medical streams in addressing the health care of the society.</li> <li>• To improve educational institutions capable of imparting quality AYUSH AYUSH education</li> <li>• To promote the adoption of Quality standards of AYUSH drugs and making available the sustained supply of AYUSH raw-materials.</li> </ul> <p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To provide cost effective AYUSH Services, with a universal access through upgrading AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries, co-location of AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs).</li> <li>• To strengthen institutional capacity at the state level through upgrading AYUSH educational institutions, State Govt. ASU&amp;H Pharmacies, Drug Testing Laboratories and ASU &amp; H enforcement mechanism.</li> <li>• Support cultivation of medicinal plants by adopting Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) so as to provide sustained supply of quality raw-materials and support certification mechanism for quality standards, Good Agricultural/Collection/Storage Practices.</li> <li>• Support setting up of clusters through convergence of cultivation, warehousing, value</li> </ul>



		addition and marketing and development of infrastructure for entrepreneurs.
83	C	Recently, the Pushp Kranti Scheme was in news as the Himachal Pradesh Horticulture Minister sought Rs. 150 crore from the Union Agriculture ministry for promotion of a scheme on protected cultivation of flowers to promote the agenda of Granth and development aggressively for the next 5 years. The state has been hailed as the emerging “flower state” of the country. Hence, answer is (c).
84	A	The donor’s mitochondria contribute just 37 genes to the child, compared with more than 20,000 from the parents. That is a negligible amount and far less than one would gain from a blood transfusion or organ transplant. No other characteristics in terms of intelligence, eye colour, hair colour, height etc. are changed. UK has become the first country in the world to give approval to MRT.
85	B	the farther the curve is from the line of perfect equality, more unequal is the income distribution in the country
86	B	An increase in Tax to GDP ratio is regarded as the ideal for efficient tax structure. Also, since indirect taxes are equally placed on all consumers, direct taxes which are more targeted and proportional in nature are ideally suited for a more efficient tax structure
87	C	
88	B	<p>What Are The Differences Between An Asteroid, Comet, Meteoroid, Meteor and Meteorite?</p> <p>Asteroid: A relatively small, inactive, rocky body orbiting the Sun.</p> <p>Comet: A relatively small, at times active, object whose ices can vaporize in sunlight forming an atmosphere (coma) of dust and gas and, sometimes, a tail of dust and/or gas.</p> <p>Meteoroid: A small particle from a comet or asteroid orbiting the Sun.</p> <p>Meteor: The light phenomena which results when a meteoroid enters the Earth's atmosphere and vaporizes; a shooting star.</p> <p>Meteorite: A meteoroid that survives its passage through the Earth's atmosphere and lands upon the Earth's surface.</p>

89	D	
90	C	<p>.About Pravasi Kaushal Vikas Yojana</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The programme seeks to train and certify Indians who are seeking overseas employment in manual blue labour jobs.</li> <li>• The skill training will be given in those sectors that have high demand in the global labour market. The training will be of international standards.</li> <li>• The programme will be implemented by the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) in consultation with Union Ministry of External Affairs and the Union Skill Development Ministry.</li> <li>• For the effective implementation of the programme, the NSDC will leverage various MoUs it signed with agencies of the UK, Germany, Australia, the USA, Canada, Singapore, European Union, France, Iran and China between 2011 and 2015.</li> </ul>
91	B	<p>The resources in international waters are a claim of the Union and states have no right over them.</p> <p>The states can borrow from abroad but only on the security of the Union government</p>
92	D	<p>Blue Moon: When two full moons appear in the same calendar month, the second is termed a “blue moon”. First full moon occurred on Jan 1, 2018.</p> <p>Super Moon: occurs when the full moon is at the closest point of its orbit to the Earth, which is also called the perigee. The moon appears 30% brighter and 14% bigger than the apogee full moon</p> <p>Blood Moon: The moon turns into red color during the height of the eclipse as some light does reach it even though the moon is in the shadow of the Earth. Fine particles in the atmosphere scatter (Rayleigh scattering) the blue component of solar spectrum, and what reaches us is the longer wavelength red light.</p>
93	A	<p>The Hangul is found in the forests of Kashmir and Chamba where tigers are not naturally found. Tigers on the other hand co-exist with Sambar deer and wild boars and these two form a major share of their prey base</p>
94	D	<p>Saudi Arabia just recently made the decision that granted women the right to vote, as well as run for public office.</p>
95	B	<p>Bering strait lying between Alaska and North America separates Asia from North America</p>
96	A	<p>.Realizing the importance of rural youth in agricultural development of the country, ICAR has initiated a programme on “Attracting and Retaining Youth in Agriculture”.</p> <p>The objectives of ARYA project are</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To attract and empower the Youth in Rural Areas to take up various Agriculture, allied and service sector enterprises for sustainable income and gainful employment in selected districts.</li> <li>to enable the Farm Youth to establish network groups to take up resource and capital intensive activities like processing, value addition and marketing.</li> </ol>

		<p>(iii) To demonstrate functional linkage with different institutions and stakeholders for convergence of opportunities available under various schemes/program for sustainable development of youth. ARYA project will be implemented in 25 States through KVKs, one district from each State. In one district, 200-300 rural youths will be identified for their skill development in entrepreneurial activities and establishment of related micro-enterprise units. KVKs will involve the Agricultural Universities and ICAR Institutes as Technology Partners. At KVKs also one or two enterprise units will be established so that they serve as entrepreneurial training units for farmers. The purpose is to establish economic models for youth in the villages so that youths get attracted in agriculture and overall rural situation is improved.</p> <p>Skill development of rural youths will help in improving their confidence levels and encourage them to pursue farming as profession, generate additional employment opportunities to absorb under employed and unemployed rural youth in secondary agriculture and service related activities in rural areas. The concurrent monitoring, evaluation and mid-term correction will be an integral part of project implementation.</p>
97	C	The shaded region represents the rice cultivation regions of India
98	D	<p>The Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 was passed in 18, March 1904 by British India during the times of Lord Curzon. It is expedient to provide for the preservation of ancient monuments, for the exercise of control over traffic in antiquities and over excavation in certain places, and for the protection and acquisition in certain cases of ancient monuments and of objects of archaeological, historical or artistic interest. Act preserves and restores ancient Indian monuments by Archaeological Survey of India.</p>
99	A	<p>.NIC-CERT is a dedicated body to detect, prevent and mitigate the impact of cyberattacks, by monitoring data across the NIC platform, including communication between all the levels of government and between governments to citizens.</p> <p>It will help in real time data monitoring and operate in close coordination and collaboration with sectoral CERTs and CERT-IN.</p> <p>Securing Digital India Initiative: NIC-CERT will help in securing digital initiative of government by preventing the threats and vulnerabilities arising due to cyberspace.</p>
100	D	South Africa is the only African Country which is part of the NSG