

Q.1) Which of the statements given below is/are correct?

1. Constitution of India provides for a federal system of government.
2. The Indian federal system is based on the 'American model'.
3. The Indian federal system is based on the 'Canadian model'.

Choose correct answer:

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

Q.1) Solution (d)

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Correct
The Constitution of India provides for a federal system of government in the country. However, the term 'federation' has nowhere been used in the Constitution.	The Indian federal system is based on the 'Canadian model' and not on the 'American model'.	The Indian federation resembles the Canadian federation <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) in its formation (i.e., by way of disintegration); (ii) in its preference to the term 'Union' (the Canadian federation is also called a 'Union'); and (iii) in its centralising tendency (i.e., vesting more powers in the centre vis-a-vis the states)

Do you know?

- The framers adopted the federal system due to two main reasons —the large size of the country and its socio-cultural diversity.
- They realized that the federal system not only ensures the efficient governance of the country but also reconciles national unity with regional autonomy.

Q.2) Which among the following trends in the working of Indian political system reflects its federal spirit?

1. Territorial disputes between states
2. Disputes between states over sharing of river water
3. The emergence of regional parties and their coming to power in some states
4. The creation of new states to fulfill the regional aspirations

Choose appropriate code:

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

Q.2) Solution (d)

The following trends in the working of Indian political system reflects its federal spirit:

- (i) Territorial disputes between states, for example, between Maharashtra and Karnataka over Belgaum;
- (ii) Disputes between states over sharing of river water, for example, between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu over Cauvery Water;
- (iii) The emergence of regional parties and their coming to power in states like Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, etc.;
- (iv) The creation of new states to fulfil the regional aspirations, for example, Mizoram or recently Jharkhand;
- (v) Demand of the states for more financial grants from the Centre to meet their developmental needs;
- (vi) Assertion of autonomy by the states and their resistance to the interference from the Centre;

- (vii) Supreme Court's imposition of several procedural limitations on the use of Article 356 (President's Rule in the States) by the Centre.

Q.3) Which of the statements given below is/are *not true* with regard to Constitution of India?

1. Constitution of India divides all powers - legislative, executive, judicial and financial - between the Centre and the states.
2. Constitution does not contain elaborate provisions to regulate the various dimensions of the relations between the Centre and the states.

Choose appropriate code:

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

Q.3) Solution (c)

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Not True	Not True
<p>The Constitution of India, being federal in structure, divides all powers (legislative, executive and financial) between the Centre and the states.</p> <p>However, there is no division of judicial power as the Constitution has established an integrated judicial system to enforce both the Central laws as well as state laws.</p>	<p>Constitution contains elaborate provisions to regulate the various dimensions of the relations between the Centre and the states.</p> <p>The Centre-state relations can be studied under three heads:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislative relations. • Administrative relations. • Financial relations.

Q.4) Consider the following statements and identify the correct ones:

1. Indian Constitution divides the legislative powers between the Centre and the states with respect to both the territory and the subjects of legislation.
2. The Seventh Schedule contains three Legislative Lists which enumerate subjects of administration, viz., Union, State and Concurrent Legislative Lists.

Choose appropriate code:

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

Q.4) Solution (c)

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
<p>Like any other Federal Constitution, the Indian Constitution also divides the legislative powers between the Centre and the states with respect to both the territory and the subjects of legislation.</p> <p>Do you know?</p> <p>There are four aspects in the Centre–states legislative relations, viz.,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Territorial extent of Central and state legislation; • Distribution of legislative subjects; • Parliamentary legislation in the state field; and • Centre's control over state legislation. 	<p>The Seventh Schedule contains three Legislative Lists which enumerate subjects of administration, viz., Union, State and Concurrent Legislative Lists.</p> <p>The Union List consisted of 97 subjects, the more important of which are defence, foreign affairs, railways, posts and tele-graphs, currency, etc.</p> <p>The State List consisted of 66 subjects, including, inter-alia public order, police, administration of justice, public health, education, agriculture etc.</p> <p>The Concurrent List embraced 47 subjects including criminal law, marriage, divorce, bankruptcy, trade unions, elec-tricity, economic and social planning, etc.</p>

Q.5) Consider the following statements:

1. In case of a conflict between the Central law and the state law on a subject enumerated in the Concurrent List, the Central law prevails over the state law
2. If the state law has been reserved for the consideration of the president and has received his assent, then the state law prevails in that state
3. It means, only in the above case [statement (2)], Parliament cannot override over the state law

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.5) Solution (a)

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1 and 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect
In case of a conflict between the Central law and the state law on a subject enumerated in the Concurrent List, the central law prevails over the state law. But, there is an exception. If the state law has been reserved for the consideration of the president and has received his assent, then the state law prevails in that state.	As it would still be competent for the Parliament to override such a law by subsequently making a law on the same matter.

Q.6) The objectives (or the functions) of the zonal councils does not include which of the following:

- a) To help in arresting the growth of acute state-consciousness, regionalism, linguism and particularistic trends
- b) To help in removing the after-effects of separation in some cases so that the process of reorganisation, integration and economic advancement may synchronise
- c) To secure some kind of political equilibrium between different regions of the country
- d) None of the above

Q.6) Solution (d)

The objectives (or the functions) of the zonal councils, in detail, are as follows:

- (i) To achieve an emotional integration of the country.
- (ii) To help in arresting the growth of acute state-consciousness, regionalism, linguism and particularistic trends.
- (iii) To help in removing the after-effects of separation in some cases so that the process of reorganisation, integration and economic advancement may synchronise.
- (iv) To enable the Centre and states to cooperate with each other in social and economic matters and exchange ideas and experience in order to evolve uniform policies.
- (v) To cooperate with each other in the successful and speedy execution of major development projects.
- (vi) To secure some kind of political equilibrium between different regions of the country.

Q.7) Which schedule deals with the provisions relating to disqualification of the members of Parliament and State Legislatures on the ground of defection?

- a) Seventh schedule
- b) Tenth schedule
- c) Eighth schedule
- d) Ninth schedule

Q.7) Solution (b)

Tenth Schedule deals with the provisions relating to disqualification of the members of Parliament and State Legislatures on the ground of defection. This schedule was added by the 52nd Amendment Act of 1985, also known as Anti-defection Law.

Q.8) Consider the following statements:

1. The power to declare a scheduled area is vested in President
2. The power to alternate the boundary of schedule area is vested in Governor
3. The alternation in boundaries of schedule areas is done by legislation

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.8) Solution (a)

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2 and 3
Correct	Incorrect
<p>In India, the scheduled areas can be declared by President by order.</p> <p>This means a scheduled area, there is no need of any legislation.</p>	<p>The President at any time can order that the whole or part of a scheduled area ceases to be scheduled area.</p> <p>Thus, the President of India has the power to declare an area as scheduled area and also the power to declare a scheduled area to be ceased to be known as scheduled area.</p> <p>The power to alter boundaries of Scheduled area, President can also by order alter the boundaries of the scheduled areas.</p> <p>However, to change the boundary of a scheduled area, the president is required to consult the Governor of the state in which the area is located.</p>

Q.9) With regard to Sixth Schedule of the Constitution, consider the following statements

1. The Governor is empowered to organise and re-organise the autonomous districts
2. Each autonomous district has a district council consisting of both elected and nominated members

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)

Basic information:

The Constitution, under Sixth Schedule, contains special provisions for the administration of tribal areas in the four north-eastern states of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram. The rationality behind the special arrangements in respect of only these four states lies in the following:

“The tribes in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram have not assimilated much the life and ways of the other people in these states. These areas have hitherto been anthro-pological specimens. The tribal people in other parts of India have more or less adopted the culture of the majority of the people in whose midst they live. The tribes in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram, on the other hand, still have their roots in their own culture, customs and civilization.

These areas are, therefore, treated differently by the Constitution and sizeable amount of autonomy has been given to these people for self-government.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
The governor is empowered to organise and re-organise the autonomous districts. Thus, he can increase or decrease their areas or change their names or define their boundaries and so on.	Each autonomous district has a district council consisting of 30 members, of whom four are nominated by the governor and the remaining 26 are elected on the basis of adult franchise.

The various features of administration contained in the Sixth Schedule are as follows:

1. The tribal areas in the four states of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram have been constituted as autonomous districts⁴. But, they do not fall outside the executive authority of the state concerned.
2. The governor is empowered to organise and re-organise the autonomous districts. Thus, he can increase or decrease their areas or change their names or define their boundaries and so on.
3. If there are different tribes in an autonomous district, the governor can divide the district into several autonomous regions.
4. Each autonomous district has a district council consisting of 30 members, of whom four are nominated by the governor and the remaining 26 are elected on the basis of adult franchise. The elected members hold office for a term of five years (unless the council is dissolved earlier) and nominated members hold office during the pleasure of the governor. Each autonomous region also has a separate regional council.
5. The district and regional councils administer the areas under their jurisdiction. They can make laws on certain specified matters like land, forests, canal water, shifting cultivation, village administration, inheritance of property, marriage and divorce, social customs and so on. But all such laws require the assent of the governor.
6. The district and regional councils within their territorial jurisdictions can constitute village councils or courts for trial of suits and cases between the tribes. They hear appeals from them. The jurisdiction of high court over these suits and cases is specified by the governor.
7. The district council can establish, construct or manage primary schools, dispensaries, markets, ferries, fisheries, roads and so on in the district. It can also make regulations for the control of money lending and trading by non-tribals. But, such regulations require the assent of the governor.
8. The district and regional councils are empowered to assess and collect land revenue and to impose certain specified taxes.
9. The acts of Parliament or the state legislature do not apply to autonomous districts and autonomous regions or apply with specified modifications and exceptions⁵.
10. The governor can appoint a commission to examine and report on any matter relating to the administration of the autonomous districts or regions. He may dissolve a district or regional council on the recommendation of the commission.

Q.10) Constitution has provided for certain provisions with regard to inter-state comity or harmony. Identify the correct ones from the below:

1. Freedom of inter-state trade, commerce and intercourse.
2. Adjudication of inter-state water disputes.
3. Coordination through inter-state councils.
4. Establishment of zonal councils.

Choose the correct codes from below options:

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

Q.10) Solution (a)

The successful functioning of the Indian federal system depends not only on the harmonious relations and close cooperation between the Centre and the states but also between the states inter se. Hence, the Constitution makes the following provisions with regard to inter-state comity:

1. Adjudication of inter-state water disputes.
2. Coordination through inter-state councils.
3. Mutual recognition of public acts, records and judicial proceedings.
4. Freedom of inter-state trade, commerce and intercourse.

In addition, the zonal councils have been established by the Parliament (not provided by the Constitution, hence option 'a' is the correct answer) to promote inter-state cooperation and coordination.

Q.11) Consider the following statements:

1. The governor of concerned state with scheduled areas and scheduled tribes is empowered to increase or decrease the area of scheduled areas.
2. The governor of state with scheduled areas has to submit a report to the president regarding the administration of such areas, annually or whenever so required by the president.

3. Each state having scheduled areas has to establish a tribes advisory council to advise on welfare and advancement of the scheduled tribes.

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

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

Q.11) Solution (a)

Basic Information:

The various features of administration contained in the Fifth Schedule are as follows:

- Declaration of Scheduled Areas
- Executive Power of State and Centre: The executive power of a state extends to the scheduled areas therein. But the governor has a special responsibility regarding such areas.
- Tribes Advisory Council
- Law applicable to Scheduled Areas: The governor is empowered to direct that any particular act of Parliament or the state legislature does not apply to a scheduled area or apply with specified modifications and exceptions.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Correct
It is not the governor but the president is empowered to declare an area to be a scheduled \ area. He can also increase or decrease its area, alter its boundary lines, rescind such designation or make fresh orders for such redesignation on an area in	The governor has a special responsibility regarding such areas. He has to submit a report to the president regarding the administration of such areas, annually or whenever so required by the president.	Each state having scheduled areas has to establish a tribes advisory council to advise on welfare and advancement of the scheduled tribes. It is to consist of 20 members, three-fourths of whom are to be the representatives of the scheduled tribes in the

consultation with the governor of the state concerned.		state legislative assembly.
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Q.12) Which of the following provisions is/are provided in the Constitution to secure cooperation and coordination between the Centre and the states?

1. President can establish an Inter-State Council to investigate and discuss subject of common interest between the Centre and the states.
2. Parliament can provide for the adjudication of any dispute or complaint with respect to the use, distribution and control of waters of any inter-state river and river valley.

Choose correct answer:

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

Q.12) Solution (c)

Explanation:

Cooperation Between the Centre and States

The Constitution contains the following provisions to secure cooperation and coordination between the Centre and the states:

- (i) The Parliament can provide for the adjudication of any dispute or complaint with respect to the use, distribution and control of waters of any inter-state river and river valley.
- (ii) The President can establish (under Article 263) an Inter-State Council to investigate and discuss subject of common interest between the Centre and the states. Such a council was set up in 1990.
- (iii) Full faith and credit is to be given throughout the territory of India to public acts, records and judicial proceedings of the Centre and every state.
- (iv) The Parliament can appoint an appropriate authority to carry out the purposes of the constitutional provisions relating to the interstate freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse. But, no such authority has been appointed so far.

Q.13) Article 262 of the Constitution provides for the adjudication of inter-state water disputes. Which of the following is/are part of provisions provided by the Constitution with regard to it?

1. Constitution provides for setting up of Inter-State Water Disputes tribunal for the adjudication of a dispute between two or more states in relation to the waters of an inter-state river or river valley.
2. Constitution provides for the establishment of River Boards for the regulation and development of inter-state river and river valleys.

Choose correct answer:

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

Q.13) Solution (d)

Basic information:

Article 262 of the Constitution provides for the adjudication of inter-state water disputes. It makes two provisions:

- (i) Parliament may by law provide for the adjudication of any dispute or complaint with respect to the use, distribution and control of waters of any inter-state river and river valley.
- (ii) Parliament may also provide that neither the Supreme Court nor any other court is to exercise jurisdiction in respect of any such dispute or complaint.

Note: **Article 262 or Constitution itself does not provide for** setting up of Inter-State Water Disputes tribunals or River Boards, hence both the statements are incorrect.

Under the Article 262 provisions, the Parliament has enacted two laws [the River Boards Act (1956) and the Inter-State Water Disputes Act (1956)].

- The **River Boards Act** provides for the establishment of river boards for the regulation and development of inter-state river and river valleys. A river board is established by the Central government on the request of the state governments concerned to advise them.

- The **Inter-State Water Disputes Act** empowers the Central government to set up an ad hoc tribunal for the adjudication of a dispute between two or more states in relation to the waters of an inter-state river or river valley. The decision of the tribunal would be final and binding on the parties to the dispute. Neither the Supreme Court nor any other court is to have jurisdiction in respect of any water dispute which may be referred to such a tribunal under this Act.

Q.14) Zonal Councils are the statutory bodies established by an Act of the Parliament. The act divided the country into five zones and provided a zonal council for each zone. Each Zonal Council consists of which of the following members?

1. Home minister of Central government
2. Home ministers of all the States in the zone
3. Chief ministers of all the States in the zone
4. Administrator of each union territory in the zone

Choose correct answer:

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

Q.14) Solution (b)

Basic information: Zonal Councils

The Zonal Councils are the statutory (and not the constitutional) bodies. They are established by an Act of the Parliament, that is, States Reorganisation Act of 1956. The act divided the country into five zones (Northern, Central, Eastern, Western and Southern) and provided a zonal council for each zone.

While forming these zones, several factors have been taken into account which include: the natural divisions of the country, the river systems and means of communication, the cultural and linguistic affinity and the requirements of economic development, security and law and order.

Each zonal council consists of the following members:

- (a) Home minister of Central government.

- (b) Chief ministers of all the States in the zone.
- (c) Two other ministers from each state in the zone.
- (d) Administrator of each union territory in the zone.

Besides, the following persons can be associated with the zonal council as advisors (i.e., without the right to vote in the meetings):

- (i) a person nominated by the Planning Commission;
- (ii) chief secretary of the government of each state in the zone; and
- (iii) development commissioner of each state in the zone.

The home minister of Central government is the common chairman of the five zonal councils. Each chief minister acts as a vice-chairman of the council by rotation, holding office for a period of one year at a time.

Q.15) Consider the following statements about Indian federal system

1. The Indian federal system is based on the British model
2. The Indian federation is not the result of an agreement among the states but they have right to secede from the federation

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.15) Solution (d)

The Constitution of India provides for a federal system of government in the country. The framers adopted the federal system due to two main reasons—the large size of the country and its sociocultural diversity. They realised that the federal system not only ensures the efficient governance of the country but also reconciles national unity with regional autonomy.

However, the term 'federation' has nowhere been used in the Constitution.

Instead, Article 1 of the Constitution describes India as a 'Union of States'. According to Dr B R Ambedkar, the phrase 'Union of States' has been preferred to 'Federation of States' to indicate two things:

(i) The Indian federation is not the result of an agreement among the states like the American federation; and

(ii) The states have no right to secede from the federation. The federation is union because it is indestructible.

The Indian federal system is based on the 'Canadian model' and not on the 'American model'. The 'Canadian model' differs fundamentally from the 'American model' in so far as it establishes a very strong centre. The Indian federation resembles the Canadian federation (i) in its formation (i.e., by way of disintegration); (ii) in its preference to the term 'Union' (the Canadian federation is also called a 'Union'); and (iii) in its centralising tendency (i.e., vesting more powers in the centre vis-a-vis the states).

Q.16) Constitution has defined the territorial limits of the legislative powers vested in the Centre and the states. Which of the below statement is not true in regard to it?

- a) A state legislature can make laws for the whole or any part of the state.
- b) The laws made by a state legislature are not applicable outside the state, except when there is a sufficient nexus between the state and the object.
- c) Parliament can make laws for the whole or any part of the territory of India.
- d) Neither parliament nor state legislature can make 'extra-territorial legislation'.

Q.16) Solution (d)

Explanation:

Statement (d) is not true. The Constitution defines the territorial limits of the legislative powers vested in the Centre and the states.

Constitution provides that Parliament alone can make 'extra-territorial legislation'. Thus, the laws of the Parliament are also applicable to the Indian citizens and their property in any part of the world.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4
True	True	True	Not True
A state legislature can make laws for the	The laws made by a state legislature are	The Parliament can make laws for the	The Parliament alone can make 'extra-

whole or any part of the state.	not applicable outside the state, except when there is a sufficient nexus between the state and the object.	whole or any part of the territory of India. The territory of India includes the states, the union territories, and any other area for the time being included in the territory of India.	territorial legislation'. The laws of the Parliament are also applicable to the Indian citizens and their property in any part of the world.
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Q.17) Consider the following statements:

1. Parliament of India is empowered to make laws with every matter that is enumerated in the State List in the national interest.
2. To do this, a resolution by Lok Sabha is required supported by two thirds of the members present and voting that is necessary or expedient in the national interest

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.17) Solution (a)

This is a very important question on a very important provision in Constitution of India.

The above provision has been enshrined in the Article 249.

As per this article, the resolution has to be passed by two thirds of the members present and voting that is necessary or expedient in the national interest in Council of States and not in Lok Sabha.

Q.18) Consider the following statements about Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN) scheme

1. It provides for financial assistance to only patients, living below poverty line who are suffering from major life threatening diseases

2. The RAN Fund could also be subscribed by individuals in India or abroad with the approval of FCRA

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.18) Solution (c)

The Scheme provides for financial assistance to patients, living below poverty line who are suffering from major life threatening diseases, to receive medical treatment at any of the super specialty Govt. hospitals / institutes or other Govt. hospitals. The financial assistance to such patients is released in the form of 'one time grant' to the Medical Superintendent/Director of the hospital in which the treatment is being received.

It has been registered under the Society Registration Act, 1860, as an Autonomous Society. This was set up with an initial contribution of Rs. 5 crore from Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. The Fund could also be subscribed by individuals in India or abroad with the approval of FCRA, Corporate bodies in private or public sector, philanthropic organisations and all contributions made to this fund are exempt from payment of Income-Tax under section 80-G of Income-Tax Act, 1961

Eligibility for Assistance under RAN:

- (i) Only for persons below the poverty line suffering from specified life threatening disease.
- (ii) Assistance admissible for treatment in Government Hospital only.
- (iii) Central Government/State Government/PSU employees not eligible.
- (iv) Re-imbursement of Medical Expenditure already incurred by the patient shall not be permissible.
- (v) Diseases of common nature and disease for which treatment is available free of cost under other health programmes/schemes are not eligible for grant.
- (vi) Patient taking treatment in his/her State should preferentially avail assistance from State Illness Fund (where such fund has been set up) provided medical estimate does not exceed Rs. 1.50 lakh.
- (vii) Cases of estimates above Rs.1.50 lakh to be referred by States for assistance from Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (Central Fund) of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

Q.19) Consider the following statements about 'Cities Innovation Exchange':

1. This platform is released by NITI Aayog for assessment of cities.
2. This platform will lead to comparison of different cities based on the innovation among people.

Form the following options, choose the correct answer:

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

Q.19) Solution (d)

Explanation:

Cities Innovation Exchange

City Innovation Exchange was launched by Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs.

Designed on the philosophy of 'everyone is an innovator', the platform will bring together Citizen Organisations-Academia- Businesses- Government to co-create for the future of Urban India in a transparent and sustainable manner. The Smart Cities Mission will partner and effectively collaborate with Startup India, Atal Innovation Mission, AGNli and other initiatives in the Indian Innovation ecosystem.

Built on the concept of 'open innovation', the platform will help in the flow of ideas 'outside in and inside out', enhancing the skills and capacity required to deliver smart urban governance. Through interaction with the Academia and Businesses/Start-ups, the platform will benefit cities in the transfer of ideas from 'labs' to real environment. Similarly, by helping urban governments interact with citizens, the platform will ensure adoption of tested solutions that will be impactful and sustainable.

The platform in due time will help our cities in adopting solutions that will enhance the quality of life for its residents and significantly improve the Ease of Doing Business.

The Platform has more than 400 start-ups, 100 smart cities, more than 150 challenges statements and over 215 solutions at the time of launch.

Q.20) Consider the following statements about recent launched schemes –

1. National Urban Digital Mission (NUDM) will create a shared digital infrastructure for urban India.

2. India Urban Data Exchange has been developed by NITI Aayog.

Choose the correct answer form the given option below –

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

Q.20) Solution (a)

Explanation:

National Urban Digital Mission (NUDM)

The National Urban Digital Mission (NUDM) will create a shared digital infrastructure for urban India, working across the three pillars of people, process, and platform to provide holistic support to cities and towns. It will institutionalise a citizen-centric and ecosystem-driven approach to urban governance and service delivery in 2022 cities by 2022, and across all cities and towns in India by 2024.

- NUDM is citizen-centric, ecosystem-driven, and principles-based in both design and implementation.
- NUDM has articulated a set of governing principles, and inherits the technology design principles of the National Urban Innovation Stack (NUIS), whose strategy and approach was released by MoHUA in February, 2019.
- The principles in turn give rise to standards, specifications, and certifications, across the three pillars of people, process, and platforms.

India Urban Data Exchange (IUDX)

- The India Urban Data Exchange has been developed in partnership between the Smart Cities Mission and the Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bengaluru.
- IUDX serves as a seamless interface for data providers and data users, including ULBs, to share, request, and access datasets related to cities, urban governance, and urban service delivery.
- IUDX is an open-source software platform which facilitates the secure, authenticated, and managed exchange of data amongst various data platforms, 3rd party authenticated and authorised applications, and other sources.

Q.21) With reference to National e-Vidhan Application (NeVA) Project, consider the following statements:

1. NeVA enables automation of entire law making process.
2. NeVA aims to bring all the legislatures of the country together in one platform.
3. The Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs as a nodal ministry provides 100 percent funding for the NeVA project.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.21) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
NeVA enables automation of entire law making process, tracking of decisions and documents, sharing of information. NeVA is a device neutral and member centric application created to equip them to handle diverse House Business smartly.	NeVA aims to bring all the legislatures of the country together, in one platform thereby creating a massive data depository without having the complexity of multiple applications. Citizens would also gain access to this information at their fingertips.	e-Vidhan is a Mission Mode Project (MMP) included in Digital India Programme and Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs (MoPA) is the 'Nodal Ministry' for its implementation in all the 31 States/UTs with Legislatures. The funding of NeVA is on the pattern of Central Sponsored Scheme i.e. 60:40; and 90:10 for North East & hilly States and 100% for UTs. The funding for e-Vidhan is provided by the MoPA.

Q.22) The DIWALI Alliance between India and Netherlands aims to find solutions for which of the following?

- a) Smart Urban Landscape
- b) Water related challenges
- c) Climate Adoption and Mitigation
- d) Sustainable Waste Management

Q.22) Solution (b)

- **Dutch Indian Water Alliance for Leadership Initiative (DIWALI) was established recently between India and Netherlands to find solutions for water related challenges.**
- The experts from both countries would explore the potential and sustainability of Dutch Solutions to resolve challenges in specific water-challenged sites in India.
- Scalable, sustainable, and affordable solutions shall be given importance.
- Led by: Dutch consortia titled "Water for Change. Integrative and Fit-for-Purpose Water Sensitive Design Framework for Fast-Growing Livable Cities" and IIT Roorkee as the lead and other consortia members - MANIT, Bhopal; CEPT University, Ahmedabad; IIT Gandhinagar; CWRDM, Calicut.

Q.23) The Square Kilometre Array Observatory (SKAO) will be an array of antennas strategically designed and set up in which of the following countries?

1. China
2. South Africa
3. United Kingdom
4. Australia
5. United State of America

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.23) Solution (b)

- The Square Kilometre Array Observatory (SKAO) project spans two continents and involves the participation of 20 countries.
- **The SKA is not a single telescope but will be an array of antennas strategically designed and set up in South Africa and Australia.** It is expected to be ready for carrying out observations towards the end of this decade.
- The SKA will be built in the southern hemisphere, with cores in South Africa and Australia, where the view of the Milky Way Galaxy is the best and radio interference at its least.
- Goals: Studying the universe and its evolution, the origin and evolution of cosmic magnetism, and dark energy and evolution of galaxies.
- The headquarters of the project are located at the Jodrell Bank Observatory in the UK.
- The National Centre for Radio Astrophysics, India is participating in SKAO Project.

Q.24) Which of the following city of India has been recently awarded as one of the 'Tree Cities of the World'?

- a) Chandigarh
- b) Hyderabad
- c) Guwahati
- d) Bengaluru

Q.24) Solution (b)

- **Hyderabad has won a green contest among cities in India, and emerged one of the 'Tree Cities of the World'.**
- It is awarded by Arbor Day Foundation and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).
- Hyderabad has maintained urban forestry under its Haritha Haram programme and its Urban Forest Parks plan.
- The city was evaluated on five metrics: 'Establish Responsibility', 'Set the Rules', 'Know What You Have', 'allocate the Resources', and 'Celebrate the Achievements'.

Q.25) With reference to UN Human Rights Council (UNHRC), consider the following statements:

1. It was created by the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) in 1948 post adoption of Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
2. It is made up of 47 UN Member States which are elected by the UNGA.
3. Members of the Council serve for three years and are not eligible for immediate re-election.

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.25) Solution (b)

- The UN Human Rights Council is an inter-governmental body within the United Nations system responsible for strengthening the promotion and protection of human rights around the world.
- The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) serves as the Secretariat of the Human Rights Council. OHCHR is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland.

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect
The Council was created by the United Nations General Assembly in 2006. It replaced the former United Nations Commission on Human Rights. Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) was adopted by UNGA in 1948.	The Council is made up of 47 United Nations Member States which are elected by the UN General Assembly (UNGA). The Council's Membership is based on equitable geographical distribution.	Members of the Council serve for three years and are not eligible for immediate re-election after serving two consecutive terms. India has been elected to the UNHRC for three years beginning January 1, 2019. India had previously been elected to the UNHRC for the 2011-2014 and 2014-2017 terms.

Q.26) The Kyoto Convention was concluded under the aegis of which of the following organisation?

- a) United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- b) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- c) World Trade Organization (WTO)
- d) World Customs Organization (WCO)

Q.26) Solution (d)

- **The International Convention on Simplification and Harmonization of Customs Procedures (the Kyoto Convention), concluded under the aegis of the World Customs Organization (WCO), contains an Annex on rules of origin.**
- The International Convention on the simplification and harmonization of Customs procedures (as amended), known as the Revised Kyoto Convention is the blueprint for modern and efficient Customs procedures in the 21st century. The revised Kyoto Convention entered into force on February 3, 2006.
- The revised Kyoto Convention promotes trade facilitation and effective controls through its legal provisions that detail the application of simple yet efficient procedures.

Q.27) Consider the following statements regarding SAKSHAM (Shramik Shakti Manch) Portal:

1. It is a job portal for mapping the skills of Shramiks with regard to requirements of MSMEs.
2. It is a joint initiative of Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship and Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.
3. The portal is not an all India portal.

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.27) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Incorrect
<p>SAKSHAM (Shramik Shakti Manch) is a job portal for mapping the skills of Shramiks with regard to requirements of MSMEs and other industries all across the country. Its objective is to directly connect Shramiks with MSMEs and facilitate their placement. The portal will help eliminate labour contractors.</p>	<p>Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC) has launched SAKSHAM (Shramik Shakti Manch). TIFAC is an autonomous organization under the Department of Science & Technology, Government of India.</p>	<p>The portal shall help identification of skill proficiency level and development of Skill Cards for Shramiks. The portal uses algorithm and Artificial Intelligence (AI) tools for availability of Shramiks. The portal was initially launched in two districts and is now being launched as an all India portal.</p>

Q.28) Consider the following statements regarding Tholpavakoothu:

1. It is a form of rod puppetry.
2. It is practiced in the state of Kerala.

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

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

Q.28) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
<p>Tholpavakoothu is a form of shadow puppetry. It is performed using leather puppets as a ritual dedicated to Bhadrakali. It is performed in Devi temples in specially built theatres called koothumadams.</p>	<p>It is practiced in Kerala, India. For the first time, Tholpavakkoothu, the famous shadow leather</p>



puppets will tell stories of the epic Ramayana with the help of robots.

Q.29) Recently seen in news, the Jezero Crater is on which of the following celestial body?

- a) Moon
- b) Saturn
- c) Mars
- d) Mercury

Q.29) Solution (c)

- On 18th February, 2021, NASA's MARS 2020 Perseverance Rover has landed successfully on Mars.
- **Landing site of Perseverance Rover is Jezero Crater** (an ancient river delta that has rocks and minerals that could only form in water).
- Perseverance rover will begin its two-year-long investigation in Jezero Crater to better understand the geology of Mars and seek signs of ancient life of the Red planet.

Q.30) The “Skill training on Gender Sensitisation and Prevention of Sexual Harassment (POSH) at the workplace” Project is launched by which of the following Ministry?

- a) Ministry of Women and Child Development
- b) Ministry of Home Affairs
- c) Ministry of Corporate Affairs
- d) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship

Q.30) Solution (d)

- The Union Minister of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship launched the “Skill training on Gender Sensitisation and Prevention of Sexual Harassment (POSH) at the workplace”.
- This was launched in partnership with Management and Entrepreneurship and Professional Skill Council (MEPSC) as the Implementation Agency for the project.
- The six-month project will be implemented in 15 districts across 3 states of Rajasthan, Haryana and Punjab to train 1800 trainees and 240 training professionals.

Q.31) The average age of three boys is 15 years and their ages are in proportion 3:5:7. What is the age in years of the youngest boy?

- a) 15 years
- b) 18 years
- c) 14 years
- d) 9 years

Q.31) Solution (d)

$$3x + 5x + 7x = 45$$

$$x = 3$$

$$3x = 9$$

Therefore the age of youngest boy is 9 years

Q.32) The average of 15 numbers is 15. If the average of first five numbers is 14 and that of other 9 numbers is 16, then find the middle number.

- a) 9
- b) 11
- c) 12
- d) 14

Q.32) Solution (b)

Average of 15 numbers = 15, Average of 5 numbers = 14, Average of 9 numbers = 16

Average = Total numbers/15

$15 = \text{Total Numbers} / 15$

Therefore, total numbers = $15 \times 15 = 225$

Middle number = (Total numbers) – [(Average of 5 numbers \times 5) + (Average of 9 numbers \times 9)]

= $(225) - [(14 \times 5) + (16 \times 9)]$

= $(225) - [214]$

= 11

Therefore, the middle number is 11

Q.33) In an island, there are four men for every three women and five children for every three men. How many women are there in the island if it has 1000 children?

- a) 450
- b) 600
- c) 750
- d) 900

Q.33) Solution (a)

For 5 children, 3 men are there.

For 1 child, $\frac{3}{5}$ man will be there.

So, for 1000 child, $\frac{3}{5} \times 1000$ men will be there which is 600.

Now, for 4 men, 3 women are there.

For 1 man, $\frac{3}{4}$ women will be there.

So, for 600 men, $\frac{3}{4} \times 600 = 450$ women will be there.

Q.34) When a student weighing 45 kg left a class, the average weight of the remaining 59 students increased by 200g. What is the average weight of the remaining 59 students?

- a) 57 kg
- b) 58 kg

- c) 59 kg
- d) 62 kg

Q.34) Solution (b)

Let the average weight of the 59 students be X. Therefore, the total weight of the 59 of them will be 59X

The questions states that when the weight of this student who left is added, the total weight of the class = 59X + 45

When this student is also included, the average weight decreases by 0.2 kg

$$59X + 45 / 60 = X - 0.2$$

$$\Rightarrow 59X + 45 = 60X - 12$$

$$\Rightarrow 45 + 12 = 60X - 59A$$

$$\Rightarrow X = 57$$

Q.35) Study the problem statement given and answer the questions that follow.

A is B's sister. C is B's mother. D is C's father. E is D's mother.

How is B related to D?

- a) Grand daughter
- b) Grand son
- c) Wife
- d) Can't be determined

Q.35) Solution (d)

Gender of B is not specified so the relationship between B and D can't be established.