

**Q.1) Which of the following is/are correct features of a parliamentary committee?**

1. It should be appointed or elected by the House or nominated by the Speaker / Chairman.
2. It should work under the direction of the Speaker / Chairman.
3. It should have a secretariat provided by the Lok Sabha / Rajya Sabha.

**Choose correct answer:**

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

**Q.1) Solution (d)**

**A parliamentary committee means a committee that:**

1. Is appointed or elected by the House or nominated by the Speaker / Chairman
2. Works under the direction of the Speaker / Chairman
3. Presents its report to the House or to the Speaker / Chairman
4. Has a secretariat provided by the Lok Sabha / Rajya Sabha

**Q.2) Which among the following are part of collective privileges of the Houses of Parliament?**

1. There is complete immunity for anything spoken in the House.
2. The right to punish members only for breach of its privileges.
3. The right to publish debates and proceedings and the right to restrain others from publishing.

**Choose appropriate code:**

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

**Q.2) Solution (b)**

**Basic information:**

**Parliamentary privileges can be classified into two broad categories:**

1. those that are enjoyed by each House of Parliament collectively, and
2. those that are enjoyed by the members individually.

**Collective privileges of the Houses of Parliament includes –**

1. The right to publish its reports, debates and proceedings and also the right to prohibit others from publishing the same.
2. It can exclude strangers from its proceedings and hold secret sittings to discuss some important matters.
3. It can make rules to regulate its own procedure and the conduct of its business and to adjudicate upon such matters.
4. It can punish members as well as outsiders for breach of its privileges or its contempt by reprimand, admonition or imprisonment.
5. It has the right to receive immediate information of the arrest, detention, conviction, imprisonment and release of a member.
6. The courts are prohibited to inquire into the proceedings of a House or its committees.
7. No person (either a member or outsider) can be arrested, and no legal process (civil or criminal) can be served within the precincts of the House without the permission of the presiding officer.
8. It can institute inquiries and order the attendance of witnesses and send for relevant papers and records.

**Individual Privileges includes –**

1. They cannot be arrested during the session of Parliament and 40 days before the beginning and 40 days after the end of a session.
2. There is complete immunity for anything spoken in the House. They have freedom of speech in Parliament.
3. They are exempted from jury service. They can refuse to give evidence and appear as a witness in a case pending in a court when Parliament is in session.

Statement 1	Statement 2 and 3
Incorrect	Correct
Complete immunity for anything spoken in the	Right to punish members and Right to publish

House is part of Individual Privileges.

debates and proceedings - are part of collective privileges of the Houses of Parliament.

**Q.3) Which among the following is/are correct in regard to 'motions' associated with Parliamentary functions?**

1. Calling Attention Motion is introduced in the Parliament to draw attention of the House to a definite matter of urgent public importance.
2. Censure motion can be moved against an individual minister or a group of ministers or the entire council of ministers.
3. No-Confidence Motion can be moved against the entire council of ministers only.

**Choose appropriate code:**

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

**Q.3) Solution (b)**

**Statement Analysis:**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Correct
It is Adjournment Motion (not Calling Attention Motion), which is introduced in the Parliament to draw attention of the House to a definite matter of urgent public importance.  Calling Attention Motion is introduced in the Parliament by a member to call the attention of a minister (not	Censure motion can be moved against an individual minister or a group of ministers or the entire council of ministers.	No-Confidence Motion can be moved against the entire council of ministers only.

the House) to a matter of urgent public importance, and to seek an authoritative statement from him on that matter.		
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**Q.4) Consider the following statements with regard to Parliamentary Privileges:**

1. The parliamentary privileges do not extend to the president.
2. The Constitution has also extended the parliamentary privileges to attorney general of India.

**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.4) Solution (d)**

**Basic information:**

Parliamentary privileges are special rights, immunities and exemptions enjoyed by the two Houses of Parliament, their committees and their members. They are necessary in order to secure the independence and effectiveness of their actions.

Without these privileges, the Houses can neither maintain their authority, dignity and honour nor can protect their members from any obstruction in the discharge of their parliamentary responsibilities.

**Statement Analysis:**

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
The parliamentary privileges do not extend to the president who is also an integral part of	The Constitution has extended the parliamentary privileges to those persons who are entitled to speak and take part in the

the Parliament.	proceedings of a House of Parliament or any of its committees.  These include the attorney general of India and Union ministers.
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**Q.5) Rajya Sabha can delay the Money Bill passed by the Lok Sabha for a period not exceeding**

- a) 9 days
- b) 14 days
- c) 15 days
- d) 30 days

**Q.5) Solution (b)**

After a money bill is passed by the Lok Sabha, it is transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its consideration. The Rajya Sabha has restricted powers with regard to a money bill. It cannot reject or amend a money bill. It can only make the recommendations. It must return the bill to the Lok Sabha within 14 days, with or without recommendations. The Lok Sabha can either accept or reject all or any of the recommendations of the Rajya Sabha.

**Q.6) Consider the following statements about Rajya Sabha (Council of States)**

1. 12 members are nominated to Rajya Sabha by the President for their expertise in specific fields of art, literature, science, and social services.
2. One third of its members retire at the expiration of every two years.
3. Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha is appointed by the President of India.

**Choose the correct codes from below options:**

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

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

**Basic Information:**

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.

**Statement Analysis:**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Correct
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>The Rajya Sabha (first constituted in 1952) is a continuing chamber, that is, it is a permanent body and not subject to dissolution.</p> <p>However, one-third of its members retire every second year.</p>	<p>The Vice-President of India is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.</p> <p>He elects a Deputy Chairman from among its members who takes care of the day-to-day working of the House.</p>

**Do you know?**

- The American Senate has no nominated members.
- The Fourth Schedule of the Constitution deals with the allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha to the states and union territories.

**Q.7) What is the maximum period during which Parliament may not meet?**

- Six months
- One year
- Two years
- Three years

**Q.7) Solution (a)**

The president from time to time summons each House of Parliament to meet. But, the maximum gap between two sessions of Parliament cannot be more than six months. In other words, the Parliament should meet at least twice a year. There are usually three sessions in a year, viz,

1. the Budget Session (February to May);
2. the Monsoon Session (July to September); and
3. the Winter Session (November to December).

**Q.8) The budget goes through six stages in the Parliament. Arrange it in right order:**

1. Presentation of budget.
2. General discussion.
3. Scrutiny by departmental committees.
4. Voting on demands for grants.
5. Passing of appropriation bill.
6. Passing of finance bill.

**Choose the appropriate code:**

- a) 1-2-3-4-5-6
- b) 1-2-3-4-6-5
- c) 1-2-4-3-5-6
- d) 1-2-4-3-6-5

**Q.8) Solution (a)**

**Stages in Enactment**

The budget goes through the following six stages in the Parliament:

1. Presentation of budget.
2. General discussion.
3. Scrutiny by departmental committees.
4. Voting on demands for grants.
5. Passing of appropriation bill.
6. Passing of finance bill.

**Q.9) Consider the following statements:**

1. All Money bills are financial bills but all financial bills are not money bills.
2. Speaker is the sole authority to decide whether a bill is money bill or not.

**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.9) Solution (c)**

**Financial Bills**

Financial bills are those bills that deal with fiscal matters, that is, revenue or expenditure. However, the Constitution uses the term 'financial bill' in a technical sense. Financial bills are of three kinds:

1. Money bills—Article 110
2. Financial bills (I)—Article 117 (1)
3. Financial bills (II)—Article 117 (3)

This classification implies that money bills are simply a species of financial bills. Hence, all money bills are financial bills but all financial bills are not money bills. Only those financial bills are money bills which contain exclusively those matters which are mentioned in Article 110 of the Constitution.

These are also certified by the Speaker of Lok Sabha as money bills. The financial bills (I) and (II), on the other hand, have been dealt with in Article 117 of the Constitution.

**Q.10) The budget consists of two types of expenditure—the expenditure 'charged' upon the Consolidated Fund of India and the expenditure 'made' from the Consolidated Fund of India. Consider the following statements regarding the expenditure 'charged' upon Consolidated Fund of India:**

1. It is non-votable by the parliament and it can only be discussed.
2. Emoluments and allowances of the President and other expenditure relating to his office are charged upon Consolidated Fund of India.



**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.10) Solution (c)**

**Charged Expenditure**

The budget consists of two types of expenditure—the expenditure 'charged' upon the Consolidated Fund of India and the expenditure 'made' from the Consolidated Fund of India. The charged expenditure is non-votable by the Parliament, that is, it can only be discussed by the Parliament, while the other type has to be voted by the Parliament. The list of the charged expenditure is as follows:

1. Emoluments and allowances of the President and other expenditure relating to his office.
2. Salaries and allowances of the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha.
3. Salaries, allowances and pensions of the judges of the Supreme Court.
4. Pensions of the judges of high courts.
5. Salary, allowances and pension of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.
6. Salaries, allowances and pension of the chairman and members of the Union Public Service Commission.
7. Administrative expenses of the Supreme Court, the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India and the Union Public Service Commission including the salaries, allowances and pensions of the persons serving in these offices.
8. The debt charges for which the Government of India is liable, including interest, sinking fund
9. charges and redemption charges and other expenditure relating to the raising of loans and the service and redemption of debt.
10. Any sum required to satisfy any judgement, decree or award of any court or arbitral tribunal.
11. Any other expenditure declared by the Parliament to be so charged.

**Q.11) Consider the below statements with regard to Parliamentary Forums:**

1. Speaker of Lok Sabha is the President of all the Parliamentary Forums.

2. The Secretary-General of Lok Sabha is the Secretary to the forums.

**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.11) Solution (b)**

The Speaker of Lok Sabha is the President of all the Forums except the Parliamentary Forum on Population and Public Health wherein the Chairman of Rajya Sabha is the President and the Speaker is the Co-President. **(Hence, statement 1 is wrong.)**

The Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha, the Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha, the concerned Ministers and the Chairmen of Departmentally-Related Standing Committees are the ex-officio Vice-Presidents of the respective Forums.

Each Forum consists of not more than 31 members (excluding the President and ex-officio Vice-Presidents) out of whom not more than 21 are from the Lok Sabha and not more than 10 are from the Rajya Sabha.

Members (other than the President and Vice-Presidents) of these forums are nominated by the Speaker/Chairman from amongst the leaders of various political parties/groups or their nominees, who have special knowledge/keen interest in the subject.

The Secretary-General of Lok Sabha is the Secretary to the forums.

**Q.12) Cabinet Committees are an important tool for the smooth and transparent functioning of Indian Government. Which of the following statements are correct regarding Cabinet Committees?**

- 1. They are extra – Constitutional Bodies
- 2. They are of two types, standing and ad hoc.
- 3. Non Cabinet members are debarred from the membership of Cabinet Committees.

**Select the code from following:**

- a) 1 and 2

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

**Q.12) Solution (a)**

**The following are the features of Cabinet Committees:**

- They are extra-constitutional in emergence. In other words, they are not mentioned in the Constitution. However, the Rules of Business provide for their establishment.
- They are of two types—standing and ad hoc. The former are of a permanent nature while the latter are of a temporary nature. The ad hoc committees are constituted from time to time to deal with special problems. They are disbanded after their task is completed.
- They are set up by the Prime Minister according to the exigencies of the time and requirements of the situation. Hence, their number, nomenclature, and composition varies from time to time.
- Their membership varies from three to eight. They usually include only Cabinet Ministers. However, the non-cabinet Ministers are not debarred from their membership.
- They not only include the Ministers in charge of subjects covered by them but also include other senior Ministers.
- They are mostly headed by the Prime Minister. Sometimes other Cabinet Ministers, particularly the Home Minister or the Finance Minister, also acts as their Chairman. But, incase the Prime Minister is a member of a committee, he invariably presides over it.
- They not only sort out issues and formulate proposals for the consideration of the Cabinet, but also take decisions. However, the Cabinet can review their decisions.
- They are an organisational device to reduce the enormous workload of the Cabinet. They also facilitate in-depth examination of policy issues and effective coordination. They are based on the principles of division of labour and effective delegation.

**Q.13) Which of the following correctly point out the difference(s) between Adjournment and Prorogation of a house?**

1. Unlike Prorogation, Adjournment only terminates a sitting and not a session of the House.
2. Unlike Adjournment, Prorogation leads to lapse of all the bills or any other business pending before the House.

Select the correct answer using the codes below.

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

**Q.13) Solution (a)**

**Explanation:**

Prorogation not only terminates a sitting but also a session of the House.

Prorogation does not affect the bills or any other business pending before the House. This is the same as adjournment.

However, all pending notices (other than those for introducing bills) lapse on prorogation and fresh notices have to be given for the next session.

**Additional information:**

- **Summoning** - Summoning is the process of calling all members of the Parliament to meet. It is the duty of Indian President to summon each House of the Parliament from time to time. The maximum gap between two sessions of Parliament cannot be more than six months. In other words, the Parliament should meet at least twice a year.
- **Adjournment** - An adjournment suspends the work in a sitting for a specified time, which may be hours, days or weeks. In this case, the time of reassembly is specified. An adjournment only terminates a sitting and not a session of the House. The power of adjournment lies with the presiding officer of the House.
- **Adjournment Sine Die** – Adjournment sine die means terminating a sitting of Parliament for an indefinite period. In other words, when the House is adjourned without naming a day for reassembly, it is called adjournment sine die. The power of adjournment sine die lies with the presiding officer of the House.

Note: The presiding officer of a House can call a sitting of the House before the date or time to which it has been adjourned or at any time after the House has been adjourned sine die.

- **Prorogation** - Prorogation means the termination of a session of the House by an order made by the President under article 85(2)(a) of the Constitution. Prorogation terminates both the sitting and session of the House. Usually, within a few days after the House is adjourned sine die by the presiding officer, the President issues a notification for the

prorogation of the session. However, the President can also prorogue the House while in session.

**Note:** All pending notices (other than those for introducing bills) lapse on prorogation and fresh notices have to be given for the next session.

- Dissolution - dissolution ends the very life of the existing House, and a new House is constituted after general elections are held. Rajya Sabha, being a permanent House, is not subject to dissolution. Only the Lok Sabha is subject to dissolution.
- The dissolution of the Lok Sabha may take place in either of two ways:
  - Automatic dissolution: On the expiry of its tenure – five years or the terms as extended during a national emergency.
  - Order of President: If President is authorized by CoM, he can dissolve Lok Sabha, even before the end of the term. He may also dissolve Lok Sabha if CoM loses confidence and no party is able to form the government. Once the Lok Sabha is dissolved before the completion of its normal tenure, the dissolution is irrevocable.

**Note:** When the Lok Sabha is dissolved, all business including bills, motions, resolutions, notices, petitions and so on pending before it or its committees lapse.

**Q.14) Which Cabinet committee is often described as a 'Super Cabinet'?**

- a) Appointment committee.
- b) Parliamentary affairs committee.
- c) Economic affairs committee.
- d) Political affairs committee.

**Q.14) Solution (d)**

Of all the Cabinet Committees, the most powerful is the Political Affairs Committee which is described as a “Super-Cabinet”

**The following four are the more important cabinet committees:**

- a) The Political Affairs Committee deals with all policy matters pertaining to domestic and foreign affairs.
- b) The Economic Affairs Committee directs and coordinates the governmental activities in the economic sphere.

- c) Appointments Committee decides all higher level appointments in the Central Secretariat, Public Enterprises, Banks and Financial Institutions.
- d) Parliamentary Affairs Committee looks after the progress of government business in the Parliament.

**Q.15) Consider the following statements and identify the name of the Committee:**

1. It suggest the alternative policies to the Government to ensure the efficiency and economy in administration
2. A Minister cannot be member of this committee and if the member is appointed as Minister, he/ she shall cease to be a member of this committee
3. This Committee has 30 members elected annually by the Lok Sabha from amongst its members according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.

**Select the correct option**

- a) Committee on Public Accounts
- b) Estimate Committee
- c) Committee on Public Undertakings
- d) Business Advisory Committee

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

**Estimates Committee:**

The difference between the Estimates committee and public Accounts committee is that Estimates committee scrutinizes the Estimates while the Public Accounts Committee scrutinizes the appropriation and manner of spending.

**Estimates Committee's functions are**

- To examine the annual estimates and suggest the alternative policies to the Government to ensure the efficiency and economy in administration.
- To report what economies, improvements in organization, efficiency or administrative reform, consistent with the policy underlying the estimates, may be effected.
- To report whether the money laid down in estimates is well within the limits of the policy implied.

- This Committee has 30 members elected annually by the Lok Sabha from amongst its members according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.

**Chairman of the Committee is appointed by the Speaker.**

- A Minister cannot be member of this committee and if the member is appointed as
- Minister, he/ she shall cease to be a member of this committee.

**Q.16) Consider the following about Question hour of the Parliament:**

1. It is an informal device available to the members of the Parliament to raise matters without any prior notice.
2. The first hour of every parliamentary sitting is slotted for this
3. It is an Indian innovation in the field of parliamentary procedures

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

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

**Q.16) Solution (c)**

**Question Hour**

The first hour of every parliamentary sitting is slotted for this. During this time, the members ask questions and the ministers usually give answers. The questions are of three kinds, namely, starred, unstarred and short notice.

- A starred question (distinguished by an asterisk) requires an oral answer and hence supplementary questions can follow
- An unstarred question, on the other hand, requires a written answer and hence, supplementary questions cannot follow.
- A short notice question is one that is asked by giving a notice of less than ten days. It is answered orally.

**Zero Hour**

Unlike the question hour, the zero hour is not mentioned in the Rules of Procedure. Thus it is an informal device available to the members of the Parliament to raise matters without any prior notice. The zero hour starts immediately after the question hour and lasts until the agenda for the day (ie, regular business of the House) is taken up. In other words, the time gap between the question hour and the agenda is known as zero hour. It is an Indian innovation in the field of parliamentary procedures and has been in existence since 1962.

**Q.17) Identify the correct statement from the following regarding the Departmental Committee of the Parliament of India on the empowerment of women?**

- The Committee will consist of 10 members from the Lok Sabha and 20 members from Rajya Sabha.
- A Cabinet Minister can be a member of the Committees
- The report of National Commission for women is considered by this committee.
- The term of office of the members of the Committee shall not exceed two years

**Q.17) Solution (c)**

**Statement Analysis:**

Statement	Statement	Statement	Statement
Incorrect	Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect
The Committee consists of 30 members, 20 nominated by the Speaker from amongst the members of Lok Sabha and 10 nominated by the Chairman, Rajya Sabha from amongst the members of the Rajya Sabha. The term of the Committee is of one year.	A Cabinet Minister cannot be a member of the Committees	The Committee would also consider the report of the National Commission for Women. The Committee may also examine such other matters as may seem fit to them or are specifically referred to them by the Lok Sabha or the Speaker and the Rajya Sabha or the Chairman, Rajya	The term of the Committee is of one year not two years.



		Sabha.	
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**Q.18) Which of the following Cabinet Committee is formed in recent times?**

- Political Affairs Committee
- Cabinet committee on investment and growth
- Committee on Parliamentary Affairs
- Economic Affairs Committee

**Q.18) Solution (b)**

**Statement Analysis:**

Cabinet committees are established to reduce the workload of the Cabinet Ministers. These committees facilitate deep examination of the policy issue and effective coordination. Such committees are based on the principal of division of labour. Recently NDA government added two new committees to generate employment and promote skill development in the country.

- Appointments Committee of the Cabinet (ACC)
- Cabinet Committee on Accommodation (CCA)
- Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA)
- Cabinet Committee on Parliamentary Affairs (CCPA)
- Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs (CCPA)
- Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS)

**Two new committees are:**

- Cabinet committee on investment & growth
- Cabinet Committee on Employment and skill development

**Q.19) Which of the following pairs are correctly matched regarding parliamentary votes?**

1. Vote on account	To allow enough time for legislative scrutiny and discussion of the budget.
2. Token grants	Granted for a special purpose and forms no part of the current service

3. Vote of credit	Blank cheque given to the executive.
4. Vote on exceptional grants	To meet the proposed expenditure on a new service

Choose correct answer:

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

**Q.19) Solution (a)**

**Statement Analysis:**

Type of vote	Purpose of the vote
1. Vote on account	To allow enough time for legislative scrutiny and discussion of the budget.
2. Token grants	To meet the proposed expenditure on a new service
3. Vote of credit	Blank cheque given to the executive.
4. Vote on exceptional grants	Granted for a special purpose and forms no part of the current service

**Note:** Two and four options are reversed.

**Q.20) Identify the correct statements regarding Motions and Resolutions in the parliament from the given below?**

1. All resolutions come in the category of substantive motions

2. All motions are not necessarily put to vote of the House, whereas all the resolutions are required to be voted upon.

**Select the code:**

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

**Q.20) Solution (c)**

**Statement Analysis:**

The members can move resolutions to draw the attention of the House or the government to matters of general public interest.

The discussion on a resolution is strictly relevant to and within the scope of the resolution.

A member who has moved a resolution or amendment to a resolution cannot withdraw the same except by leave of the House.

Resolutions are different from motions in the following respects -

- All resolutions come in the category of substantive motions.
- Every resolution is a particular type of motion.
- All motions need not necessarily be substantive.
- All motions are not necessarily put to vote of the House, whereas all the resolutions are required to be voted upon.

**Q.21) The Kaladan Multi-Modal Transit Transport Project is collaboration between which of the following countries?**

- 1. India
- 2. Bangladesh
- 3. Myanmar

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

- a) 1 and 2 only

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

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

The **Kaladan Multi-Modal Transit Transport Project** connects Sittwe Port in Myanmar to the India-Myanmar border.

The project was jointly initiated by **India and Myanmar** to create a multi-modal platform for cargo shipments from the eastern ports to Myanmar and to the North-eastern parts of the country through Myanmar.



**Q.22) In which one of the following States, the Rupi Bhaba Wildlife Sanctuary is located?**

- a) Himachal Pradesh
- b) Uttarakhand
- c) Assam
- d) West Bengal

**Q.22) Solution (a)**

A **Himalayan serow** has been sighted for the first time in the Himalayan cold desert region of Spiti, Himachal Pradesh. Wildlife officials believe this particular animal may have strayed into the Spiti valley from the **Rupi Bhaba Wildlife Sanctuary**, Himachal Pradesh.

- Himalayan Serow resembles a cross between a goat, a donkey, a cow, and a pig.
- They are herbivores and are typically found at altitudes between 2,000 metres and 4,000 metres (6,500 to 13,000 feet).
- They are known to be found in eastern, central, and western Himalayas, but not in the Trans Himalayan region.
- IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable
- It is listed under Schedule I of The Wildlife Protection Act, 1972, which provides absolute protection.

**Q.23) Consider the following statements regarding ASTRA Mk-I Missile:**

1. It is an air-to-surface Missile.
2. It has a range of over 300 km.
3. It can be launched from Sukhoi-30 and LCA Tejas.

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

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

**Q.23) Solution (c)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Incorrect	Correct
<b>ASTRA Mk-I Missile</b> is first Beyond Visual Range <b>air-to-air Missile</b> designed to be mounted on a fighter aircraft and is also designed to	<b>Astra has a range of over 70 km</b> and speed of over 5,555 km per hour. It is indigenously developed by the Defence	<b>It can be launched from Sukhoi-30, Light Combat Aircraft (LCA), Mig-29 and Mig-29K.</b>

engage and destroy highly maneuvering supersonic aircraft.	Research and Development Organisation (DRDO).	
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**Q.24) With reference to Better Than Cash Alliance, consider the following statements:**

1. It is a partnership of governments only.
2. Its members are committed to digitizing payments.
3. India is a founding member of the alliance.

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

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

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

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Correct</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>
Based at the United Nations, the <b>Better Than Cash Alliance</b> is a <b>partnership of governments, companies, and international organizations</b> that accelerates the transition from cash to responsible digital payments to help achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.	<b>The Alliance has 75 members which are committed to digitizing payments</b> in order to boost efficiency, transparency, women's economic participation and financial inclusion, helping build economies that are digital and inclusive. It was launched by the United Nations Capital Development Fund, the USAID, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Citigroup, the Ford Foundation, the Omidyar Network, and Visa Inc.	<b>It was created in 2012. India became a member of the alliance in 2015</b> to digitize payments to achieve financial inclusion and to share success stories from Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, the world's largest financial inclusion program.

**Q.25) Which of the following organisation released a report titled “Realizing the Future of Learning: From learning poverty to learning for everyone, everywhere”?**

- a) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- b) World Bank
- c) United Nations Social Development Network (UNSDN)
- d) Education Development Center (EDC)

**Q.25) Solution (b)**

Recently **World Bank** released a report titled “Realizing the Future of Learning: From learning poverty to learning for everyone, everywhere”.

Learning Poverty is defined as the percentage of 10-year-olds who cannot read and understand a simple story.

To support efforts to improve foundational learning, World Bank has also launched a global target: to cut the Learning Poverty rate - at least in half by 2030.

**Q.26) Consider the following pairs:**

<b>Traditional Toys</b>	<b>State/UT</b>
1. Etikoppaka Toys	Andhra Pradesh
2. Kinnal Craft	Karnataka
3. Nirmal Toys	Maharashtra

**Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?**

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

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

- **Etikoppaka Toys of Andhra Pradesh** are made of soft wood and lacquer color. The way of toy making is also known as turned wood lacquer craft.
- **Kinhal Toys or Kinnal Craft** is a traditional wooden craft local to the town of Kinhal, or Kinnal, in Koppal District, North **Karnataka**.
- **Nirmal Toys** are traditional Indian wooden toys made in the town of Nirmal in the Adilabad district in the state of **Telangana**.

**Q.27) The National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB) works under which of the following Ministry?**

- a) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
- b) Ministry of AYUSH
- c) Ministry of Science and Technology
- d) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

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

**The National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB)** has been established by Government of India to coordinate with all matters relating to Medicinal Plants and Support Policies and Programs for growth of trade, export, conservation and cultivation.

The board is **working under Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha & Homeopathy (AYUSH)**.

**Q.28) The first Honey Farmers Producer Organisation (FPO) has been registered in which of the following State of India?**

- a) Madhya Pradesh
- b) Bihar
- c) Jharkhand
- d) Uttar Pradesh

**Q.28) Solution (a)**



- Recently, the Honey Farmer Producer Organisation (FPO) Programme of the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited (NAFED) was virtually inaugurated.
- The programme has been launched under the Formation and Promotion of FPOs.
- It is a new Central Sector Scheme for the promotion of 10,000 new FPOs.
- NAFED has initiated the formation and promotion of FPOs of beekeepers and honey collectors in 5 states of India: East Champaran (Bihar), Morena (Madhya Pradesh), Bharatpur (Rajasthan), Mathura (Uttar Pradesh) and Sunderbans (West Bengal).
- **The first Honey FPO has been registered in the state of Madhya Pradesh.**

**Q.29) With reference to Planetary pressures-adjusted Human Development Index (PHDI), consider the following statements:**

1. It is released by United Nations Environment Program (UNEP).
2. PHDI is the level of human development adjusted by carbon dioxide emissions per person and material footprint per capita.
3. As pressures on the planet increase, the PHDI falls below the Human Development Index (HDI).

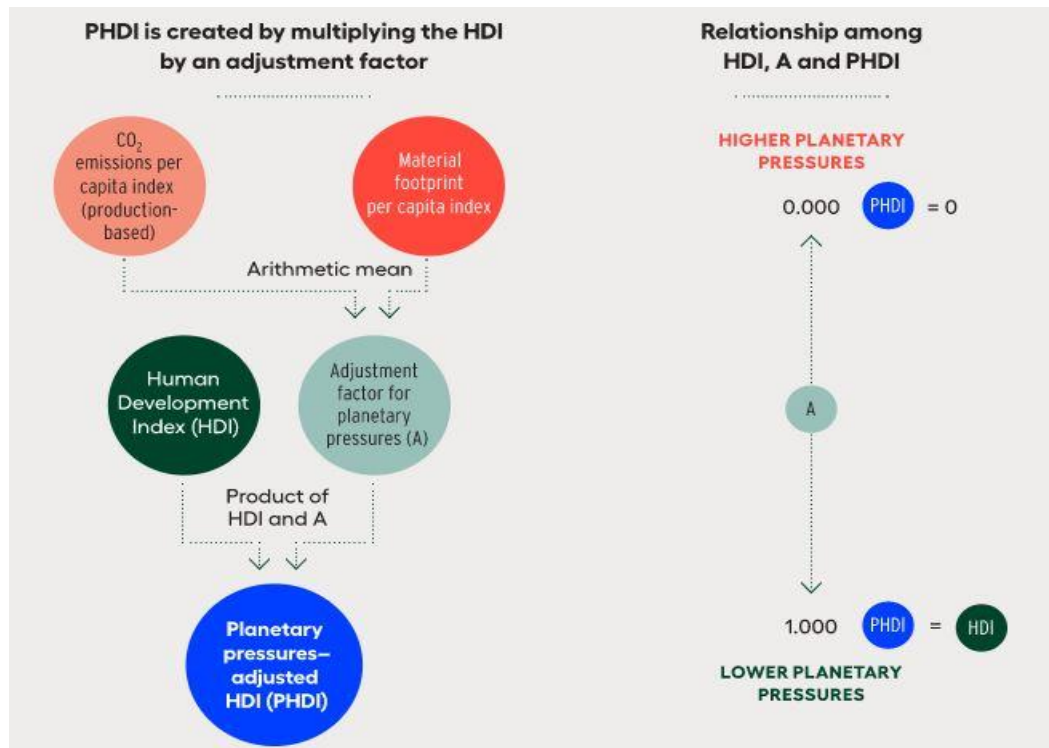
**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

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

**Q.29) Solution (c)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Correct
The Human Development Report (HDR) 2020 Report by the United Nations Development Program	The PHDI is the level of human development adjusted by carbon dioxide emissions per person (production-based) and material footprint per capita to account for the excessive human pressure on the planet. It is	In an ideal scenario where there are no pressures on the planet, the PHDI equals the HDI.

<p><b>(UNDP)</b> has introduced Planetary pressures-adjusted Human Development Index (PHDI).</p>	<p>computed as the product of the HDI and (1 – index of planetary pressures) where (1 – index of planetary pressures) can be seen as an adjustment factor.</p>	<p>However, as <b>pressures increase, the PHDI falls below the HDI.</b></p>
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**Q.30) Consider the following statements:**

1. Australia is the largest producer of lithium in the world.
2. India's first Lithium refinery will be set up in Gujarat.

**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.30) Solution (c)**

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
Australia is the largest producer of lithium in the world i.e. 52.9% of global production in 2019. Chile (21.5%) and China (9.7%) are ranked 2nd and 3rd respectively.	India's first Lithium refinery which will process Lithium ore to produce battery-grade material will be set up in Gujarat. The refinery will be importing Lithium ore from Australia as it is not usually found in India.

**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**

The benefits of psychotherapy result not only from the advice the therapist gives but also from the supportive relationship offered to the patient. Even though this relationship may cost large amounts of money over many years, most patients interpret the therapist's concern for them as genuine and identify this caring relationship as the primary factor in improving their mental health. However, recent studies have found that only eight per cent of therapist/patient relationships continue after the patient terminates formal paid visits.

**Q.31) Which of the following is in accordance with the ideas contained in the passage?**

- therapists are equally concerned with moneymaking and their patients' well-being
- reading published articles of reputed psychotherapists will hardly be beneficial
- therapists can always treat mental illness without the use of prescription drugs
- therapists who terminate relationships are likely to improve the mental health of their patients

**Q.31) Solution (a)**

The paragraph discusses the 'benefits of psychotherapy'. Although the 'cost factor' is mentioned in the paragraph the main cause behind a patient's improved mental health condition is the 'caring relationship' which the patient shares with his/her therapist. Option (a) is the correct answer choice as it briefly mentions the ideas given in the passage.

**Passage 2**

Read not to contradict and confute, nor to believe and take for granted, nor to find talk and discourse, but to weigh and consider. Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested; that is, some books are to be read-only in parts; others to be read, but not curiously; and some few to be read wholly and with diligence and attention. Some books may also be read by deputy, and extracts made of them by others; but that would be only in the less important arguments and the meaner sort of books; else distilled books are like common distilled waters, flashy things. Reading makes a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man. And therefore if a man writes little, he had need have a good memory; if he confers little, he had need have a present wit; and if he read little, he had need have much cunning to seem to know that he doth not. Histories make men wise, poets witty, the mathematics subtle, natural philosophy deep, moral grave, logic and rhetoric able to contend.

**Q.32) What can be done about the 'meaner' sort of books?**

- a) to be read but not to contradict and confute
- b) to be read curiously
- c) to be read, but not curiously
- d) they can be read by deputy and extracts made of them by others

**Q.32) Solution (d)**

"Some books may also be read by deputy, and extracts made of them by others, but that would be only in the less important arguments and the meaner sort of books". Hence option d is correct.

**Q.33) From a pack of 52 cards, one card is drawn at random. Find the probability that the drawn card is a club or a jack?**

- a)  $8/13$
- b)  $7/41$
- c)  $4/13$
- d)  $6/13$

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

$$n(S) = 52$$

$$n(E) = 16$$

$$P(E) = n(E) / n(S) = 16 / 52$$

$$= 4/13$$

**Q.34) Tickets numbered 1 to 50 are mixed and one ticket is drawn at random. Find the probability that the ticket drawn has a number which is a multiple of 4 or 7?**

- a) 9/25
- b) 9/50
- c) 8/25
- d) 18/25

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

$$S = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, 49, 50\}$$

$$E = \{4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32, 36, 40, 44, 48, 7, 14, 21, 35, 42, 49\}$$

$$n(S) = 50$$

$$n(E) = 18$$

$$P(E) = n(E)/n(S) = 18/50$$

$$\text{Therefore, } P(E) = n(E)/n(S) = 9/25$$

**Q.35) P, Q and R were trying to hit a target. If P hits the target 5 times in 8 attempts, Q hits it 3 times in 5 attempts and R hits it 2 times in 4 attempts. What is the probability that the target is hit by at least 2 persons?**

- a) 41/80
- b) 23/70
- c) 49/80
- d) 47/90

**Q.35) Solution (c)**

Probability of P hitting a target = 5/8

Probability of Q hitting a target = 3/5

Probability of R hitting a target =  $1/2$

Probability that the target is hit by at least 2 persons =  $1 - [\text{Probability of no hit} + \text{Probability of 1 hit}]$

$$= 1 - [(3/8)*(2/5)*(1/2) + (5/8)*(2/5)*(1/2) + (3/8)*(3/5)*(1/2) + (3/8)*(2/5)*(1/2)]$$

$$= 1 - (6+10+9+6)/80$$

$$= 1 - 31/80 = 49/80$$

