



1. Ans:d

2. Ans:a

Explanation:-the ocean basins are characterised by these four relief zones. The shallow submerged extension of the continent is called the continental shelf and the continuously sloping portion of the continental margin extending down to the deep sea floor of the abyssal plain is known as continental slope. Deep sea plain is a zone situated between continental slope and oceanic trench. Oceanic trench is the deepest zone of the ocean basin. A trench is an arch shaped depression in the deep ocean floor.

3. Ans:c

Explanation:-The Atlantic Ocean is located between Europe as well Africa in the East and North America as well as South America in the West, covers one-sixth area of the globe and half of the area of the Pacific Ocean. Its general outline is that of the letter 'S'. It is narrow towards the Equator. The South Atlantic Ocean opens broadly into the Atlantic Ocean.

4. Ans:c

Explanation:-the seaward extension of the continent from shoreline to the continental edge is called the continental shelf. Because of the shallowness of the shelf, there is extensive growth of minute plants and microscopic organisms.

5. Ans:d

6. Ans:a

7. Ans:b

Explanation:- India's petroleum exports grew by more than 6 percent in the first 11 months of 2016-2017 to 58.9 million tonnes on the back of domestic surplus of petroleum products.

Petroleum exports during the first 11 months of FY17 constituted 10.6 percent of India's gross exports in value. India's petroleum exports in value increased by 3.18 percent to \$25.9 billion up to Feb 2017.

8. Ans:d

9. Ans: a

10. Ans:-c

11. Ans:c

12. Ans:c

13. Ans:b

Explanation:- Viruses having RNA-genome are known as retroviruses.

14. Ans:-b

15. Ans:d

Explanation:-Parathyroid glands release Calcitonin which decreases blood calcium levels when they are high. Kidney releases Erythropoietin which stimulates red blood cell development in the bone marrow.

16. Ans:-b

17. Ans:b

18. Ans:d

19. Ans:d



Explanation:-Competition Commission of India has been constituted under Section 7 of the Competition Act, 2002 as amended in 2007. National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) of India is an autonomous statutory body established on 12 October 1993,under the provisions of The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. Law Commission established by Government Order. Niti Ayog has replaced Planning Commission by a “Cabinet Resolution”.

20.Ans:a

21. Ans. d

22. Ans:b

Explanation:- Simlipal is in Odisha

23.Ans:c

24. Ans:d

25.Ans B

Pattern:

6.....	12.....	22.....	41.....	76.....	136
. +6	+10	+19	+35	+60	
.	+22	+32	+42	+52	

26.AnsC

Pattern:

6*1 – 2, 4*2 – 3, 5*3 – 4, 11*4 – 5, 39*5 – 6

27. Ans D

Pattern:

×0+ 1, ×1 + 2, ×2 + 3, ×3 + 4, ×4 + 5

28.Ans A

Pattern:

×1 + 2, ×3 + 4, ×5 + 6, ×7 + 8, ×9 + 10.

29.Ans:d

Explanation:-The COP22 to the UNFCC, 12th session of COP of Parties to Kyoto Protocol (CMP 12), and first session of COP of Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA 1) were held in Marrakech, Morocco.

Nearly 200 nations attending the COP22 to the UNFCC have adopted Marrakech Action Proclamation for Our Climate and Sustainable Development.

The 11-day meeting concluded with all participating member nations collectively reaffirming their commitment to climate action under Paris Agreement adopted in November 2015.

Key Features of Proclamation

It is urgent duty of countries to respond global warming which is warming the climate at an alarming and unprecedented rate.

It is necessary for rapid entry into force of the Paris Agreement with its ambitious goals, its inclusive nature and its reflection of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities.

Countries affirm their commitment to full implementation of the Paris Agreement which also reflects respective capabilities in light of different national circumstances of countries.

The nations demanded solidarity with those countries most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.



It highlighted the need to support efforts aimed at enhancing their adaptive capacity, to strengthen resilience and to reduce vulnerability of most vulnerable countries.

The countries called for an increase in the volume, flow and access to finance for climate projects, alongside improved capacity and technology.

Developed Country Parties, reaffirm our \$100 billion mobilisation goal.

The nations, who are parties to Kyoto Protocol (which does not include the US) should ratify of the Doha Amendment, with its focus on pre-2020 action.

Called for urgently raising ambition and strengthening cooperation among the countries to close the gap between current emissions trajectories.

Strengthen and support efforts to eradicate poverty, ensure food security and to take stringent action to deal with climate change challenges in agriculture.

Significance

The adaptation of Marrakech Action Proclamation sends out a strong signal to the world on climate action and shift towards a new era of implementation and action on climate and sustainable development.

India has welcomed Marrakesh Action Proclamation as most of its demands including the issue of providing finance to developing nations to tackle climate change has been incorporated.

Doha Amendments to the Kyoto Protocol

Doha Amendments to the Kyoto Protocol was made at Doha climate conference in 2012. It was made for extending the obligation of the developed countries under Kyoto Protocol to make targeted cuts in their greenhouse gas (GHGs) emissions by 2020.

The Kyoto Protocol adopted in 1997 had initially assigned GHGs emission cut targets to the developed countries only till 2012.

Why Doha Amendments are important?

Developing countries are putting pressure on developed countries not to ignore their commitments under Kyoto Protocol which ends in 2020 and after which Paris Agreement come into existence. Unlike the Kyoto Protocol, Paris Agreement is not legally-binding and it does not assign any emission cut targets on any country.

Under Paris Agreement, every country decides for itself the actions that it wants to take to fight climate change.

30. Ans: d

Explanation:- Jinnah rejected the formula

31. Ans:-b

Explanation:- Higher classes weren't participatory.

32. Ans: a

33. Ans: b

Explanation:- In the summer of 1945, a conference was convened at Simla by the Viceroy, Lord Wavell, who had recently returned from England with the approval of the Newspaper report of the outcome of the Simla Conference British Cabinet to a proposal for reconstituting the Executive Council in consultation with Indian leaders. Gandhi was not a delegate to the conference, though he was consulted by the Viceroy and the Congress working committee.

Gandhi On The Way To Viceregal Lodge, Simla, July 1945

The conference broke down on the insistence of Jinnah that his party should have an exclusive right to nominate Muslim members of the Viceroy's Executive Council. This was something which the Congress could not concede without repudiating its national composition.

Newspaper Report Of The Outcome Of The Simla Conference

The Simla Conference failed to break the deadlock, but two important events took place in the wake of the conference which made a new initiative possible. With the surrender of Japan on August 15, 1945, the Second World War came to an end, and the Labour Party came to power in Britain. Lord Wavell visited London, and on return to India, announced on September 19, 1942, that the British Government was still working "in the spirit of the Cripps Offer of 1942" and intended to convene a constitution-making body. Elections to the central and provincial legislatures, which were in any case overdue, were announced.



Indian politics were again deeply stirred and entered a period of intense excitement, interminable negotiations and bitter controversy.

34. Ans: b

35. Which of the following are involved in protein synthesis.

- (a) DNA, RNA, Mitochondria.
- (b) DNA, RNA, Ribosome.
- (c) DNA and RNA
- (d) DNA and Ribosome

Ans: b

36. Ans: d

37. Ans: -b

Explanation:-Notified Minerals don't need Prospecting licence and the Mining licence is auctioned. Below are the four notified mineral

- Iron
- Bauxite
- Limestone
- Manganese

38. Ans: c

Explanation:-Rajaji National Parks spread across Dehradun, Haridwar and Pauri districts of Uttarakhand.

Kanha National Park located in the upper reaches of Narmada and The Orang National Park, located on the north bank of the Brahmaputra River in the Darrang and Sonitpur districts of Assam.

39. Ans: -d

Explanation:-SAAW is an indigenously designed and developed 120 kg class smart weapon, developed by DRDO which is capable of engaging ground targets with high precision up to a range of 100 km.

The Defence and Research Development Organization (DRDO) successfully flight tested the Smart Anti-Airfield Weapon (SAAW), from an Indian Air Force (IAF) aircraft.

The lightweight, high-precision guided bomb is one of the world class weapons systems. The captive and release trials were tracked by Radar and Telemetry ground stations at ITR during the entire duration of the flight.

40. Ans: a

Explanation:-Tantalum carbide (TaC) and hafnium carbide (HfC) are refractory ceramics, meaning they are extraordinarily resistant to heat. They are materials that can withstand temperatures of nearly 4,000 degrees Celsius.

Their ability to withstand extremely harsh environments means that refractory ceramics could be used in thermal protection systems on high-speed vehicles and as fuel cladding in the super-heated environments of nuclear reactors.

41. Ans: -d

Explanation:-The National Board for Wildlife (NBWL) has given its much-awaited clearance to Ken-Betwa project which will benefit six districts of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh in terms of meeting their irrigation, drinking water and electricity needs.

Since the project requires diversion of forest land of Panna Tiger Reserve, it was required to be formally cleared from the board. The clearance has finally come with certain conditions which include integration of nearby sanctuaries including Rani Durgavati and Ranipur with the Panna Tiger Reserve to compensate for the loss of tiger habitat and complete ban of fresh mining lease in the area.



The board also wants the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) to take care of the landscape plan for the area with the help of the state forest department and Wildlife Institute of India (WII).

42. Ans:c

43. Ans:d

44. Ans:c

Explanation:- The process of breakdown of glucose with O₂ is called aerobic respiration
The process of breakdown of glucose without O₂ is called anaerobic respiration

45. Ans:a

Explanation:-To tackle with the problems of increasing Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of the banking system and declining credit and investment, the Economic Survey 2016-17 on recommended a centralised Public Sector Asset Rehabilitation Agency (PARA).

PARA will aim to look at the largest, most difficult cases, and make politically tough decisions to reduce debt.

As per the Survey, gross NPAs have climbed to almost 12 per cent of gross advances for public sector banks at end-September 2016.

At this level, India's NPA ratio is higher than any other major emerging market, with the exception of Russia.

The consequent squeeze of banks has led them to slow credit growth to crucial sectors-especially to industry and medium and small scale enterprises (MSMEs)-to levels unseen over the past two decades.

As this has occurred, growth in private and overall investment has turned negative.

A decisive resolution is urgently needed before the 'Twin Balance Sheet' problem becomes a serious drag on growth.

Public discussion of the bad loan problem has focused on bank capital.

A far more problematic issue is that of finding a way to resolve the bad debts.

"Some debt repayment problems have been caused by diversion of funds.

But the vast majority has been caused by unexpected changes in the economic environment after the Global Financial Crisis.

This caused timetables, exchange rates, and growth rate assumptions to go seriously wrong.

This concentration creates a challenge since large cases are difficult to resolve, but also an opportunity.

The large debtors have many creditors, with different interests.

A professionally-run central agency with the government backing could overcome the coordination and political issues that have impeded progress so far.

46. Ans:d

Explanation:-In India, banks decided to give stressed enterprises more time by postponing loan repayments, restructuring by 2014-15 no less than 6.4 percent of their loans outstanding. They also extended fresh funding to the stressed firms to tide them over until demand recovered. As a result, total stressed assets have far exceeded the headline figure of NPAs. To that amount, one needs to add the restructured loans, as well as the loans owed by IC1 companies that have not even been recognised as problem debts, the ones that have been "ever greened", where banks lend firms the money needed to pay their interest obligations.

Table 1. Estimated Non-Performing Loans

	India	China	India	China
	1998-99	2002	2016@	2015
Total (\$ billion)	14.0	209.1	191.1	1300
Percent of total loans	14.7	23.4	16.6^	15.5
Percent of GDP	3.0	14.4	8.4	12.0
Memo Item				
Bank Credit to GDP (%)	20.5	108#	53.4*	137.5**

Source: IMF, RBI, Credit Suisse estimates.

Market analysts estimate that the unrecognised debts are around 4 percent of gross loans and perhaps 5 percent of public



sector banks. In that case, total stressed assets would amount to about 16.6 percent of banking system loans and nearly 20 percent of loans of the state banks.

47. Ans:-c

Explanation:-The Indian Ocean is smaller than Pacific and Atlantic Ocean is the real extent and is bounded by on all its sides by Asia in the north and the east, Africa is in west, Antarctica in the south east. The average depth of the Indian Ocean is 4000 Meters. The marginal seas of the Indian Ocean are less in number than the Pacific and the Atlantic Ocean. Its significant marginal seas are Mozambique Channel, Red Sea, Persian Gulf, Andaman Sea, Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal.

48. Ans:c

49. Ans:b

50. Ans:d

51. Ans:a

Explanation:-The chief election commissioner and the two other election commissioners have equal powers and receive equal salary, allowances and other perquisites. In case of difference of opinion amongst the Chief Election Commissioner and/or two other election commissioners, the matter is decided by the Commission by majority. Only the chief election commissioner is provided with the security of tenure. Election commissioners can be removed from office on the recommendation of the chief election commissioner.

52. **Ans B**

Pattern:

$$4 \times 2 + 1 = 9,$$

$$9 \times 2 + 2 = 20,$$

$$20 \times 2 + 3 = 43,$$

$$43 \times 2 + 4 = 90,$$

$$90 \times 2 + 5 = 185$$

53. Ans A

54. Ans c

55. Ans:c

56. Ans:a

Explanation:-0 children will have hemophilia, all inherit the normal allele from mother

57. Ans: b

Explanation:- The normal life span of RBC does not exceed 120 days.

58. Ans:a

Explanation:-The 50th anniversary of the release of the rice variety 'IR8' was recently celebrated. "A 29-year-old Indian farmer called Nekkanti Subba Rao was one of the first to discover the IR8 variety's extraordinary properties. He is over 80 now and chuckles with delight as he recalls sowing his first field of IR8 on his small farm in the south-east Indian state of Andhra Pradesh in 1967." "The seed from the 1,000 hectares of IR8 planted in his village the following year was sent across India, ensuring the entire country experienced its first harvest of what became known as the "miracle" rice."

59. Ans:b



60. Ans: d

Explanation:- Where does waste-to-energy fit in Solid Waste Management? Ideally, it fits in the chain after segregation (between wet waste and the rest), collection, recycling, and before getting to the landfill, although this is not always the case. The energy from waste is a crucial element of waste management because it reduces the volume of waste for disposal and also helps in converting the waste into renewable energy and organic manure. It is not necessarily the most efficient or most economical means of generating energy.

“Biomethanation is a process in which biological or organic compounds are degraded to generate biogas and manure. Biogas is a mixture containing carbon dioxide and methane in varying proportions and a small quantity of hydrogen sulfide gas. Methane is a harmful gas if released in the environment as it is one of the four major gases responsible for global warming. But it is an excellent fuel”. Biomethanation is an example of a first step in the waste-to-energy generation process.

61. Ans: -b

62. Ans: -a

Explanation:- The 2016 SASTRA-Ramanujan award for mathematics has been jointly awarded to Dr. Kaisa Matomaki of the University of Turku, Finland and Dr. Maksym Radziwill of McGill University, Canada at the International Conference on Number Theory at SASTRA University at Kumbakonam, Tamil Nadu for their recent revolutionary collaborative work on multiplicative functions in short intervals. The award citation and the shared prize money of \$5,000 were presented by Prof. Steven Weintraub from Lehigh University who is also the Associate Secretary of the American Mathematical Society.

63. Ans: -b

Explanation:- Hindi author Nasira Sharma has recently won the 2016 Sahitya Akademi Award 2016 for his novel “Parijat”. He is among the 24 authors named for the Sahitya Akademi Award 2016. The awards comprising a casket containing an engraved copper plaque, a shawl and a Cheque of Rs. 1lakh will be presented to the authors on February 22, 2016.

64. Ans: b

65. Ans: d

Explanation:-

Abyssal Plain

Abyssal plain is flat, cold and sediment covered ocean floor. Abyssal plains are more extensive in Atlantic and Indian Oceans and less extensive in Pacific Ocean. Abyssal plain is found at an average depth between 3000 and 6000 meters. They are among the flattest, smoothest and least explored regions on earth.

Oceanic Trench

An elongated through or deep in the ocean floor is called ocean trench. It is more or less a U shaped valley. Most of world’s trenches are in Pacific Ocean. Trenches are most active geological features on earth where great earthquakes are Tsunamis are born.

Seamounts

Seamounts are elliptical projections from the sea floor which look like mountains and have a steep slope of around 22° to 24°. Half of the world’s total seamounts are in Pacific Ocean.

Guyots

Guyots are basically inactive volcanoes which are flat topped. Some of them are tall enough to approach or even penetrate the sea surface. Guyots are confined to Central Pacific Ocean.

66. Ans: d

Explanation:- 1 is wrong. It provided for dominion and that’s one of the reason why congress rejected the Cripps proposal <India would be a dominion associated with the United kingdom – Cripps proposal>

It provided for constitution making body and for the 1st time England conceded that constitution making would be sole responsibility of Indians

This was the one such proposal which was rejected by all including Congress, League Hindu Mahasabha, Sikh, Dalits



67. Ans: d

Explanation:- All are correctly matched

68. Ans: a

69. Ans: b

70. Ans: c

71. Ans: c

72. Ans: c

Explanation:-The additional functions relating to the services of the Union can be conferred on UPSC by the Parliament. It can also place the personnel system of any authority, corporate body or public institution within the jurisdiction of the UPSC. Hence the jurisdiction of UPSC can be extended by an act made by the Parliament.

73. Ans: d

Explanation:-The recommendations made by the Finance Commission are only of advisory nature and hence, not binding on the government. It is up to the Union government to implement its recommendations on granting money to the states. Chairman of FC is eligible for re-appointment.

74. Ans: a

Explanation:-“Known as “comfort women”, these former sex slaves were “recruited” from Korea, China and parts of Southeast Asia. Although there are only around 40 surviving comfort women in Korea, they are a potent reminder of Japanese wartime atrocities as well as what many consider to be the lack of sincere atonement on the part of Japan.”

75. ANS: a

76. Ans: -d

Explanation:-Second commitment period will end in 2020, not in 2030.

Kyoto Protocol was adopted in Kyoto, on 11 December 1997. It commits associated parties (countries) by setting internationally binding emission reduction targets. The first commitment period ended in 2012. The second commitment period will end in 2020.

77. Ans: b

Explanation:-Since industrial revolution human activities have increased drastically. CO₂ content increased due to various reasons including burning of fossil fuels, arrival of machines, clearing of forests, installation of factories etc.

78. Ans: b

Explanation:-Aerosols are minute particles that suspended in the atmosphere. Most aerosols are brighter in colour and they reflect sunlight back to space. Thus they help in cooling the Earth.

79. Ans: a

80. Ans D

81. Ans C

82. Ans B



83. Ans B

Pattern:

3.....7.....12.2.....19.8.....31.....47
+4 +5.2 +7.6.....+11.2.....+16
+1.2 +2.4 +3.6 +4.8

84. Ans: b

Explanation:-Third was Brahma Datt, one of the inmates of the Gandhi’s Ashram
 It’s important to remember that the Individual Satyagraha was not to seek independence but to affirm the right of speech .Gandhiji did not want t embarass Britain during 2nd world war, hence was not in favour of mass movement.

85. Ans: a

86. Ans: a

87. Ans: -b

88. Ans: a

Explanation:-All of these are ‘Indian elements’, but only 1, 2, 3 and 4 are on the UNESCO list of Intangible Cultural Heritage.

Yoga, India’s one of the ancient practices has now been inscribed as an element in the UNESCO’s list of Intangible Cultural Heritage of humanity during the 11th session of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Yoga has become the 13th intangible cultural heritage that has been listed from India so far with UNESCO. Previous ones includes the Chhau dance, the Buddhist chanting of Ladakh, Sankirtana –the ritual singing, drumming, and dancing of Manipur, the traditional brass and copper craft of utensil making among the Thatheras of Jandiala Guru, Punjab and Ramlila- the traditional performance of the Ramayana.

89. Ans: a

90. Ans: a

Explanation:-he world’s first-ever digital ambassador has been created by Denmark that will work on building ties with the global tech giants like Google, Apple, IBM and Microsoft. The new appointment will be a tech liaison and reflect a diplomatic power shift between the established nations and privately-owned unions.

91. Ans: c

Explanation:-Only the land that had not been sold was to be returned

92. Ans: a

93. Ans: d

94. Ans: c

Explanation:-In the beginning of the 21st century, Israel is one of the world's three major centers for polished diamonds, alongside Belgium and India.

95. Ans: a

Explanation:- Special officer for linguistic minorities is provided for in article 350-B. Advocate general of a state is provided under article 165. Solicitor general is not a constitutional post. Article 76 provides only for attorney general and not solicitor general.



96. Ans: b

Explanation:-“The British Foreign Secretary has sought Indian assistance in resolving current tensions between the U.K., the U.S. and Mauritius over the future of the U.S. military base Diego Garcia, and the Indian Ocean Chagos Archipelago, amid a warning from Mauritius last year that it would push to take the matter to the International Court of Justice.”

The British — acting on the request of the U.S. — are hopeful that India may be able to exercise its influence with the Mauritian government to help the three sides come to some agreement, to prevent the situation from escalating. The British believe that ensuring the future of Diego Garcia would be in India’s security interest in the region

The Chagos Islands — referred to by the British as the British Indian Ocean Territory, but which is not recognised as such by Mauritius — is home to the U.S. military base Diego Garcia. In the 1960s and 1970s, inhabitants were removed from the islands. Tensions remain, with Mauritius maintaining that the archipelago remains its integral part.

97. Ans: c

98. Ans: a

99. Ans: a

Explanation:-The Supreme Court on Monday reaffirmed the secular character of the Indian state, ruling that election candidates cannot seek votes on the grounds of the religion, caste, creed, community or language of voters.

“The Constitution forbids state from mixing religion with politics,” ruled a seven-judge constitution bench headed by Chief Justice T.S. Thakur after a split verdict.

“The state being secular in character will not identify itself with any one of the religions or religious denominations. This necessarily implies that religion will not play any role in the governance of the country which must at all times be secular in nature. Election is a secular exercise just as the functions of the elected representatives must be secular in both outlook and practice,” Thakur wrote in his opinion. The ruling can potentially overturn the rules of the game for electoral politics in India, where traditionally parties have not hesitated to employ religion, caste and ethnicity to woo voters. Greater clarity will emerge once the Election Commission, which is to implement the decision, spells out the ground rules.

100. Ans: d

Explanation:-The distribution of mineral and energy resources is uneven. It’s because occurrence of mineral resources are associated with certain types of geological formation. Coal deposits are mostly associated with Gondwana system, Dharwar and Cuddapah systems contain resources of major metallic minerals like copper, lead, zinc etc and major non-metallic minerals like limestone, dolomite, gypsum, calcium, sulphate etc are found in Cuddapah and upper Vindhyan system.

101. Ans: a

Explanation:-The iconic Eden Gardens stadium at Kolkata will become the first Indian stadium to have stands named after the war heroes. The Cricket Association of Bengal President Sourav Ganguly stated that two stands will be dedicated to soldiers and will be renamed after the India and England final ODI on January 22, 2017. Indian Army, which owns the land on which the stadium is located, is yet to finalise the names, which will be unveiled before the next international match.

102. Ans: c

Explanation:-The 2nd edition of the Pakke-Paga Festival-2017 has been held at Seijosa in East Kameng District of Arunachal Pradesh from January 17, 2017 and was inaugurated by the Union minister of state for Home Affairs Kiren Rijju. The purpose of the 3-day festival is to popularise the role played by the community in conserving the endangered species. The festival allowed visitors to adopt a hornbill nest with a minimum annual contribution of Rs 5,000. The 16 wildlife conservation NGOs supported the event, which was organised by the state department of environment and forests and residents of Seijosa. Paga means hornbill in Nyishi language.



103. Ans:b

Explanation:-Outside of these mineral belts, upper Brahmaputra valley is a significant petroleum producing area whereas Kerala possesses enormous concentration of heavy mineral sands. Outside these above mentioned areas minerals deposits are very poor, scattered and reserves are inconsistent.

104. Ans:d

Explanation:-India has been ranked 92nd out of 118 nations in the 2017 Global Talent Competitiveness Index (GTCI). The global index measures how countries grow, attract and retain talent. The list is topped by Switzerland, followed by Singapore, United Kingdom (UK), United States, Sweden and Australia. The 2017 report explores the effect of technological change on talent competitiveness and noted that while jobs at all levels continue to be replaced by machines, technology is also creating new opportunities.

105. Ans:d

106. Ans:d

107. Ans:c

108. Ans:d

109. Ans:-b

110. Ans:c

Explanation:-It empowered the Constituent Assemblies of India and Pakistan to frame and adopt any constitution for their respective nations and to repeal any act of the British Parliament, including the Independence act itself. Dickie Bird Plan was mooted by Mountbatten in which he proposed that Indian provinces would first become independent and then decide to whether they will join India or Pakistan. It was rejected as it would lead to balkanization of India.

111. Ans:c

112. Ans:d

Explanation:-Salient Features of the Government of India Act 1935 were as follows:

Abolition of provincial dyarchy and introduction of dyarchy at centre.

Abolition of Indian Council and introduction of an advisory body in its place.

Provision for an All India Federation with British India territories and princely states.

Elaborate safeguards and protective instruments for minorities.

Supremacy of British Parliament.

Increase in size of legislatures, extension of franchise, division of subjects into three lists and retention of communal electorate.

Separation of Burma from India

113. Ans:-a

Explanation:-The Armed Forces Flag Day is celebrated annually in India on December 7 to honour the sacrifices of brave soldiers, airmen and sailors of India. The day is dedicated towards collection of funds from people for the welfare of the Armed Forces personnel.

114. Ans:b

Explanation:-The India Innovation Index (III) will be developed by the World Economic Forum (WEF), NITI Aayog, World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and Cornell University to measure innovation performance of Indian states. Each partnering organisation will nominate a working group member to work on the index. The first ranking is expected to be released at the India Economic Summit (IEC) in New Delhi on October 4-6, 2017. The index will be based on key pillars of innovation and sub-indices that together will assist in tailoring policies that promote inclusive growth. The pillars include the strength of institutions, capacity of human capital and research, supporting infrastructure and the level of business sophistication, among others.



115. Ans:a

Explanation:-Bangladesh's unanimously adopted a resolution declaring March 25 as Genocide Day, in remembrance of the atrocities carried out by the Pakistani Army in the night of March 25, 1971.

Operation Searchlight was a planned military operation carried out by the Pakistan Army to curb the Bengali nationalist movement in the erstwhile East Pakistan in March 1971, which the Pakistani state justified on the basis of anti-Bihari violence by Bengalis in early March. Ordered by the central government in West Pakistan, this was seen as the sequel to "Operation Blitz" which had been launched in November 1970. The original plan envisioned taking control of the major cities on 26 March, and then eliminating all opposition, political or military, within one month.

116. Ans:c

Explanation:-Due to the success of immunization, some diseases are no longer perceived as a threat. Certain groups have even questioned the utility of vaccination in spite of its proven success in controlling disease. In recent years, a number of web sites providing unbalanced, misleading and alarming vaccine safety information have been established, which can lead to undue fears, particularly among parents and patients. Acknowledging the abovementioned issues and urged by governments, key non-governmental organizations and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), WHO initiated, in 2003, the Vaccine Safety Net Project (VSN).

The mission of the Vaccine Safety Net is to help internet users find reliable vaccine safety information tailored to their needs.

A key player in the Project is the Global Advisory Committee on Vaccine Safety (GACVS), established by WHO in 1999, to respond promptly, efficiently, and with scientific rigour to vaccine safety issues of potential global importance.

At the outset of the Project, GACVS developed four categories of criteria for good information practices - regarding credibility, content, accessibility and design to which sites providing information on vaccine safety should adhere. WHO evaluates websites for their adherence to these criteria.

117. Ans:d

Explanation:-Indian Sign Language Research and Training Centre (ISLRTC) is set up as a Society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860.

It is under the aegis of the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment

The Indian Sign Language (ISL) dictionary, which is being developed by the Indian Sign Language Research and Training Centre (ISLRTC), has so far compiled 6,032 Hindi and English words and corresponding graphic representations of signs. The dictionary is being developed in both print and video formats.

It will contain graphic representations of popular signs used by the hearing impaired and will also include regional variations. Apart from that, it will have legal, technical and medical terms.

118. Ans: b

Explanation:-Article 263 contemplates the establishment of an Inter-State Council to effect coordination between the states and between Centre and states. Thus, the President can establish such a council if at any time it appears to him that the public interest would be served by its establishment. He can define the nature of duties to be performed by such a council and its organisation and procedure.

Even though the president is empowered to define the duties of an inter-state council, Article 263 specifies the duties that can be assigned to it in the following manner:

- enquiring into and advising upon disputes which may arise between states;
- investigating and discussing subjects in which the states or the Centre and the states
- have a common interest; and



- making recommendations upon any such subject, and particularly for the better coordination of policy and action on it.

The Sarkaria Commission on Centre-State Relations (1983–87) made a strong case for the establishment of a permanent Inter-State Council under Article 263 of the Constitution. It recommended that in order to differentiate the Inter-State Council from other bodies established under the same Article 263, it must be called as the Inter-Governmental Council. In pursuance of the above recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission, the Janata Dal Government headed by V. P. Singh established the Inter-State Council in 1990. It consists of the following members:

- (i) Prime minister as the Chairman
- (ii) Chief ministers of all the states
- (iii) Chief ministers of union territories having legislative assemblies
- (iv) Administrators of union territories not having legislative assemblies
- (v) Governors of States under President's rule
- (vi) Six Central cabinet ministers, including the home minister, to be nominated by the Prime Minister.

Five Ministers of Cabinet rank / Minister of State (independent charge) nominated by the Chairman of the Council (i.e., Prime Minister) are permanent invitees to the Council.

The council is a recommendatory body on issues relating to inter-state, Centre–state and Centre–union territories relations.

119.Ans:a

Explanation:-The idea of creation of Zonal Councils was mooted by the first Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru in 1956 when during the course of debate on the report of the States Re-organisation Commission, he suggested that the States proposed to be reorganised may be grouped into four or five zones having an Advisory Council 'to develop the habit of cooperative working' among these States.

The Zonal Councils are the statutory (and not the constitutional) bodies. They are established by an Act of the Parliament, that is, States Reorganisation Act of 1956.

The act divided the country into five zones (Northern, Central, Eastern, Western and Southern) and provided a zonal council for each zone.

They are only deliberative and advisory bodies.

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OF ZONAL COUNCILS

Chairman- The Union Home Minister is the Chairman of each of these Councils.

Vice Chairman- The Chief Ministers of the States included in each zone act as ViceChairman of the Zonal Council for that zone by rotation, each holding office for a period of one year at a time.

Members- Chief Minister and two other Ministers as nominated by the Governor from each of the States and two members from Union Territories included in the zone.

Advisers One person nominated by the Planning Commission for each of the Zonal Councils, Chief Secretaries and another officer/Development Commissioner nominated by each of the States included in the Zone

FUNCTIONS OF THE COUNCILS

Each Zonal Council is an advisory body and may discuss any matter in which some or all of the States represented in that Council, or the Union and one or more of the States represented in that Council, have a common interest and advise the Central Government and the Government of each State concerned as to the action to be taken on any such matter.

In particular, a Zonal Council may discuss, and make recommendations with regard to:

- any matter of common interest in the field of economic and social planning;
 - any matter concerning border disputes, linguistic minorities or interState transport;
- and

any matter connected with, or arising out of, the re-organisation of the States under the States Reorganisation Act.



120. Ans:-b

Explanation:-In its thirty ninth flight (PSLV-C37), ISRO's Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle successfully launched the 714 kg Cartosat-2 Series Satellite along with other co-passenger satellites from Satish Dhawan Space Centre SHAR, Sriharikota. This is the thirty eighth consecutively successful mission of PSLV. The total weight of all the 104 satellites carried on-board PSLV-C37 was 1378 kg.

Only three of them are Indian satellites. (Cartosat-2 and two Indian Nanosatellites-less than 10kgs).

The PSLV will carry a main remote-sensing satellite in the Cartosat-2 series and two small spacecraft (INS), all for ISRO, and 101 small foreign commercial satellites.

The 88 cubesats are part of Planet's earth observation constellation of 100 satellites. They weigh around 5 kg each and are called 'Doves' or Flock 3p.

The main passenger on PSLV-C37 will be the fourth in the Cartosat-2 series, a very high resolution Earth observation satellite of about 650 kg, and occupies roughly half the space in the launch vehicle. It will carry two more Indian nano satellites, INS-1A and INS-1B, each weighing about 10 kg. They have a short lifespan of six to 12 months.

The 88 Doves would be released in sets of four cubesats. The other co-riders are cubesats or small specialised satellites of customers from Israel, the UAE, Kazakhstan, the Netherlands, Switzerland other than US. They will be released separately into their orbits at around 500 km from Earth.

Of the 101 foreign satellites launched, 96 were from the U.S. and one each from the other five countries.

Till now Russia held the record of launching 37 satellites in a single mission, in 2014, while the National Aeronautics and Space Administration of the U.S. launched 29 satellites in one go in 2013.

121. Ans:b

Explanation:-In-situ conservation, the conservation of species in their natural habitats, is considered the most appropriate way of conserving biodiversity.

Conserving the areas where populations of species exist naturally is an underlying condition for the conservation of biodiversity. That's why protected areas form a central element of any national strategy to conserve biodiversity.

Ex-situ conservation is the preservation of components of biological diversity outside their natural habitats. This involves conservation of genetic resources, as well as wild and cultivated or species, and draws on a diverse body of techniques and facilities.

Zoos and botanical gardens are the most conventional methods of ex-situ conservation, rest all options are natural habitats so are of in situ conservation.

122. Ansd

Pattern:

5.....17.....34.....41.....63.....65
+12 +17 +7 +22 2
 . +5 -10 +15 -20

123. Ans C

Pattern:

$$6 \times 0.5 + 0 = 3$$

$$3 \times 1 + 2 = 5$$

$$5 \times 2 + 4 = 14$$

$$14 \times 4 + 8 = 64$$

$$64 \times 8 + 16 = 528$$



124. **Ans A**

Pattern:

*1 + 1, *2 - 2, *3 + 3, *4 - 4, *5 + 5

125. **Ans D**

Pattern:

*6 - 6, *5 - 5, *4 - 4, *3 - 3, *2 - 2

