

Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding Fundamental Rights

1. These are also available to corporations or companies.
2. These are also available against the action of private individuals.
3. These are sacrosanct or permanent.

Choose the correct statement using codes below

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 1 and 3
- c) 2 and 3
- d) All of the above

Q.1) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
Some of them are available only to the citizens while others are available to all persons whether citizens, foreigners or legal persons like corporations or companies.	Most of them are available against the arbitrary action of the State, with a few exceptions like those against the State's action and against the action of private individuals. When the rights that are available against the State's action only are violated by the private individuals, there are no constitutional remedies but only ordinary legal remedies.	They are not sacrosanct or permanent. The Parliament can curtail or repeal them but only by a constitutional amendment act and not by an ordinary act. Moreover, this can be done without affecting the 'basic structure' of the Constitution.

Q.2) Which of the following are considered as 'state' under the Article 12?

1. Panchayats and Municipalities
2. ONGC
3. NCERT
4. Judiciary

Choose the correct statement using codes below

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 1,2 and 3
- c) 1,2 and 4
- d) All of the above

Q.2) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4
Correct	Correct	Incorrect	Incorrect
Any such authority which has power to make any law, pass any order, make an regulation, bye-laws etc. come under definition of state. Thus Panchayats, municipalities, district boards and other statutory, constitutional bodies come within the definition of state.	Statutory and non-statutory bodies that get financial resources from government, have deep pervasive control of government and with functional characters as such as ICAR, CSIR, ONGC, IDBI, Electricity Boards, NAFED, Delhi Transport corporation etc. come under the definition of state.	Statutory and Non-statutory bodies which are not substantially generally financed by the government don't come under definition of state. Examples are autonomous bodies, Cooperatives, NCERT etc.	Judiciary is NOT state. The High Court of Bombay answered this question in the case of The National Federation of the Blind, Maharashtra & Anr v. The High Court of Judicature of Bombay, wherein it held that 'Courts are included within the definition of "State" only on the administrative side while dealing with employees or while taking decisions in administrative capacity, and not on the judicial side'.

Q.3) Which of the following elements of Rule of law are applicable to the Indian system?

1. Absence of arbitrary power
2. Equality before the law
3. The primacy of the rights of the individual

Choose the correct statement using codes below

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the above

Q.3) Solution (a)

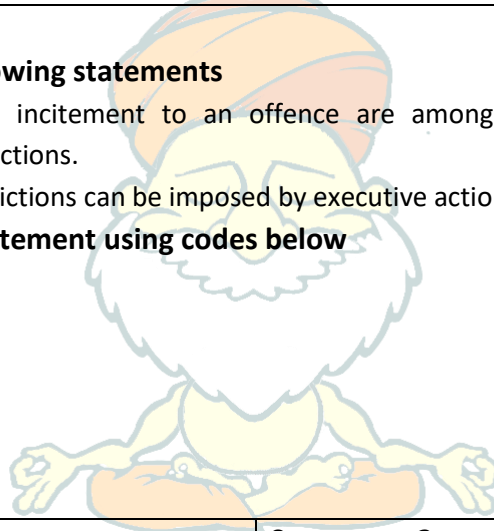
Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
<p>The concept of Rule of law has the following three elements or aspects:</p> <p>(i) Absence of arbitrary power, that is, no man can be punished except for a breach of law.</p> <p>(ii) Equality before the law, that is, equal subjection of all citizens (rich or poor, high or low, official or non-official) to the ordinary law of the land administered by the ordinary law courts.</p> <p>(iii) The primacy of the rights of the individual, that is, the constitution is the result of the rights of the individual as defined and enforced by the courts of law rather than the constitution being the source of the individual rights.</p> <p>The first and the second elements are applicable to the Indian System and not the third one. In the Indian System, the constitution is the source of the individual rights.</p>		

Q.4) Consider the following statements

1. Defamation and incitement to an offence are among the grounds to impose reasonable restrictions.
2. Reasonable restrictions can be imposed by executive action alone.

Choose the correct statement using codes below

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



Q.4) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
<p>The State can impose reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the freedom of speech and expression on the grounds of sovereignty and integrity of India, security of the state, friendly relations with foreign states, public order, decency or morality, contempt of court, defamation, and incitement to an offence.</p>	<p>Three significant characteristics of clauses reasonable restrictions are:</p> <p>(1) The restrictions under them can be imposed only by or under the authority of a law: no restriction can be imposed by executive action alone without there being a law to back it up with.</p> <p>(2) Each restriction must be reasonable.</p> <p>(3) A restriction must be related to the purposes mentioned in clauses 19 (2) to (6).</p>

Q.5) Right to travel abroad comes under

- a) Article 15
- b) Article 19
- c) Article 21
- d) Article 22

Q.5) Solution (c)

Right to travel abroad is a fundamental right under Article 21.
Article 19 protects right to move inside the country.

Q.6) Consider the following statements about Right to Education

- 1. It was added by the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2002.
- 2. It was the first such provision for free and compulsory education to be included in the constitution.
- 3. The right is available to both citizens as well as foreigners.

Choose the correct statement using codes below

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 1 and 3
- c) 2 and 3
- d) All of the above

Q.6) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Correct
Right to Education (Article 21A) provision was added by the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2002.	Even before this amendment, the Constitution contained a provision for free and compulsory education for children under Article 45 in Part IV.	It is available for both citizens as well as foreigners.

Q.7) Which of the following can be considered as 'Law' under Article 13?

- 1. Ordinances
- 2. Naga customary laws
- 3. Constitutional amendment
- 4. Notification by Central government

Choose the correct statement using codes below

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 1,2 and 3

- c) 1,2 and 4
- d) All of the above

Q.7) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4
Correct	Correct	Incorrect	Correct
Temporary laws like ordinances issued by the president or the stategovernors are considered law under Article 13.	Non-legislative sources of law, that is, custom or usage having the forceof law are considered law under Article 13.	Article 13 declares that a constitutional amendment is not a lawand hence cannot be challenged. However, the Supreme Court held in the KesavanandaBharati case(1973) that a Constitutional amendment can bechallenged on the ground that it violates a fundamental right that forms a partof the 'basic structure' of the Constitution and hence, can be declared as void.	Statutory instruments in the nature of delegated legislation (executivelegislation) like order, bye-law, rule, regulation or notification are considered law under Article 13.

Q.8) Consider the following statements about Article 25 mentioned in the Indian Constitution

1. It includes a right to convert another person to one’s own religion.
2. Under this, state can provide for reform of Hindu religious institutions.
3. The Hindus, under this right, include Sikhs, Parsis, Jains and Buddhists

Choose the correct statement using codes below

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 only
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the above

Q.8) Solution (b)

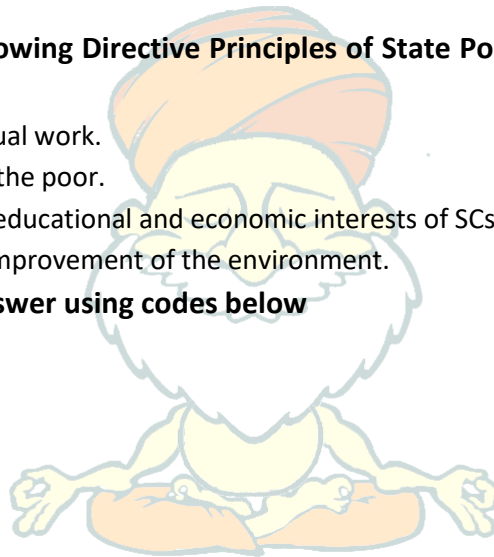
Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect
It includes transmission and dissemination of one's religious beliefs to others or exposition of the tenets of one's religion. But, it does not include a right to convert another person to one's own religion. Forcible conversions impinge on the 'freedom of conscience' guaranteed to all the persons alike.	The State is permitted to provide for social welfare and reform or throw open Hindu religious institutions of a public character to all classes and sections of Hindus.	Hindus, in this context, include Sikhs, Jains and Buddhists

Q.9) Which of the following Directive Principles of State Policy is/are not based on Socialist principles?

1. Equal pay for equal work.
2. Free legal aid to the poor.
3. To promote the educational and economic interests of SCs, STs
4. Protection and improvement of the environment.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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



Q.9) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4
Incorrect	Incorrect	Correct	Correct
Equal pay for equal work for men and women (Article 39(d)) is a socialist principle.	To promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor (Article 39 A) is a socialist principle.	To promote the educational and economic interests of SCs, STs, and other weaker sections of the society and to protect them from social injustice and exploitation (Article 46) is a	To protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wild life (Article 48 A) is a liberal-intellectual principal.

	Gandhian principle.	
--	---------------------	--

Q.10) Which of the following pair has been correctly matched?

1. 42nd Amendment Act: Minimise inequalities in income, status, facilities and opportunities
2. 44th Amendment Act: Secure the participation of workers in the management of industries
3. 86th Amendment Act: Early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.10) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Incorrect	Correct
The 44th Amendment Act of 1978 added Directive Principle, which requires the State to minimise inequalities in income, status, facilities and opportunities (Article 38).	The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 added Directive Principle, to take steps to secure the participation of workers in the management of industries (Article 43 A).	The 86th Amendment Act of 2002 changed the subject-matter of Article 45, which requires the State to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years.

Q.11) Which of the following have been made for implementing the Directive Principles?

1. The Child and Adolescent Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act
2. The Maternity Benefit Act
3. Formation of Khadi and Village Industries Board
4. The Criminal Procedure Code

Choose the correct answer using codes below

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 1,2 and 3
- c) 1,2 and 4
- d) All of the above

Q.11) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4
Correct	Correct	Correct	Correct
The Child and Adolescent Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act, (1986) has been enacted to protect the interests of the children and labour class.	The Maternity Benefit Act (1961) and the Equal Remuneration Act (1976) have been made to protect the interests of women workers.	Khadi and Village Industries Board, Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Small-Scale Industries Board, National Small Industries Corporation, Handloom Board, Handicrafts Board, Coir Board, Silk Board and so on have been set up for the development of cottage industries in rural areas.	The Criminal Procedure Code (1973) separated the judiciary from the executive in the public services of the state.

Q.12) Which of the following are not Fundamental duties as given under Article 51A of the Indian Constitution?

1. To defend the country
2. To pay taxes
3. To safeguard public property
4. To cast vote

Choose the correct answer using codes below

- a) 1,2 and 4
- b) 2,3 and 4
- c) 2 and 4
- d) All of the above

Q.12) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4
Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect	Correct
To defend the country is a fundamental duty under Article	To pay taxes property is not a fundamental duty.	To safeguard public property is a fundamental duty under Article	To cast vote property is not a fundamental duty

51A(d).		51A(i).	
---------	--	---------	--

Q.13) Consider the following statements about Fundamental duties

1. India's is the only democratic Constitution in world which contains a list of duties of citizens.
2. These include both moral duties as well as civic duties.
3. They are enforceable by law.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the above

Q.13) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Correct
Japanese Constitution is,perhaps, the only democratic Constitution in world which contains a list of duties of citizens.	Some of them are moral duties while others are civic duties. For instance, cherishing noble ideals of freedom struggle is a moral precept and respecting the Constitution, National Flag and National Anthem is a civic duty.	They are enforceable by law. Hence, the Parliament can provide for the imposition of appropriate penalty or punishment for failure to fulfil any of them.

Q.14) Consider the following statements

1. Fundamental rights are positive,as they require the State to do certain things.
2. Directive Principles require legislation for their implementation and they are not automaticallyenforced.
3. The Fundamental Rights always enjoy supremacy over the Directive Principles.

Choose the correct statement/s using codes below

- a) 1 and 3
- b) 2 only
- c) 2 and 3
- d) All of the above

Q.14) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect

Fundamental Rights are negative as they prohibit the State from doing certain things.	Directive Principles require legislation for their implementation and they are not automatically enforced.	The Fundamental Rights usually enjoy supremacy over the Directive Principles. Exceptions to this are, Fundamental Rights conferred by Article 14 and Article 19 were accepted as subordinate to the Directive Principles specified in Article 39 (b) and (c).
---	--	---

Q.15) As per the Supreme Court in Puttaswamy judgement, Right to privacy is protected under

1. Article 14
2. Article 19
3. Article 21

Choose the correct answer using codes below

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 1 and 3
- c) 2 and 3
- d) All of the above

Q.15) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Correct
Justice K. S. Puttaswamy (Retd.) and Anr. vs Union Of India And Ors is a landmark judgment of the Supreme Court of India, which holds that the right to privacy is protected as a fundamental constitutional right under Articles 14, 19 and 21 of the Constitution of India.		

Q.16) Which of the following laws have been saved from being challenged and invalidated on the ground of contravention of the fundamental rights conferred by Article 14 and 19?

1. Amalgamation of corporations
2. Modification of rights of shareholders of corporations
3. Acquisition of property of a minority educational institution by the State
4. Taking over the management of properties by the State

Choose the correct answer using codes below

- a) 1, 2 and 4
- b) 1, 3 and 4
- c) 2 and 4

d) All of the above

Q.16) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4
Correct	Correct	Incorrect	Correct

Article 31 saves five categories of laws from being challenged and invalidated on the ground of contravention of the fundamental rights conferred by Article 14 (equality before law and equal protection of laws) and Article 19 (protection of six rights in respect of speech, assembly, movement, etc.). They are related to agricultural land reforms, industry and commerce and include the following:

- Acquisition of estates and related rights by the State;
- Taking over the management of properties by the State;
- Amalgamation of corporations;
- Extinguishment or modification of rights of directors or shareholders of corporations; and
- Extinguishment or modification of mining leases.

When the State acquires the property of a minority educational institution (Article 30), it must provide compensation.

Q.17) Consider the following statements

- Article 35 extends the competence of the Parliament to make a law on the matters specified in the State List.
- Article 35 restricts the state legislature to make laws on certain matters.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.17) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct

Article 35 extends the competence of the Parliament to make a law on the matters specified above, even though some of those matters may fall within the sphere of the state legislatures (i.e., State List).

Article 35 lays down that the power to make laws, to give effect to certain specified fundamental rights shall vest only in the Parliament and not in the state legislatures.

Q.18) Article 34 provides for the restrictions on fundamental rights while martial law is in force in any area within the territory of India. Which of the following regarding martial law are correct?

1. The expression 'martial law' has been defined in the Constitution as 'rule of military in an area'.
2. The declaration of martial law results in the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus.
3. It suspends the government and ordinary law courts.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 3 only
- d) All of the above

Q.18) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Incorrect	Correct
The expression 'martial law' has not been defined anywhere in the Constitution. Literally, it means 'military rule'.	The Supreme Court held that the declaration of martial law does not ipso facto result in the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus.	It suspends the government and ordinary law courts.

Q.19) The writ of certiorari can be issued against

1. Judicial and quasi-judicial authorities
2. Administrative authorities
3. Legislative bodies

Choose the correct answer using codes below

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the above

Q.19) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
Previously, the writ of certiorari could be issued only against judicial and quasi-judicial authorities and not against administrative authorities. However, in 1991, the Supreme Court ruled that the certiorari can be issued even against administrative authorities affecting rights of individuals.		Certiorari is not available against legislative bodies and private individuals or bodies.

Q.20) Article 28 distinguishes between four types of educational Institutions. Religious instruction is completely prohibited in which of the following?

1. Institutions wholly maintained by the State.
2. Institutions receiving aid from the State.
3. Institutions recognised by the State.
4. Institutions administered by the State but established under any endowment or trust.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2
- c) 1,2 and 4
- d) All of the above

Q.20) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4
Correct	Incorrect	Incorrect	Incorrect

Thus, Article 28 distinguishes between four types of educational institutions:

- (a) Institutions wholly maintained by the State.
- (b) Institutions administered by the State but established under any endowment or trust.
- (c) Institutions recognised by the State.
- (d) Institutions receiving aid from the State.

In (a) religious instruction is completely prohibited while in (b), religious instruction is permitted. In (c) and (d), religious instruction is permitted on a voluntary basis.

Q.21) According to The Botanical Survey of India's first comprehensive Census of Orchids of India

1. Entire orchid family is listed under appendix II of CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora)
2. Among the 10 bio-geographic zones of India, the Himalayan zone is the richest in terms of orchid species

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.21) Solution (c)

The Botanical Survey of India has come up with the first comprehensive census of orchids of India putting the total number of orchid species or taxa to 1,256.

Orchids can be broadly categorised into three life forms: epiphytic (plants growing on another plants including those growing on rock boulders and often termed lithophyte), terrestrial (plants growing on land and climbers) and mycoheterotrophic (plants which derive nutrients from mycorrhizal fungi that are attached to the roots of a vascular plant).

About 60% of all orchids found in the country, which is 757 species, are epiphytic, 447 are terrestrial and 43 are mycoheterotrophic.

The highest number of orchid species is recorded from Arunachal Pradesh with 612 species, followed by Sikkim 560 species and West Bengal; Darjeeling Himalayas have also high species concentration, with 479 species.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
Entire orchid family is listed under appendix II of CITES and hence any trade of wild orchid is banned globally.	Among the 10 bio geographic zones of India, the Himalayan zone is the richest in terms of orchid species followed by Northeast, Western Ghats, Deccan plateau and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Source - <https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/energy-and-environment/india-is-home-to-1256-species-of-orchid-says-first-comprehensive-survey/article28429797.ece>

Q.22) Consider the following statements about Over the Counter (OTC) medicines in India

1. OTC medicines policy is formulated by Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO)
2. Pain relievers, cough remedies and anti-allergens can be categorised as OTC drugs

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

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

Q.22) Solution (b)

The medicines directly taken by people from the chemist as a part of self medication to cure diseases are called Over the Counter medicines.

A 2015 survey conducted by Lybrate among 20,000 people across 10 cities showed that 52% of people practised self-medication.

The government is in the process of finalising an OTC drug policy it may bring more clarity on the drugs so that a wider population can access.

The Organisation of Pharmaceutical Producers of India (OPPI), a body of multinational drug companies, has worked with the government over the past one year by providing inputs to the draft of the OTC policy.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
India lacks a well-defined regulation for over the counter (OTC) medicines which are important for patient safety.	Most OTC drugs are usually categorised into pain relievers, cough remedies, anti-allergens, laxatives, vitamins, antacids etc.

Source - <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/other-states/wide-access-to-otc-drugs-frees-up-govt-resources/article28693476.ece>

Q.23) Kuril Islands are situated between

- (a) Sea of Okhotsk and Pacific Ocean
- (b) Sea of Japan and Pacific Ocean
- (c) Sea of Okhotsk and Bering Sea
- (d) Arctic Ocean and Bering Sea

Q.23) Solution (a)



The Kuril Islands or Kurile Islands is a volcanic archipelago in Russia's Sakhalin Oblast that stretches approximately 1,300 km (810 mi) northeast from Hokkaido, Japan to Kamchatka, Russia, separating the Sea of Okhotsk from the north Pacific Ocean.

There are 56 islands and many minor rocks. It consists of the Greater Kuril Chain and the Lesser Kuril Chain.

All the islands are under Russian administration. Japan claims the four southernmost islands, including the two largest ones (Iturup and Kunashir), as part of its territory as well as Shikotan and the Habomai islets, which has led to the ongoing Kuril Islands dispute.

The disputed islands are known in Japan as the country's "Northern Territories".

In 2018, Russo-Japanese talks on reunification of islands with Japan resumed.

Source - <https://www.thehindu.com/news/international/japan-calls-russian-pms-visit-to-disputed-island-regrettable/article28793643.ece>

Q.24) Which of the following statements about ASRAAM missile is incorrect?

- (a) It is a high speed air-to-air missile.
- (b) It is designed as a "fire-and-forget" missile.
- (c) ASRAAM is intended to detect and launch against targets at much shorter ranges.
- (d) It has increased speed and range up to 50 km.

Q.24) Solution (c)

It is Advanced Short Range Air-to-Air Missile.

It is a high speed, extremely manoeuvrable, heat-seeking, air-to-air missile.

Built by MBDA, it is designed as a "fire-and-forget" missile.

ASRAAM is intended to detect and launch against targets at much longer ranges, as far as early versions of the AMRAAM, in order to shoot down the enemy long before it closes enough to be able to fire its own weapons.

In this respect the ASRAAM shares more in common with the AMRAAM than other IR missiles,

To provide the needed power, the ASRAAM is built on a 16.51 cm (6½ inch) diameter rocket motor. This gives the ASRAAM significantly more thrust and therefore increased speed and range up to 50 km.

ASRAAM is widely used as a Within Visual Range (WVR) air dominance missile with a range of over 25km.

Source - <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/iaf-to-adopt-asraam-missile-across-its-fighter-fleet/article28359593.ece>

Q.25) Match the following

1. 'Dastak Campaign' – A) To eradicate deadly Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) and Japanese Encephalitis (JE) disease.
2. 'Utkarsh 2022' – B) To achieve excellence in the performance of RBI's mandates for macroeconomic development.
3. 'Operation Milap' – C) To rescue the trafficked or kidnapped person and arrests the kidnapers.
4. 'Operation Sankalp' – D) Indian Navy's operation in the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman as a measure to assure the safety and security of the Indian vessels

Which of the following statements is correct?

- (a) 1-A, 2-B, 3-C, 4-D

- (b) 1-A, 2-D, 3-B, 4-C
- (c) 1-B, 2-C, 3-D, 4-A
- (d) 1-B, 2-A, 3-C, 4-D

Q.25) Solution (a)

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4
Correct	Correct	Correct	Correct
<p>'Dastak' campaign in association with UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund) to control encephalitis and other vector-borne diseases.</p> <p>The campaign will ensure availability of clean drinking water, initiate sanitation drive. Japanese encephalitis (JE) is a mosquito-borne flavivirus. It belongs to the same genus as dengue, yellow fever and West Nile viruses.</p>	<p>'Utkarsh 2022' is the Reserve Bank of India's Medium-term Strategy Framework, in line with the evolving macroeconomic development. It is roadmap for next three years.</p>	<p>Under 'Operation Milap', the Anti-Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU) of the Delhi Police develops information, rescues the trafficked or kidnapped person and arrests the kidnappers.</p>	<p>The Indian Navy has launched 'Operation Sankalp' in the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman as a measure to assure the safety and security of the Indian vessels, following the recent maritime incidents in the region.</p> <p>The operation has been launched in the wake of escalating tension in the Gulf of Oman, where two oil tankers were attacked recently. The U.S. considers Iran responsible for the attacks, heightening tensions between the two countries.</p>

Q.26) Consider the following statements with respect to 'Model Tax information exchange agreements (TIEA)'

1. A model TIEA was developed by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).
2. It is not a binding instrument.

Select the correct statements

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

Q.26) Solution (c)

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
Tax information exchange agreements (TIEA) provide for the exchange of information on request relating to a specific criminal or civil tax investigation or civil tax matters under investigation. A model TIEA was developed by the OECD Global Forum Working Group on Effective Exchange of Information.	This Agreement, which was released in April 2002, is not a binding instrument but contains two models for bilateral agreements.

Additional Information:

The purpose of this Agreement is to promote international co-operation in tax matters through exchange of information. It was developed by the OECD Global Forum Working Group on Effective Exchange of Information.

The Agreement grew out of the work undertaken by the OECD to address harmful tax practices. The lack of effective exchange of information is one of the key criteria in determining harmful tax practices. The Agreement represents the standard of effective exchange of information for the purposes of the OECD's initiative on harmful tax practices.

In June 2015, the OECD Committee on Fiscal Affairs (CFA) approved a Model Protocol to the Agreement. The Model Protocol may be used by jurisdictions, in case they want to extend the scope of their existing TIEAs to also cover the automatic and/or spontaneous exchange of information.

In doing so, jurisdictions are then able to base a bilateral competent authority agreement for the purpose of putting in place the automatic exchange of information in accordance with the Common Reporting Standard or the automatic exchange of Country-by-Country Reports on a TIEA, in particular in cases where it is not (yet) possible to automatically exchange information under a relevant Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement.

Jurisdictions may also choose to use the wording of the Articles of the Model Protocol in case they want to include the automatic and spontaneous exchange of information provisions in a new TIEA.

Q.27) Consider the following statements with respect to 'Financial Benchmark Administrators (FBAs)'

1. FBA should be a company incorporated in India with a minimum net worth of Rs Ten crores at all times.
2. FBAs control 'significant benchmarks' in the markets for financial instruments regulated by the RBI.

Select the correct statements

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

Q.27) Solution (b)

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
<p>Eligibility criteria for FBAs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FBA shall be a company incorporated in India. • FBAs shall maintain a minimum net worth of ₹ 1 crore at all times. 	<p>FBAs control the creation, operation and administration 'benchmarks' like prices, rates, indices, values or a combination thereof related to financial instruments that are calculated periodically and used as a reference for pricing or valuation of financial instruments or any other financial contract.</p>

Read More -

<https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=11601&Mode=0>

Q.28) 'Puerto Williams', which was in news recently is located in

- a) Chile
- b) Puerto Rico
- c) Argentina
- d) New Zealand

Q.28) Solution (a)

It is the city, port and naval base on Navarino Island in Chile. It faces the Beagle Channel. Puerto Williams claims the title of world's southernmost city.

Q.29) Consider the following statements with respect to 'GAMA Portal'.

1. It is launched by the Ministry of Consumer Affairs.
2. It is a portal where complaints relating to misleading advertisements can be lodged.

Select the correct statements

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

Q.29) Solution (c)

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
<p>The Department of Consumer Affairs has launched this portal for registering online complaints for Grievances Against Misleading Advertisements (GAMA).</p>	<p>It is a portal where complaints relating to misleading advertisements can be lodged.</p> <p>Any advertisement or promotion through Television, Radio, or any other electronic media, Newspapers, Banners, Posters, Handbills, wall-writing etc. to misrepresent the nature, characteristics, qualities or geographic origin of goods,</p>

services or commercial activities so as to mislead the consumer could be broadly defined as a misleading advertisement.

Q.30) The 'E-2020 initiative' is associated with which of the following diseases/disorders?

- a) Non-communicable Diseases
- b) Malaria
- c) HIV/AIDS
- d) Coronavirus

Q.30) Solution (a)

In May 2015, the World Health Assembly endorsed a new Global Technical Strategy for Malaria 2016-2030, setting ambitious goals aimed at dramatically lowering the global malaria burden over this 15-year period, with milestones along the way to track progress. A key milestone for 2020 is the elimination of malaria in at least 10 countries that had the disease in 2015. To meet this target, countries must report zero indigenous cases in 2020.

Read More - <https://www.who.int/malaria/media/e-2020-initiative-ga/en/>

Copyright © by IASbaba

All rights are reserved. No part of this document may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without prior permission of IASbaba.

