

- for government procurement.
- **General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)** has **no specific rules** governing the determination of the country of origin of goods in international commerce. Each contracting party was **free to determine its own origin rules**, and could even maintain several different rules of origin depending on the purpose of the particular regulation.
- During international trade, an exporting country needs to show a certificate under norms of "**rules of origin**" to prove that the commodity or a product originates there. Rules of origin norms help in containing dumping of goods.
- Recently there has been a **surge in import of cheap areca nut** from SAARC nations. Hence Finance ministry has been requested to check the rules of origin to curb cheaper imports from SAARC countries.

#### Q 4.D

- Global important agricultural Heritage systems are outstanding landscapes of aesthetic beauty that combine agricultural biodiversity and ecosystem and valuable cultural heritage. It is designated by the **Food and agricultural organization (FAO)**.
- Its goal and objective include: to leverage global and national recognition of the importance of agricultural Heritage systems-capacity building of local farming communities and local and national institutions-to promote enabling regulatory policies and incentive environments to support the conservation-.It also aims to achieve food security and poverty alleviation.
- Indian sites include:
  - Kuttanad below sea level farming system in Kerala
  - Koraput traditional agriculture in Odisha
  - Saffron heritage of Kashmir
  - Grand Anicut and associated farming system in Cauvery delta zone of Tamilnadu
- **The proposed GIAHS sites are generally assessed based on the following five:**
  - Food and livelihood security
  - Agro-biodiversity
  - Local and Traditional Knowledge systems
  - Cultures, Value systems, and Social Organisations
  - Landscapes and Seascapes Features
- **Additional Information:**
  - There are 52 GIAHS sites in 21 countries. Six GIAHS sites located in China, Philippines, Tanzania, United Arab Emirates, Iran and the Republic of Korea are also UNESCO World Heritage sites. Since its inception in 2002, the GIAHS program has built a strong local and international reputation in the fields of agricultural heritage and agricultural development. Some GIAHS sites in china have embraced new technologies by engaging with e-business companies like Alibaba to promote their agricultural heritage products.

#### Q 5.B

- **Ajnapatra is a royal edict on the principles of Maratha state written in Modi Marathi (a script) by Ramchandra Pant Amatya. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.**
- Ramchandra Pant Amatya wrote this famous treatise on political code of conduct in 1715 at the order of Sambhaji. It has nine chapters but they can be divided into mainly two parts. The first part deals with a Shivaji's struggle for independence, Aurangzeb's attack on Marathas and Rajaram's brave struggle to save the kingdom. The second part of the book is the principal aspect of the book. It deals with role and functions of the King, his character, his duties towards his subject and the education of the princess.

#### Q 6.A

- **In zigzag kilns, bricks are arranged to allow hot air to travel in a zigzag path.** The length of the zigzag air path is about three times that of a straight line, and this improves the heat transfer from the flue gases to the bricks, making the entire operation more efficient. In addition, better mixing of air and fuel allows complete combustion, reducing coal consumption to about 20 percent. **Hence option (a) is the correct answer.**
- The zigzag design also ensures uniform distribution of heat, increasing the share of Class I bricks to about 90 percent. It also reduces emissions considerably.
- The zigzag technology has two sub-types: natural and induced. The induced draft uses fans to regulate air, while the natural draft has a chimney. The operational cost of the induced draft includes the cost of diesel and the maintenance of a generator to run the fan, which comes up to about Rs 250,000 a season. This cost is eliminated in the natural model, but it requires an initial investment in building a chimney.