

GS PAPER-I (TEST-09) OBJECTIVE SOLUTION... **ANSWERS**

1. (c)	18. (c)	35. (a)	52. (c)	69. (a)	86. (c)
2. (b)	19. (c)	36. (a)	53. (b)	70. (c)	87. (d)
3. (b)	20. (d)	37. (b)	54. (a)	71. (a)	88. (b)
4. (c)	21. (b)	38. (c)	55. (d)	72. (b)	89. (c)
5. (a)	22. (d)	39. (b)	56. (d)	73. (d)	90. (c)
6. (a)	23. (d)	40. (d)	57. (c)	74. (b)	91. (d)
7. (d)	24. (c)	41. (a)	58. (a)	75. (c)	92. (b)
8. (c)	25. (d)	42. (b)	59. (d)	76. (d)	93. (a)
9. (a)	26. (b)	43. (c)	60. (b)	77. (c)	94. (b)
10. (b)	27. (a)	44. (d)	61. (a)	78. (c)	95. (a)
11. (c)	28. (c)	45. (a)	62. (c)	79. (b)	96. (b)
12. (a)	29. (d)	46. (d)	63. (d)	80. (b)	97. (b)
13. (b)	30. (d)	47. (c)	64. (b)	81. (d)	98. (c)
14. (d)	31. (c)	48. (d)	65. (a)	82. (b)	99. (d)
15. (b)	32. (c)	49. (a)	66. (a)	83. (c)	100. (b)
16. (d)	33. (d)	50. (b)	67. (d)	84. (b)	
17. (d)	34. (c)	51. (d)	68. (b)	85. (a)	

1. (c)

India has witnessed significant progress towards the MDGs, with some targets having been met ahead of the 2015 deadline, however progress has been inconsistent. For instance, while India, according to official national estimates, has achieved the target for reducing poverty by half, it is falling short of achieving the target for reducing hunger. The country has achieved gender parity in primary school enrolment yet it is lagging behind on targets for primary school enrolment and completion. India has made progress in providing clean drinking water however; access to sanitation facilities remains inadequate.

2. (b)

The vision of e-Kranti is "Transforming e-Governance for Transforming Governance" and its mission is "To ensure a Government-wide transformation by delivering Government services electronically to the citizens through integrated and interoperable systems via multiple modes, while ensuring efficiency, transparency and reliability of such services at affordable costs."

E-Kranti is National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) 2.0 which includes 44 Mission Mode Projects.

The thrust areas of the e-Kranti - electronic delivery of services under the Digital India programme are:-

Technology for Education (e-Education), Health (e-Healthcare), Farmers, Financial Inclusion, Planning, Justice, Security, Planning and Cyber Security

3. (b)

4. (c)

International Solar Alliance (ISA) is conceived as a coalition of solar resource rich countries lying fully or partially between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn to address their special energy needs and will provide a platform to collaborate towards the common goal of increasing utilization and promotion of solar energy and solar applications in its member countries.

To achieve the objectives, ISA will have five key focus areas:-

- Promote solar technologies and investment in the solar sector
- Formulate projects and programmes to promote solar applications: to ensure solar

light for energy deprived households by the year 2022;

- Develop innovative Financial Mechanisms to reduce cost of capital.
- Build a common Knowledge e-Portal:
- Facilitate capacity building for promotion and absorption of solar technologies and R&D among member countries

5. (a)

6. (a)

Chandrayaan 2, India's second mission to the Moon, is an advanced version of the previous Chandrayaan-1 mission. It consists of an Orbiter, Lander and Rover configuration. It is planned to be launched as a composite stack into the Earth Parking Orbit (EPO) of 170 X 18,500 km by GSLV-Mk II. The Orbiter carries the combined stack up to moon till the Lunar Orbit Insertion (LOI). The combined stack is then inserted into a lunar orbit of 100 km x 100 km. The Lander is separated from the Orbiter in this orbit.

The Orbiter with scientific payloads will orbit around the moon. The Lander will soft land on the Moon at a specified site and deploy the Rover. The scientific payloads onboard the Orbiter, Lander and Rover are expected to perform mineralogical and elemental studies of the lunar surface.

During 2010, it was agreed that Russian Space Agency ROSCOSMOS would be responsible for lunar Lander and ISRO will be responsible for Orbiter and Rover as well as Launch by GSLV. Later, due to a shift in the programmatic alignment of this mission, it was decided that the Lunar Lander development would be done by ISRO and Chandrayaan-2 will be totally an Indian mission. (ISRO)

7. (d)

Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana

- DDUGJY was launched to ensure rapid electrification, feeder separation, and strengthening of rural distribution infrastructure.
- It is necessary to monitor progress intensively and transparently for smooth and fast implementation of rural electrification.
- The Grameen Vidyut Abhiyantas (GVAs or

Rural Electrification Engineers) are appointed for this process of reporting the status of implementation with the use of Grameen Vidyutikaran (GARV apps) to the officials as well as the public.

8. (c)

9. (a)

1. Joint Indian-US army exercise 'YudhAbhyas 2016' in Uttarakhand.
2. India-Russia Joint Military Exercise Indra-2016 Begins in Vladivostok and Friendship 2016 is between Pakistan and Russia, not India and Russia.
3. Indo-Nepal Battalion level combined Exercise Surya Kiran IX.
4. 'Exercise Shakti-2016': Indo-French joint military training drill.

10. (b)

11. (c)

Priority sector refers to those sectors of the economy which may not get timely and adequate credit in the absence of this special dispensation. Typically, these are small value loans to farmers for agriculture and allied activities, micro and small enterprises, poor people for housing, students for education and other low income groups and weaker sections.

Priority Sector includes the following categories:

- (i) Agriculture
- (ii) Micro and Small Enterprises
- (iii) Education
- (iv) Housing
- (v) Export Credit
- (vi) Others

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has revamped priority sector lending (PSL) norms. Now, loans to sectors such as social infrastructure, renewable energy and medium enterprises will also be treated as PSL.

12. (a)

13. (b)

Trade Marks is a right of the company or manufacturer while Geographical Indication is

related with a particular area. It applies to the products which are area specific like particular variety of mango produced in specific area in a country.

Geographical Indications can belong to any goods or products whether natural, agricultural or manufacturing e.g. basmati rice, Swiss watches etc. GIS are area specific as an identity, so it cannot be licensed.

14. (d)

FDI is an investment that a parent company makes in a foreign country. On the contrary, FII is an investment made by an investor in the market of a foreign nation. FDI is more preferred to the FII as they are considered to be the most beneficial kind of foreign investment for the whole economy. Hence FDI is considered as more stable than FII. While the FDI flows into the primary market, the FII flows into the secondary market. While FII is a short term investments the FDI is a long-term investment. FII helps in increasing capital availability in general while FDI only targets specific targets.

15. (b)

16. (d)

MyGov aims to establish a link between Government and Citizens towards meeting the goal of good governance

Jeevan Pramaan is an Aadhaar based Biometric Authentication System for Pensioners.

E-Taal is a portal for dissemination of statistics related to electronic transactions under national and state level e-governance projects including MMPs. It receives transaction statistics from web based applications periodically on near real time basis. eTaal presents quick analysis of transaction counts in tabular and graphical form.

17. (d)

The Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan has been launched by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India. The program aims to provide assured, comprehensive and quality antenatal care, free of cost, universally to all pregnant women on the 9th of every month.

Hon'ble Prime Minister of India highlighted the aim and purpose of introduction of the Pradhan

Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan in the 31st July 2016 episode of Mann Ki Baat.

PMSMA guarantees a minimum package of antenatal care services to women in their 2nd/3rd trimesters of pregnancy at designated government health facilities.

The programme follows a systematic approach for engagement with private sector which includes motivating private practitioners to volunteer for the campaign; developing strategies for generating awareness and appealing to the private sector to participate in the Abhiyan at government health facilities.

18. (c)

Regarding the first hurdle, researchers have achieved a breakthrough by the coupling of a spin qubit to a photon, which acts as a carrier of the quantum information.

19. (c)

Nirbhay: - medium range, subsonic cruise missile with range – 1000 kms.

Dhanush is a variant of Prithvi II. It is an anti-ship weapon.

20. (d)

21. (b)

The data only considers carbon dioxide emissions from the burning of fossil fuels and cement manufacture, but not emissions from land use such as deforestation.

22. (d)

23. (d)

National Agriculture Market (NAM) is a pan-India electronic trading portal which networks the existing APMC mandis to create a unified national market for agricultural commodities. The NAM Portal provides a single window service for all APMC related information and services.

Agriculture marketing is administered by the States as per their agro-marketing regulations, under which, the State is divided into several market areas, each of which is administered by a separate Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) which imposes its own marketing regulation (including fees).

State is divided into several market areas, each

of which is administered by a separate Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) which imposes its own marketing regulation (including fees). NAM addresses these challenges by creating a unified market through online trading platform, both, at State and National level and promotes uniformity.

24. (c)

The motive of UDAY is to improve the health and performance of the power distribution companies. The salient features of the schemes are:

- States shall take over 75% of DISCOM debt outstanding as of September 2015.
- Reduction of Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT& C) losses to 15 per cent by 2018-19.
- Reduction in difference between average cost of supply and average revenue realized (ARR) by 2018-19.
- Increased supply of domestic coal to substitute for imported coal.
- States shall take over future losses of DISCOMS in a phased manner.
- Banks/FIs not to advance short term debt to DISCOMS for financing losses.

25. (d)

Deen –Dayal Upadhyaya-Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDUGKY) is a Placement Linked Skill Development scheme for rural poor youth. This initiative is part of the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM).

DDU-GKY has its origin in the wage employment linked 'Special Projects' for skilling component of the Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY), which was subsequently renamed as Aajeevika Skills when SGSY was converted as NRLM.

The Placement Linked Skills scheme, Aajeevika Skills, has been recently been further revamped in terms of announcement of Antyodaya Divas on 25th September 2014 as Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDUGKY)). The skilling program for rural youth has now been refocused and re-prioritized to build the capacity of rural poor youth to address the needs of global skill requirements.

26. (b)

Dedicated Freight Corridors are proposed to adopt world class and state-of-the-art technology.

Significant improvement is proposed to be made in the existing carrying capacity by modifying basic design features. The western corridor is being constructed from Dadri in Uttar Pradesh to JNFT near Mumbai will be 1499 km. The Eastern DFC from Ludhiana (Punjab) to Dankuni (West Bengal) will be 1839 km long. A major part of western corridor is been funded by Japan and nearly two third of the eastern corridor will be constructed with World Bank assistance.

27. (a)

28. (c)

Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana

The initiative aims of creating smoke-less villages across the country, has come as a moment of pride for the women in BPL- households for getting LPG connection as an identity of their own and to lead a smoke-free, less polluted, convenient and healthy life.

29. (d)

The highlight of the government's steps to shape the medium-term trajectory of the economy was the transformational GST bill, which will create a common Indian market, improve tax compliance, boost investment and growth and improve governance; the GST is also a bold new experiment in the governance of cooperative federalism.

The much-needed action to remonetise the economy includes expeditiously supplying of as much cash as necessary in the market, especially in lower denomination notes; and complementing demonetization with more incentive-compatible actions such as bringing land and real estate into the GST, reducing taxes and stamp duties, and ensuring that the follow-up to demonetization does not lead to over-zealous tax administration.

30. (d)

Digital India is a central programme to make India ready for a knowledge-based future.

The focus is on using technology to create a participative, transparent and responsive government.

The 3 major targets of the programme are:

1. Digital Infrastructure as a Utility to Every Citizen
2. Governance & Services on Demand
3. Digital Empowerment of Citizens

Various Initiatives taken under Digital India Mission are:

Digital locker system, Swachh Bharat Mission Mobile app, e-Sign framework, e-Hospital system for important healthcare services, National Scholarship Portal, Digitise India Platform for large-scale digitization of records in the country, Bharat Net programme as a high-speed digital highway to connect all 250,000 gram panchayats of country, BSNL's Next Generation Network to replace 30-year old telephone exchanges, 'Broadband Highways', Outsourcing Policy to create such centres in different north-eastern states and in smaller towns across the country, Electronics Development Fund to promote innovation, research and product development to create a resource pool within the country, National Centre for Flexible Electronics to promote research and innovation in the emerging area of flexible electronics, Centre of Excellence on Internet on Things (IoT) as a joint initiative of the government agencies and private institutions such as Nasscom, To make Post Offices multi-service centres.

31. (c)

BHIM app to push e-Transactions

1. BHIM stands for Bharat Interface for Money, a digital app on the Unified Payment Interface (UPI).
2. UPI, a platform created by the National Payments Corporation (NPCI) to facilitate faster and smoother digital payments.
3. It acts as an aggregator for all UPI-based offerings of banks. Till date, each bank has come out with its own mobile banking app and gone live on UPI. But now, the NPCI through BHIM created a front- end app.

32. (c)

Wind-21,700MW; Small Hydro-3,800MW; Solar-2,700MW; Bagasse Cogeneration Power-2,700MW; Biomass-1,400MW; Waste to Energy-107MW

33. (d)

The Government of India has notified a small deposit scheme for the girl child to provide for her higher education and marriage. The 'Sukanya Samridhi' prescribes opening of a deposit account with post offices in the name of a girl child by her biological parent or legal guardian.

The account can be opened in the name of a girl child at the time of her birth till she attains the age of 10. A girl child who attains the age of 10 years a year prior to the commencement of new scheme will also be allowed to open an account.

The minimum deposit amount is Rs. 1, 000/- every year in multiples of Rs. 100 every year. If the minimum amount is not deposited, there will be fine Rs. 50 for every year of default. A maximum of Rs. 1.5 lakh can be deposited in one financial year.

The deposit is to be made for 14 years from date of opening of account, which will be operated by the parents or legal guardian till the girl child attains the age of 10 years from the date of opening of account.

However, one can withdraw half of the balance (at the end of preceding financial year) for her higher education and marriage, but only after the girl attains the age of 18 years.

The account will be closed if the girl marries before the maturity period. One girl is allowed only one account and parents can open such an account for a maximum to two girl's children.

34. (c)

Zero Defect, Zero Effect Scheme has been launched specifically for MSME sector.

It aims to rate and handhold all MSMEs to deliver top quality products using clean technology.

It reduces the bad effect of products on environment & will have sector-specific parameters for each industry.

35. (a)

e-Biz Mission Mode Project

The government has initiated the e-Biz Project, a Mission Mode Project under the National e-Governance Project, to provide online registration, filing payment services to investors and business houses.

36. (a)

Saransh has been recently launched by the Ministry of Human Resource and Development as one of the many digital initiatives under 'Digital India' campaign, to promote information and communication technologies in CBSE affiliated schools and bring transparency in the existing educational system in India.

Saransh is an online platform for a comprehensive self-review and analysis of student's performance and progress. It is a digital interface portal offering a one-to-one interaction platform between teachers and the parents of their students. It works on a data-driven decision support system to help parents in evaluating the strengths and weaknesses of their children and make them better informed about the child's likes and dislikes in turn enabling them to take informed decisions about their future.

37. (b)

38. (c)

During the framing of the Indian Constitution, it was widely debated that a secular republic needs a common law for all citizens rather than differentiated rules based on religious practices.

Eventually, the Uniform Civil Code was put under Article 44 of the Constitution. Since this article comes under the Directive Principles of the State Policy, so it is not enforceable by any Court of Law.

39. (b)

Through the Global Gender Gap Report, the World Economic Forum quantifies the magnitude of gender disparities and tracks their progress over time with a specific focus on the relative gaps between women and men across four key areas: health, education, economy and politics.

40. (d)

India's Light Combat Aircraft (LCA) together with its variants, is the smallest and lightest Multi-Role Supersonic Fighter Aircraft of its class.

This single engine, Compound-Delta Wing, Tailless Aircraft is designed and developed by ADA with HAL as the principal partner along with DRDO, CSIR, BEL, DGAQA, IAF & IN to meet diverse needs of the Indian Air Force (IAF) and Indian Navy (IN).

41. (a)
42. (b)
43. (c)
44. (d)
45. (a)
46. (d)
47. (c)
48. (d)
49. (a)
50. (b)
51. (d)
52. (c)
53. (b)
54. (a)
55. (d)
56. (d)
57. (c)
58. (a)
59. (d)
60. (b)
61. (a)

NASA is building a human spacecraft for deep-space missions that will usher in a new era of space exploration. A series of increasingly challenging missions awaits, and this new spacecraft will take us farther than we've gone before, including to the vicinity of the Moon and Mars.

62. (c)
63. (d)

India has built underground storages in Visakhapatnam (AP) and Mangalore and Padur (both in Karnataka; the latter near Udipi) to store about 5.33 million tonnes of crude oil to guard against global price shocks and supply disruptions.

The construction of the strategic crude oil storage facilities is being managed by Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserves Limited (ISPRL), a Special Purpose Vehicle, which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Oil Industry Development Board

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64. (b)
65. (a)
66. (a)
67. (d)

It will enable IT professionals and organizations to bring together their efforts towards social causes, and service to society, on one platform.

Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) has two components

1. Setting up new AIIMS
2. Up gradation of government medical colleges.

Providing free essential Drug and diagnostics Services is a component of Ayushman Bharat.

68. (b)

SRISTI means Sustainable Rooftop Implementation for Solar Transfiguration of India proposed by Ministry of New and Renewable Energy.

It is related to solar power production technology and its main objective is to achieve a national solar rooftop target of 40 GW till 2021-2022.

It will integrate DISCOMS as an implementing agency in Phase-II of rooftop solar scheme.

69. (a)

The term 'Quantitative Easing' is used to refer the introduction of new money into the money supply by a central bank.

Central banks usually stimulate a slowing economy by cutting interest rates, which encourage people to spend by borrowing more or discouraging them to save.

70. (c)

China launched world's first fully electric cargo ship in Guangzhou (Guangdong province).

It is the first ship in the world to use lithium ion battery, for carrying coal for generation of electric power in inland section of Pearl River.

71. (a)
72. (b)
73. (d)

74. (b)
 75. (c)
 76. (d)
 77. (c)
 78. (c)
 79. (b)
 80. (b)
 81. (d)
 82. (b)

Index of Industrial Production (IIP) is released by the Central Statistics Office (CSO) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. IIP is published monthly, six weeks after the reference month ends.

83. (c)

Shakti is India's first microprocessor has been designed and booted by researchers at Indian Institute of Technology Madras (IIT-M).

It can be used for (a) mobile computing and other devices, (b) low-power wireless systems and networking systems and (c) can help reduce the reliance on imported chips in the communications and defence sector.

84. (b)

SAFAR stands for System of Air Quality and Weather Forecasting and Research launched with the aim to provide a research based management system where strategies of air pollution mitigation go hand in hand with nation's economic development to target a win-win scenario for Metro cities.

It is a project under the aegis of Ministry of Earth Sciences, Govt. of India.

85. (a)

Rashtriya Garima Abhiyan is the national campaign for Dignity and Eradication of Manual Scavenging under the aegis of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

Its main objective is to rehabilitate manual scavengers and implement the 'Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers' (SRMS).

Various NGOs like Safai Karamchari Andolan,

Rashtriya Garima Abhiyan, Sulabh International etc. are associated with this programme for identification of manual scavengers and their rehabilitation.

86. (c)

It is a gas pipeline project (2540-km) that will be laid across the states from Uttar Pradesh to Odisha.

87. (d)

88. (b)

89. (c)

90. (c)

91. (d)

92. (b)

93. (a)

94. (b)

95. (a)

96. (b)

97. (b)

98. (c)

99. (d)

100. (b)

Functions of Small finance banks:

- To accept small deposits and disburse loans
- To distribute mutual funds, insurance products and other simple third-party financial products.
- To lend 75% of their total adjusted net bank credit to priority sector.

Maximum loan size would be 10% of capital funds to single borrower, 15% to a group.

Minimum 50% of loans should be up to 25 lakhs.