

**Q.1) Consider the below statements in regard to inter-state water disputes and select the incorrect statement(s)**

- a) Constitution of India provides for the adjudication of inter-state water disputes.
- b) Inter-State Water Disputes Act (1956) empowers the Central government to establish a river board on the request of the state governments concerned to advise them.
- c) Inter-State Water Disputes Act also 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.
- d) None

**Q.1) Solution (b)**

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

1. 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.
2. 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.

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

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.2) The central Administration tribunal is concerned with which of the following?**

- a) Recruitment
- b) Promotion
- c) Disciplinary matters
- d) Recruitment and all service matters

**Q.2) Solution (d)**

CAT as it is known as is relevant to all recruitment and service related matters.

**Q.3) Which of the following functions can be taken by National Human Rights Commission?**

1. Look into negligence by a public servant in prevention of violation of human rights.
2. By leave of the court, intervene in court proceeding relating to Human Rights.
3. Review factors that inhibit the enjoyment of Human rights and recommend appropriate measures
4. To provide recommendations for effective implementation for international treaties related to human rights.

**Select the code from following:**

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

**Q.3) Solution (d)**

The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, TPHRA mandates the NHRC to perform the following functions:

- proactively or reactively inquire into violations of human rights or negligence in the prevention of such violation by a public servant
- by leave of the court, to intervene in court proceeding relating to human rights
- to visit any jail or other institution under the control of the State Government, where persons are detained or lodged for purposes of treatment, reformation or protection, for the study of the living conditions of the inmates and make recommendations
- review the safeguards provided by or under the Constitution or any law for the time being in force for the protection of human rights and recommend measures for their effective implementation
- review the factors, including acts of terrorism that inhibit the enjoyment of human rights and recommend appropriate remedial measures
- to study treaties and other international instruments on human rights and make recommendations for their effective implementation
- undertake and promote research in the field of human rights

- engage in human rights education among various sections of society and promote awareness of the safeguards available for the protection of these rights through publications, the media, seminars and other available means
- encourage the efforts of NGOs and institutions working in the field of human rights
- Such other function as it may consider it necessary for the protection of human rights.
- Requisitioning any public record or copy thereof from any court or office.

**Q.4) NHRC is the protector of Human Rights in India. NHRC is headed by whom of the following?**

- a) Chief Justice of India
- b) Sitting judge of Supreme Court
- c) Retired Chief Justice of India
- d) An Eminent Jurist

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

**Composition:**

The NHRC consists of:

- A Chairperson, should be retired Chief Justice of India (though Gol mulling appointment of retired SC Judges as chairperson)
- One member who is, or has been, a Judge of the Supreme Court of India
- One member who is, or has been, the Chief Justice of a High Court
- Two members to be appointed from among persons having knowledge of, or practical experience in, matters relating to human rights
- In addition, the Chairpersons of four National Commissions (Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Women and Minorities) serve as ex officio members.

The sitting Judge of the Supreme Court or sitting Chief Justice of any High Court can be appointed only after the consultation with the Chief Justice of Supreme Court.

**Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding State Human Rights Commission:**

1. It has power of civil court and can take cognizance of cases if received within one year of occurrence.

2. It can recommend compensation to victim or prosecution of accused
3. Its recommendations are binding on the state government.

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

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

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

#### **Powers of State Human Rights Commission**

The commission has the power of a civil court and can take cognizance of cases if received within one year of occurrence.

It can recommend compensation to victim, prosecution of accused. But such recommendations aren't binding.

It submits special or annual reports to state legislatures along with action taken on their recommendations and reasons for non-acceptance of advice.

**Q.6) Chairperson of State Human Rights Commission (SHRC) can be removed by:**

- a) Governor
- b) President of India
- c) Chief Minister of the State
- d) Chief Justice of India

**Q.6) Solution (b)**

Removal of Member of SHRC

Removal is done by president on grounds of bankruptcy, unsound mind, infirmity of body or mind, sentenced to imprisonment for a crime, or engages in paid employment.

He can also be removed for proved misbehaviour or incapacity if SC inquiry finds him guilty. They can resign by writing to governor.

**Note:** Kindly note the differences between appointment and removal of members of different Commissions. Which members are appointed/removed by President/Governor? This creates a lot of confusion.

**Q.7) Central Information Commissioner and Information Commissioners are appointed by the president on the recommendations of a nomination committee. Who of the following is not a member of this nomination committee?**

- a) Prime Minister
- b) A Union Minister Nominated by Prime Minister
- c) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- d) Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha

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

**Central Information Commissioner**

Central Information Commission has chief information commissioner and up to 10 information commissioners. All are appointed by the president on recommendation of prime minister, union minister nominated by him and leader of opposition in Lok Sabha.

**Q.8) Which of the following statements are NOT correct regarding Central Information Commission?**

- 1. It is a statutory body.
- 2. It consists of four members with one Chief information Commissioner and three Information Commissioners.
- 3. It has a jurisdiction over Central Government Bodies, PSU and MNCs working in India.

**Select the code from following:**

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

**Q.8) Solution (b)**

**Note:** The question is asking about incorrect options.

2 and 3 are wrong statements.

Under the provision of Section-12 of RTI Act 2005 the Central Government shall, by notification in the Official Gazette, constitute a body to be known as the Central Information Commission.

The Central Information Commission shall consist of the Chief Information Commissioner (CIC) and such number of Central Information Commissioners not exceeding 10 as may be deemed necessary.

It has jurisdiction over central government bodies, PSU and authorities. Private companies do not come under its ambit.

**Q.9) Identify the incorrect statement from the following with reference to the qualifications of the members of Central Information Commission:**

- They should be retired judge of Supreme Court
- They should be person of eminence in public life with experience in field of law, science and technology, governance, social service, management, journalism, mass media or administration.
- They should not be MP/MLA or connected to any political party.
- They can hold the office till the age of 65 years

**Q.9) Solution (a)**

**Qualification for membership to Central Information commission**

- They should be People of eminence in public life with experience in field of law, science and technology, governance, social service, management, journalism, mass media or administration.
- They should not be MP / MLA's or connected to any political party, doing some business or holding office of profit.
- They hold office till age of 65 or 5 years. The information commissioner is eligible for post of chief information commissioner but can be in office for maximum 5 years including his tenure of information commissioner.

**Q.10) Consider the following statements regarding the removal of State Chief Information Commissioner and select the incorrect statement/option –**

- a) Removal is done by governor on grounds of bankruptcy, unsound mind, infirmity of body or mind, sentenced to imprisonment for a crime, or engages in paid employment.
- b) He can be removed for proved misbehaviour or incapacity if SC inquiry finds him guilty.
- c) He can resign by writing to governor.
- d) None

**Q.10) Solution (d)**

**Removal of State Chief Information Commissioner and Other information Commissioners:**

- Removal is done by governor on grounds of bankruptcy, unsound mind, infirmity of body or mind, sentenced to imprisonment for a crime, or engages in paid employment.
- He can also be removed for proved misbehaviour or incapacity if SC inquiry finds him guilty. They can resign by writing to governor.

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

1. Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) is a statutory body formed under the Right to Information Act – 2005
2. CVC was formed on the recommendations of K Santhanam Committee.

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

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

**Q.11) Solution (b)**

Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) is an apex Indian governmental body created in 1964 to address governmental corruption. It has the status of an autonomous body, free of control from any executive authority, charged with monitoring all vigilance activity under the Central

Government of India, advising various authorities in central Government organizations in planning, executing, reviewing and reforming their vigilance work.

It was set up by the Government of India in February, 1964 on the recommendations of the Committee on Prevention of Corruption, headed by Shri K. Santhanam, to advise and guide Central Government agencies in the field of vigilance. Nittoor Srinivasa Rau, was selected as the

first Chief Vigilance Commissioner of India.

The Ordinance of 1998 conferred statutory status to the CVC and the powers to exercise superintendence over functioning of the Delhi Special Police Establishment, and also to review the progress of the investigations pertaining to alleged offences under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 conducted by them. In 1998 the Government introduced the CVC Bill in the Lok Sabha in order to replace the Ordinance, though it was not successful. The Bill was re-introduced in 1999 and remained with the Parliament till September 2003, when it became an Act after being duly passed in both the Houses of Parliament.

**Q.12) The Central Vigilance Commission is headed by a Chairperson called 'Central Vigilance Commissioner'. Which of the following statements are correct regarding Central Vigilance Commissioner?**

1. He is appointed by the President on the recommendations of a committee consisting of Prime Minister, Home minister and Leader of Opposition of Lok Sabha.
2. Commissioners occupy the position till the age of 65 years or 4 years.
3. They are not eligible for employment under any other central or state government employment after ceasing to hold office.

**Select the code from below:**

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

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

All the statements are correct.

**Note:** Remember, the tenure of Central Vigilance Commissioner is 4 years.

**Composition of Central Vigilance Commission:**

The Commission shall consist of:

- A Central Vigilance Commissioner - Chairperson;
- Not more than two Vigilance Commissioners - Members;



They are appointed by the president on recommendations of a committee of PM + Home minister + leader of opposition Lok Sabha. They occupy post till age of 65 yrs or 4 year term. They are not eligible for any other govt appointment under centre or state after ceasing to hold office.

**Q.13) Which of the following can be considered as limitations of Central Vigilance Commission?**

1. CVC is only an advisory body and government is free to accept or reject it.
2. It deals only with vigilance and disciplinary cases and does not have the power to register criminal cases.
3. CVC cannot direct CBI to initiate inquiries against any officer of the level of Joint Secretary and above on its own.
4. CVC does not have the power to call for any file from CBI or to direct CBI to investigate any case in a particular manner.

**Select the code from following:**

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

**Q.13) Solution (d)**

**Limitations of CVC**

- CVC is only an advisory body. Central Government Departments are free to either accept or reject CVC's advice in corruption cases.
- CVC does not have adequate resources compared with number of complaints that it receives. It is a very small set up with sanctioned staff strength of 299. Whereas, it is supposed to check corruption in more than 1500 central government departments and ministries.
- CVC cannot direct CBI to initiate inquiries against any officer of the level of Joint Secretary and above on its own. Such permission has to be obtained from the concerned department.
- CVC does not have powers to register criminal case. It deals only with vigilance or disciplinary cases.

- CVC has supervisory powers over CBI. However, CVC does not have the power to call for any file from CBI or to direct CBI to investigate any case in a particular manner. CBI is under administrative control of Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT), which means that, the powers to appoint, transfer, suspend CBI officers lie with DoPT.
- Appointments to CVC are indirectly under the control of Govt of India, though the leader of the Opposition (in Lok Sabha) is a member of the Committee to select CVC and VCs. But the Committee considers candidates put up before it. These candidates are decided by the Government.

As a result, although CVC is relatively independent in its functioning, it has neither resources nor powers to inquire and take action on complaints of corruption that may act as an effective deterrence against corruption.

**Q.14) The Central Bureau of investigation (CBI) was established by the resolution of Ministry of Home Affairs in 1963. Which of the following statements regarding CBI are correct?**

1. It is a statutory body.
2. It derives its powers from Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946.
3. It is an independent body and does not come under government's control.

**Select the code from following:**

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

**Q.14) Solution (b)**

The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) was set up in 1963 by a resolution of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Later, it was transferred to the Ministry of Personnel and now it enjoys the status of an attached office<sup>1</sup>. The Special Police Establishment (which looked into vigilance cases) setup in 1941 was also merged with the CBI. The establishment of the CBI was recommended by the Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption (1962 -1964).

The CBI is not a statutory body. It derives its powers from the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946.

The CBI is the main investigating agency of the Central Government. It plays an important role in

the prevention of corruption and maintaining integrity in administration. It also provides assistance to the Central Vigilance Commission.

**Q.15) Which of the following is NOT a function of CBI?**

- a) Suo moto investigation in heinous crimes like homicides.
- b) Investigating cases of corruption, bribery and misconduct of central government employees
- c) Investigating serious crimes, having national and international ramifications, committed by organised gangs of professional criminals
- d) It acts as the 'National Central Bureau' of Interpol in India.

**Q.15) Solution (a)**

The functions of CBI are:

- (i) Investigating cases of corruption, bribery and misconduct of Central government employees
- (ii) Investigating cases relating to infringement of fiscal and economic laws, that is, breach of laws concerning export and import control, customs and central excise, income tax, foreign exchange regulations and so on. However, such cases are taken up either in consultation with or at the request of the department concerned.
- (iii) Investigating serious crimes, having national and international ramifications, committed by organised gangs of professional criminals
- (iv) Coordinating the activities of the anti-corruption agencies and the various state police forces
- (v) Taking up, on the request of a state government, any case of public importance for investigation
- (vi) Maintaining crime statistics and disseminating criminal information.

The CBI is a multidisciplinary investigation agency of the Government of India and undertakes investigation of corruption-related cases, economic offences and cases of conventional crime. It normally confines its activities in the anti-corruption field to offences committed by the employees of the Central Government and Union Territories and their public sector undertakings. It takes up investigation of conventional crimes like murder, kidnapping, rape etc., on reference from the state governments or when directed by the Supreme Court/High Courts.

The CBI acts as the "National Central Bureau" of Interpol in India. The Interpol Wing of the CBI coordinates requests for investigation-related activities originating from Indian law enforcement

agencies and the member countries of the Interpol.

**Q.16) Consider the following statements with reference to Joint State Public Service Commission (JSPSC)**

1. It has the status of a constitutional body.
2. It presents its annual performance report to the President of India.
3. Its members can be suspended or removed by the President.

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

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

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

The Constitution makes a provision for the establishment of a Joint State Public Service Commission (JSPSC) for two or more states. While the UPSC and the SPSC are created directly by the Constitution, a JSPSC can be created by an act of Parliament on the request of the state legislatures concerned. Thus, a JSPSC is a statutory and not a constitutional body.

The chairman and members of a JSPSC are appointed by the President. They hold office for a term of six years or until they attain the age of 62 years, whichever is earlier. They can be suspended or removed by the president. They can also resign from their offices at any time by submitting their resignation letters to the president.

The number of members of a JSPSC and their conditions of service are determined by the president.

A JSPSC presents its annual performance report to each of the concerned state governors. Each governor places the report before the state legislature.

**Do you know?**

- The two states of Punjab and Haryana had a JSPSC for a short period, after the creation of Haryana out of Punjab in 1966.
- The Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) can also serve the needs of a state on the request of the state governor and with the approval of the president.

**Q.17) Which of the following provisions are contained in the Representation of People Act, 1950?**

1. Delimitation of Constituencies
2. Preparation of electoral rolls
3. Qualifications for membership of Houses of Parliament
4. Qualification of voters

**Select the correct code**

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

**Q.17) Solution (b)**

The Representation of the People Act, 1950 contains the following provisions:

1. Allocation of seats in and the in the House of the People and in the Legislative Assemblies and Legislative Councils of States.
2. Delimitation of constituencies for the purpose of elections to the House of People and Legislatures of States
3. Qualifications of voter at such election
4. Preparations of electoral rolls.

The provisions for the actual conduct of elections to the Houses of Parliament and to the House or Houses of the Legislature of each State, the qualifications and disqualifications for the membership of these Houses, the corrupt practices and other election offences, and the decision of election disputes were all provided in the subsequent act namely, the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

The Constitution of India has laid down not only the maximum number of seats in Parliament and in Legislative Assemblies of States but also the principles to be followed while allocating these seats. However, it has left the actual allocation of such seats to the Parliament and thus arose the need to make Representation of People Acts of 1950 and 1951.

**Q.18) Consider the following statements with reference to Central Administrative Tribunal**

1. It has been established under Article 323 B of the Constitution.
2. It is guided by the procedure laid down in the Civil Procedure Code of 1908.

**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 (d)**

Article 323A enables the Parliament to take out the adjudication of disputes relating to service matters from the civil courts and the high courts and place it before the administrative tribunals.

In pursuance of Article 323A, the Parliament has passed the Administrative Tribunals Act in 1985. The Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT) was thus set up in 1985.

The CAT exercises original jurisdiction in relation to recruitment and all service matters of public servants covered by it.

The CAT is not bound by the procedure laid down in the Civil Procedure Code of 1908. It is guided by the principles of natural justice.

The jurisdiction of CAT extends only to the all-India services, the Central civil services, civil posts under the Centre and civilian employees of defence services. The members of the defence forces, officers and servants of the Supreme Court and the secretarial staff of the Parliament are not covered by it.

**Q.19) According to the amendments introduced in Enemy Property Act, 1968, who among the following are defined as enemy?**

1. Legal heirs of enemies even if they are citizens of India
2. Enemies who have changed their nationality
3. Enemy firms which have partners who are Indians

**Select the correct code**

- a) 1 and 2

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

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

When wars broke out against China in 1961, and Pakistan in 1965 and 1971, properties belonging to nationals of these countries were taken over by the central government under the Defence of India Acts, 1962 and 1971.

These properties were designated as "enemy property" and vested in an office of the central government, the Custodian of Enemy Property. The Enemy Property Act, 1968 was enacted to regulate enemy property.

The Enemy Property (Amendment and Validation) Act, 2017 amends the Enemy Property Act, 1968.

It retrospectively amends the definition of 'enemy' to include:

- (i) Legal heirs of enemies even if they are citizens of India
- (ii) Enemies who have changed their nationality
- (iii) Enemy firms that have partners who are Indians.

According to the Act, succession laws will not apply to such property and the civil courts are barred from hearing disputes related to enemy property.

**Q.20) Consider the following statements with reference to the National Green Tribunal**

1. India is the first country to have a dedicated court for environmental matters.
2. It has Original Jurisdiction over matters related to environment.

**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.20) Solution (b)**

The National Green Tribunal was set up under the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010. It draws inspiration from the India's constitutional provision of Article 21, which assures the citizens of India the right to a healthy environment.

The tribunal has Original Jurisdiction on matters of "substantial question relating to environment" (i.e. a community at large is affected, damage to public health at broader level) & "damage to environment due to specific activity" (such as pollution).

It is not bound by the procedure laid down under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908; instead it is guided by principles of natural justice.

India is the third country after Australia and New Zealand to have such a system.

NGT is the first body of its kind that is required by its parent statute to apply the "polluter pays" principle and the principle of sustainable development.

**Q.21) Consider the following statement about Stand-up India Scheme-**

1. It was launched by Ministry of MSMEs
2. It facilitates bank loans between Rs 10 lakh and Rs 1 Crore.
3. It does not support Greenfield enterprises.

**Choose the correct answer from the given below options-**

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

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

**Explanation:**

**About Stand-Up India scheme**

- Scheme was launched on April 5, 2016 **under Department of Financial Services (DFS), Ministry of Finance.**
- **It facilitates bank loans between Rs 10 lakh and Rs 1 Crore** to at least one Scheduled Caste (SC) or Scheduled Tribe (ST) borrower and at least one-woman borrower per



Loans for enterprises in Activities allied to bank branch for setting up a **Greenfield enterprise.**

- **Green field signifies first time venture of beneficiary in manufacturing, services or the trading sector.**
- In case of non-individual enterprises at least 51% of the shareholding and controlling stake should be held by either an SC/ST or woman entrepreneur.
- Borrower should not be in default to any bank/financial institution. > Loan is repayable in 7 years with a maximum moratorium period of 18 months.
- It covers all Scheduled Commercial banks.
- Borrower shall be required to bring in minimum of 10% of the project cost as own contribution
- It also provides for Creation of a credit guarantee mechanism through the National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company (NCGTC).

To widen the Stand-Up India Scheme Union Budget 2021 brings certain changes:

- The extent of margin money to be brought by the borrower may be reduced from 'upto 25%' to 'upto 15%' of the project cost. However, the borrower will continue to contribute at least 10% of the project cost as own contribution.
- loans for enterprises in activities allied to agriculture' e.g. pisciculture, beekeeping, poultry livestock, rearing, grading, sorting, aggregation agro industries, dairy, fishery, agridinic and agribusiness centers, food & agro-processing, etc. (excluding crop loans, land improvement such as canals, irrigation, wells) and services supporting these, shall be eligible for coverage under the Scheme.

**Q.22) Consider the following statement regarding Integrated Health Information Platform.**

1. It is the next generation highly refined version of Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (ISP).
2. It is world's biggest online disease surveillance platform.
3. It is in sync with National Digital Health Mission.

**Choose the correct answer from given below options:**

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

d) All of the above

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

**Explanation:**

*In news:* Integrated Health Information Platform (IHIP) was recently launched.

- It was launched by Ministry of Health.
- IHIP is the **next generation highly refined version of the presently used Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP).**
- India is the first country in the world to adopt such an advanced disease surveillance system.
- It will house the data entry and management for India's disease surveillance program.
- In addition to tracking 33 diseases now as compared to the earlier 18 diseases, it shall ensure near-real-time data in digital mode.
- It is also the **world's biggest online disease surveillance platform.**
- It is in sync with the **National Digital Health Mission.**

**Q.23) Consider the following statements about PM Kisan Scheme :**

1. It is a centrally sponsored scheme under Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer Welfare.
2. All farmer families are eligible for the scheme.
3. Income support of 6,000/- per year in three equal instalments is provided under the scheme.

**Choose the correct answer from given below options:**

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

**Q.23) Solution (b)**

**Explanation –**

*In News :-* Amid the surge in Covid-19 cases, the payment of the first installment of PM-Kisan for the installation financial year 2021-22, is getting longer.

**PM Kisan Scheme:-**

- PM Kisan is a **Central Sector scheme** with 100% funding from Government of India. **(Hence statement 1 is incorrect)**
- State Government and UT administration will identify the farmer families which are eligible for support as per scheme guidelines.
- Providing income support to all landholding farmers' families (irrespective of the landholdings) in the country.
- Supplementing financial needs of farmers for procuring various inputs related to Significance agriculture and allied activities as well as domestic needs.
- **Income support of Rs.6000/- per year is provided (through Direct Benefit Transfer) to all land holding farmer families in three equal installments of Rs 2000/every four months. (Hence, statement 3 is correct)**
- The benefit shall be paid to only those farmers' families whose names are entered into the land records except for Forest dwellers, North-eastern states and Jharkhand which has separate provisions for land records
- All PM-KISAN beneficiaries will be given the Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) so that farmers can target of incre take easy loans from the banks
- **Exclusion criteria: All Institutional Land holders All Persons who paid Income Tax in last assessment year etc (Hence, statement 2 is incorrect)**

**Q.24) Government has recently launched 'Samarth scheme' for skill development and capacity building in**

- a) Clean energy sector
- b) Textile sector
- c) Construction Sector
- d) Artificial intelligence

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

**Explanation –**

The textile and apparel industry is one of the earliest industries developed in India. Its entire value chain from fiber to apparel manufacturing has a strong presence within the country. It is the biggest employer after agriculture.

- The **Ministry of Textiles is implementing the Samarth-Scheme for Capacity Building in Textiles Sector**, a placement oriented programme targeting skill development of 10 lakh youth in the entire value chain of textiles, excluding Spinning & Weaving in the organized Sector.
- It aims to promote skilling and skill upgradation in the traditional sectors of handlooms, handicrafts, sericulture and jute
- The Scheme would target to train 10.00 lakh persons (9 lakhs in organised & 1 lakh in traditional sector)
- Some of the advanced features of SAMARTH scheme include Training of Trainers (ToT), Aadhar Enabled Biometric Attendance System (AEBAS), CCTV recording of training programme, dedicated call centre with helpline number, mobile app based Management Information System (MIS) and on-line monitoring of the training process.

**Q.25) Consider the following statement about S-400 triumph missile.**

1. It is long range air defence system that consists of a surface to air missile system
2. It is resistant to electronic Jamming
3. India has purchased this technology from Israel.

**From the following options, choose the correct answer.**

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

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

**Explanation:**

**In news:- Russia is going to deliver** the first set of S-400 Triumph air defence systems to India.

- It is a **long-range surface-to-air missile (SAM) system**.
- It has command control system, multiple radar units, automated from acquisition to final engagement.
- It has 4th generation system in terms of its combat capabilities.
- It is identified by NATO by its codename as the SA-21 Growler.

- It has the capability to detect and destroy high and low targets, and also form an impenetrable grid of missiles.
- It has four different types of missiles with ranges between 40 km, 100 km, 200-km and 400 km which can be deployed in a very short time.
- **It is resistant to electronic jamming.**

**Q.26) Which of the following countries are involved in Supply chain resilience initiative?**

1. China
2. Japan
3. India
4. Australia
5. USA

**Choose the correct code from the following options;**

- a) 1, 3 and 4 only
- b) 1, 2, 4 and 5 only
- c) 2, 3 and 4 only
- d) All of the above

**Q.26) Solution (c)**

**Explanation**

***In News: The Trade Ministers of India, Japan and Australia have formally launched the Supply Chain Resilience Initiative (SCRI).***

- The SCRI aims to create a virtuous cycle of enhancing supply chain resilience with a view to eventually attaining strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth in the Indo-Pacific region.
- The SCRI aims to create a virtuous cycle of enhancing supply chain resilience with a view to eventually attaining strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth in the region.
- Initially, SCRI will focus on sharing best practices on supply chain resilience and holding investment promotion events and buyer-seller matching events to provide opportunities for stakeholders to explore the possibility of diversification of their supply chains.
- Some of the joint measures shall include: (1) Supporting the enhanced utilisation of digital technology; (2) Trade and investment diversification

- The SCRI aims to reduce dependence on China amid a likelihood of recharging of supply chains in the Indo-Pacific region amid the Covid-19 pandemic.
- Expansion of the SCRI may be considered based on consensus, if needed, in due course.
- The ministers have decided to convene at least once a year to provide guidance to the implementation and development of the SCRI.

**Q.27) Consider the following statements about Global Immunization Agenda 2030 launched recently-**

1. It has been launched by World Economic forum to promote awareness about importance of immunisation programme.
2. It will contribute to achieving the UN-mandated Sustainable Development Goals.
3. One of its target is to reduce number of zero dose children by 50%.

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

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

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

**Explanation:**

*In news:* IA2030 titled as 'A Global Strategy to Leave No One Behind' was launched by WHO, UNICEF, GAVI and other partners with ambitious new global strategy to maximize the lifesaving impact of vaccines through stronger immunization systems.

- The Agenda focuses on vaccination throughout life, from infancy through to adolescence and older age. If fully implemented, it will avert an estimated 50 million deaths, 75% of them in low-nd lower-middle income countries.
- **Targets to be achieved by 2030 include:**
  - Achieve 90% coverage for essential vaccines given in childhood and adolescence.
  - **intends to reduce the number of zero-dose children by 50 per cent,**
    - Zero-dose children are those who have received no vaccines through immunisation programmes.

- The IA2030 is based on learnings from Global Vaccine Action Plan (GVAP). It also aims to address the unmet targets of the GVAP that were initially to be fulfilled as part of the global immunisation strategy of the 'Decade of vaccines' (2011–2020).
- IA2030 calls for introducing booster doses for lifelong protection against diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus. It also states new approaches to reach unvaccinated children and resolve geographical inequalities.
- The UN agencies aim to ensure through IA2030 that the benefits of immunisation are shared equitably among and within countries.
- This, in turn, will contribute to achieving the UN-mandated sustainable development goals or SDGs, specifically SDG3. "Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages," SDG3 says.

India's Immunisation efforts are streamlined by Mission Indhradhanush and Intensified Mission Indhradhanush that covers 12 diseases like tuberculosis, meningitis, measles, Hepatitis B, etc.

**Q.28) Which of the following countries borders 'Persian Gulf'?**

1. Iran
2. Yemen
3. Bahrain
4. Oman
5. Qatar

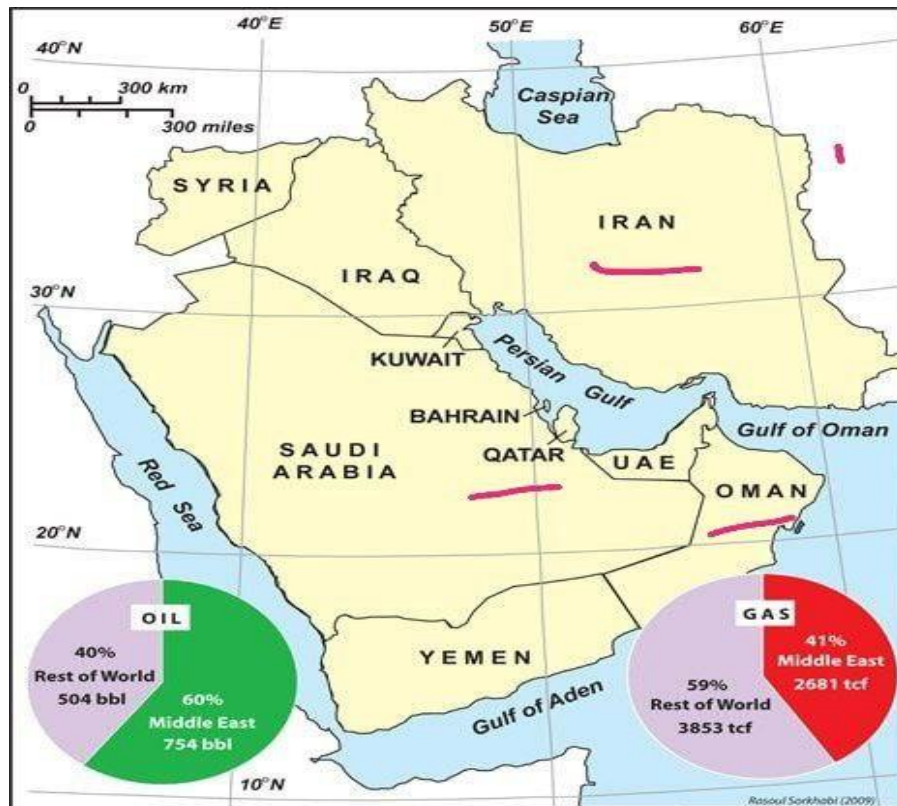
**Choose the correct answer from given options below:**

- a) 1, 2 and 4 only
- b) 2, 3 and 5 only
- c) 1, 3, 4 and 5 only
- d) All of the above

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

**Explanation –**

Persian gulf is bordered on the north, northeast, and east by **Iran**; on the southeast and south by part of **Oman** and by the United Arab Emirates; on the southwest and west by **Qatar**, Bahrain, and Saudi Arabia; and on the northwest by Kuwait and Iraq.



**Q.29) Consider the following statements with reference to 'borrowing powers of states and UTs in India.**

1. States can borrow within the territory of India upon the security of consolidated fund of state within limits fixed by State Legislature.
2. Under Article 293, borrowing powers of the States are both territorially and otherwise limited.
3. State can raise loan outside India.

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

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

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



**Explanation –**

*In news:* - Recently Centre has permitted additional borrowings of Rs 1.06 lakh crore to those states which have carried out some key institutional reforms in power sector, ease of doing business, etc to cope with Covid-19.

- Last year, centre enhanced borrowing limit of the states by 2 per cent of their State GDP linking half of it to citizen-centric reforms by states.
- This is over and above the 3% limit set under the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act.

Constitutional basis of borrowing powers:

- Under Article 292, Central Government has unrestricted powers of borrowing in India and from abroad subject only to such limits fixed by the Parliament.
- **Under Article 293, borrowing powers of the States are both territorially and otherwise limited.**
- Since all the States are still indebted to Government of India, the constitutional position, therefore, is that prior consent of Government of India is necessary before a State Government raises a loan.
- **States can borrow within the territory of India upon the security of consolidated fund of state within limits fixed by State Legislature.**
- A State may not without the consent of the Government of India raise any loan if there is still outstanding any part of a loan which has been made to the State by the Government of India or by its predecessor Government
- However, State cannot raise a public loan without the consent of centre if any part of a loan is outstanding, which has been advanced to it by centre.
- States have no power raise loans outside India.

**Q.30) Consider the following statements about Garima Greh:**

1. It is a shelter home for orphans and destitute women.
2. National commission for women will oversee its implementation.
3. These shelters will also provide skill training to connect the community members with livelihood opportunities.

Which of the above given statement is / are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only

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

**Q.30) Solution (c)**

**Explanation:**

A 'Garima Greh: A Shelter Home for Transgender Persons' was recently e-inaugurated in Vadodara, Gujarat. It has been inaugurated by Ministry for Social Justice & Empowerment

- Under the Scheme of 'Shelter Home for Transgender Persons', the ministry has decided to set up shelter homes for transgender persons who have been forced to leave their homes or abandoned by the family.
- This is first such home in Vadodara.
- By March 31st, 2021, Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Patna, Kolkata, Jaipur, Raipur, Bhubaneswar and Manipur will also have such homes to be called "Garima Greh" with a capacity for 25 persons.
- They will be run by transgender community-led organisations.
- **These shelters will also provide skill training to connect the community members with livelihood opportunities.**
- This is a pilot project, on its successful completion, similar schemes will be extended to other parts of the country.

Hence, only statement 3 is correct.

**Q.31) Sanam took a loan of 1,200 RS with a simple interest for as many years as the rate of interest. If she paid RS 432 as interest at the end of the loan period, what was the rate of interest?**

- a) 4.6
- b) 6
- c) 12
- d) 18

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

Let the rate of interest be R% and time be R years.

Then,  $SI = P \times R \times T / 100$

$$432 = 1200 \times R \times R / 100$$

$$432 = 1200 R^2 / 100$$

$$R^2 = 36$$

$$R = 6$$

**Q.32)** man took a loan of Rs 1200 with simple interest for as many years as the rate of interest. If she paid Rs 432 as interest at the end of loan period, what was the rate of interest?

- a) 6%
- b) 8%
- c) 12%
- d) None of these

**Q.32) Solution (a)**

Let rate = R% and time = R years

Then,  $(1200 \times R \times R) / 100 = 432$

$$12R^2 = 432$$

$$R^2 = 36$$

$$R = 6$$

**Q.33)** Suresh starts a business with Rs 36,000. After a certain period of time he is joined by Deepak, who invests Rs 27,000. At the end of the year they divide the profit in the ratio of 8:3. For what period did Deepak join Suresh?

- a) 7 months
- b) 8 months
- c) 6 months
- d) 5 months

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

Ratio of profit = [capital of Suresh x time]/ [capital of Deepak x time]

Let Deepak's investment be for X months.

Then,  $8/3 = (36,000 \times 12) / (27,000 \times X)$

On solving  $X = 6$  months

**Q.34) If X is the interest on Y and Y is the interest on Z, the rate and time is the same on both the cases. What is the relation between X, Y and Z?**

- a)  $XYZ = 1$
- b)  $X^2 = YZ$
- c)  $Y^2 = XZ$
- d)  $Z^2 = XY$

**Q.34) Solution (c)**

$$X = (Y \cdot NR) / 100 \quad Y = (Z \cdot NR) / 100$$

$$X/Y = NR/100 \quad Y/Z = NR/100$$

$$X/Y = Y/Z$$

$$Y^2 = XZ$$

**Q.35) The owner of a Television shop charges his customer 16% more than the cost price. If a customer paid Rs.17,400 for a Television, then what was the cost price of the television?**

- a) Rs.13,000
- b) Rs.14,000
- c) Rs.15,000
- d) Rs.16,000

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

We can assume Cost Price to be Rs.100.

Then, selling price would be Rs.116 (16% more is charged on the cost price).

So, if in reality selling price is Rs.17,400 then cost price would be Rs.15,000.

We could use unitary method to find the value.

S.P. ----- C.P.

Rs.116 ----- Rs.100

Rs.1 -----Rs.(100/116)

Rs.17,400 -----Rs.(100/116)\* Rs.17,400 which gives C.P. as Rs.15,000

