

**Q.1) Consider the following statements with reference to the Money bills**

1. A money bill can be introduced only by a minister.
2. The Rajya Sabha cannot reject or amend the money bill.
3. The President cannot withhold his assent to the bill.

**Which of the statements given above are correct?**

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

**Q.1) Solution (a)**

Article 110 of the Constitution deals with the definition of money bills.

Every such bill is considered to be a government bill and can be introduced only by a minister.

The Rajya Sabha has restricted powers with regard to a money bill. It cannot reject or amend a money bill.

When a money bill is presented to the president, he may either give his assent to the bill or withhold his assent to the bill but cannot return the bill for reconsideration of the Houses.

**Q.2) Which of the following constitutional provisions with regard to the enactment of budget is incorrect?**

- a) Parliament cannot increase a tax.
- b) Rajya Sabha cannot vote on demand for grants.
- c) Unlike a money bill, a finance bill dealing with taxation can be introduced in Rajya Sabha.
- d) No tax shall be levied except by authority of law.

**Q.2) Solution (c)**

Parliament can reduce or abolish a tax, but cannot increase it.

Rajya Sabha cannot vote on demand for grants.

A money bill or a finance bill dealing with taxation cannot be introduced in the Rajya Sabha- it must be introduced only in the Lok Sabha.

No tax shall be levied except by authority of law.

**Q.3) Consider the following statements with reference to office of Attorney General for India**

1. He is the highest law officer in the country.
2. He must be a person who is qualified to be appointed a judge of the Supreme Court.
3. He can be removed in the same manner as a judge of Supreme Court.

**Which of the statements given above are correct?**

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

**Q.3) Solution (a)**

The Constitution (Article 76) has provided for the office of the Attorney General for India. He is the highest law officer in the country.

The Attorney General (AG) is appointed by the president. He must be a person who is qualified to be appointed a judge of the Supreme Court.

The Constitution does not contain the procedure and grounds for his removal. He holds office during the pleasure of the president.

**Do you know?**

- The Attorney General is not a full-time counsel for the Government and is allowed private legal practice.

**Q.4) According to Constitution, a person shall be disqualified for being elected as a Member of Parliament if**

1. He holds an office of profit.
2. He is not a citizen of India.
3. He is found guilty of election offences.
4. He has been punished for practicing untouchability.

**Select the correct answer using code below**

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

**Q.4) Solution (a)**

Under the Constitution, a person shall be disqualified for being elected as a Member of Parliament, if:

1. He holds any office of profit under the Union or state government (except that of a minister or any other office exempted by Parliament).
2. He is of unsound mind and stands so declared by a court.
3. He is an undischarged insolvent.
4. He is not a citizen of India or has voluntarily acquired the citizenship of a foreign state or is under any acknowledgement of allegiance to a foreign state.
5. He is so disqualified under any law made by Parliament.

Criteria of being found guilty of election offences and for practising untouchability, are disqualifications under the Representation of People Act (1951).

**Do you know?**

Holding an office of profit is an important criterion of disqualification of President, Vice-President or any member of Parliament, but it has not been defined in the Constitution or in the Representation of the People Act of 1951.

**Q.5) The Speaker of Lok Sabha can resign from his post by writing to**

- a) President
- b) Vice President
- c) Prime Minister
- d) Deputy Speaker

**Q.5) Solution (d)**

**Tenure of a speaker**

The Speaker remains in office during the life of the Lok Sabha. However, he has to vacate his office earlier in any of the following three cases:

1. If he ceases to be a member of the Lok Sabha;
2. If he resigns by writing to the Deputy Speaker; and
3. If he is removed by a resolution passed by a majority of all the members of the Lok Sabha.

Such a resolution can be moved only after giving 14 days' advance notice. When a resolution for the removal of the Speaker is under consideration of the House, he cannot preside at the sitting of the House, though he may be present. However, he can speak and take part in the proceedings of the House at such a time and vote in the first instance, though not in the case of an equality of votes.

**Q.6) Consider the following statements regarding the upper house of the Parliament:**

1. The representatives of states are elected by the elected members of state legislative assemblies.
2. All states are given equal representation in Rajya Sabha.
3. Union Territories are not represented in Rajya Sabha

**Which of the above statements is/are correct?**

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

**Q.6) Solution (a)**

**Composition of Rajya Sabha**

The maximum strength of the Rajya Sabha is fixed at 250, out of which, 238 are to be the representatives of the states and union territories (elected indirectly) and 12 are nominated by the president.

At present, the Rajya Sabha has 245 members. Of these, 229 members represent the states, 4 members represent the union territories and 12 members are nominated by the president.

The Fourth Schedule of the Constitution deals with the allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha to the states and union territories.

**1. Representation of States**

- The representatives of states in the Rajya Sabha are elected by the elected members of state legislative assemblies. The election is held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. The seats are allotted to the states in the Rajya Sabha on the basis of population. Hence, the number of representatives varies from state to state. For example, Uttar Pradesh has 31 members while Tripura has 1 member only.
- However, in USA, all states are given equal representation in the Senate irrespective of their population. USA has 50 states and the Senate has 100 members—2 from each state.

## 2. Representation of Union Territories

- The representatives of each union territory in the Rajya Sabha are indirectly elected by members of an electoral college specially constituted for the purpose. This election is also held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. Out of the seven union territories, only two (Delhi and Puducherry) have representation in Rajya Sabha. The populations of other five union territories are too small to have any representative in the Rajya Sabha.

## 3. Nominated Members

- The president nominates 12 members to the Rajya Sabha from people who have special knowledge or practical experience in art, literature, science and social service. The rationale behind this principle of nomination is to provide eminent persons a place in the Rajya Sabha without going through the process of election. It should be noted here that the American Senate has no nominated members.

### Q.7) Which of the following statements is/are correct about Delimitation Commission?

1. The chairman of the commission will always be the Chief Election Commissioner of India.
2. In case of dispute regarding commission's report, the appeal lies only with the Supreme Court with prior permission from the President of India

Select the correct answer using code below

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

### Q.7) Solution (d)

**The Delimitation Commission consists of three members:**

- a) Chairperson (a judge of the Supreme Court) to be appointed by the Central Government.
- b) The Chief Election Commissioner or an Election Commissioner nominated by the Chief Election Commissioner as ex officio member.
- c) The State Election Commissioner of concerned State, also as ex officio member.

The Delimitation Commission in India is a high power body whose orders have the force of law and cannot be called in question before any court.

**Q.8) Rajya Sabha can pass a resolution empowering Parliament to make laws on a matter in the State List. Consider the following statements about this power of Rajya Sabha:**

1. Such a resolution must be passed by an absolute majority.
2. The resolution remains in force indefinitely until the State requests for its withdrawal.

**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.8) Solution (d)**

If the Rajya Sabha declares that it is necessary in the national interest that Parliament should make laws on a matter in the State List, then the Parliament becomes competent to make laws on that matter.

Such a resolution must be supported by two-thirds of the members present and voting (a case of special majority).

The resolution remains in force for one year; it can be renewed any number of times but not exceeding one year at a time.

The laws cease to have effect on the expiration of six months after the resolution has ceased to be in force.

This provision does not restrict the power of a state legislature to make laws on the same matter. But, in case of inconsistency between a state law and a parliamentary law, the latter is

to prevail.

**Q.9) Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below:**

List-I (Article of the Constitution of India)	List-II (Subject)
1. Article 110	A. Annual Financial Statement or Budget
2. Article 112	B. Advisory Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court
3. Article 114	C. Appropriation Bill
4. Article 143	D. Definition of 'Money Bill'

**A B C D**

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

**Q.9) Solution (b)**

Subject/ Description	Article
A. Annual Financial Statement or Budget	Article 112
B. Advisory Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court	Article 143
C. Appropriation Bill	Article 114
D. Definition of 'Money Bill'	Article 110

**Q.10) Which of the following is the most relevant tool to raise the issue of terrorism activities in the Lok Sabha?**

- a) Calling attention motion
- b) No-Day-Yet-Named-Motion
- c) Censure motion
- d) Short duration discussion

**Q.10) Solution (a)**

**Statement Analysis:**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4
Calling attention	No-Day-Yet-Named-Motion	Censure Motion	Short duration Discussion
<p>It is a type of motion introduced by a member to call the attention of a minister to a matter of urgent public importance. It is introduced in the Parliament by a member to call the attention of a minister to a matter of urgent public importance, and to seek an authoritative statement from him on that matter. Like the zero hour, it is also an Indian innovation in the parliamentary procedure and has been in existence since 1954. However, unlike the zero hour, it is mentioned in the Rules of Procedure.</p>	<p>Motion It is a motion that has been admitted by the Speaker but no date has been fixed for its discussion. The Speaker, after considering the state of business in the House and in consultation with the leader of the House or on the recommendation of the Business Advisory Committee, allots a day or days or part of a day for the discussion of such a motion.</p>	<p>It should state the reasons for its adoption in the Lok Sabha. It can be moved against an individual minister or a group of ministers or the entire council of ministers. It is moved for censuring the council of ministers for specific policies and actions. If it is passed in the Lok Sabha, the council of ministers need not resign from the office.</p>	<p>It is also known as two-hour discussion as the time allotted for such a discussion should not exceed two hours. The members of the Parliament can raise such discussions on a matter of urgent public importance. The Speaker can allot two days in a week for such discussions. There is neither a formal motion before the house nor voting. This device has been in existence since 1953.</p>

**Q.11) Consider the following statements:**

1. Prime Minister allocates the ranks and portfolios to the Ministers
2. A person can become a Minister even when he/she is not a Member of Parliament.



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.11) Solution (c)**

The Prime Minister then decides who will be the ministers in the Council of Ministers. The Prime Minister allocates ranks and portfolios to the ministers. Depending upon the seniority and political importance, the ministers are given the ranks of cabinet minister, minister of State or deputy minister. In the same manner, Chief Ministers of the States choose ministers from their own party or coalition. The Prime Minister and all the ministers have to be members of the Parliament. If someone becomes a minister or Prime Minister without being an MP, such a person has to get elected to the Parliament within six months.

**Q.12) Which of the following functions are performed by the Legislature of India?**

- 1. Financial Function
- 2. Constituent Function
- 3. Electoral Function
- 4. Judicial Function

Select the code from following:

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

**Q.12) Solution (d)**

**Functions of the Parliament:**

**Legislative Function:** The Parliament enacts legislations for the country. Despite being the chief law making body, the Parliament often merely approves legislations.

**Control of Executive and ensuring its accountability:** Perhaps the most vital function of the Parliament is to ensure that the executive does not overstep its authority and remains responsible to the people who have elected them.

**Financial Function:** legislature controls taxation and the way in which money is used by the government. If the Government of India proposes to introduce any new tax, it has to get the approval of the Lok Sabha. The financial powers of the Parliament involve grant of resources to the government to implement its programmes. The government has to give an account to the legislature about the money it has spent and resources that it wishes to raise. The legislature also ensures that the government does not mispend or overspend. This is done through the budget and annual financial statements.

**Representation:** Parliament represents the divergent views of members from different regional, social, economic, religious groups of different parts of the country.

**Debating Function:** The Parliament is the highest forum of debate in the country. There is no limitation on its power of discussion. Members are free to speak on any matter without fear.

**Constituent Function:** The Parliament has the power of discussing and enacting changes to the Constitution. The constituent powers of both the houses are similar. All constitutional amendments have to be approved by a special majority of both Houses.

**Electoral functions:** The Parliament also performs some electoral functions. It elects the President and Vice President of India.

**Judicial functions:** The judicial functions of the Parliament include considering the proposals for removal of President, Vice-President and Judges of High Courts and Supreme Court.

**Q.13) Consider the following statements:**

1. Every union territory is administered by the President acting through an administrator appointed by him.
2. The establishment of legislative assemblies in the union territories puts some restrictions on the supreme control of the president and Parliament over them.

**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.13) Solution (a)**

**Basic Information:**

- Every union territory is administered by the President acting through an administrator appointed by him. An administrator of a union territory is an agent of the President and not head of state like a governor.
- The President can specify the designation of an administrator; it may be Lieutenant Governor or Chief Commissioner or Administrator.
- The President can also appoint the governor of a state as the administrator of an adjoining union territory. In that capacity, the governor is to act independently of his council of ministers.
- The Parliament can make laws on any subject of the three lists (including the State List) for the union territories.
- A regulation made by the President has the same force and effect as an act of Parliament and can also repeal or amend any act of Parliament in relation to these union territories.

**Statement Analysis:**

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
The President can appoint and specify the designation of an administrator to administer a UT.	The establishment of representative institutions like legislative assemblies and council of ministers, in the union territories do not diminish the supreme control of the president and Parliament over them.

**Q.14) Consider the following statements with reference to Attorney General of India:**

1. He has the right to speak and to take part in the proceedings of both the Houses of Parliament or their joint sitting.
2. He enjoys all the privileges and immunities that are available to a member of Parliament.
3. He is debarred from private legal practice.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

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

d) 1, 2 and 3

**Q.14) Solution (a)**

**Basic Information:**

- The Attorney General is not a full-time counsel for the Government. He does not fall in the category of government servants. He is not debarred from private legal practice.
- In the performance of his official duties, the Attorney General has the right of audience in all courts in the territory of India.
- He has the right to speak and to take part in the proceedings of both the Houses of Parliament or their joint sitting and any committee of the Parliament of which he may be named a member, but without a right to vote.
- He enjoys all the privileges and immunities that are available to a member of Parliament.
- He should not advise or hold a brief against the Government of India.
- He should not advise or hold a brief in cases in which he is called upon to advise or appear for the Government of India.
- He should not defend accused persons in criminal prosecutions without the permission of the Government of India.
- He should not accept appointment as a director in any company or corporation without the permission of the Government of India.

**Q.15) Which of the following is the deciding authority regarding disqualification arising out of defection?**

- a) President/Governor in consultation with Election Commission
- b) The presiding officer of the House
- c) Presiding officer in consultation with Election Commission
- d) High Courts in consultation with Election Commission

**Q.15) Solution (b)**

**Basic Information:**

- Any question regarding disqualification arising out of defection is to be decided by the presiding officer of the House.
- Originally, the act provided that the decision of the presiding officer is final and cannot be questioned in any court.

- However, in Kihoto Hollohan case<sup>2</sup> (1993), the Supreme Court declared this provision as unconstitutional on the ground that it seeks to take away the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and the high courts.
- SC held that the presiding officer, while deciding a question under the Tenth Schedule, function as a tribunal. Hence, his decision like that of any other tribunal, is subject to judicial review on the grounds of mala fides, perversity, etc.
- But, the court rejected the contention that the vesting of adjudicatory powers in the presiding officer is by itself invalid on the ground of political bias
- The presiding officer of a House is empowered to make rules to give effect to the provisions of the Tenth Schedule. All such rules must be placed before the House for 30 days.
- According to the rules made so, the presiding officer can take up a defection case only when he receives a complaint from a member of the House.

**Q.16) As head of the Union council of ministers, the Prime Minister enjoys which of the following powers?**

1. He allocates and reshuffles various portfolios among the ministers.
2. He guides, directs, controls, and coordinates the activities of all the ministers.
3. He can make rules for more convenient transaction of business of the Union government, and for allocation of the said business among the ministers.

**Choose correct code:**

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

**Q.16) Solution (a)**

**Statement analysis:**

Statement 1 and 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect
Prime Minister enjoys the following powers as head of the Union council of ministers:	President (not Prime Minister) can make rules for more convenient transaction of business of the Union government, and for

<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. He recommends persons who can be appointed as ministers by the president. The President can appoint only those persons as ministers who are recommended by the Prime Minister.</li><li>2. He allocates and reshuffles various portfolios among the ministers.</li><li>3. He can ask a minister to resign or advise the President to dismiss him in case of difference of opinion.</li><li>4. He presides over the meeting of council of ministers and influences its decisions.</li><li>5. He guides, directs, controls, and coordinates the activities of all the ministers.</li><li>6. He can bring about the collapse of the council of ministers by resigning from office.</li></ol>	<p>allocation of the said business among the ministers.</p> <p>In other words, it is the executive power or function of the President and not of Prime Minister.</p>
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**Q.17) Which of the following bills can be introduced in the Parliament only on the recommendation of the President?**

1. A bill which imposes or varies any tax or duty in which states are interested.
2. A bill which varies the meaning of the expression 'agricultural income' as defined for the purposes of the enactments relating to Indian income tax.
3. A bill contemplating to increase or diminish the area of any state.

**Choose correct answer:**

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

**Q.17) Solution (d)**

**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.

**Article 3** authorises the Parliament to:

- (a) form a new state by separation of territory from any state or by uniting two or more states or parts of states or by uniting any territory to a part of any state,
- (b) increase the area of any state,
- (c) diminish the area of any state,
- (d) alter the boundaries of any state, and
- (e) alter the name of any state.

However, Article 3 lays down two conditions in this regard: one, **a bill contemplating the above changes can be introduced in the Parliament only with the prior recommendation of the President**; and two, before recommending the bill, the President has to refer the same to the state legislature concerned for expressing its views within a specified period.

**Do you know?**

- The Constitution lays down a special procedure for the passing of money bills in the Parliament. A money bill can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha and that too on the recommendation of the president. Every such bill is considered to be a government bill and can be introduced only by a minister.

**Q.18) The speaker of Lok Sabha acts as the ex-officio Chairman of which of the following parliamentary Committees?**

- a) Business Advisory Committee
- b) Committee on Estimates
- c) Committee on Ethics
- d) Committee on Petitions

**Q.18) Solution (a)**

**Business Advisory Committee (Lok Sabha)**

The Business Advisory Committee of Lok Sabha consists of 15 members including the Speaker who is the ex-officio Chairman. The members are nominated by the Speaker. Almost all sections of the House are represented on the Committee as per the respective strength of parties in the House. The function of the Committee is to recommend the time that should be allotted for the discussion of such Government legislative and other business as the Speaker, in consultation with the Leader of the House, may direct to be referred to the Committee. The Committee, on its own initiative, may also recommend to the Government to bring forward particular subjects for discussion in the House and recommend allocation of time for such discussions. The decisions reached by the Committee are always unanimous in character and representative of the collective view of the House. The Committee generally meets at the beginning of each Session and thereafter as and when necessary.

The other committees where the speaker of Lok Sabha acts as the ex-officio Chairman are General Purposes Committee and Rules Committee.

**Q.19) Consider the following statements about Private bills**

1. It is introduced by any member of Lok Sabha other than a minister
2. Its introduction in the House requires seven days' notice
3. Its rejection by the House has no implication on the parliamentary confidence in the government

**Which of the above statements is/are correct?**

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

**Q.19) Solution (c)**

**Private bill**

- It is introduced by any Member of Parliament other than a minister.
- It reflects the stand of opposition party on public matter.



- It has lesser chance to be approved by the Parliament.
- Its rejection by the House has no implication on the parliamentary confidence in the government or its resignation.
- Its introduction in the House requires one month's notice.
- Its drafting is the responsibility of the member concerned.

**Q.20) Which of the following statements reinforces the fact of unequal status of Rajya Sabha with Lok Sabha?**

1. A Constitutional amendment Bill can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha and not in the Rajya Sabha
2. Rajya Sabha cannot amend or reject a Money Bill
3. A resolution for the discontinuance of the national emergency can be passed only by the Lok Sabha

**Choose the correct code**

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

**Q.20) Solution (b)**

In the following matters, the powers and status of the Rajya Sabha are unequal to that of the Lok Sabha:

1. A Money Bill can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha and not in the Rajya Sabha.
2. Rajya Sabha cannot amend or reject a Money Bill. It should return the bill to the Lok Sabha within 14 days, either with recommendations or without recommendations.
3. The Lok Sabha can either accept or reject all or any of the recommendations of the Rajya Sabha. In both the cases, the money bill is deemed to have been passed by the two Houses.
4. A financial bill, not containing solely the matters of Article 110, also can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha and not in the Rajya Sabha. But, with regard to its passage, both the Houses have equal powers.
5. The final power to decide whether a particular bill is a Money Bill or not is vested in the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

6. The Speaker of Lok Sabha presides over the joint sitting of both the Houses.
7. The Lok Sabha with greater number wins the battle in a joint sitting except when the combined strength of the ruling party in both the Houses is less than that of the opposition parties.
8. Rajya Sabha can only discuss the budget but cannot vote on the demands for grants (which is the exclusive privilege of the Lok Sabha).
9. A resolution for the discontinuance of the national emergency can be passed only by the Lok Sabha and not by the Rajya Sabha.
10. The Rajya Sabha cannot remove the council of ministers by passing a no-confidence motion.

This is because the Council of ministers is collectively responsible only to the Lok Sabha. But, the Rajya Sabha can discuss and criticise the policies and activities of the government.

**Q.21) The 100% natural Pakur Honey, is gathered by tribes in which of the following State?**

- a) Odisha
- b) Jharkhand
- c) Andhra Pradesh
- d) Madhya Pradesh

**Q.21) Solution (b)**

India's largest handicraft and organic products marketplace, **Tribes India E-Marketplace** was launched by Union Minister.

Minister also launched **Pakur Honey** by Trifed & Tribes India. It is 100% natural honey which is Multi Floral, Forest Fresh, gathered **by Santhal Tribals and Vulnerable Pahadhiya tribes from Pakur, Jharkhand.**

**Q.22) The Coalition for Sustainable Climate Action (CSCA) initiative was launched by which of the following ?**

- a) International Organization for Sustainable Development (IISD)

- b) UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN)
- c) International Organization for Sustainable Development (IOSD)
- d) International Solar Alliance (ISA)

**Q.22) Solution (d)**

The Third Assembly of the **International Solar Alliance (ISA)** approved the initiatives of the ISA Secretariat in institutionalizing ISA's engagement with the private and public corporate sector through the **Coalition for Sustainable Climate Action (CSCA)**.

**Q.23) With reference to Global Hunger Index (GHI) 2020, consider the following statements:**

1. Child mortality is one of the indicators used in calculating the GHI.
2. India is placed under 'alarming' hunger category.
3. India is ranked lowest among the SAARC countries in GHI.

**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.23) Solution (a)**

**Global Hunger Index** is a tool designed to comprehensively measure and track hunger at global, regional, and national levels. GHI is published by Concern Worldwide and Welthungerhilfe.

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Incorrect
GHI scores are based on the values of 4 indicators - Undernourishment, Child wasting, Child stunting and <b>Child mortality</b> .	Each country's GHI score is classified by severity, from low to extremely alarming. With a Hunger score of 27.2 on a 100 point scale to India is in the	<b>India has been ranked 94</b> on the GHI 2020, lower than neighbours like Sri Lanka (64), Nepal (73), Bangladesh (75) and Pakistan (88). <b>Afghanistan is</b>

	"serious" category of hunger.	ranked at 99 behind India.
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**Q.24) Recently seen in news, the 'Tamswada Pattern' is related with**

- a) Digital village connectivity
- b) SHG based Women empowerment
- c) Water conservation
- d) Open Defecation Free Plus Plus (ODF++)

**Q.24) Solution (c)**

- **'Tamswada Pattern' of water conservation** project taken up in Nagpur and Wardha district in which rain water harvesting, conservation and groundwater recharge works were done in order to increase the water storage capacity of natural water bodies situated in these two districts of Eastern Vidarbha.
- Maharashtra's **'Buldhana Pattern'** of water conservation has won national recognition and the NITI Aayog is in the process of formulating National Policy on water conservation based on it.

**Q.25) With reference to Asan Conservation Reserve (ACR), consider the following statements:**

1. It is Uttarakhand's first Ramsar Site.
2. It is located near the confluence of two perennial rivers Asan and Ramganga.
3. The endangered Golden Mahseer is found here.

**Which of the statements given above is/are INCORRECT?**

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

**Q.25) Solution (c)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Correct
<b>Asan Conservation Reserve (ACR)</b> is declared as a site of international importance under Ramsar Convention and is the <b>Uttarakhand's first Ramsar Site.</b>	It is <b>located on the banks of Yamuna river</b> near Dehradun district in Garhwal region of Uttarakhand i.e. near the confluence of two perennial rivers Asan and Yamuna.	It supports 330 bird species including the critically endangered red-headed vulture, white-rumped vulture and Baer's pochard (Aythya baeri). More than 1% of the biogeographical populations of red-crested pochard (Netta rufina) and ruddy shelduck (Tadorna ferruginea) have been recorded. The 49 fish species are also found including the endangered Putitora mahseer (Tor putitora or Himalayan mahseer, or golden mahseer), which is the state fish of Uttarakhand.

**Q.26) The Exercise Bongosagar is a bilateral exercise between India and which of the following BIMSTEC country?**

- a) Myanmar
- b) Bangladesh
- c) Thailand
- d) Srilanka

**Q.26) Solution (b)**

The second edition of **Indian Navy (IN) – Bangladesh Navy (BN) Bilateral Exercise Bongosagar** was held in Northern Bay of Bengal on 03 October 2020.

It aims to develop interoperability and joint operational skills through conduct of a wide spectrum of maritime exercises and operations.

**Q.27) With reference to the International Arctic Science Committee (IASC), which of the following statements is/are correct?**

1. It is an intergovernmental organization.

2. It coordinated in designing the MOSAiC expedition to study the Arctic climate.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**Q.27) Solution (b)**

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
<p><b>The International Arctic Science Committee (IASC) is a non-governmental organization</b> which is composed of international science groups participating in arctic science research. IASC's main aim is to initiate, develop, and coordinate leading edge scientific activity in the Arctic region, and on the role of the Arctic in the Earth system. It also provides objective and independent scientific advice to the Arctic Council and other organizations on issues of science affecting the management of the Arctic region.</p>	<p><b>The Multidisciplinary Drifting Observatory for the Study of Arctic Climate (MOSAIC)</b> is an international research expedition to study the physical, chemical, and biological processes that coupled the Arctic atmosphere, sea ice, ocean, and ecosystem. The project has been <b>designed by an international consortium of leading polar research institutions, under the umbrella of the IASC.</b></p>

**Q.28) The 'Every Woman Every Child (EWEC) Movement' was launched by which of the following?**

- a) Women for Women International
- b) World Health Organisation (WHO)
- c) United Nations
- d) Beijing Platform for Action

**Q.28) Solution (c)**

- The **Every Woman Every Child (EWEC) Movement** was launched by **United Nations** during the UN Millennium Development Goals Summit in September 2010.
- It is a global movement that mobilizes and intensifies international and national action by governments, the private sector, and civil society to address the major health challenges facing women, children, and adolescents around the world.

**Q.29) The Artsakh region sometimes seen in news is located in which of the following?**

- a) South Caucasus
- b) West Asia
- c) Eastern Africa
- d) Mesoamerica

**Q.29) Solution (a)**

The decades old conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan over Nagorno-Karabakh region has resurfaced.

**Nagorno-Karabakh (also known as Artsakh) region in South Caucasus** is internationally recognised as part of Azerbaijan, but most of the region is controlled by Armenian separatists.



**Q.30) Which of the following islands of Oceania are *NOT* a part of Melanesia sub region?**

1. Fiji
2. Tonga
3. New Caledonia
4. Caroline
5. Kiribati

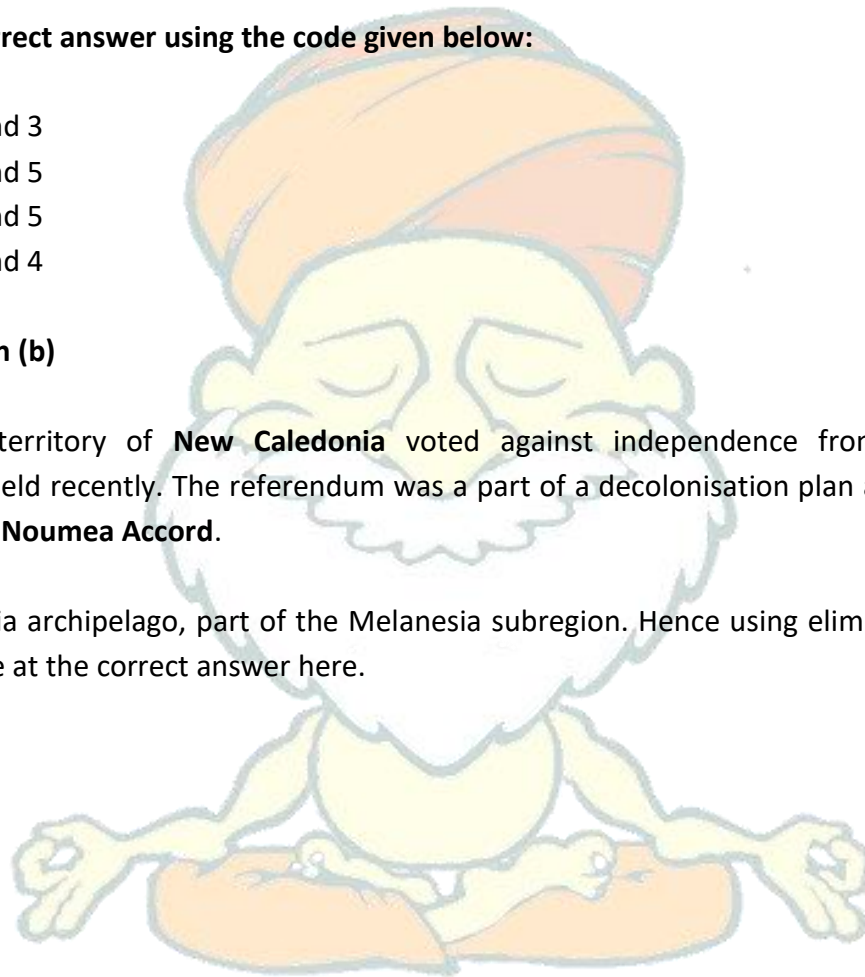
**Select the correct answer using the code given below:**

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

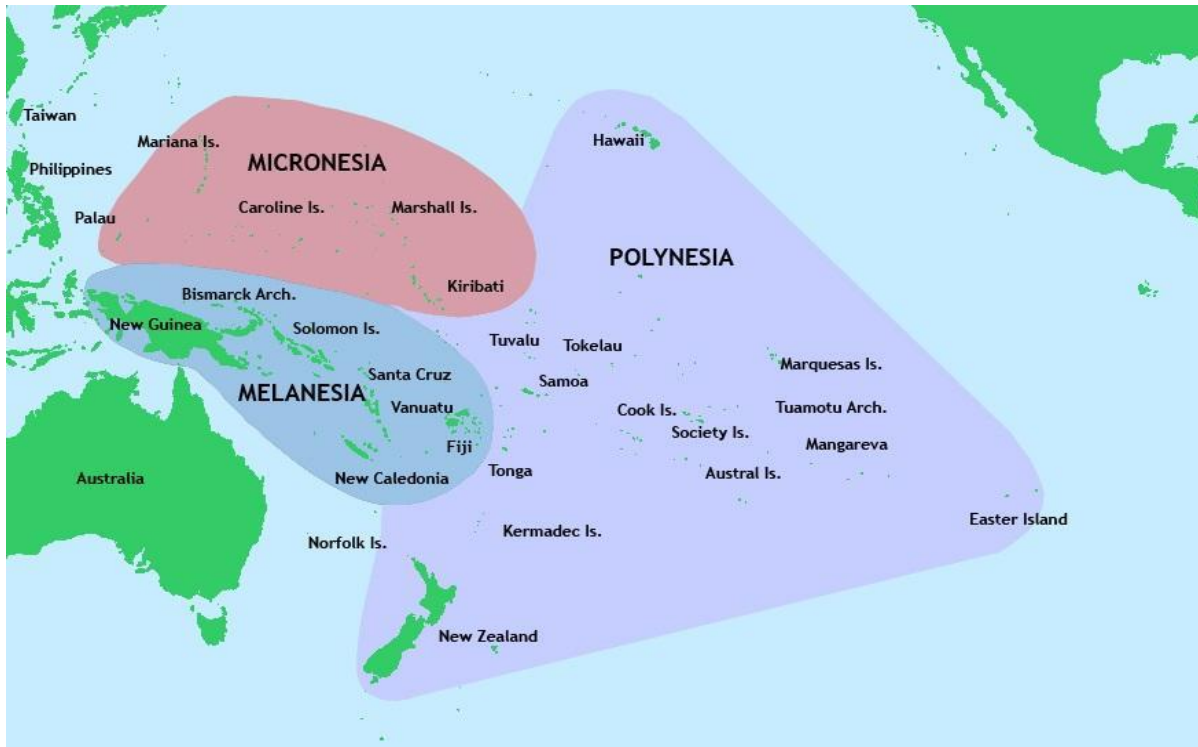
**Q.30) Solution (b)**

The French territory of **New Caledonia** voted against independence from France in a referendum held recently. The referendum was a part of a decolonisation plan agreed in 1998, known as the **Noumea Accord**.

New Caledonia archipelago, part of the Melanesia subregion. Hence using elimination method one can arrive at the correct answer here.







**Q.31) Twenty women can do a work in sixteen days. Sixteen men can complete the same work in fifteen days. What is the ratio between the capacity of a man and a woman?**

- a) 3 : 4
- b) 4 : 3
- c) 5 : 3
- d) 1 : 2

**Q.31) Solution (b)**

(20 x 16) women can complete the work in 1 day.

So, 1 woman's 1 day's work =  $1/320$

(16 x 15) men can complete the work in 1 day.

So, 1 man's 1 day's work =  $1/240$

So, required ratio=  $(1/240) : (1/320)$

$$=1/3 : 1/4$$

=4 : 3

**Q.32) How many seconds will a train 100 m in length, travelling at the rate of 60 km an hour, take to pass another train 75 m long, proceeding in the same direction at the rate of 42 km an hour?**

- a) 30 seconds
- b) 35 seconds
- c) 40 seconds
- d) 45 seconds

**Q.32) Solution (b)**

Relative speed of trains =  $60 - 42 = 18$  km/hr

$$18 \frac{5}{18} = 5 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\text{Time} = \frac{100 + 75}{5} = 35 \text{ seconds}$$

**Q.33) The ratio of the speeds of the train and the man is 6:1. The length of the train is 650m and crosses a pole in 1 minute 5 seconds. In how much time will the man cross the 240m long platform?**

- a) 1 min 24 sec
- b) 2 min 30 sec
- c) 2 min 24 sec
- d) 3 min 20 sec

**Q.33) Solution (c)**

Speed of the train =  $6X$  m/s, speed of the man =  $X$  m/s

Length of the train = 650m, time taken to cross a pole = 1 minute 5 seconds = 65 seconds.

$$S = D/T$$

$$6X = 650/65$$

$$X = 10/6 = 5/3$$

Speed of the man =  $5/3$  sec

Man can cross the 240m platform in  $240/(5/3) = 144$  sec = 2 min 24 sec

**Study the following 2 (two) passages and answer the questions that follow. Your answers to these questions should be based on the passage only.**

**Passage 1**

Arjun Raj's film is under fire from the country's self-appointed moral police. They contend that the film is a violation of the Indian cultural mores and cannot be allowed to influence the Indian psyche. According to them, such films ruin the moral fabric of the nation, which must be protected and defended against such intrusions at all cost, even at the cost of cultural dictatorship.

**Q.34) Based on the information in the above passage, it can be inferred that**

- a) the assumption underlying the moral police's critique of Fire is that the Indian audience is vulnerable to all types of influence
- b) the assumption underlying the moral police's critique of Fire is that the Indian audience is impressionable and must be protected against 'immoral' influences
- c) the moral police think it has the sole authority to pass judgement on films screened in India
- d) None of the above

**Q.34) Solution (b)**

According to the paragraph, the moral police think that the movies are bound to affect the judgment of Indian audience and hence they need to censor the movie to preserve their already existing judgment and protect them from the influence of such a work.

Option b correctly summarizes the inference

**Passage 2**

The dominant modern belief is that the soundest foundation of peace would be universal prosperity. One may look in vain for historical evidence that the rich have regularly been more peaceful than the poor, but then it can be argued that they have never felt secure against the poor; that their aggressiveness stemmed from fear; and that the situation would be quite

different if everybody were rich.

**Q.35) It can be inferred from the above passage**

- a) That a lot of aggression in the world stems from the desire of the haves to defend themselves against the have-nots.
- b) Universal prosperity as a fool-proof measure of peace can no longer be accepted.
- c) Both a and b
- d) Neither a nor b

**Q.35) Solution (a)**

The option b is opposite to what the argument is conveying.

Option a can be inferred. According to the argument, a lot of aggression has stemmed because the rich want to defend themselves against the poor. In other words, the aggression has stemmed from the desire of the haves to defend themselves against the have-nots.

