

Q.1) Consider the following statements with regard to Vice-President of India:

1. Electoral College of Vice-President consists of elected and nominated members of Parliament and State Legislative Assemblies.
2. Voting for the Vice-President's office is done through open ballot.

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.1) Solution (d)

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Incorrect
Vice President electoral college consists of elected and nominated members of Parliament only. Hence, no members of State Legislative Assemblies.	Statement (2) is also wrong as manner of election is in accordance with proportional representation by means of single transferable vote and voting is by secret ballot (not open).

Do you know?

- Original constitution provided that Vice-President would be elected by two houses of Parliament at a joint meeting. This cumbersome procedure was done away by 11th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1961.
- VP's office is modelled on the lines of American Vice President.

Q.2) Which of the following statements given below is/are correct regarding Constitutional Amendment Bill?

1. The constitutional amendment bill must be passed in each House by Absolute Majority.
2. An amendment bill, like all other bills, goes to the President for his assent, but in this case, the President has no powers to send it back for reconsideration.

Choose appropriate code:

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

Q.2) Solution (b)

Explanation:

The constitutional amendment bill must be passed in each House by a special majority, that is, a majority (that is, more than 50 per cent) of the total membership of the House and a majority of two-thirds of the members of the House present and voting. However in 1st statement, it is provided about Absolute Majority (**hence statement 1 is wrong**).

All amendments to the Constitution are initiated only in the Parliament. Besides the special majority in the Parliament no outside agency like a constitution commission or a separate body is required for amending the Constitution.

An amendment bill, like all other bills, goes to the President for his assent, but in this case, the President has no powers to send it back for reconsideration.

Q.3) Constitution lays down which of the following bills to be introduced in the Parliament only on the recommendation of the President?

- a) A bill which imposes or varies any tax or duty in which states are interested
- b) A bill which varies the meaning of the expression 'agricultural income' as defined for the purposes of the enactments relating to Indian income tax
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) None of the above

Q.3) Solution (c)

Explanation:

To protect the interest of states in the financial matters, the Constitution lays down that the following bills can be introduced in the Parliament only on the recommendation of the President:

- A bill which imposes or varies any tax or duty in which states are interested;
- A bill which varies the meaning of the expression 'agricultural income' as defined for the purposes of the enactments relating to Indian income tax;
- A bill which affects the principles on which moneys are or may be distributable to states; and
- A bill which imposes any surcharge on any specified tax or duty for the purpose of the Centre.

Q.4) Constitution of India provides for special provision for some states under Part XXI. Which among the following is/are intention behind them?

1. to meet the aspirations of the people of backward regions of the states
2. to protect the cultural and economic interests of the tribal people of the states
3. to deal with the disturbed law and order condition in some parts of the states
4. to protect the interests of linguistic minorities

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Q.4) Solution (c)

Articles 371 to 371-J in Part XXI of the constitution contain special provisions for eleven states viz., Maharashtra, Gujarat, Nagaland, Assam, Manipur, Andhra Pradesh, Sikkim, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Telangana and Karnataka.

The intention behind them is –

- 1) to meet the aspirations of the people of backward regions of the states (or)
- 2) to protect the cultural and economic interests of the tribal people of the states (or)
- 3) to deal with the disturbed law and order condition in some parts of the states (or)
- 4) to protect the interests of the local people of the states.

XVII of the Constitution deals with protection of the interests of linguistic minorities.

Q.5) Recently, some states are racing to gain special status which confers preferential treatment in the form of central assistance and tax breaks. Which among the following are the conditions to categorize states for special status?

1. hilly and difficult terrain
2. low population density or sizable share of tribal population
3. strategic location along borders with neighboring countries
4. economic and infrastructural backwardness
5. non-viable nature of state finances

Select the correct code given below:

- a) 1, 2 and 3
- b) 1, 2, 3 and 4
- c) 1, 3 and 5
- d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

Q.5) Solution (d)

The concept of a special category state was first introduced in 1969. The 5th Finance Commission decided to provide certain disadvantaged states with preferential treatment in the form of central assistance and tax breaks. Initially three states Assam, Nagaland and Jammu & Kashmir were granted special status but since then eight more have been included Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Sikkim, Tripura and Uttarakhand.

Recently, states like Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal, Bihar, Tamil Nadu are racing for the special status.

Conditions to categorize states for special status:

The special status is given to certain states because of their inherent features; like they might have a low resource base and cannot mobilize resources for development. Some of the features required for special status are:

- 1) hilly and difficult terrain;
- 2) low population density or sizable share of tribal population;
- 3) strategic location along borders with neighboring countries;
- 4) economic and infrastructural backwardness; and
- 5) non-viable nature of state finances.

Q.6) Which of the provisions of the Constitution can be amended only by a special majority of

the Parliament and also with the consent of half of the state legislatures by a simple majority?

1. Supreme Court and high courts
2. Power of Parliament to amend the Constitution and its procedure
3. Elections to Parliament and state legislatures
4. Union territories

Select the correct code given below:

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

Q.6) Solution (a)

Those provisions of the Constitution which are related to the federal structure of the polity can be amended by a special majority of the Parliament and also with the consent of half of the state legislatures by a simple majority.

The following provisions can be amended in this way:

- 1) Election of the President and its manner.
- 2) Extent of the executive power of the Union and the states.
- 3) Supreme Court and high courts.
- 4) Distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the states.
- 5) Any of the lists in the Seventh Schedule.
- 6) Representation of states in Parliament.
- 7) Power of Parliament to amend the Constitution and its procedure (Article 368 itself).

A number of provisions in the Constitution can be amended by a simple majority of the two Houses of Parliament outside the scope of Article 368. Among these provisions includes:

- 1) Elections to Parliament and state legislatures
- 2) Union territories

Q.7) Which of the following statements is/are correct with regard to 42nd Amendment to the Constitution?

1. It gave primacy to Directive Principles over Fundamental Rights.
2. It curtailed the judicial review power of the High Courts.
3. It made President bound to the advice of the cabinet.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

Q.7) Solution (d)

The 42nd amendment 1976, was enacted during the Emergency and amendment brought about the most widespread changes to the Constitution in its history.

The 42nd Amendment is regarded as the most controversial constitutional amendment in history. It attempted to reduce the power of the Supreme Court and High Courts to pronounce upon the constitutional validity of laws.

- It curtailed the judicial review power of the High Courts.
- Made President bound to the advice of the cabinet
- Allowed Centre to deploy central forces in State to deal with the conflicting situations of law and order (Article 257A)
- Gave special discriminatory powers to the speaker of Lok Sabha and Prime Minister (Article 329A)
- Directive Principles were given precedence over Fundamental Rights and any law made to this effect by the Parliament was kept beyond the scope of judicial review by the Court.
- 42nd Amendment Act accorded the position of legal primacy and supremacy to the Directive Principles over the Fundamental Rights conferred by Articles 14, 19 and 31.
- Article 51A - 10 Fundamental Duties were added for the citizens.

Q.8) Consider the below statements about Executive:

1. Executive enjoys the right to get the Legislature dissolved.
2. Ministers are members of both the legislature and the executive.
3. Cabinet headed by PM is the real executive.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.8) Solution (d)

One of the features or principles of parliamentary government in India is **Double Membership. The ministers are members of both the legislature and the executive.** This means that a person cannot be a minister without being a member of the Parliament. The Constitution stipulates that a minister who is not a member of the Parliament for a period of six consecutive months ceases to be a minister.

Another feature or principle of parliamentary government in India is **Dissolution of the Lower House by Executive.** This means the lower house of the Parliament (Lok Sabha) can be dissolved by the President on recommendation of the Prime Minister.

In other words, the prime minister can advise the President to dissolve the Lok Sabha before the expiry of its term and hold fresh elections. This means that the **executive enjoys the right to get the legislature dissolved in a parliamentary system.**

The **Cabinet (the real executive)** is accountable to the Parliament and stays in office so long as it enjoys the latter's confidence. Cabinet is the nucleus of power and **Cabinet headed by PM is the real executive.**

Q.9) The President of India is elected by an electoral college consisting of?

- Members of Parliament, state legislatures and legislative councils
- Elected and nominated members of Parliament and state legislatures
- Elected members of Parliament and state legislative assemblies
- Elected and nominated members of Lok Sabha and members of Rajya Sabha and state Legislative Assemblies

Q.9) Solution (c)

Explanation:

There is no direct election for the Indian President. An electoral college elects him. The electoral college responsible for President's elections comprises elected members of:

- Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
- Legislative Assemblies of the states (Legislative Councils have no role)
- Legislative Assemblies of the Union Territories of Delhi, Puducherry and J&K

Q.10) The 42nd Amendment Act has added four new Directive Principles to the original list.

Identify the correct ones –

1. To secure opportunities for healthy development of children
2. To promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor
3. To take steps to secure the participation of workers in the management of industries
4. To protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wild life

Codes:

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

Q.10) Solution (d)

The **42nd Amendment Act of 1976** added four new Directive Principles to the original list. They require the State:

1. To secure opportunities for healthy development of children (Article 39).
2. To promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor (Article 39 A).
3. To take steps to secure the participation of workers in the management of industries (Article 43 A).
4. To protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wild life (Article 48 A).

The **44th Amendment Act of 1978** added one more Directive Principle, which requires the State to minimize inequalities in income, status, facilities and opportunities (Article 38).

Again, the **86th Amendment Act of 2002** changed the subject-matter of Article 45 and made elementary education a fundamental right under Article 21 A. The amended directive requires the State to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years.

The **97th Amendment Act of 2011** added a new Directive Principle relating to co-operative societies. It requires the state to promote voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control and professional management of co-operative societies (Article 43B).

Q.11) Consider the following statements with respect to qualifications for the elections of President

1. Governor of any state can contest for President Elections.

2. President can re-contest for the same office for any number of terms.

Choose the correct statement/s

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

Q.11) Solution (c)

Both the statements are correct.

Qualifications for Election as President:

A person to be eligible for election as President should fulfil the following qualifications:

- (a) He should be a citizen of India.
- (b) He should have completed 35 years of age.
- (c) He should be qualified for election as a member of the Lok Sabha.
- (d) He should not hold any office of profit under the Union government or any state government or any local authority or any other public authority.
- (e) A sitting President or Vice-President of the Union, the Governor of any state and a minister of the Union or any state is not deemed to hold any office of profit and hence qualified as a presidential candidate.

Do you know?

- First president of independent India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as President for Two consecutive terms in the year 1952 and 1957.
- Although Parliament of India is made of President, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, yet President is not a member of any house of the parliament or any state legislature. If a presidential candidate is a MP or MLA, he will need to vacate the seat once elected. Further, he should not hold any office of profit.
- **Article 57:** Eligibility for re-election- A person who holds, or who has held, office as President shall, subject to the other provisions of this Constitution be eligible for re-election to that office.

Q.12) Vice-President of India does not get an opportunity to act as President of India under which of the below stated circumstance

- a) When Presidents Office is vacant due to his resignation or death.

- b) When sitting President is unable to discharge his functions/duties due to absence or illness.
- c) When there is any delay in conducting the election of new President.
- d) When president office is vacant due to his removal.

Q.12) Solution (c)

Vice-President can act as President in all the other three mentioned cases except, when there is any delay in conducting the election of new President. When there is any delay in the election conduction then the outgoing President shall continue until the elections for new President are completed.

Vacancy in the President's Office:

A vacancy in the President's office can occur in any of the following ways:

- (a) On the expiry of his tenure of five years.
- (b) By his resignation.
- (c) On his removal by the process of impeachment.
- (d) By his death.
- (e) Otherwise, for example, when he becomes disqualified to hold office or when his election is declared void.

When the vacancy is going to be caused by the expiration of the term of the sitting President, an election to fill the vacancy must be held before the expiration of the term. In case of any delay in conducting the election of new President by any reason, the outgoing President continues to hold office (beyond his term of five years) until his successor assumes charge. This is provided by the Constitution in order to prevent an 'interregnum'. In this situation, the Vice-President does not get the opportunity to act as President or to discharge the functions of the President.

Do you know?

- In case the office of Vice-President is vacant, then Chief Justice of India acts as the President or discharges the functions of the President.
- If Chief Justice of India office is also vacant, then the senior most judge of the Supreme Court available acts as the President or discharges the functions of the President.

Q.13) Consider the following statements with respect to election disputes of Vice-President

1. All disputes in connection with election of Vice-President are inquired into and decided by Supreme Court after consultation with President of India.
2. The acts carried out by Vice-President till the date of declaration are not validated, if his

election to the post of Vice-President is declared as void.

Choose the correct statement/s

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

Q.13) Solution (d)

Both the statements are incorrect.

All disputes in connection with election of Vice-President are inquired into and decided by Supreme Court without anybody's consent and its decision is final.

The acts carried out by Vice-President till the date of declaration are not invalidated (they continue to remain in force), if his election to the post of Vice-President is declared as Void.

As per article 66, the candidate contesting for election of Vice-President of India should fulfill the below conditions:

- He must be a citizen of India
- He must have completed age of 35 years
- He cannot hold an office for profit.
- He must be qualified to become a member of Rajya Sabha.

Do you know?

- The election of a person as Vice-President cannot be challenged on the ground that the Electoral College was incomplete.
- The term of office of the Vice President is five years. The term may end earlier by resignation which should be addressed to the President. The term may also terminate earlier by removal. The Vice President can be removed by a resolution by the members of the Rajya Sabha. To move such resolution, a 14 days' notice is to be given. Such a resolution, though passed by the Rajya Sabha only, but must be agreeable to the Lok Sabha.
- There is no need of impeachment of Vice President for removal.

Q.14) Who administers the oath of office and secrecy to Prime Minister?

- a) Chief Justice of India

- b) President
- c) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- d) Attorney General of India

Q.14) Solution (b)

President of India administers the oath of office and secrecy to Prime Minister.

In his oath of office, the Prime Minister swears:

- (a) to bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India,
- (b) to uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India,
- (c) to faithfully and conscientiously discharge the duties of his office, and
- (d) to do right to all manner of people in accordance with the Constitution and the law, without fear or favour, affection or ill will.

In his oath of secrecy, the Prime Minister swears that he will not directly or indirectly communicate or reveal to any person(s) any matter that is brought under his consideration or becomes known to him as a Union Minister except as may be required for the due discharge of his duties as such minister.

Do you know?

- The salary and allowances of the Prime Minister are determined by the Parliament from time to time.
- The term of the Prime Minister is not fixed and he holds office during the pleasure of the president. So long as the Prime Minister enjoys the majority support in the Lok Sabha, he cannot be dismissed by the President.

Q.15) Which Article of the Indian Constitution provides for a Council of Ministers to aid and advise President?

- a) Article 74
- b) Article 77
- c) Article 76
- d) Article 78

Q.15) Solution (a)

- **Article 74** of the Indian Constitution deals with 'Council of Ministers to aid and advise President'.
- **Article 76** of the Indian Constitution deals with 'Attorney General for India'.

- **Article 77** of the Indian Constitution deals with 'Conduct of business of the Government of India'.
- **Article 78** of the Indian Constitution deals with Duties of Prime Minister as respects the furnishing of information to the President, etc.

Q.16) Which of the following statements are correct regarding Amendment procedure under Article 368?

1. Amendment bill can be initiated in each house of Parliament and state Legislative Assemblies.
2. It can be introduced by a minister and not by a private member.
3. If a bill is not passed by Rajya Sabha then a Joint meeting is called.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 3 only
- d) None of the above

Q.16) Solution (d)

Amendment Procedure

The procedure for the amendment of the Constitution as laid down in Article 368 is as follows:

1. An amendment of the Constitution can be initiated only by the introduction of a bill for the purpose in either House of Parliament and not in the state legislatures.
2. The bill can be introduced either by a minister or by a private member and does not require prior permission of the president.
3. The bill must be passed in each House by a special majority, that is, a majority (that is, more than 50 per cent) of the total membership of the House and a majority of two-thirds of the members of the House present and voting.
4. Each House must pass the bill separately. In case of a disagreement between the two Houses, there is no provision for holding a joint sitting of the two Houses for the purpose of deliberation and passage of the bill.
5. If the bill seeks to amend the federal provisions of the Constitution, it must also be ratified by the legislatures of half of the states by a simple majority, that is, a majority of the members of the House present and voting.
6. After duly passed by both the Houses of Parliament and ratified by the state legislatures, where necessary, the bill is presented to the president for assent.

7. The president must give his assent to the bill. He can neither withhold his assent to the bill nor return the bill for reconsideration of the Parliament.
8. After the president's assent, the bill becomes an Act (i.e., a constitutional amendment act) and the Constitution stands amended in accordance with the terms of the Act.

Q.17) Which of the following qualifications are required to contest for Presidential Elections in India?

1. A person should be a citizen of India by Birth
2. The person should have completed 35 years of age
3. The person should be qualified for election as a member of Lok Sabha
4. He should not hold any office of profit

Select the code from following:

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

Q.17) Solution (b)

Qualifications for Election as President

A person to be eligible for election as President should fulfill the following qualifications:

1. He should be a citizen of India.
2. He should have completed 35 years of age.
3. He should be qualified for election as a member of the Lok Sabha.
4. He should not hold any office of profit under the Union government or any state government or any local authority or any other public authority. A sitting President or Vice-President of the Union, the Governor of any state and a minister of the Union or any state is not deemed to hold any office of profit and hence qualified as a presidential candidate.

Q.18) Which of the following Veto Power is not enjoyed by the President of India?

- a) Absolute Veto
- b) Qualified Veto
- c) Suspensive Veto
- d) Pocket Veto

Q.18) Solution (b)

The veto power enjoyed by the executive in modern states can be classified into the following four types:

1. Absolute veto that is, withholding of assent to the bill passed by the legislature.
2. Qualified veto, which can be overridden by the legislature with a higher majority.
3. Suspensive veto, which can be over ridden by the legislature with an ordinary majority.
4. Pocket veto that is, taking no action on the bill passed by the legislature.

Of the above four, the President of India is vested with three—absolute veto, suspensive veto and pocket veto. **There is no qualified veto in the case of Indian President;** it is possessed by the American President.

Q.19) Which of the following changes to the constitution are outside the scope of Article 368?

1. Establishment of new state
2. Representation of states in Parliament
3. Changes in elections to Parliament
4. Changes in scheduled areas under Fifth Schedule

Select the correct answer using code below

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

Q.19) Solution (a)

A number of provisions in the Constitution can be amended by a simple majority of the two Houses of Parliament outside the scope of Article 368. These provisions include:

- Admission or establishment of new states.
- Elections to Parliament and state legislatures.
- Fifth Schedule—administration of scheduled areas and scheduled tribes.

Amendment in representation of states in Parliament is done by a special majority of the Parliament and also with the consent of half of the state legislatures by a simple majority.

Do you know?

- Unlike ordinary bill, for constitutional bill there is no provision for holding a joint sitting of the two Houses in case of deadlock.

Q.20) Which of the following constitutional amendments made elementary education a fundamental right?

- a) 84th
- b) 91st
- c) 93rd
- d) 86th

Q.20) Solution (d)

86th constitutional amendment of 2002 made elementary education a fundamental right.

It added Article 21A, clause (k) under Article 51A and changed the text of Article 45.

Q.21) The *Xoo infection* cause huge yield losses to the cultivation of which of the following?

- a) Barley
- b) Rice
- c) Maize
- d) Cotton

Q.21) Solution (b)

- *Xanthomonas oryzaepv. oryzae*, or commonly known as **Xoo infection**, cause huge yield losses to rice cultivation throughout the world.
- **Xoo causes a serious bacterial leaf blight disease in rice.** It is also known as Bacterial blight. Xoo is a gram-negative bacteria.
- Centre for Plant Molecular Biology (CPMB) have uncovered the mechanism by which rice is treated with cellulase, a cell wall degrading enzyme secreted by Xoo which induces rice immune responses and protects rice from subsequent infections by Xoo.

Q.22) With reference to Data Governance Quality Index (DGQI) survey, consider the following statements:

1. It is conducted by Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO) under NITI Aayog.
2. It ranks Indian States for their preparedness to build a robust data protection regime.

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.22) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
Data Governance Quality Index (DGQI) survey is conducted by Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO) under NITI Aayog. Six Major themes of DGQI are Data Generation; Data Quality; Use of Technology; Data Analysis, Use and Dissemination; Data Security and HR Capacity & Case Studies.	DGQI survey assesses different Ministries /Departments' performance on the implementation of Central Sector Schemes (CS) and Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS). Its objective is to assess data preparedness of Ministries / Departments on a standardized framework to drive healthy competition among them and promote cooperative peer learning from best practices.

Q.23) In which one of the following State *Sajjangarh Wildlife Sanctuary* is located?

- a) Odisha
- b) West Bengal
- c) Rajasthan
- d) Madhya Pradesh

Q.23) Solution (c)

- A special drive to uproot the invasive Lantana bushes in the **Sajjangarh Wildlife Sanctuary in Rajasthan's Udaipur district** has been carried out along with the plantation of native species on the cleared patches of land.
- Lantana camara is a small perennial shrub, which forms extensive, dense and impenetrable thickets and is native to Central and South America.

Q.24) Consider the following pairs:

<i>Tunnel</i>	<i>State/UT</i>
1. Zozila	Jammu and Kashmir
2. Atal	Himachal Pradesh
3. Nechiphu	Arunachal Pradesh

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

- 1 and 3 only
- 2 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1, 2 and 3

Q.24) Solution (c)

Pair 1	Pair 2	Pair 3
Correct	Correct	Correct
Zoji La Tunnel is a road tunnel under Zoji La pass in the Himalayas in Kargil district of the Ladakh , which is currently under construction. It will provide all-weather connectivity between Srinagar valley and Leh (Ladakh plateau) on NH-1	Atal Tunnel is a highway tunnel built under the Rohtang Pass in the eastern Pir Panjal range of the Himalayas on the Leh-Manali Highway in Himachal Pradesh . This is World's longest Highway tunnel (9.2km).	Nechiphu Tunnel shall be constructed on the Balipara-Charduar-Tawang (BCT) road in West Kameng district of Arunachal Pradesh by Border Roads Organisation (BRO).

Q.25) The report titled 'Stacked Odds' that highlights the scenario around the globe on modern slavery was released by

- a) United Nations (UN)
- b) Human Rights Watch
- c) World Economic Forum (WEF)
- d) Amnesty international

Q.25) Solution (a)

On the occasion of International Day of the Girl Child, 2020 (11 October), the **United Nations (UN) released a report titled "Stacked Odds"** that highlights the scenario around the globe on modern slavery.

- One in every 130 females globally is living in modern slavery.
- 99 per cent of women/ girls are victims of forced sexual exploitation, 84 per cent are victims of forced marriage and 58 per cent are victims of forced labour.

Global estimates were studied and reported by **Walk Free and two UN agencies** - the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the International Organisation for Migration (IOM).

Q.26) Which of the following two Central Asian Countries share border with Caspian Sea?

- a) Kazakhstan and Tajikistan
- b) Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan
- c) Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan
- d) Tajikistan and Kyrgyz Republic

Q.26) Solution (c)

India holds India-Central Asia Dialogue with five Central Asian countries- Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and the Kyrgyz Republic.

Countries bordering Caspian Sea are – **TARIK (Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan, Russia, Iran and Kazakhstan).**



Q.27) Consider the following statements:

1. India grows all four species of cultivated cotton.
2. India is the largest organic cotton producer.
3. India's premium cotton would be known as Deccan Cotton in the world trade.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.27) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
India is the 2nd largest cotton producer (produces 23% of the world cotton) and the largest	India grows all four species of cultivated cotton - <i>Gossypium arboreum</i> and	India's premium Cotton would be known as Kasturi Cotton in the world cotton

<p>consumer of cotton in the world. India produces about 51% of the total organic cotton production of the world. (Largest organic cotton producer)</p>	<p>herbaceum (Asian cotton), G.barbadense (Egyptian cotton) and G. hirsutum (American Upland cotton).</p>	<p>Trade. Kasturi Cotton brand will represent Whiteness, Brightness, Softness, Purity, Luster, Uniqueness and Indianness.</p>
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Q.28) The SMART flight which has been successfully tested recently is related to which of the following?

- a) First Solar powered flight of India
- b) Multiple Independently targetable Reentry Vehicle (MIRV)
- c) The Crew Module Atmospheric Re-entry Experiment under Gaganyaan Mission
- d) Anti-Submarine Warfare

Q.28) Solution (d)

- **Supersonic Missile Assisted Release of Torpedo (SMART)** has been successfully flight tested by DRDO from Wheeler Island off the coast of Odisha.
- All the mission objectives including missile flight upto the range and altitude, separation of the nose cone, release of Torpedo and deployment of Velocity Reduction Mechanism (VRM) have been met perfectly.
- **SMART is a missile assisted release of lightweight Anti-Submarine Torpedo System for Anti-Submarine Warfare (ASW) operations far beyond Torpedo range.** This launch and demonstration is significant in establishing Anti-Submarine warfare capabilities.

Q.29) The Good Laboratory Practice (GLP) is a quality system to ensure the safety of various industrial chemicals usage. Consider the following statements about GLP.

1. GLP system has been evolved by Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW).
2. National GLP Compliance Monitoring Authority (NGCMA) established by Department of Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals is the National body which grants GLP certification to test facilities (TFs) conducting safety studies.

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.29) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Incorrect
Good Laboratory Practice (GLP) is a quality system, which has been evolved by Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) to ensure that safety data generated on various chemicals like industrial chemicals, pharmaceuticals (Human and Veterinary), agrochemicals, cosmetic products, food/ feed additives, and medical devices, etc., can be relied upon by regulatory authorities.	The Department of Science and Technology (DST) , Government of India, established the National GLP Compliance Monitoring Authority (NGCMA) in 2002. NGCMA is the National body which grants GLP certification to test facilities (TFs) conducting safety studies on new chemicals of the above-mentioned categories in accordance with OECD Principles of GLP and OECD Council norms. The Grant of the first GLP certificate by NGCMA in 2004 was a milestone. Recently India designated Vice-Chair of OECD Working Group on GLP.

Q.30) The *KAPILA* campaign sometimes seen in the news aims at creating awareness in the field of which of the following?

- a) Cyber threats
- b) Indentured Labour
- c) Covid19 vaccination
- d) Intellectual Property

Q.30) Solution (d)

The Ministry of Education launched the '**KAPILA**' (**Kalam Program for Intellectual Property Literacy and Awareness**) campaign on the 89th birth anniversary Late Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam.

Under this campaign, students pursuing education in higher educational institutions will get information about the correct system of application process for patenting their invention and they will be aware of their rights.

Q.31) A & B can make paintings in 6 days; B & C can make those paintings in 10 days. If A, B & C together can finish the work in 4 days, then A & C together will do it in

- a) $4\frac{2}{7}$ Days
- b) $2\frac{1}{8}$ Days
- c) $2\frac{2}{5}$ Days
- d) $4\frac{3}{8}$ Days

Q.31) Solution (a)

We are given that, A, B and C together complete the work in 4 days

We can write (A+B+C)'s 1 day work = $1/4$

Similarly, (A+B)'s 1 day work = $1/6$ days and (B+C)'s 1 day work = $1/10$

Since the work is divided in combination and we are asked to find out the combined work of (A + C), so we can find out,

(A + C)'s 1 day work = [2 (A+B+C)'s 1 day work] - [(A+ B)'s 1 day work + (B+C)'s 1 day work]

= $2(1/4) - [(1/6) + (1/10)]$

= $7/30$

Hence, A & C together can complete the work in $30 / 7$ days = $4\frac{2}{7}$ Days

Q.32) A student has to score 35% marks to get through in an exam, if he gets 40 marks and fails by 30 marks, then the maximum marks set for the examination is

- a) 150

- b) 200
- c) 300
- d) 350

Q.32) Solution (b)

Let the maximum marks be X.

According to the question,

$$35\% \text{ of } X = 40+30$$

$$35X/100 = 70$$

$$X = 200$$

Q.33) A can complete a piece of work in 18 days, B in 20 days and C in 30 days, B and C together start the work and forced to leave after 2 days. What is the time taken by A alone to complete the remaining work?

- a) 15 days
- b) 18 days
- c) 20 days
- d) 25 days

Q.33) Solution (a)

$$(B+C)\text{'s 2 days work} = 2x(1/20+1/30) = 2x(3+2/60) = 1/6 \text{ part.}$$

$$\text{Remaining work} = 1-1/6 = 5/6 \text{ part}$$

$$\text{A's one day's work} = 1/18 \text{ part}$$

$$\text{Time taken to complete the work} = (5/6) / (1/18) \text{ days}$$

$$\text{Hence, Time taken to complete the work} = (5/6) \times 18 = 15 \text{ days.}$$

Q.34) Manju can complete a job in 5 days. Manju is twice as fast as Ajay while Ajay is thrice as fast as Nandu. If all of them work together, in how many days would the job get completed?

- a) 3 days
- b) 5 days
- c) 9 days
- d) 12 days

Q.34) Solution (a)

Manju can do a piece of work in 5 days, Ajay can do the same work in 10 days and Nandu can do the same work in 30 days.

So together they can do the piece of work in 1 day

$$= (1/5) + (1/10) + (1/30)$$

$$= 10/30 = 1/3$$

In a day they finish 1/3rd of the work

Hence, together they will finish the piece of work in 3 days

Q.35) Amar does 80% of a work in 20 days. He then calls in Baskar and they together finish the remaining work in 3 days. How long Baskar alone would take to do the whole work?

- a) 23 days
- b) 30 days
- c) $37\frac{1}{2}$ Days
- d) 42 days

Q.35) Solution (c)

Whole work is done by Amar in $(20 \times \frac{5}{4}) = 25$ days.

Now, $(1 - \frac{4}{5})$ i.e., $\frac{1}{5}$ work is done by Amar and Baskar in 3 days.

Whole work will be done by Amar and Baskar in $(3 \times 5) = 15$ days

$$\text{Amar's 1 day's work} = \frac{1}{25}$$

$$(\text{Amar} + \text{Baskar})\text{'s 1 day's work} = \frac{1}{15}$$

So, Baskar's 1 day's work = $\frac{1}{15} - \frac{1}{25} = \frac{2}{75}$

Therefore, Baskar alone would do the work in $75/2$ days, which is equal to $37\frac{1}{2}$ Days

