

Q.1) Which of the following features in the Indian Constitution are borrowed from the British Constitution?

1. The idea of the rule of law
2. Prerogative writs
3. Federation with a strong Centre
4. Office of Governor

Choose the correct option:

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

Q.1) Solution (a)

Explanation:

Features borrowed from British Constitution includes - Parliamentary government, Rule of Law, legislative procedure, single citizenship, cabinet system, prerogative writs, parliamentary privileges and bicameralism.

Federation with a strong Centre – this feature was borrowed from Canada; whereas Office of Governor – this provision was borrowed from Government of India Act, 1935.

Q.2) Which among the following Act allowed the Court of Directors to manage the commercial affairs but created a new body called Board of Control to manage the political affairs of East India Company?

- a) Government of India Act of 1919
- b) Indian Councils Act of 1909
- c) Charter Act of 1813
- d) Pitt's India Act of 1784

Q.2) Solution (d)

Pitt's India Act of 1784

- It distinguished between the commercial and political functions of the Company.

- It allowed the Court of Directors to manage the commercial affairs but created a new body called Board of Control to manage the political affairs. Thus, it established a system of double government.
- It empowered the Board of Control to supervise and direct all operations of the civil and military government or revenues of the British possessions in India.

Q.3) Which of the following functions are performed by the constitution for the benefit of society?

1. It sets authoritative constraints upon what one may or may not do.
2. It protects minorities from tyranny of the majority.
3. It saves us from ourselves.
4. It specifies who has the power to make decisions in a society.

Choose the correct option:

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

Q.3) Solution (d)

The Constitution of India performs all the functions mentioned above for the benefit of the society.

Purpose and functions of a Constitution:

1. Lays out certain ideals that form the basis of the kind of country that we as citizens aspire to live in.
2. Defines the nature of a country's political system; plays a crucial role in laying out certain important guidelines that govern decision-making within these societies.
3. Provides a set of basic rules that allow for minimal coordination amongst members of a society.
4. Provides safeguards against the leaders who might misuse their authority—sets some limits on what a government can impose on its citizens. These limits are fundamental in the sense that government may never trespass them.
5. Constitution saves us from ourselves (This may sound strange but what is meant by this is that we might at times feel strongly about an issue that might go against our larger interests and the Constitution helps us guard against this.)

6. It helps to protect us against certain decisions that we might take that could have an adverse effect on the larger principles that the country believes in. Therefore, the constitution sets authoritative constraints upon what one may or may not do.
7. Enables the government to fulfill the aspirations of a society and create conditions for a just society.
8. Constitution expresses the fundamental identity of a people.
9. Protects minorities from tyranny of the majority (i.e. from inter-community and intra-community domination)

Q.4) Which one of the following objectives is not embodied in the Preamble to the Constitution of India?

- a) Economic liberty
- b) Liberty of thought
- c) Liberty of expression
- d) Liberty of belief

Q.4) Solution (a)

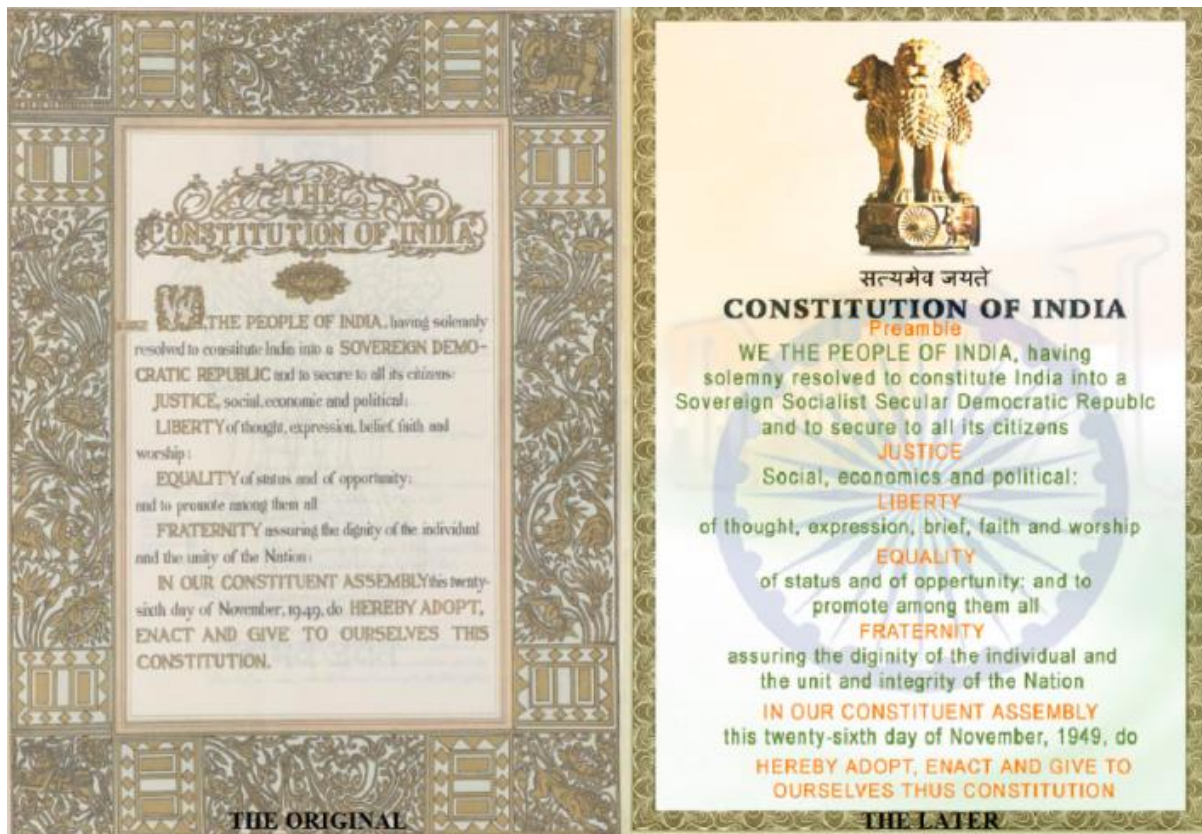
Explanation:

Text of the Preamble:

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens:

- JUSTICE, social, economic, and political;
- **LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith, and worship;**
- EQUALITY of status and of opportunity;
- And to promote among them all FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation;

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, DO HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.



Q.5) Consider the following statements and identify the incorrect statement:

- The ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity in our Preamble have been taken from the French Revolution.
- The term 'liberty' in our Preamble means 'license' to do what one likes.
- Liberty conceived by the Preamble or fundamental rights is not absolute but qualified.
- None of the above.

Q.5) Solution (b)

Explanation:

The ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity in our Preamble have been taken from the French Revolution (1789–1799).

Liberty in our Preamble

- The term 'liberty' means the absence of restraints on the activities of individuals, and at the same time, providing opportunities for the development of individual personalities.
- The Preamble secures to all citizens of India liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship, through their Fundamental Rights, enforceable in court of law, in case of violation.
- Liberty as elaborated in the Preamble is very essential for the successful functioning of the Indian democratic system. **However, liberty does not mean 'license' to do what one likes**, and has to be enjoyed within the limitations mentioned in the Constitution itself. In brief, the liberty conceived by the Preamble or fundamental rights is not absolute but qualified.

Q.6) Which of the following Act increased the functions of legislative councils and gave them the power of discussing the budget and addressing questions to the executive?

- a) Government of India Act, 1915
- b) Government of India Act, 1892
- c) Government of India Act, 1861
- d) Government of India Act, 1858

Q.6) Solution (b)

Explanation:

Features of the Government of India Act of 1892

1. It increased the number of additional (non-official) members in the Central and provincial legislative councils, but maintained the official majority in them.
2. It increased the functions of legislative councils and gave them the power of discussing the budget and addressing questions to the executive.
3. It provided for the nomination of some non-official members of the
 - (a) Central Legislative Council by the viceroy on the recommendation of the provincial legislative councils and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and
 - (b) that of the Provincial legislative councils by the Governors on the recommendation of the district boards, municipalities, universities, trade associations, zamindars and chambers.
4. The Act made a limited and indirect provision for the use of election in filling up some of the non-official seats both in the Central and provincial legislative councils. The word "election" was, however, not used in the act. The process was described as nomination made on the recommendation of certain bodies.

Q.7) Consider the following statements with regard to Preamble:

1. Some provisions of the Preamble acts as a prohibition upon the powers of legislature.
2. Preamble is a source of power to legislature.

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.7) Solution (d)

Explanation:

Preamble is neither a source of power to legislature nor a prohibition upon the powers of legislature. **Hence, both the statements are incorrect.**

Preamble is non-justiciable, that is, its provisions are not enforceable in courts of law.

Q.8) Which of the following bodies does not/do not find mention in the Constitution?

1. Inter State Council (ISC)
2. NITI Aayog
3. National Development Council (NDC)
4. Zonal Councils

Choose correct option:

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

Q.8) Solution (c)

Zonal Councils

- 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.

Inter-State Council

- 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.

NITI Aayog

- NITI Aayog, like that of the Planning Commission, was also created by an executive resolution of the Government of India (i.e., Union Cabinet). Hence, it is also neither a constitutional body nor a statutory body.
- In other words, it is a non-constitutional or extra-constitutional body (i.e., not created by the Constitution) and a non-statutory body (not created by an Act of the Parliament).

National Development Council (NDC)

- The National Development Council (NDC) was established in August 1952 by an executive resolution of the Government of India on the recommendation of the First Five Year Plan (draft outline). Like the erstwhile Planning Commission. It is neither a constitutional body nor a statutory body.

Q.9) The suggestion for framing of the Constitution of India by an elected Constituent Assembly was made by

- a) Simon Commissions
- b) Government of India Act, 1935
- c) Cripps Mission
- d) Cabinet Mission

Q.9) Solution (d)

Explanation:

The proposal for framing of the constitution of India by an elected constituent assembly was made by British cabinet delegation.

Background:

Evolution of Constituent Assembly:

1. It was in 1934 that the idea of a Constituent Assembly for India was put forward for the first time by M.N. Roy, a pioneer of the communist movement in India.
2. In 1935, the Indian National Congress (INC), for the first time, officially demanded a Constituent Assembly to frame the Constitution of India.
3. The demand was finally accepted in principle by the British Government in what is known as the 'August Offer' of 1940.
4. In 1942, Sir Stafford Cripps, a Member of the Cabinet, came to India with a draft proposal of the British Government on the framing of an independent Constitution to be adopted after World War II.
5. The Cripps Proposals were rejected by the Muslim League, which wanted India to be divided into two autonomous states with two separate Constituent Assemblies.
6. Finally, a Cabinet Mission was sent to India. While it rejected the idea of two Constituent Assemblies, it put forth a scheme for the Constituent Assembly which more or less satisfied the Muslim League.
7. The Constituent Assembly was constituted in November 1946 under the scheme formulated by the Cabinet Mission Plan.

Q.10) Which of the following statements is/are correct with reference to the Constitution of India?

1. The procedure to nominate members to the Upper House was borrowed from Irish Constitution.
2. The advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme court was borrowed from the Constitution of Canada.

Choose correct option:

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

Q.10) Solution (c)

Sources of the Constitution at a Glance

1. Government of India Act of 1935	Federal Scheme, Office of governor, Judiciary, Public Service Commissions, Emergency provisions and administrative details.
2. British Constitution	Parliamentary government, Rule of Law, legislative procedure, single citizenship, cabinet system, prerogative writs, parliamentary privileges and bicameralism.
3. US Constitution:	Fundamental rights, independence of judiciary, judicial review, impeachment of the president, removal of Supreme Court and high court judges and post of vice-president.
4. Irish Constitution	Directive Principles of State Policy, nomination of members to Rajya Sabha and method of election of president.
5. Canadian Constitution	Federation with a strong Centre, vesting of residuary powers in the Centre, appointment of state governors by the Centre, and advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.
6. Australian Constitution	Concurrent List, freedom of trade, commerce and inter-course, and joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament.
7. Weimar Constitution of Germany	Suspension of Fundamental Rights during Emergency.
8. Soviet Constitution (USSR, now Russia)	Fundamental duties and the ideal of justice (social, economic and political) in the Preamble.

Q.11) Indian Constitution provides for a blend of Unitary and Federal features. Which of the following is NOT a federal feature of the Indian Constitution?

- Written Constitution
- Independent Judiciary
- Division of powers
- Emergency provisions

Q.11) Solution (d)

The main Federal features of the Indian Constitution are as follows:

1. **Written Constitution:** The Indian Constitution is a written document containing 395 Articles and 12 schedules, and therefore, fulfils this basic requirement of a federal government. In fact, the Indian Constitution is the most elaborate Constitution of the world.
2. **Supremacy of the Constitution:** India's Constitution is also supreme and not the hand-made of either the Centre or of the States. If for any reason any organ of the State dares to violate any provision of the Constitution, the courts of laws are there to ensure that dignity of the Constitution is upheld at all costs.
3. **Rigid Constitution:** The Indian Constitution is largely a rigid Constitution. All the provisions of the Constitution concerning Union-State relations can be amended only by the joint actions of the State Legislatures and the Union Parliament. Such provisions can be amended only if the amend-ment is passed by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting in the Parliament (which must also constitute the absolute majority of the total membership) and ratified by at least one-half of the States.
4. **Division of Powers:** In a federation, there should be clear division of powers so that the units and the centre are required to enact and legislate within their sphere of activity and none violates its limits and tries to encroach upon the functions of others. This requisite is evident in the Indian Constitution.
The Seventh Schedule contains three Legislative Lists which enumerate subjects of administration, viz., Union, State and Concurrent Legislative Lists.
5. **Independent Judiciary:** In India, the Constitution has provided for a Supreme Court and every effort has been made to see that the judiciary in India is independent and supreme. The Supreme Court of India can declare a law as unconstitutional or ultra Vires, if it contravenes any provisions of the Constitution. In order to ensure the impartiality of the judiciary, our judges are not remov-able by the Executive and their salaries cannot be curtailed by Parliament.
6. **Bicameral Legislature:** A bicameral system is considered essential in a federation because it is in the Upper House alone that the units can be given equal representation. The Constitution of India also provides for a bicameral Legislature at the Centre consisting of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

Q.12) People as a collective entity i.e. citizens come into being only through the

- a) Laws Enacted by Parliament
- b) Basic Constitution
- c) Voting
- d) Economic equality

Q.12) Solution (b)

Basic Information:

- Constitution expresses the fundamental identity of a people.
- This means the people as a collective entity come into being only through the basic constitution.
- It is by agreeing to a basic set of norms about how one should be governed, and who should be governed that one forms a collective identity.

Q.13) Which among the following of a democratic country lays down some basic rules about elections?

- a) Parliament
- b) Election Commission
- c) Constitution
- d) None of the above

Q.13) Solution (c)

Basic Information:

The constitution of a democratic country lays down some basic rules about elections. The details are usually left to be worked out by laws passed by the legislatures. These basic rules are usually about

- Who is eligible to vote?
- Who is eligible to contest?
- Who is to supervise elections?
- How do the voters choose their representatives?
- How are the votes to be counted and representatives elected?

Q.14) Consider the following statements:

1. Since the commencement of the Constitution, India practiced the Universal Adult Franchise.
2. Since its inception, Indian Constitution guaranteed every adult citizen in India above 18, the right to vote.

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.14) Solution (a)

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
<p>Universal Adult Franchise means the right to vote of all adults without the discrimination of caste, religion, sex, creed, etc.</p> <p>Since the commencement of the Constitution, India practiced the Universal Adult Franchise.</p> <p>The introduction of universal adult franchise by the Constitution-makers was a bold experiment and highly remarkable in view of the vast size of the country, its huge population, high poverty, social inequality and overwhelming illiteracy</p>	<p>The 61st Amendment of the Constitution of India, lowered the voting age of elections to the Lok Sabha and to the Legislative Assemblies of States from 21 years to 18 years from 1989.</p>

Q.15) Which among the following Constitutional Amendment Act is known as 'Mini-Constitution' due to the important and large number of changes made by it in various parts of the Constitution?

- a) 7th Amendment Act
- b) 42nd Amendment Act
- c) 44th Amendment Act
- d) 97th Amendment Act

Q.15) Solution (b)

Explanation:

42nd Amendment Act (1976) is known as 'Mini-Constitution' due to the important and large number of changes made by it in various parts of the Constitution.

The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 added four new Directive Principles (Article 39, 39A, Article 43 A and Article 48 A) to the original list.

Q.16) In which of the following case the Supreme Court held that 'the Indian Constitution is founded on the bedrock of the balance between the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles and they are like two wheels of a chariot, one no less than the other'?

- a) Minerva Mills case
- b) Kesavananda Bharati case
- c) Shankari Prasad case
- d) Golak Nath case

Q.16) Solution (a)

Explanation:

In the **Minerva Mills case (1980)**, the Supreme Court held that 'the Indian Constitution is founded on the bedrock of the balance between the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles. They together constitute the core of commitment to social revolution. They are like two wheels of a chariot, one no less than the other. To give absolute primacy to one over the other is to disturb the harmony of the Constitution. This harmony and balance between the two is an essential feature of the basic structure of the Constitution. The goals set out by the Directive Principles have to be achieved without the abrogation of the means provided by the Fundamental Rights'.

Q.17) Which of the following were the changes in the position of the Constituent Assembly of India upon passing of the Indian Independence Act of 1947?

1. Assembly became a fully sovereign body.
2. Assembly became the first Parliament of free India.
3. The total strength of the Assembly increased.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) 1 and 2 only

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

Q.17) Solution (a)**Elimination Method -**

With Indian Independence Act 1947, country was partitioned. By simple logic the strength of the Constituent Assembly of India which earlier represented larger population must have also come down. Thus by removing incorrect statement 3, you are left with only one option i.e. Option (a) which is the right answer.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
The Indian Independence Act of 1947 made the Assembly a fully sovereign body , which could frame any Constitution it pleased. The act empowered the Assembly to abrogate or alter any law made by the British Parliament in relation to India.	Post 1947 Act, the Assembly also became a legislative body. In other words, two separate functions were assigned to the Assembly that is, making of the Constitution for free India and enacting of ordinary laws for the country. Thus, the Assembly became the first Parliament of free India (Dominion Legislature). Whenever the Assembly met as the Constituent body it was chaired by Dr. Rajendra Prasad and when it met as the legislative body, it was chaired by G.V. Mavlankar.	The Muslim League members (hailing from the areas included in the Pakistan) withdrew from the Constituent Assembly for India. Consequently, the total strength of the Assembly came down to 299 as against 389 originally fixed in 1946 under the Cabinet Mission Plan. The strength of the Indian provinces was reduced from 296 to 229 and those of the princely states from 93 to 70.

Q.18) Under which of the following Act, the legislative and executive functions of the Governor-General's council was separated for the first time?

- a) Charter Act of 1833
- b) Charter Act of 1853

- c) Government of India Act of 1858
- d) Indian Councils Act of 1861

Q.18) Solution (b)

The features of Charter Act of 1853:

- It separated, for the first time, the legislative and executive functions of the Governor-General's council. In other words, it established a separate Governor-General's legislative council which came to be known as the Indian (Central) Legislative Council. This legislative wing of the council functioned as a mini-Parliament. Thus, legislation, for the first time, was treated as a special function of the government, requiring special machinery and special process.
- It introduced an open competition system of selection and recruitment of civil servants.
- It extended the Company's rule and allowed it to retain the possession of Indian territories on trust for the British Crown.
- It introduced, for the first time, local representation in the Indian (Central) Legislative Council.

Q.19) Which of the following may result in loss of citizenship of an Indian citizen?

1. If the citizen voluntarily acquires citizenship of another country.
2. If the citizen has shown disloyalty to the Constitution of India.
3. If the citizen has been ordinarily resident out of India for five years continuously.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.19) Solution (a)

Basic Information:

The Citizenship Act (1955) prescribes three ways of losing citizenship whether acquired under the Act or prior to it under the Constitution, viz, renunciation, termination and deprivation.

Renunciation - Any citizen of India of full age and capacity can make a declaration renouncing

his Indian citizenship.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
<p>Termination - When an Indian citizen voluntarily (consciously, knowingly and without duress, undue influence or compulsion) acquires the citizenship of another country, his Indian citizenship automatically terminates. This provision, however, does not apply during a war in which India is engaged.</p>	<p>Deprivation is a compulsory termination of Indian citizenship by the Central government, if: (a) the citizen has obtained the citizenship by fraud; (b) the citizen has shown disloyalty to the Constitution of India; (c) the citizen has unlawfully traded or communicated with the enemy during a war.</p>	<p>Also Citizenship is lost by Deprivation when (d) the citizen has, within five years after registration or naturalisation, been imprisoned in any country for two years; and (e) the citizen has been ordinarily resident out of India for seven (not five) years continuously.</p>

Q.20) What was the purpose of formation of the Simon Commission in 1927:

- a) to review the working of Government of India Act, 1919
- b) to give reservation for minorities in constituent assembly
- c) to increase the representation of Indian's in British parliament
- d) All of the above

Q.20) Solution (a)

Basic Information:

The **Simon Commission** was formed to review the working of Government of India Act, 1919 and suggest further constitutional and administrative reforms in the British colonial rule of India.

All the members of the commission were British and hence, all the parties boycotted the commission. The commission submitted its report in 1930 and recommended the abolition of dyarchy, extension of responsible government in the provinces, establishment of a federation of British India and princely states, continuation of communal electorate and so on.

To consider the proposals of the commission, the British Government convened three round

table conferences of the representatives of the British Government, British India and Indian princely states. On the basis of these discussions, a 'White Paper on Constitutional Reforms' was prepared and submitted for the consideration of the Joint Select Committee of the British Parliament.

The recommendations of this committee were incorporated (with certain changes) in the next Government of India Act of 1935.

Q.21) Consider the following statements regarding Central Zoo Authority (CZA):

1. It is a statutory body constituted under Environment Protection Act, 1986.
2. An expert from the School of Planning and Architecture, Delhi is appointed as a chairperson of the CZA.
3. It identifies endangered species of wild animals for purposes of captive breeding.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.21) Solution (b)

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Incorrect	Correct
The Central Zoo Authority (CZA) is a statutory body under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. It was constituted in 1992 under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.	The Authority consists of Union Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate Change as Chairperson, ten members and a Member Secretary. Recently, the MoEFCC has reconstituted the Central Zoo Authority (CZA) to	Functions of CZA: Evaluate and assess the functioning of the zoos with respect to the prescribed standards or norms; To recognize or derecognize zoos; To identify endangered species of wild animals for purposes of captive breeding and assigning responsibility in this regard to a zoo; To coordinate the acquisition, exchange

	include an expert from the School of Planning and Architecture, Delhi, and a molecular biologist.	and loaning of animals for breeding purpose; To provide technical and other assistance to zoos for their proper management and development on scientific lines.
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Q.22) Identify the painting based on the following description.

It is a traditional Indian painting mostly done by women. Cotton wrapped around bamboo stick is used as brush to paint both mythology and natural objects. It belongs to Eastern Indian region.

- a) Pattachitra
- b) Paitkar Painting
- c) Madhubani painting
- d) Kalighat Painting

Q.22) Solution (c)

Madhubani painting is a traditional Indian painting. Madhubani literally means “forests of honey”.

Madhubani belongs to Mithila region in the areas of Indo-Nepal border across Bihar.

Madhubani paintings include both mythology and natural objects like sun, moon, plants etc. Mostly done by women.

In Madhubani paintings, cotton wrapped around bamboo stick is used as brush.

In Madhubani paintings, the work is done on freshly plastered mud walls. Now a days, for commercial purposes, it is done on cloth and paper also.

In Madhubani, different colours are obtained in different ways. For e.g. black from mixture of soot and cow dung, white from mixture of rice powder etc. It has got GI tag.

Q.23) Consider the following pairs:

<i>Mission to Mars</i>	<i>By</i>
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1. Mars 2020	European Space Agency (ESA)
2. Hope Mission	UAE
3. Tianwen1	China

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

Q.23) Solution (b)

MARS ventures of 2020

- 1. Tianwen1 – China
- 2. Mars 2020 - United States (NASA)
- 3. Emirates Mars Mission/ Hope probe mission - UAE

Q.24) Artificial Intelligence-based platform, ASEEM Portal will bridge demand-supply gap of which of the following?

- a) Skilled workforce
- b) Electricity generated
- c) Coal
- d) Food grains

Q.24) Solution (a)

Explanation:

- Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship launched **Aatamanirbhar Skilled Employee Employer Mapping (ASEEM)** portal and App to help skilled people find sustainable livelihood opportunities.

- ASEEM portal is Artificial Intelligence-based platform which will map details of workers based on regions and local industry demands and **will bridge demand-supply gap of skilled workforce across sectors.**
- ASEEM portal will provide employers a platform to assess the availability of skilled workforce and formulate their hiring plans.
- It is developed and managed by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) in collaboration with Bengaluru-based company Betterplace.

Q.25) With reference to Scheme for Promotion of Medical Device Parks, consider the following statements:

1. It is a Central Sector Scheme.
2. Maximum grant-in-aid for one Medical Device Park will be limited to Rs 1000 crore.
3. It will be implemented by a State Implementing Agency (SIA).

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.25) Solution (a)

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Correct
Scheme for Promotion of Medical Device Parks is a Central Sector Scheme , with a total financial outlay of Rs. 400 Crore, which will support establishment of 4 Medical Device Parks. State Government shall be responsible for submission of Project Report	One-time grant-in-aid will be provided for creation of common infrastructure facilities in selected Medical Device Park proposed by a State Government. It will be 90% of the project cost in case of North-East and hilly States and UTs and 70% in case of other	The Scheme for Promotion of Medical Device Parks will be implemented by a State Implementing Agency (SIA).

and providing all project related clearances. A State Government can make only one proposal of Medical Device Park.	States. Maximum grant-in-aid for one Medical Device Park will be limited to Rs 100 crore.	
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Q.26) Which of the following statements is correct with respect to 'eSanjeevani'?

- a) It is a web-based comprehensive telemedicine solution.
- b) It is an initiative to promote traditional medicines.
- c) It is an initiative to promote mechanized agriculture.
- d) It is portal to file Income Tax returns.

Q.26) Solution (a)

It is a national telemedicine service that offers tele-consultations enabling patient to doctor consultations from the confines of their home, as well as doctor to doctor consultations.

This eSanjeevani platform has enabled two types of telemedicine services viz. Doctor-to-Doctor (eSanjeevani) and Patient-to-Doctor (eSanjeevani OPD) Tele-consultations.

Q.27) With reference to Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), consider the following statements:

1. MPI is developed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and World Bank.
2. All 10 indicators of MPI have equal weightage in calculating the index.
3. A person is multidimensionally poor if she/he is deprived in one half or more of the weighted indicators.

Which of the statements given above is/are NOT correct?

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

Q.27) Solution (d)

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Incorrect	Incorrect
2020 Global Multidimensional Poverty Index was released by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI).	MPI uses three dimensions and ten indicators which are: 1) Education: Years of schooling and child enrollment (1/6 weightage each, total 2/6); 2) Health: Child mortality and nutrition (1/6 weightage each, total 2/6); 3) Standard of living: Electricity, flooring, drinking water, sanitation, cooking fuel and assets (1/18 weightage each, total 2/6).	A person is multi-dimensionally poor if she/he is deprived in one third or more (means 33% or more) of the weighted indicators (out of the ten indicators). Those who are deprived in one half or more of the weighted indicators are considered living in extreme multidimensional poverty.

Q.28) Which of the following port city of Iran occupies a strategic position on the narrow Strait of Hormuz?

- a) Bandar-e Jask
- b) Chabahar
- c) Bandar-e Lengeh
- d) Bandar-e Abbas

Q.28) Solution (d)

Bandar Abbas is a port city of Iran, on the Persian Gulf. The city occupies a strategic position on the narrow Strait of Hormuz.

Bandar-e-Jask is a port town situated on the Gulf of Oman. Iran has offered interests to China in this port located just 350km away from Chabahar.



Q.29) The terms 'Blackrock, Xerxes, LokiBot' sometimes mentioned in the news recently are related to

- a) Exo-planets
- b) Crypto-currency
- c) Malwares
- d) Mini satellites

Q.29) Solution (c)

Explanation:

- Blackrock is a new malware which can steal information like passwords and credit card information from about 377 smartphone applications, including Amazon, Facebook, Gmail etc.
- BlackRock is a banking Trojan and said to be an enhanced version of existing Xerxes malware which itself is a variant of the LokiBot Android trojan.
- Malware is the collective name for a number of malicious software variants, including viruses, ransomware and spyware.

Q.30) With reference to International Comparison Program (ICP), consider the following

statements:

1. It tries to make different countries comparable by calculating net carbon emissions and assess implementation of nationally determined contributions (NDCs).
2. It is managed by the World Bank.
3. NITI Aayog is the National Implementing Agency (NIA) for India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.30) Solution (b)

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect
The International Comparison Program (ICP) is the largest worldwide data-collection initiative, under the guidance of UN Statistical Commission (UNSC), with the goal of producing Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs) which are vital for converting measures of economic activities to be comparable across economies. Along with the PPPs, the ICP also produces Price Level Indices (PLI) and other regionally comparable aggregates of GDP expenditure. The ICP tries to make different countries GDPs comparable by calculating them in PPP both currency converters and spatial price deflators.	It is managed by the World Bank under the auspices of the United Nations Statistical Commission, and relies on a partnership of international, regional, sub-regional, and national agencies. Recently World Bank released new PPPs for the reference year 2017, under the ICP. The next ICP comparison will be conducted for the reference year 2021.	India has participated in almost all ICP rounds since its inception in 1970. The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is National Implementing Agency (NIA) for India , which has the responsibility of planning, coordinating and implementing national ICP activities. India is also proud to have been a co-Chair of the ICP Governing Board along with Statistics Austria for the ICP 2017 cycle.

Directions for the following 3 (three) items:

Read the following two passages and answer the items that follow. Your answers to these items should be based in the passage only.

Passage 1

The Dravidian language family, consisting of 80 varieties spoken by nearly 220 million people across southern and central India, originated about 4,500 years ago, a study has found. South Asia, reaching from Afghanistan in the west and Bangladesh in the east, is home to at least six hundred languages belonging to six large language families, including Dravidian, Indo-European and Sino-Tibetan.

The Dravidian language family, consisting of about 80 language varieties (both languages and dialects) is today spoken by about 220 million people, mostly in southern and central India, and surrounding countries. The Dravidian language family's four largest languages — Kannada, Malayalam, Tamil and Telugu — have literary traditions spanning centuries, of which Tamil reaches back the furthest, researchers said. Along with Sanskrit, Tamil is one of the world's classical languages, but unlike Sanskrit, there is continuity between its classical and modern forms documented in inscriptions, poems, and secular and religious texts and songs. "The study of the Dravidian languages is crucial for understanding prehistory in Eurasia, as they played a significant role in influencing other language groups"

Neither the geographical origin of the Dravidian language nor its exact dispersal through time is known with certainty. The consensus of the research community is that the Dravidians are natives of the Indian subcontinent and were present prior to the arrival of the Indo-Aryans (Indo-European speakers) in India around 3,500 years ago. Researchers said that it is likely that the Dravidian languages were much more widespread to the west in the past than they are today.

Q.31) Which of the following statement is correct as per the passage?

- a) South Asia, reaching from Afghanistan in the west and Myanmar in the east, is home to at least six hundred languages.
- b) Sanskrit is one of the world's classical languages but there is no continuity between its classical and modern forms.
- c) Kannada is the oldest of all the Dravidian languages.
- d) The Dravidian language is spoken in southern and central India only.

Q.31) Solution (b)

Along with Sanskrit, Tamil is one of the world's classical languages, but unlike Sanskrit, there is continuity between its classical and modern forms documented in inscriptions, poems, and secular and religious texts and songs.

This statement makes it clear that Sanskrit is one of the world's classical languages but there is no continuity between its classical and modern forms unlike Tamil.

Q.32) What is the importance of studying Dravidian languages?

1. It is crucial for understanding prehistory in Eurasia.
2. It helps in knowing the culture of people who spoke Dravidian languages.

Choose the correct code:

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None of the above

Q.32) Solution (a)

"The study of the Dravidian languages is crucial for understanding prehistory in Eurasia, as they played a significant role in influencing other language groups."

Statement 2 is not related to the passage

Passage 2

A fundamental principle of constructivist social theory is that people act toward objects, including other actors, on the basis of meaning that the objects have for them. States act differently toward enemies than they do toward friends because enemies are threatening and friends are not. Anarchy and the distribution of power are insufficient to tell us which is which. U.S. military power has a different significance for Canada than for Cuba, despite their similar "structural" positions, just as British missiles have a different significance for the United States than do Soviet missiles. The distribution of power may always affect states' calculations, but how it does so depends on the intersubjective understandings and expectations, on the "distribution of knowledge," that constitute their conceptions of self and other. If society "forgets" what a university is, the powers and practices of professor cease to exist; if the United States and Soviet Union decide they are no longer enemies, "the cold war is over." It is collective

meanings that constitute the structures which organize our actions.

Q.33) What seems to be the main idea in the passage?

- a) Cold war is easy to end
- b) Distribution of power does affect the way states behave towards one another
- c) People act towards objects on the basis of what they think about them
- d) Anarchy helps us determine our friends and enemies

Q.33) Solution (c)

Main idea is central to the passage. Here the topic being talked about is constructivist social theory and the main idea is that people act towards the objects on the basis of what they think about them.

Q.34) The sum of first five consecutive even numbers A, B, C, D and E is 120. What is the product of A and B?

- a) 660
- b) 440
- c) 380
- d) 480

Q.34) Solution (b)

Let five consecutive even numbers be $A = X$, $B = X+2$, $C = X+4$, $D = X+6$, $E = X+8$

According to the question,

$$X+X+2+X+4+X+6+X+8 = 120$$

$$5X+20 = 120$$

$$X = 20$$

Therefore, $A = 20$ and $B = 20+2 = 22$

Product of A and B is $20*22 = 440$

Q.35) How many three digit numbers can be formed with the digits 0,1,2,3 (repetition of

digits not allowed)?

- a) 16
- b) 18
- c) 14
- d) 20

Q.35) Solution (b)

So, first digit could be either 1, 2 or 3. Then remaining two digits could be anything. Therefore, no. of ways = $3 \times 3 \times 2 = 18$.

