

Q.1) Which of the following contains the provisions related to co-operative societies?

1. Fundamental Rights
2. Fundamental Duties
3. Directive Principles of State Policy

Choose correct option:

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

Q.1) Solution (b)

Explanation:

Constitutional (97th Amendment) Act, 2011 added the words “or co-operative societies” after the word “or unions” in Article 19(1)(i) and insertion of article 43B i.e., Promotion of Co-operative Societies and added Part-IXB i.e., The Co-operative Societies.

According to the Constitutional (97th Amendment) Act, 2011 **forming a Cooperative Society is a fundamental right** under article 19(1)(i), Part III of the Constitution.

According to the **Article 43 B in Part IV of the Constitution** of India, the State shall endeavour to promote voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control and professional **management of co-operative societies.**

Q.2) Which of the following are mentioned under separate Articles in Part III of the Constitution of India pertaining to Fundamental Rights?

1. Abolition of untouchability
2. Abolition of titles
3. Freedom as to payment of taxes for promotion of any particular religion
4. Protection of interests of minorities

Select the correct answer by using the codes given below:

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

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

Q.2) Solution (d)

Statement Analysis:

- **Article 17** deals with Abolition of untouchability and prohibition of its practice.
- Abolition of titles except military and academic – **Article 18**
- Freedom as to payment of taxes for promotion of any particular religion – **Article 27**
- Protection of language, script and culture of minorities – **Article 29**

Q.3) Which of the statements given below is/are true with reference to Article 29 of Indian Constitution?

1. Under Article 29, all minorities have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.
2. Article 29 grants protection to both linguistic and religious minorities.

Choose correct option:

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

Q.3) Solution (b)

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
It is under Article 30, all minorities have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.	According to Article 29, any section of the citizens shall have the right to conserve its distinct language, script or culture of its own, shall have the right to conserve the same. Article 29 grants protection to both religious minorities as well as linguistic minorities.

However, the Supreme Court held that the scope of this article is not necessarily restricted to minorities only, as it is commonly assumed to be. This is because of the use of words 'section of citizens' in the Article that include minorities as well as majority.

Q.4) Consider the following statements:

1. Right to conserve the language includes the right to agitate for the protection of the language.
2. Political speeches or promises made for the conservation of the language of a section of the citizens does not amount to corrupt practice under the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

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.4) Solution (c)

Explanation:

Article 29 – "Any section of the citizens residing in the territory of India or any part thereof having a distinct language, script or culture of its own shall have the right to conserve the same."

Article 29 is an absolute right and the visionary framers of the constitution have not subjected it to any restrictions. In *Jagdev Singh Sidhanti vs Pratap Singh Daulta*, the Supreme Court held that the right includes the right "to agitate for the protection of the language".

The Constitution has thereby conferred the right, among others, to conserve their language upon the citizens of India. Right to conserve the language of the citizens includes the right to agitate for the protection of the language. Political agitation for conservation of the language of a section of the citizens cannot therefore be regarded as a corrupt practice within the meaning of s. 123(3) of the Representation of the People Act. Unlike Art. 19(1), Art. 29(1) is not subject to any reasonable restrictions.

Q.5) Consider the below statements with regard to Directive Principles of State Policy and identify the incorrect one:

- They embody the concept of both 'welfare state' and 'police state', which existed during the colonial era.
- They resemble the 'Instrument of Instructions' enumerated in the Government of India Act of 1935.
- They are not legally enforceable by the courts for their violation.
- They enable the opposition to exercise influence and control over the operations of the government.

Q.5) Solution (a)

Statement Analysis

Statement (a) Incorrect	Directive Principles of State Policy embody the concept of the "welfare state" and not that of a "police state", which existed during the colonial era.
Statement (b) Correct	Instruments of instructions were issued by British Government under the 1935 Act under the Draft Constitution. The Directive Principles resemble the 'Instrument of Instructions' enumerated in the Government of India Act of 1935. In the words of Dr B R Ambedkar, 'the Directive Principles are like the instrument of instructions, which were issued to the Governor-General and to the Governors of the colonies of India by the British Government under the Government of India Act of 1935. What is called Directive Principles is merely another name for the instrument of instructions. The only difference is that they are instructions to the legislature and the executive'.
Statement (c) Correct	Directive principles are non-justiciable in nature, that is, they are not legally enforceable by the courts for their violation.
Statement (d) Correct	They enable the opposition to exercise influence and control over the operations of the government. The Opposition can blame the ruling party on the ground that its activities are opposed to the Directives.

Q.6) Which of the following Articles of Indian Constitution allows the Parliament to modify the fundamental rights of the armed forces personnel?

- a) Article 13
- b) Article 31
- c) Article 33
- d) Article 20

Q.6) Solution (c)

Explanation:

Article 33 and 34 empower the Parliament to restrict, modify or abrogate the fundamental rights to the members of armed forces, para-military forces, police forces, members of intelligence agencies or similar services. The above power of modification, restricting the fundamental rights, is available only with parliament and not state legislatures.

Q.7) Which of the following can be challenged in the courts as violating a Fundamental Right and hence, can be declared as void?

1. Permanent laws enacted by both the Parliament or the state legislature.
2. Temporary laws like ordinances issued by the president or the state governors.
3. Non-legislative sources of law, that is, custom or usage having the force of law.

Choose correct answer:

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

Q.7) Solution (d)

Explanation:

The term 'law' in Article 13 has been given a wide connotation so as to include the following:

- (a) Permanent laws enacted by the Parliament or the state legislatures;
- (b) Temporary laws like ordinances issued by the president or the state governors;
- (c) Statutory instruments in the nature of delegated legislation (executive legislation) like order, bye-law, rule, regulation or notification; and

(d) Non-legislative sources of law, that is, custom or usage having the force of law.

Thus, not only a legislation but any of the above can be challenged in the courts as violating a Fundamental Right and hence, can be declared as void.

Q.8) Which among the following is rightly described as the Magna Carta of India?

- a) Part III
- b) Part IV
- c) Part IV A
- d) Preamble

Q.8) Solution (a)

Part III of the Constitution is rightly described as the Magna Carta of India.

'Magna Carta' is the Charter of Rights issued by King John of England in 1215 under pressure from the barons. This is the first written document relating to the Fundamental Rights of citizens.

Q.9) Which of the following Directive Principles were added to the original list by 42nd Amendment Act of 1976?

1. To secure opportunities for healthy development of children
2. To protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wild life
3. To promote participation of workers in the management of Industries

Choose the correct code

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

Q.9) Solution (d)

42nd Amendment Act of 1976 added following Directive Principles to the original list:

- To secure opportunities for healthy development of children (Article 39)

- To protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wild life(Article 49A)
- To promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor (Article 39A)
- To promote participation of workers in the management of Industries (Article 43A)

Q.10) Which one of the following schedules of the Constitution of India deals with languages recognized by the Constitution?

- Second Schedule
- Ninth Schedule
- Tenth Schedule
- Eighth Schedule

Q.10) Solution (d)

Elimination:

If we are aware of all 12 Schedules and its subject matter, one can easily eliminate all the schedules except tenth, as tenth schedule deals with provisions regarding anti-defection Act.

Statement Analysis:

Option (a)	Option (b)	Option (c)	Option (d)
Second Schedule	Ninth Schedule	Tenth Schedule	Eighth Schedule
Incorrect	Incorrect	Incorrect	Correct
It deals with provisions relating to the emoluments, allowances, privileges and so on.	It deals with Acts and Regulations of the state legislatures dealing with land reforms and abolition of the zamindari system and of the Parliament dealing with other matters.	It deals with the provisions relating to disqualification of the members of Parliament and State Legislatures on the ground of defection.	It deals with languages recognized by the Constitution.

Q.11) Consider the following statements:

1. Protection under Article 30 is confined only to minorities and does not extend to any section of citizens.
2. The right under Article 30 also includes the right of a minority to impart education to its children in its own language.

Which of the statements give above is/are true?

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

Q.11) Solution (c)

Basic information:

Article 30 of the Indian Constitution states the right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions.

It says: "All minorities, whether based on religion or language, shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice."

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
The protection under Article 30 is confined only to minorities (religious or linguistic) and does not extend to any section of citizens (as under Article 29).	The right under Article 30 also includes the right of a minority to impart education to its children in its own language.

Q.12) The category 'Right to Freedom' in Fundamental Rights of our Constitution consists of:

1. Freedom to manage religious affairs
2. Right to form associations/union
3. Protection in respect of conviction for offences

Choose appropriate code:

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

Q.12) Solution (c)

Elimination:

Right to Freedom consists of Articles 19 to 22, therefore we can eliminate statement 1 which is part of Right to Freedom of Religion (Articles 25–28).

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Correct
Freedom to manage religious affairs (Article 26) is part of Right to Freedom of Religion, not 'Right to freedom'.	Right to form associations/union is part of 'Right to freedom'. (Article 19)	Protection in respect of conviction for offences is part of 'Right to freedom'. (Article 20)

Additional information:

Right to freedom (Articles 19–22) includes –

- (a) Protection of six rights regarding freedom of: (1) freedom of speech and expression; (2) assemble peacefully; (3) form associations/unions; (4) move freely throughout the territory of India; (5) reside and settle in any part of India; (6) practise any profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade or business.
- (b) Protection in respect of conviction for offences
- (c) Right to life and personal liberty
- (d) Right to education
- (e) Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases

Q.13) Consider the following statements with regard to Habeas Corpus:

1. The Habeas Corpus writ means order of the court directing the authority to produce the detained person in the court.
2. The Habeas Corpus writ is a bulwark of individual liberty against arbitrary detention.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

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

Q.13) Solution (d)

Habeas Corpus

It is a Latin term which literally means 'to have the body of'. It is an order issued by the court to a person who has detained another person, to produce the body of the latter before it.

The court then examines the cause and legality of detention. It would set the detained person free, if the detention is found to be illegal. Thus, this writ is a **bulwark of individual liberty against arbitrary detention**.

The incalculable value of habeas corpus is that it enables the immediate determination of the right of the appellant's freedom. The writ of Habeas Corpus is a process for securing liberty to the party for illegal and unjustifiable detention. It objects for providing a prompt and effective remedy against illegal restraints. The writ of Habeas Corpus can be filled by any person on behalf of person detained or by the detained person himself. It is a judicial order issued by Supreme Court or High Court through which a person confined may secure his release. The writ of Habeas Corpus can be filed by any person on behalf of the other person.

Q.14) According to L M Singhvi, an eminent jurist and diplomat, which among the following are the life giving provisions of the Constitution, that constitute the stuff of the Constitution and its philosophy of social justice?

- a) Directive Principles of State Policy
- b) Fundamental Duties
- c) Fundamental Rights
- d) Preamble

Q.14) Solution (a)

According to L M Singhvi, an eminent jurist and diplomat, 'the Directives are the life giving provisions of the Constitution. They constitute the stuff of the Constitution and its philosophy of social justice'.

Q.15) In which of the following points is the Fundamental Rights are distinct from the Directive Principles?

1. Fundamental Rights are societarian and socialistic, as they promote the welfare of the community
2. Fundamental Rights do not require any legislation for their implementation.
3. Fundamental Rights aim at establishing political democracy in the country.

Choose appropriate code:

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

Q.15) Solution (c)

Distinction Between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles

Fundamental Rights	Directive Principles
1. These are negative as they prohibit the State from doing certain things.	1. These are positive as they require the State to do certain things.
2. These are justiciable, that is, they are legally enforceable by the courts in case of their violation.	2. These are non-justiciable, that is, they are not legally enforceable by the courts for their violation.
3. They aim at establishing political democracy in the country.	3. They aim at establishing social and economic democracy in the country.
4. These have legal sanctions.	4. These have moral and political sanctions.
5. They promote the welfare of the individual. Hence, they are personal and individualistic.	5. They promote the welfare of the community. Hence, they are societarian and socialistic.

6. They do not require any legislation for their implementation. They are automatically enforced.	6. They require legislation for their implementation. They are not automatically enforced.
7. The courts are bound to declare a law violative of any of the Fundamental Rights as unconstitutional and invalid.	7. The courts cannot declare a law violative of any of the Directive Principles as unconstitutional and invalid. However, they can uphold the validity of a law on the ground that it was enacted to give effect to a directive.

Q.16) Which of the following are Directives contained in other Parts of the Constitution but are not included in Part IV of our Constitution?

1. Claims of SCs and STs to Services
2. Instruction in mother tongue
3. Development of the Hindi Language

Choose appropriate answer:

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

Q.16) Solution (d)

DIRECTIVES OUTSIDE PART IV

Apart from the Directives included in Part IV, there are some other Directives contained in other Parts of the Constitution. They are:

1. Claims of SCs and STs to Services: The claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall be taken into consideration, consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration, in the making of appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or a State (Article 335 in Part XVI).

2. Instruction in mother tongue: It shall be the endeavour of every state and every local authority within the state to provide adequate facilities for instruction in the mother-tongue at the primary stage of education to children belonging to linguistic minority groups (Article

350-A in Part XVII).

3. Development of the Hindi Language: It shall be the duty of the Union to promote the spread of the Hindi language and to develop it so that it may serve as a medium of expression for all the elements of the composite culture of India (Article 351 in Part XVII).

The above Directives are also non-justiciable in nature. However, they are also given equal importance and attention by the judiciary on the ground that all parts of the constitution must be read together.

Q.17) Consider the below statements about Directive Principles of State Policy:

1. They denote the ideals that the State should keep in mind while formulating policies and enacting laws.
2. They are the constitutional instructions or recommendations to the State in legislative, executive and judiciary matters.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.17) Solution (a)

Elimination:

It is quite easy to identify the 1st statement as correct. But second statement is tricky.

According to Article 36, the term 'State' in Part IV has the same meaning as in Part III dealing with Fundamental Rights. Therefore, it includes the legislative and executive organs (and not judiciary) of the central and state governments, all local authorities and all other public authorities in the country. **Hence, statement (2) is wrong.**

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
The phrase 'Directive Principles of State	DPSPs are the constitutional instructions or

Policy' denotes the ideals that the State should keep in mind while formulating policies and enacting laws.	recommendations to the State in legislative, executive and administrative matters. (not judicial matters)
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Q.18) What are the remedies to a person whose right to speech and expression (Article 19) is curtailed by the members of his community?

1. He can move to the Supreme Court under Article 32.
2. He can move to the High Court under Article 226.
3. He only has ordinary legal remedy through lower courts.

Select the correct answer using codes given below:

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

Q.18) Solution (b)

Elimination:

The rights under Article 19 are protected against only the state action and not against the private individual.

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. Therefore, under the current case the aggrieved can't move to the Supreme Court. Though, he can go to the High Court because the writ jurisdiction of the High Court is wider than that of the Supreme Court, as High Court can issue writs even for the enforcement of the ordinary rights. **Hence, statement (1) is wrong and options (a) and (d) can be eliminated.**

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Correct
Since rights are violated by the private individuals, there are no constitutional	Aggrieved person can move to High Court because the writ jurisdiction of the High	He only has ordinary legal remedy through lower courts.

remedies but only ordinary legal remedies. The aggrieved person cannot move to the Supreme Court (because SC cannot issue writs against the ordinary rights)	Court is wider than that of the Supreme Court, as High Court can issue writs even for the enforcement of the ordinary rights.	
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Q.19) Which of the following statements are exceptions to rule of equality before law?

1. No criminal proceedings shall be instituted or continued against the President or the Governor in any court during his term of office.
2. The foreign ambassadors and diplomats enjoy immunity from civil proceedings but not from criminal proceedings.

Choose appropriate answer:

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

Q.19) Solution (a)

Explanation:

The rule of equality before law is not absolute and there are constitutional and other exceptions to it.

The President of India and the Governor of States enjoy certain immunities.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
The President or the Governor is not answerable to any court for the exercise and performance of the powers and duties of his office.	The foreign sovereigns (rulers), ambassadors and diplomats enjoy immunity from both criminal and civil proceedings.

No criminal proceedings shall be instituted or continued against the President or the Governor in any court during his term of office.	
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Q.20) Citizens' right to live in safe buildings and environment is a part of which of the following Fundamental Rights Articles?

- a) Article 21
- b) Article 14
- c) Article 19
- d) Article 16

Q.20) Solution (a)

Explanation:

Right of citizens to live in safe buildings is a facet of right guaranteed by Article 21 of the Constitution.

In other words, citizens have a right to live in safe buildings and environment, within the meaning of Article 21.

Q.21) Who among the following heads the Cabinet Committee on Security?

- a) National Security Advisor
- b) Home Minister
- c) Defence Minister
- d) Prime Minister

Q.21) Solution (d)

Explanation:

The Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS) of the Central Government of India discusses debates and is the final decision-making body on senior appointments in the national security apparatus, defence policy and expenditure, and generally all matters of India's national security. The CCS is chaired by the Prime Minister of India. The CCS consists of the following members:

- Prime Minister
- Minister of Home Affairs
- Minister of Defence
- Minister of External Affairs
- Minister of Finance and Corporate Affairs

Q.22) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana is associated with –

- a) providing housing loan to poor people at cheaper interest rates
- b) skill development initiative scheme of the Government of India
- c) promoting financial inclusion in the country
- d) providing financial help to the marginalized communities

Q.22) Solution (b)

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is a skill development initiative scheme of the Government of India for recognition and standardisation of skills.

The aim of the PMKVY scheme is to encourage aptitude towards employable skills and to increase working efficiency of probable and existing daily wage earners, by giving monetary awards and rewards and by providing quality training to them.

Q.23) In the line of 'One Nation – One Scheme' theme, the Government of India had launched Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna (PMFBY). Which of the following are the objectives of this scheme?

1. To provide insurance coverage and financial support to the farmers in the event of failure of any of the notified crop as a result of natural calamities, pests & diseases.
2. To stabilise the income of farmers to ensure their continuance in farming.
3. To ensure flow of credit to the agriculture sector.

Select the code from below:

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

Q.23) Solution (d)

Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna (PMFBY), which is in line with One Nation – One Scheme theme was launched in 2016.

Objectives of the Scheme:

- To provide insurance coverage and financial support to the farmers in the event of failure of any of the notified crop as a result of natural calamities, pests & diseases.
- To stabilise the income of farmers to ensure their continuance in farming.
- To encourage farmers to adopt innovative and modern agricultural practices.
- To ensure flow of credit to the agriculture sector.

Implemented by: Empanelled general insurance companies.

Administered by: Ministry of Agriculture

The scheme is compulsory for loanee farmers availing Crop Loan /KCC account for notified crops and voluntary for others.

Q.24) Consider the following statements regarding Open Credit Enablement Network (OCEN):

1. It is a credit protocol infrastructure.
2. It would democratise lending and enable small borrowers to avail funds easily.
3. It will act as a common language for lenders and marketplaces to utilise and create innovative, financial credit products at scale.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.24) Solution (d)

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
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Correct	Correct	Correct
<p>Open Credit Enablement Network (OCEN) is a credit protocol infrastructure, which will mediate the interactions between loan service providers, usually fintech and mainstream lenders, including all large banks and NBFCs. It is developed by a think tank, Indian Software Products Industry Round Table (iSPIRT).</p>	<p>OCEN will democratise credit and enable small borrowers to avail funds easily. With this, a credit will become more accessible for a large number of entrepreneurs and small businesses in the country.</p>	<p>OCEN will act as a common language for lenders and marketplaces to utilise and create innovative, financial credit products at scale.</p>

Q.25) Consider the following pairs:

<i>Channel or Strait</i>	<i>Separates</i>
1. Sombrero Channel	Great Nicobar and Little Nicobar islands
2. Ten Degree Channel	Andaman and Nicobar islands
3. Duncan Passage	Great Andaman and Little Andaman islands

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

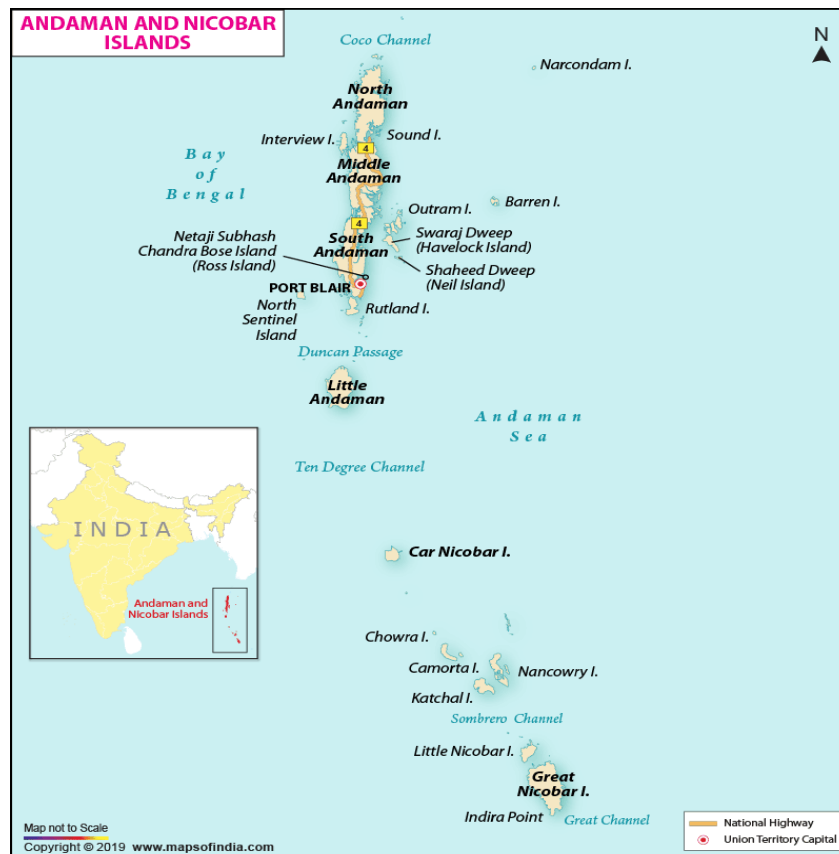
- (a) 1 and 3 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.25) Solution (c)

The **Ten Degree Channel** is a channel that separates the Andaman Islands and Nicobar Islands from each other in the Bay of Bengal.

Duncan Passage is a strait in the Indian Ocean. It separates Rutland Island (part of Great Andaman) to the north, and Little Andaman to the south.

Sombrero Channel separates the central and south groups of the Nicobar Islands. It lies north of Little Nicobar Island.



Q.26) Consider the following statements about Red Sanders:

1. Red Sanders is an endemic tree of South India.
2. They are found in Tropical Moist Deciduous forest.
3. IUCN has put it under the category of Endangered (EN) species in the Red List.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

d) 1 and 3 only

Q.26) Solution (a)

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Incorrect
Pterocarpus santalinus or Red Sanders is an endemic tree of South India . Red Sanders usually grow in the rocky, degraded and fallow lands with Red Soil and hot and dry climate.	They are found in Tropical Dry Deciduous forest of the Palakonda and Seshachalam hill ranges of Andhra Pradesh and also found in Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.	The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) has put it under the category of Near Threatened (NT) from earlier Endangered (EN) species in the Red List. It is listed in Appendix II of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

Q.27) Which of the following protected area is often referred as 'The Amazon of East'?

- a) Khangchendzonga National Park
- b) Manas Tiger Reserve
- c) Dehing Patkai Wildlife Sanctuary
- d) Namdapha National Park

Q.27) Solution (c)

Dehing Patkai Wildlife Sanctuary of Assam is referred as **'The Amazon of East'**. Dehing is the name of the river that flows through this forest and Patkai is the hill at the foot of which the sanctuary lies.

The Sanctuary is a part of the Dehing-Patkai Elephant Reserve, along with the Stillwell Road and the oldest refinery of Asia in Digboi and 'open cast' coal mining at Lido.

Q.28) Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA)?

1. It is an intergovernmental organization.
2. It was established by the international treaty called 'The Rome Statute'.
3. India is not a member of PCA.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.28) Solution (a)

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Incorrect
Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA) is an intergovernmental organization dedicated to serve the international community in the field of dispute resolution and to facilitate arbitration and other forms of dispute resolution between States.	PCA was established by the Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, concluded at The Hague in 1899. International Criminal Court (ICC) is governed by an international treaty called 'The Rome Statute'.	The PCA has a three-part organizational structure consisting of: Administrative Council- to oversee its policies and budgets; Members of the Court- a panel of independent potential arbitrators, and International Bureau- its Secretariat, headed by the Secretary-General. The PCA has 121 member states. India is a party of the PCA.

Q.29) Consider the following statements with respect to 'PM SVANidhi Scheme'.

1. It is launched by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

2. It aims at facilitating collateral free working capital loans to street vendors.
3. Only public scheduled commercial banks can provide loans under this scheme.

Select the correct statements

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

Q.29) Solution (b)

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect
It was launched by Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs under the ambit of 'AtmaNirbhar Bharat Abhiyan'.	It aims at facilitating collateral free working capital loans upto Rs 10,000 of 1-year tenure, to about 50 lakh street vendors in the urban areas, including those from the surrounding peri-urban/ rural areas, to resume their businesses post COVID-19 lockdown.	PM SVANidhi Scheme envisages bringing 'Banks at the door steps' of these 'nano-entrepreneurs' by engaging the Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) and the Micro-Finance Institutions (MFIs) as lending institutions in addition to Scheduled Commercial Banks - Public & Private, Regional Rural Banks, Cooperative Banks, SHG Banks etc.

Q.30) The producer support estimate (PSE), an indicator of the annual monetary value of gross transfers from consumers and taxpayers to agricultural producers, are updated and published annually by –

- a) Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
- b) Food and Agriculture Organization
- c) NITI Aayog
- d) Department of Economic Affairs

Q.30) Solution (a)

The **producer support estimate (PSE)** is an indicator of the annual monetary value of gross transfers from consumers and taxpayers to agricultural producers, measured at the farm gate level, arising from policy measures that support agriculture, regardless of their nature, objectives or impacts on farm production or income. Examples include market price support, and payments based on output, area planted, animal numbers, inputs, or farm income.

PSEs, which are updated and published annually by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, can be expressed in monetary terms: as a ratio to the value of gross farm receipts valued at farm gate prices, including budgetary support (percentage PSE); or, as a ratio to the value of gross farm receipts valued at world market prices, without budgetary support.

OECD's Producer Support Estimate (PSE) is the only available source of internationally comparable information on support levels in agriculture.

Q.31) The difference between two positive numbers is 160 and the ratio between them is 5:3. Find the product of the two numbers.

- a) 96000
- b) 144000
- c) 48000
- d) 72000

Q.31) Solution (a)

Let the two positive numbers be $5X$ and $3X$

Therefore, $5X - 3X = 160$

$$2X = 160$$

$$X = 80$$

Therefore product of two numbers = $5X \times 3X$

$$= (5 \times 80) (3 \times 80)$$

$$= 96000$$

Q.32) A two digit number is such that the product of the digits is 8. When 18 is added to the number, then the digits are reversed. The number is

- a) 16
- b) 24
- c) 42
- d) 64

Q.32) Solution (b)

Let the ten's and unit digit be X and $8/X$ respectively.

Then, $(10X + 8/X) + 18 = 10 \times (8/X) + X$

$$\rightarrow 10X^2 + 8 + 18X = 80 + X^2$$

$$\rightarrow X^2 + 2X - 8 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow (X+4)(X-2) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow X = 2$$

So the number is 24

Directions for the following 3 (three) items:

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

No conflict since the 1940s has been bloodier, yet few have been more completely ignored. Estimates of the death toll in Congo between 1998 and 2003 range from roughly 1m to more than 5m—no one counted the corpses. Taking the midpoint, the cost in lives was higher than that in Syria, Iraq, Vietnam or Korea. Yet scarcely any outsider has a clue what the fighting was about or who was killing whom. Which is a tragedy, because the great war at the heart of Africa might be about to start again.

To understand the original war, consider this outrageously oversimplified analogy. Imagine a giant house whose timbers are rotten. That was the Congolese state under Mobutu Sese Seko, the kleptocratic tyrant who ruled from 1965 to 1997. Next, imagine a cannonball that brings the house crashing down. That cannonball was fired from Rwanda, Congo's tiny, turbulent neighbour. Now imagine that every local gang of armed criminals comes rushing in to steal the family jewels, and the looting turns violent. Finally, imagine that you are a young, unarmed

woman who lives alone in the shattered house. It is not a pleasant thought, is it?

Mobutu and his underlings looted the Congolese state until it could barely stand. When a shock struck, it collapsed. The shock was the Rwandan genocide of 1994. The perpetrators of that abomination, defeated at home, fled into Congo. Rwanda invaded Congo to eliminate them. Meeting almost no resistance, since no one wanted to die for Mobutu, the highly disciplined Rwandans overthrew him and replaced him with their local ally, Laurent Kabila. Then Kabila switched sides and armed the genocidaires, so Rwanda tried to overthrow him, too. Angola and Zimbabwe saved him. The war degenerated into a bloody tussle for plunder. Eight foreign countries became embroiled, along with dozens of local militias. Congo's mineral wealth fuelled the mayhem, as men with guns grabbed diamond, gold and coltan mines. Warlords stoked ethnic divisions, urging young men to take up arms to defend their tribe—and rob the one next door—because the state could not protect anyone. Rape spread like a forest fire.

Q.33) In the passage “giant house whose timbers are rotten” refers to

- a) Congo between 1998 and 2003 where death toll raised from 1m to more than 5 m.
- b) Congolese state under Mobutu Sese Seko.
- c) Congolese state under Laurent Kabila.
- d) None of the above.

Q.33) Solution (b)

We can infer from the 2nd paragraph of the passage which says “Imagine a giant house whose timbers are rotten. That was the Congolese state under Mobutu Sese Seko, the kleptocratic tyrant who ruled from 1965 to 1997”. Hence option b is the correct answer.

Q.34) According to the passage the cost in lives was higher in which of the following country?

- a) Syria
- b) Iraq
- c) Vietnam
- d) Congo

Q.34) Solution (d)

It is clear from the first paragraph of the passage that cost in lives was higher in Congo than in Syria, Iraq, Vietnam or Korea

Q.35) According to the author, why did Rwanda invade Congo?

- a) To take revenge against the perpetrators of Rwandan genocide.
- b) To replace Laurent Kabila as the new head of Congo.
- c) To loot Congo's mineral wealth.
- d) To impose their sovereignty over Congo.

Q.35) Solution (a)

The 3rd paragraph of the passage says that "Rwanda invaded Congo to eliminate them". Here 'them' refer to the perpetrators of Rwandan genocide. Hence option 'a' is the correct answer.

