

**Q.1) Which of the statements given below with reference to Panchayats and state governments is/are true?**

1. The state governments are under constitutional obligation to adopt the panchayati raj system.
2. Neither the formation of panchayats nor the holding of elections at regular intervals depends on the will of the state government.

**Select correct code:**

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

**Q.1) Solution (c)**

**Explanation:**

The 73rd Amendment Act of 1992 gave constitutional status to the panchayati raj institutions. It has brought them under the purview of the justiciable part of the Constitution.

In other words, the state governments are under constitutional obligation to adopt the new panchayati raj system in accordance with the provisions of the act. Consequently, neither the formation of panchayats nor the holding of elections at regular intervals depends on the will of the state government any more.

**Q.2) Who among the below given Viceroy of India issued a resolution of Local Self-government and is hailed as the 'Magna Carta' of local self-government?**

- a) Lord Hastings
- b) Lord Ripon
- c) Lord Lytton
- d) Lord Mayo

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

**Explanation:**

In the year 1882, the viceroy of India Lord Ripon issued a resolution of Local Self-government.

Lord Ripon's Resolution of 1882 has been hailed as the 'Magna Carta' of local self-government. Lord Ripon is called the "Father of Local Self Government" in India.

**Q.3) Consider the following statements with reference to elections to the municipalities:**

1. The superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of electoral rolls and the conduct of all elections to the municipalities shall be vested in the state election commission.
2. The state legislature may make provision with respect to all matters relating to elections to the municipalities.

**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.3) Solution (d)**

**Note:** Question asks to select incorrect statements.

In the above question, both statements are correct. Hence, (d) none is the correct answer.

The superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of electoral rolls and the conduct of all elections to the municipalities shall be vested in the state election commission.

The state legislature may make provision with respect to all matters relating to elections to the municipalities.

**Q.4) Consider the following statements about Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) and Election Commissioners (ECs) and identify the incorrect one -**

- a) The President of India appoints the CEC and ECs
- b) CEC shall be appointed for a term of 6 years or till he attain an age of 65 years.
- c) ECs are appointed by the President and the President need to consult Chief Election Commissioner in this regard.
- d) Election Commissioners will only be removed on the recommendation of Chief Election Commissioner.

**Q.4) Solution (c)**

The President of India appoints the CEC and ECs. The Election Commissioners are appointed by the President and the President need not have to consult Chief Election Commissioner in this regard. However, the Election Commissioners will only be removed on the recommendation of Chief Election Commissioner.

CEC shall be appointed for a term of 6 years or till he attain an age of 65 years.

**Q.5) Consider the following statements about the Attorney General of India:**

1. He is appointed by the President of India.
2. He must have the same qualifications as are required for a judge of the Supreme Court.
3. He can be removed by impeachment process by the Parliament.

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

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

**Q.5) Solution (a)**

Attorney General is appointed by the President. He should be qualified to be a Judge of Supreme Court i.e. must be citizen of India and

- Should have been Judge of some High court for at least 5 years
- Or should have been an advocate of some High court for at least 10 years
- Or eminent jurist in the eyes of the President

Under article 76, impeachment procedure of Attorney-General is not provided. He shall hold office during the pleasure of the President. He must not be a member of either House of Parliament.

**Q.6) Consider the following statements about Comptroller and Auditor-General (CAG) of India:**

1. CAG is appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal for a period of six years.
2. CAG can only be removed from office in like manner and on like grounds as a Judge of the Supreme Court.
3. CAG is not be eligible for further office either under the Government of India or under the Government of any State after he has ceased to hold his office.

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

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

**Q.6) Solution (d)**

**Explanation:**

**Comptroller and Auditor-General (CAG)**

- Is appointed by President
- Holds the office for 6 years or up to the age of 65 years whichever is earlier.
- Can resign anytime from his office addressing letter to President.
- Can be removed by President on same grounds and in same manner as a judge of S.C. i.e on the basis of the resolution passed by both the houses with special majority, either on the grounds of proved misbehaviour or incapacity.

**Q.7) Consider the following statements about Finance Commission and identify the incorrect one -**

- a) Finance Commission is a quasi-judicial body.
- b) It is constituted by the President every fifth year or even earlier.
- c) It is required to make recommendations to the Parliament on the distribution of the net proceeds of taxes to be shared between the Centre and the states, and the allocation between the states, the respective shares of such proceeds.
- d) The Constitution envisages the Finance Commission as the balancing wheel of fiscal federalism in India.

**Q.7) Solution (c)**

**Explanation:**

Article 280 provides for a Finance Commission as a quasi-judicial body. It is constituted by the President every fifth year or even earlier. It is required to make recommendations to the President on the following matters:

- The distribution of the net proceeds of taxes to be shared between the Centre and the states, and the allocation between the states, the respective shares of such proceeds.
- The principles which should govern the grants-in-aid to the states by the Centre (i.e., out of the Consolidated Fund of India).
- The measures needed to augment the Consolidated fund of a state to supplement the resources of the panchayats and the municipalities in the state on the basis of the recommendations made by the State Finance Commission.
- Any other matter referred to it by the President in the interests of sound finance.

The Constitution envisages the Finance Commission as the balancing wheel of fiscal federalism in India.

**Q.8) The 73rd Amendment Act of 1992 added**

1. Part-IX to the Constitution of India
2. Articles 243 to 243ZG
3. 11th Schedule to the Constitution

**Select the appropriate code:**

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

**Q.8) Solution (c)**

The 73rd Amendment Act of 1992 added –

- Part-IX to the Constitution of India i.e., The Panchayats and consists of provisions from Articles 243 to 243 O.
- In addition, the act has also added a new Eleventh Schedule to the Constitution.



**Q.9) Which of the following are not the concerns of the UPSC?**

1. Classification of services
2. Promotion
3. Training
4. Disciplinary matters
5. Talent hunting

**Choose the appropriate code:**

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

**Q.9) Solution (c)**

Among the powers and functions of the UPSC, only classification of services and training are not the concerns of the UPSC.

**Powers and functions of UPSC:**

1. Conduction of exams for All India services, Central services and public services of centrally administered territories
2. If two or more states request to hold Joint Public Service Exam, it assists them in doing so
3. Serves all need of States on request of Governor and with the permission of President
4. Consulted by government regarding
  - a) Methods of recruitment to above stated services
  - b) Principles to be followed during recruitment, promotions and transfer of such services
  - c) Suitability of the candidates for recruitment, transfers and promotions in such services
  - d) Disciplinary matters including censure or severe disapproval, withholding of increments and promotions, demotions, compulsory retirement, removal from service etc.
  - e) Any claims for pensions due to injuries sustained while working under Government of India
  - f) Any claims of legal expenses in legal cases concerning his duties
  - g) Matters of temporary appointments more than a year

- h) Matters of granting extension of civil service and re-employment of retired civil servants
- i) Any other matter related to personnel management of any authority, corporate body etc. can be conferred on the UPSC by Parliament

**Q.10) Which of the following are Constitutional bodies?**

- 1. UPSC
- 2. Finance Commission
- 3. CAG
- 4. CIC

**Choose the appropriate code:**

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

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

**Constitutional Bodies**

- Election Commission
- Union Public Service Commission
- State Public Service Commission
- Finance Commission
- National Commission for SCs
- National Commission for STs
- Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities
- Comptroller and Auditor General of India
- Attorney General of India
- Advocate General of the State

**Q.11) The functions of the UPSC can be extended by:**

- a) President

- b) Prime Minister
- c) Ministry of Personnel
- d) Parliament

**Q.11) Solution (d)**

The functions of the UPSC can be extended by Parliament.

**Q.12) Which of the following statements with regard to the CAG are correct?**

1. He is responsible only to the Parliament.
2. He audits all expenditure from the Contingency Fund of India and the Public Account of India as well as the contingency fund of each state and the public account of each state.
3. He compiles and maintains the accounts of state governments.

**Choose the appropriate code:**

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

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

All the statements are correct.

The duties and functions of the CAG as laid down by the Parliament and the Constitution are:

1. He audits the accounts related to all expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India, consolidated fund of each state and consolidated fund of each union territory having a Legislative Assembly.
2. He audits all expenditure from the Contingency Fund of India and the Public Account of India as well as the contingency fund of each state and the public account of each state.
3. He audits all trading, manufacturing, profit and loss accounts, balance sheets and other subsidiary accounts kept by any department of the Central Government and state governments.
4. He audits the receipts and expenditure of the Centre and each state to satisfy himself that the rules and procedures in that behalf are designed to secure an effective check on the assessment, collection and proper allocation of revenue.
5. He compiles and maintains the accounts of state governments.



**Q.13) The qualifications and manner in which the Chairman and members of the Finance Commission should be selected is determined by:**

- a) President
- b) Parliament
- c) President in consultation with Supreme Court
- d) Union cabinet

**Q.13) Solution (b)**

**Explanation:**

The Constitution authorises the Parliament to determine the qualifications of members of the commission and the manner in which they should be selected.

**Q.14) With reference to the National commission for backward classes, consider the following statements:**

- 1. It is a constitutional body.
- 2. It was established as a result of a Supreme Court judgment.

**Which of the above statements is/are not correct?**

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

**Q.14) Solution (c)**

**Explanation:**

102nd Constitution Amendment Act provided constitutional status to National Commission for Backward Classes.

NCBC has the authority to examine complaints and welfare measures regarding socially and educationally backward classes.

Previously NCBC was a statutory body under the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment

Indra Sawhney case of 1992 - Supreme Court had directed the government to create a permanent body to entertain, examine and recommend the inclusion and exclusion of various Backward Classes for the purpose of benefits and protection.

**Q.15) With reference to the Advocate general, consider the following statements:**

1. He is appointed by governor but removed by President.
2. The remuneration of the advocate general is fixed by the Constitution
3. He enjoys all the privileges and immunities that are available to a member of the state legislature.

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

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

**Q.15) Solution (c)**

**Explanation:**

The advocate general is appointed by the governor. The Constitution does not contain the procedure and grounds for his removal. He holds office during the pleasure of the governor. This means that he may be removed by the governor at any time. The remuneration of the advocate general is not fixed by the Constitution. He receives such remuneration as the governor may determine. He enjoys all the privileges and immunities that are available to a member of the state legislature.

**Q.16) Which of the following is/are true regarding linguistic Minorities?**

1. Commissioner for linguistic Minorities is appointed by President of India
2. Linguistic Minorities are determined on a state-wise basis
3. At the Central level, the Commissioner for linguistic Minorities falls under the Ministry of Minority Affairs

**Choose the correct option:**

- a) 1 and 2 only

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

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

**Explanation:**

Commissioner for linguistic Minorities is appointed by President of India.

At the Central level, the Commissioner falls under the Ministry of Minority Affairs. Hence, he submits the annual reports or other reports to the President through the Union Minority Affairs Minister. A linguistic minority is a group of people whose mother tongue is different from that of the majority in the state or part of a state. Thus, the linguistic minorities are determined on a state wise basis.

**Q.17) Which of these is/ are constitutional posts?**

- 1. Special officer for linguistic minorities
- 2. Advocate general
- 3. Solicitor general

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

**Q.17) Solution (a)**

**Explanation:**

Special officer for linguistic minorities is provided for in article 350-B. Advocate general of a state is provided under article 165. Solicitor general is not a constitutional post. Article 76 provides only for attorney general and not solicitor general.

**Q.18) With reference to removal of chairman of a state public service commission, consider the following statements:**

1. they can be removed for misbehavior.
2. they can be removed only by the President.

**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.18) Solution (c)**

**Explanation:**

Although the chairman and members of a SPSC are appointed by the governor, they can be removed only by the president (and not by the governor). The president can remove them on the same grounds and in the same manner as he can remove a chairman or a member of the UPSC. Thus, he can remove him under the following circumstances:

- If he is adjudged an insolvent (i.e., has gone bankrupt); or
- If he engages, during his term of office, in any paid employment outside the duties of his office; or
- If he is, in the opinion of the president, unfit to continue in office by reason of infirmity of mind or body.

In addition to these, the president can also remove the chairman or any other member of SPSC for misbehavior. However, in this case, the president has to refer the matter to the Supreme Court for an enquiry. If the Supreme Court, after the enquiry, upholds the cause of removal and advises so, the president can remove the chairman or a member. Under the provisions of the Constitution, the advice tendered by the Supreme Court in this regard is binding on the president. However, during the course of enquiry by the Supreme Court, the governor can suspend the concerned chairman or member, pending the final removal order of the president on receipt of the report of the Supreme Court.

Further, the Constitution has also defined the term 'misbehaviour' in this context. The Constitution states that the chairman or any other member of a SPSC is deemed to be guilty of misbehaviour, if he (a) is concerned or interested in any contract or agreement made by the Government of India or the government of a state, or (b) participates in any way in the profit of such contract or agreement or in any benefit therefrom otherwise than as a member and in common with other members of an incorporated company.

**Q.19) Which of the statements given below is/are true about State Public Service Commission (SPSC) and the Governor?**

1. The chairman and members of a SPSC are appointed by the governor but removed only by the President
2. The SPSC presents a report on its performance to the governor every year
3. The governor places this report before both the Houses of the state legislature

**Select the correct answer from the code:**

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

**Q.19) Solution (d)**

The SPSC presents, annually, to the governor a report on its performance. The governor places this report before both the Houses of the state legislature, along with a memorandum explaining the cases where the advice of the Commission was not accepted and the reasons for such non-acceptance.

Although the chairman and members of a SPSC are appointed by the governor, they can be removed only by the president (and not by the governor). The president can remove them on the same grounds and in the same manner as he can remove a chairman or a member of the UPSC.

**Q.20) The functions of the National Commission for SCs include:**

1. Investigation and monitoring of all matters relating to the constitutional and other legal safeguards for the SCs and evaluating their working.
2. It also discharges similar (above) functions with regard to the other backward classes (OBCs)
3. The commission presents an annual report to the Parliament upon their working.

**Select the correct answer from the codes given below:**

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



- d) 1, 2 and 3

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

The commission presents an annual report to the President (not Parliament) upon their working.

The functions of the National Commission for SCs are:

- a) To investigate and monitor all matters relating to the constitutional and other legal safeguards for the SCs and to evaluate their working;
- b) To inquire into specific complaints with respect to the deprivation of rights and safeguards of the SCs;
- c) To participate and advise on the planning process of socio-economic development of the SCs and to evaluate the progress of their development under the Union or a state;

and so on.

The Central government and the state governments are required to consult the Commission on all major policy matters affecting the SCs.

The Commission is also required to discharge similar functions with regard to the other backward classes (OBCs) and the Anglo-Indian Community as it does with respect to the SCs. In other words, the Commission has to investigate all matters relating to the constitutional and other legal safeguards for the OBCs and the Anglo-Indian Community and report to the President upon their working.

**Q.21) Which of the following statements with reference to Global Gender Gap report is correct:**

- 1. It is published by World Economic forum.
- 2. India's rank has consistently improved.

**Select the correct code:**

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

**Q.21) Solution (a)**

**Explanation**

Global Gender Gap Report 2021 was released recently.

- Released by: World Economic Forum
- India has fallen 28 places
- It is now one of the worst performers in South Asia,
- It is ranked below neighbouring countries – Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka and Myanmar.
- India's rank: 140 among 156 countries.
- South Asia incidentally is one of the worst performing regions, followed only by the Middle East and northern Africa.
- Overall, many countries have fared worse in this year's rankings compared to last year's, on account of economic performance.
- On its current trajectory, it will now take 135.6 years to close the gender gap worldwide.
- Women represent only 26.1% of some 35,500 parliament seats and just 22.6% of over 3,400 ministers worldwide
- In 81 countries, there has never been a woman head of state, as of January 15, 2021.

**Q.22) Consider the following statements with reference to National Policy on Electronics, 2019:**

1. Its objective is to produce 1 trillion mobile handset in India by 2022.
2. It envisions to create a sovereign patent fund for the promotion, development and acquisition of Intellectual Property (IPs) in Electronic System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) sector.
3. It was launched by NITI Aayog.
4. This was the first time a Policy has been launched especially for electronics sector.

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

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

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

**Explanation**

### National Policy on Electronics 2019

Recognizing the electronics sector's unique dynamics, significant opportunities, and structural challenges, the Ministry of Electronics & IT notified the National Policy on Electronics in 2012 (NPE 2012), which provided a road map for the development of electronics sector in the country. Hence, statement 3 and 4 is incorrect.

National Policy on Electronics 2019 (NPE 2019) supplants the NPE, 2012.

#### Main features:

- The policy envisions to position India as a global hub for Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) by encouraging and driving capabilities in the country for developing core components, including chipsets, and creating an enabling environment for the industry to compete globally.
- Promote domestic manufacturing and export in the entire value-chain of ESDM for economic development to achieve a turnover of USD 400 billion by 2025, this will include targeted production of 1.0 billion (100 crore) mobile handsets by 2025. Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.
- Improve ease-of-doing Business for the ESDM industry.
- Provide fiscal incentives and support for export-led growth, including significantly enhancing economies of scale in electronics manufacturing.
- Create Sovereign Patent Fund (SPF) to promote the development and acquisition of IPs in ESDM sector. Hence statement 2 is correct.
- Set up framework for creation of an ecosystem for promoting design and IP in the country.
- Promote Industry-led R&D and innovation in all sub-sectors of electronics, including grass root level innovations and early stage Start-ups in emerging technology areas such as 5G, IoT/ Sensors, Artificial Intelligence (AI), Machine Learning, Virtual Reality (VR), Drones, Robotics, Additive Manufacturing, Photonics, Nano-based devices, etc.
- Provide attractive package of incentives for promoting export of electronics goods, thereby empowering the exporters by facilitating global market access.
- Promote trusted electronics value chain initiatives to improve national cyber security profile.

#### Q.23) Consider the following statement about HSN Code recently in news:

1. It is a 14 digit uniform code that classifies more than 5000 products.
2. It was developed by WTO for promotion of harmonized trade.

Which of the above given statement is / are correct from the given option?

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

**Q.23) Solution (d)**

**Explanation**

HSN Code

- HSN code stands for "Harmonized System of Nomenclature". This system has been introduced for the systematic classification of goods all over the world.
- HSN code is a 6-digit uniform code that classifies 5000+ products and is accepted worldwide.
- It was developed by the World Customs Organization (WCO) and it came into effect from 1988.

HSN in India

- India is a member of World Customs Organization (WCO) since 1971.
- It was originally using 6-digit HSN codes to classify commodities for Customs and Central Excise.
- Later Customs and Central Excise added two more digits to make the codes more precise, resulting in an 8 digit classification.

**Q.24) Which of the following statement is correct about Flexible Inflation Targeting adopted by India for controlling inflation?**

1. It was adopted by Monetary Policy Committee of RBI in 2016.
2. Under it the primary target of RBI is to keep retail CPI at 4%.
3. If RBI failed to keep inflation within tolerance limit for 3 consecutive quarters, it is answerable to Government of India.

**Select the correct answer from the given code:**

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

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

**Q.24) Solution (b)**

**Explanation:**

**Inflation Targeting India**

The Centre has decided to retain the inflation target of 4%, with a tolerance band of +/- 2 percentage points for the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC).

- RBI in its report had stressed that the current numerical framework for defining price stability was appropriate for the next five years.
- The amended RBI Act of 2016 provided for the inflation target to be set by the Government of India, in consultation with RBI, once in every five years.
- Inflation targeting is a monetary policy system wherein the central bank of a country has a specific target inflation rate for the medium-term and publicises this rate. This is done by the MPC in India.
- The central bank and the government agreed in 2015 on a policy framework that stipulated a primary objective of ensuring price stability while keeping in mind the objective of growth.
- The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 was amended to provide a statutory basis for a FTI framework.
- If RBI failed to keep inflation within tolerance limit for 3 consecutive quarters, it is answerable to Government of India.

**Q.25) Which of the following releases Wind pattern and Ventilation Index forecasts?**

- a) Ministry of Earth sciences
- b) Ministry of Environment forest and climate change
- c) TERI
- d) Niti Aayog

**Q.25) Solution (a)**

**Explanation –**

Wind Pattern and Ventilation Index Forecasts.



- Published by: Ministry of Earth Science.

Other similar initiatives launched by ministry

- MAUSAM APP: Forecast weather conditions of around the past 24 hours and seven days. 450 cities, which will show the weather conditions of > MEGHDOOT APP: provide location, and crop and livestock-specific weather-based agro advisories to farmers in local languages.
- DAMINI APP: It is developed by Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (ITM) for Lightning Warning

**Q.26) Bandavgarh Tiger reserve is located in -**

- a) Odisha
- b) Madhya Pradesh
- c) Uttar Pradesh
- d) Karnataka

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

**Explanation –**

Bandhavgarh National Park is spread at vindhya hills in Madhya Pradesh.

- Bandhavgarh National Park consists of a core area of 105 sq km and a buffer area of approximately 400 sq km of topography varies between steep ridges, undulating, forest and open meadows.
- Bandhavgarh National Park is known for the Royal Bengal Tigers.
- The density of the Tiger population at Bandhavgarh is the highest known in India.

**Q.27) Consider the following statements with reference to BIMSTEC group:**

- It was established by Bangkok declaration of 1997 to promote rapid economic development
- Bangladesh, China and Maldives are its member countries.
- Its headquarter is located in Kathmandu, Nepal

**Which of the following statement is/are correct?**

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

**Q.27) Solution (a)**

**Explanation –**

BIMSTEC (Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation)

- It is an international organisation involving a group of countries in South Asia and South East Asia.
- Established in 1997 in Bangkok through Bangkok Declaration.
- Established as a grouping of four nations — India, Thailand, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka — through the Bangkok Declaration of 1997 to promote rapid economic development, BIMSTEC was expanded later to include three more countries — Myanmar, Nepal and Bhutan.
- Headquarters is in Dhaka, Bangladesh.
- The main objective of BIMSTEC is technological and economic cooperation among south Asian and south east Asian countries along the coast of the bay of Bengal . Commerce, investment, technology, tourism, human resource development, agriculture, fisheries, transport and communication, textiles, leather etc. have been included in it.
- China and Maldives are not its members.

**Q.28) Consider the following statement about National Policy on rare diseases 2021**

1. It categorises rare diseases under three categories based on treatment needs.
2. Under the Policy, ICMR will maintain a list of rare diseases.
3. The assistance of Rs 15 lakh will be provided to patients suffering from rare diseases that require a one-time curative treatment

**Which of the following statement is/are correct?**

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

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

**Explanation:**

**National Policy on rare diseases 2021**

- It has recently been by the Union Health Ministry.
- The government, in its policy paper, has proposed financial support of up to ₹15 lakh under an umbrella scheme of the Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi for those rare diseases that require a one-time treatment.
- Beneficiaries for such financial assistance would not be limited to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, but extended to 40% of the population eligible as per the norms of the Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana, for their treatment in government tertiary hospitals only.
- India does not have a definition of rare diseases because there is a lack of epidemiological data on their incidence and prevalence.
- According to the policy, rare diseases include genetic diseases, rare cancers, infectious tropical diseases, and degenerative diseases.
- In India, roughly 450 rare diseases have been recorded from tertiary hospitals, of which the most common are Haemophilia, Thalassemia, Sickle-cell anemia, auto-immune diseases, Gaucher's disease, and cystic fibrosis.
- Among other measures, the policy intends to kickstart a registry of rare diseases, which will be maintained by the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR).
- Under the policy, there are three categories of rare diseases — requiring one-time curative treatment, diseases that require long-term treatment but where the cost is low, and those needing long-term treatments with high cost.

**Q.29) Which of the following country is going to launch world's first climate change rules?**

- a) Britain
- b) Chile
- c) France
- d) New Zealand

**Q.29) Solution (d)**

**Explanation:**

- New Zealand became the first country to introduce a law that will require financial firms (like Banks, insurers and fund managers) to explain how they would manage climate-related risks and opportunities.
- The country wants to be carbon neutral by 2050 and says the financial sector needs to play its part.
- This law will bring climate risks and resilience into the heart of financial and business decision-making.
- It has become the first country to do so.

**Q.30) Which of the following has launched “Sankalp se Siddhi” - Village & Digital Connect Drive?**

- a) TRIFED
- b) FSSAI
- c) Ministry of Electronics and IT
- d) Ministry of Coal

**Q.30) Solution (a)**

**Explanation:**

“Sankalp se Siddhi” - Village & Digital Connect Drive , launched recently.

- The Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India (TRIFED), under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, has launched “Sankalp se Siddhi” - Village and Digital Connect Drive.
- It is a 100 day drive which was started from April 1, 2021.
- It will entail 150 teams visiting ten villages each.
- Its main aim of this drive is to activate the Van Dhan Vikas Kendras (VDVKs) in the villages.
- The visiting teams will also identify locations and shortlist potential Van Dhan Vikas Kendras for clustering as TRIFOOD, and Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries- (SFURTI) units as larger enterprises.
- TRIFOOD aims to enhance the income of tribals through better utilization of and value addition to the Minor Forest Produce collected by the tribal forest gatherers.

**Q.31) Answer the question on the basis of the statements given below.**

Question: Ram sold a card and makes 20% profit out of it, how much profit he actually earned?

**Statements**

1. Difference between cost price of card and selling price of card is Rs 40
2. Selling price of card is 120% of cost price of card

**Choose the correct code**

- a. 1 alone is sufficient while 2 alone is not sufficient
- b. 2 alone is sufficient while 1 alone is not sufficient
- c. Either 1 or 2 is sufficient
- d. Both 1 and 2 are sufficient

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

From the question it is clear that, Gain is 20%

From 1, it is clear that  $S.P. - C.P. = 40$ , so it is sufficient to get answer.

While 2 is not sufficient to get answer.

**Q.32) A shopkeeper fixes the marked price of an item 35% above its cost price. The percentage of discount allowed to gain 8% is**

- a) 18%
- b) 20%
- c) 25%
- d) 28%

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

Let the cost price = Rs 100

Then, Marked price = Rs 135

Required gain = 8%,

So Selling price = Rs 108

Discount =  $135 - 108 = 27$



$$\text{Discount\%} = (27/135) \times 100 = 20\%$$

**Q.33) If the cost price of 15 articles is equal to the selling price of 12 articles, the profit percentage is**

- a) 15%
- b) 20%
- c) 25%
- d) 30%

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

S.P of 12 articles = C.P of 15 articles

$$\text{Therefore, gain \% is} = \frac{15-12}{12} \times 100 = 25\%$$

**Q.34) An item costing rupees 300 being sold at 10 % gain. If the selling price is reduced by 15 % what will be the gain or loss percent?**

- a) 6.5% gain
- b) 6.5% loss
- c) 5% loss
- d) 5% gain

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

$$\text{S.P of article} = (300 \times 110)/100 = 330$$

Case 2

$$\text{S.P of article} = 330 \times [(100-15)/100] = 280.5$$

$$\text{Loss} = 300 - 280.5$$

$$= 19.5$$

$$\text{Loss percentage} = [19.5/300] \times 100$$

$$= 6.5$$

**Q.35) A shopkeeper sells 4 pencils per rupee and loses 10%. If he sells 3 pencils per rupee, then the profit made by him must be?**

- a) 20%
- b) 28%
- c) 30%
- d) 35%

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

Some shortcuts for easy understanding

If S.P/C.P ratio is equal to 1, then there is neither loss nor profit.

If S.P/C.P ratio is greater than 1, then there is a profit.

If S.P/C.P ratio is less than 1, then there is a loss.

According to the question, S.P=1/4 and loss =10%, So S.P/C.P=0.9

$$C.P = (1/4)/0.9$$

$$\text{New S.P} = 1/3$$

$$\text{Profit} = \text{S.P}/\text{C.P} = 1.2 \text{ i.e. } 20\%$$

