

Q.1) Consider the following statements about PM-CARES Fund

1. Prime Minister is the ex-officio Chairman of the PM-CARES Fund.
2. The fund has been declared "public authority" under RTI by Chief Information Commissioner.
3. Donations to PM-CARES Fund shall be treated as CSR under Companies Act, 2013.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.1) Solution (d)

Explanation:

- Keeping in mind the need for having a dedicated national fund with the primary objective of dealing with any kind of emergency or distress situation, like posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, and to provide relief to the affected, a public charitable trust under the name of 'Prime Minister's Citizen Assistance and Relief in Emergency Situations Fund' (PM CARES Fund)' has been set up.
- Objectives:
 - To undertake and support relief or assistance of any kind relating to a public health emergency or any other kind of emergency, calamity or distress, either man-made or natural, including the creation or up-gradation of healthcare or pharmaceutical facilities, other necessary infrastructure, funding relevant research or any other type of support.
 - To render financial assistance, provide grants of payments of money or take such other steps as may be deemed necessary by the Board of Trustees to the affected population.
- Constitution of the Trust:
 - Prime Minister is the ex-officio Chairman of the PM CARES Fund and Minister of Defence, Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Finance, Government of India are ex-officio Trustees of the Fund. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
 - The Chairperson of the Board of Trustees (Prime Minister) shall have the power to nominate three trustees to the Board of Trustees who shall be eminent

persons in the field of research, health, science, social work, law, public administration and philanthropy.

- Any person appointed a Trustee shall act in a pro bono capacity.
- Other details:
 - The fund consists entirely of voluntary contributions from individuals/organizations and does not get any budgetary support. The fund will be utilized in meeting the objectives as stated above.
 - Donations to PM CARES Fund would qualify for 80G benefits for 100% exemption under the Income Tax Act, 1961. Donations to PM CARES Fund will also qualify to be counted as Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenditure under the Companies Act, 2013. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**
 - PM CARES Fund has also got exemption under the FCRA and a separate account for receiving foreign donations has been opened. This enables PM CARES Fund to accept donations and contributions from individuals and organizations based in foreign countries. This is consistent with respect to Prime Minister's National Relief Fund (PMNRF). PMNRF has also received foreign contributions as a public trust since 2011.
 - "The PM CARES Fund is not a public authority under the ambit of section 2(h) of the RTI Act, 2005," the PMO said in response to the RTI application. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**

Q.2) Consider the following statements:

1. The term of Prime Minister is fixed.
2. The constitution provides that the President has to appoint the leader of the majority party in the Lok Sabha as Prime Minister.
3. Nominated members of the Rajya sabha cannot become the Prime Minister.

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

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

Q.2) Solution (d)

Explanation:

- The term of the prime minister is not fixed and he holds office during the pleasure of the President. **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- However, this does not mean that the president can dismiss the Prime Minister at any time. So long as the Prime Minister enjoys the majority support in the Lok Sabha, he cannot be dismissed by the President.
- **In accordance with the conventions of the Parliamentary system** of Government, the President has to appoint the leader of the majority party in the Lok Sabha as Prime Minister. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
- Constitutionally the Prime Minister may be a member (elected or nominated) of the two houses of Parliament. **Hence statement 3 is not correct.**

Q.3) Which of the following statements regarding the Union Cabinet Committees is/are correct?

1. The decisions made by them are binding on the Cabinet.
2. Their members are drawn only from the cabinet ministers.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Q.3) Solution (d)

Explanation:

- The Rules of Business provide for the establishment of Cabinet Committees. They are of two types standing and ad-hoc.
- The ad-hoc committees are appointed by the prime ministers according to the exigencies and requirement. They usually include cabinet ministers as members but non-cabinet ministers can also not debarred from its membership. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**

- They take decisions on behalf of the cabinet which can be reviewed by the cabinet. Their decisions are not completely final. **Hence statement 1 not correct.**
- They are generally headed by the prime minister, and for committees in which he is not a member other cabinet minister can head it.

Q.4) With reference to the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA), consider the following statements:

1. It is headed by the Union Finance Minister.
2. It recommends Minimum Support Prices to the Union government.
3. It takes decisions on all matters relating to disinvestment, including cases of strategic sale.

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.4) Solution (c)

Explanation:

- Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) is headed by the Prime Minister. Hence, statement 1 is not correct.
- The minimum support prices are announced by the Government of India at the beginning of the sowing season for certain crops on the basis of the recommendations of the **Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP)**. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**
- Price controls of industrial raw materials and products, industrial licensing policies including industrial licensing cases for establishment of Joint Sector Undertakings, reviewing performance of Public Sector Undertakings including their structural and financial restructuring are within the purview of CCEA, as are all matters relating to disinvestment including cases of strategic sale, and pricing of Government shares in Public Sector Undertakings. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

Q.5) Which one of the following is constitutionally obligatory duties of the Prime Minister of India?

1. As the ministers are appointed by the President, the Prime Minister has to go by Presidential discretion in the allocation of business among the ministers.
2. As the President is the supreme commander of the defense forces, the Prime Minister has to take all major decisions regarding defense only after prior approval by the President.
3. If the President so requires, the PM has to submit for the consideration of the Council of Ministers any matter on which a decision has been taken by a Minister but which has not been considered by the Council.
4. To communicate to the President all decisions of the council of Ministers relating to the administration of the affairs of the union and proposals for legislation.

Which of the following statements above are correct?

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

Q.5) Solution (c)

Explanation:

DUTY OF THE PRIME MINISTER:

- To communicate to the President all decisions of the council of Ministers relating to the administration of the affairs of the union and proposals for legislation. **Hence option 4 is correct.**
- To furnish such information relating to the administration of the affairs of the Union and proposals for legislation as the President may call for; and
- If the President so requires, to submit for the consideration of the Council of Ministers any matter on which a decision has been taken by a Minister but which has not been considered by the Council . **Hence option 3 is correct.**

Q.6) The principle of collective responsibility is the bedrock principle of parliamentary government. The principle implies that the

1. Lok sabha can remove the council of ministers from office by passing a vote of no confidence.
2. The council of ministers as a whole is bound by consensus.
3. The no confidence motion can be initiated both in Rajya Sabha and Lok sabha.

Which of the above given statements are correct?

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

Q.6) Solution (a)

Explanation:

- The ministers are collectively responsible to the Parliament and the Lok Sabha in particular under Article 75.
- The council of ministers act as a team and swim and sink together. The principle of collective responsibility implies that the Lok Sabha can remove the ministry from office by passing a vote of no confidence. **Hence option 1 is correct.**
- The no confidence motion is passed only in the lok sabha. **Hence option 3 is incorrect.**
- Members of the council of ministers are bound by consensus. **Hence option 2 is correct.** The government cannot have two opinions on the same issue.

Q.7) The functions of the Indian Government is carried out by several Ministries and Departments. With regards to this, consider the following statements:

1. No minister can openly criticize the government's decision, even if it is about another Ministry or Department.
2. The Prime Minister's decisions are final in case disagreements arise between Departments.

Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?

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

Q.7) Solution (d)

Explanation:

- Cabinet Ministers are usually top-level leaders of the ruling party in charge of the major ministries. Since it is not practical for all ministers to meet regularly and discuss everything, the decisions are taken in Cabinet meetings.
- The ministers may have different views and opinions, but everyone has to own up to the Cabinet's decision. No minister can openly criticize the government's decision, even if it is about another Ministry or Department. **Hence option 1 is correct.**
- Every ministry has secretaries, who are civil servants. The secretaries provide the necessary background information to the ministers to take decisions. In case of tussle between the ministry and departments, the Prime Minister's decisions are final in case disagreements arise between Departments. **Hence option 2 is correct.**

Q.8) The Council of Ministers does not include which of the following?

1. Ministers without portfolio.
2. Cabinet Secretary.
3. Deputy Ministers.

Choose the correct answer using the code below:

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

Q.8) Solution (b)

Explanation:

- Ministers without portfolio are also ministers officially. Hence, they are a part of the council of ministers. **Hence option 1 is correct.**
- The cabinet secretary, is a bureaucrat and he cannot be a part of the council of ministers for he is a civil servant who is not responsible to the Parliament and he attends the cabinet meetings. **Hence option 2 is incorrect.**
- The deputy ministers are not given independent charge of ministers or departments but they are attached to the cabinet ministers or state. They are not members of the cabinet and do not attend the cabinet meetings. **Hence option 3 is correct.**

Q.9) Which of the following Cabinet Committee is headed by the Union Minister of Home Affairs?

- Appointment Committee of Cabinet
- Cabinet Committee on Accommodation
- Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs
- Cabinet Committee on Political affairs

Q.9) Solution (b)

Explanation:

Cabinet Committees:

- The cabinet works through various committees. The Cabinet Committees are organizations that are instrumental in reducing the workload of the Cabinet.
- They are extra-constitutional as they are not mentioned in the constitution.
- **Government of India (Transaction of Business) Rules, 1961**, provides for the establishment of the cabinet committees
- They are set up by the Prime minister. Their membership varies is not fixed. They usually include only cabinet ministers. However, non-cabinet minister can be a member of cabinet committees.
- Cabinet committees are mostly headed by the Prime minister. Sometimes other cabinet minister (such as Home Minister or Finance Minister) can also act as chairman.
- Cabinet Committees sort out issues and formulate proposals for the consideration of the cabinet.
- Some of the important cabinet committees are:

- Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs.
- Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs
- Cabinet committee on Appointment, etc.
- Cabinet Committee on Accommodation is currently headed by the Union Minister of Home affairs. **Hence option (b) is the correct answer.**

Q.10) Which among the following are correct with regard to the roles of the cabinet?

1. It is the chief policy formulating body of the central government
2. It is the supreme executive authority of the Central government.
3. It deals with all foreign policies and Foreign Affairs.
4. It deals with all major legislative and financial matters.

Choose the correct answer from the following options:

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

Q.10) Solution (d)

Explanation:

ROLE OF CABINET:

1. It is the highest decision-making authority in our politico-administrative system.
2. It is the chief policy formulating body of the Central government. **Hence option 1 is correct.**
3. It is the supreme executive authority of the Central government. **Hence option 2 is correct.**
4. It is the chief coordinator of the Central administration.
5. It is an advisory body to the president and its advice is binding on him.
6. It deals with all major legislative and financial matters. **Hence option 4 is correct.**
7. It exercises control over higher appointments like constitutional authorities and senior Secretariat administrators.
8. It deals with all foreign policy and Foreign Affairs. **Hence option 3 is correct.**

Q.11) Which of the following statements are correct with regard to the attorney general of India?

1. Article 76 deals with the office of attorney general of India.
2. The longest serving attorney general of India is M.C. Setalwad.
3. According to the Constitution, the term of attorney general is 5 years.

Choose the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

Q.11) Solution (a)

Explanation:

- Article 76- Provides for the office of attorney general of India. **Hence option 1 is correct.**
- The first serving attorney general of India and the longest serving is M.C. Setalwad. **Hence option 2 is correct.**
- The President of India shall appoint a person who is qualified to be a judge of supreme of court as attorney general of India and he holds office until the pleasure of the president so the term of attorney general is uncertain. **Hence option 3 is incorrect.**

Q.12) Which of the following bodies are headed by the Prime Minister?

1. National Integration Council
2. National Water Resource Council
3. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)
4. National Ganga River Basin Authority(NGRBA)

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Q.12) Solution (d)

Explanation:

- NATIONAL INTEGRATION COUNCIL: The National Integration Council (NIC) was constituted in 1961. It consisted of the prime minister as chairman, central home minister, chief ministers of states, seven leaders of political parties, the chairman of the UGC, two educationists, the Commissioner for SCs and STs and seven other persons nominated by the prime minister. The council was directed to examine the problem of national integration in all its aspects and make necessary recommendations to deal with it. **Hence, option 1 is correct.**
- National Water Resources Council: was set up by the Government of India in March 1983. To formulate a water policy for the nation and for matters incidental thereto. The **Prime Minister is the Chairman**, Union Minister of Water Resources is the Vice-Chairman, and Minister of State for Water Resources, concerned Union Ministers/ Ministers of State, Chief Ministers of all States & Lieutenant Governors/ Administrators of the Union Territories are the Members. Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources is the Secretary of the Council. **Hence, option 2 is correct.**
- Council of Scientific and Industrial Research: The CSIR was established by the Government of India in September 1942 as an autonomous body that has emerged as the largest research and development organization in India. -Although it is mainly funded by the Ministry of Science and Technology, it operates as an autonomous body through the Societies Registration Act, 1860.
- Organization Structure:
 - President: Prime Minister (Ex-Officio). **Hence, option 3 is correct.**
 - Vice President: Minister of Science & Technology, India (Ex-Officio) Governing Body: The Director- General is the head of the governing body.
 - The other ex-officio member is the finance secretary (expenditures). Other members' terms are three years.
- National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA): has started the Mission Clean Ganga with a changed and comprehensive approach to champion the challenges posed to Ganga through four different sectors, namely, of wastewater management, solid waste management, industrial pollution and river front development. The Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD & GR) is the nodal Ministry for the NGRBA. **The authority is chaired by the Prime Minister** and has as its members the Union Ministers concerned, the Chief Ministers of the States through which Ganga flows, viz., Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal, among others. **Hence, option 4 is correct.**

Q.13) Consider the following statements given below:

1. Solicitor general of India is subordinate to the attorney general.
2. The office of Solicitor general of India is mentioned in the constitution.
3. Solicitor general of India is appointed for period of three years by the appointment committee of cabinet headed by prime minister.

Choose the incorrect statement from the above:

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

Q.13) Solution (b)

Explanation:

- **Solicitor General of India:** Functions is to give advice to the Government of India upon such legal matters, and to perform such other duties of a legal character, as may from time to time, be referred or assigned to him by the Government of India.
- He/she is subordinate to the attorney general of India. **Hence option 1 is correct.**
- The posts of Solicitor General of India and the Additional Solicitors General are merely statutory. **Hence option 2 is incorrect.**
- Solicitor general of India is appointed for period of three years by the appointment committee of cabinet headed by prime minister. **Hence option 3 is correct.**

Q.14) The maximum seats in the Lok Sabha are 552. However, there are a total of 545 members. If only 300 members are present at the time of voting, then a constitutional amendment bill under Article 368 must be supported by a minimum of:

- a) 273 members
- b) 200 members
- c) 276 members
- d) 368 members

Q.14) Solution (a)

Explanation:

- Ordinarily, all business of the legislature requires that a motion or resolution or bill should get the support of a simple majority of the members voting at that time
- Suppose that at the time of voting on a bill, 247 members were present in the house and all of them participated in the voting on the bill. Then, the bill would be passed if at least 124 members voted in favor of the bill.
- It is not so in the case of an amendment bill. Amendment to the Constitution requires two different kinds of special majorities:
 - In the first place, those voting in favor of the amendment bill should constitute at least half of the total strength of that House.
 - Secondly, the supporters of the amendment bill must also constitute two-thirds of those who actually take part in voting.
- In the Lok Sabha total seats are 552. However, some of the seats are vacant and there are 545 members. Therefore, any constitutional amendment must be supported by a minimum of 273 members. Even if only 300 members are present at the time of voting, the amendment bill must get the support of 273 out of them.

Q.15) Consider the following statements about Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS):

1. Under MPLADS, Rs. 5 crore is transferred directly to each Member of Parliament for developmental work in his/her constituency.
2. Nominated members of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha are not entitled under this scheme.
3. Ministry of Statistics & Programme implementation is the nodal ministry to implement this Scheme.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.15) Solution (b)

Explanation:

- The MPLADS is a Plan Scheme fully funded by the Government of India. The annual MPLADS fund entitlement per MP constituency is Rs. 5 crores. **But this amount is not disbursed directly to MP but to the District Authority of the chosen district. Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**
- Lok Sabha Members can recommend works within their Constituencies and Elected Members of Rajya Sabha can recommend works within the State of Election. Nominated Members of both the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha can recommend works anywhere in the country **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**
- A Member of Parliament shall give his choice of Nodal District in Annexure I of the guidelines to the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation with a copy to the State Government and to the District Magistrate of the chosen District. If a Lok Sabha Constituency is spread over more than one District, the Member of Parliament can choose any one of the Districts as Nodal District in his/her constituency. The Rajya Sabha MP can choose any District in his/her State of Election as Nodal District. Nominated Members of both Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha can choose any District in the country as Nodal District. **Ministry of Statistics & Programme is the nodal ministry. Hence, statement 3 is correct.**
- MPLADS works can also be implemented in the areas prone to or affected by calamities like floods, cyclone, Tsunami, earthquake, hailstorm, avalanche, cloud burst, pest attack, landslides, tornado, drought, and fire, chemical, biological and radiological hazards.
- MPs are to recommend every year, works costing at least 15 % of the MPLADS entitlement for the year for areas inhabited by Scheduled Caste population and 5 % for areas inhabited by Scheduled Tribes population.

Q.16) Which of the following are the features of Parliamentary Form of Government in India?

1. Sovereignty of Parliament
2. Collective responsibility of the executive to the legislature
3. Periodic dissolution of Parliament

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Q.16) Solution (b)

Explanation:

- The Constitution of India has opted for the British parliamentary System of Government rather than American Presidential System of Government. The parliamentary system is based on the principle of cooperation and coordination between the legislative and executive organs while the presidential system is based on the doctrine of separation of powers between the two organs.
- The parliamentary system is also known as the '**Westminster**' model of government, responsible government and cabinet government. The Constitution establishes the parliamentary system not only at the Centre but also in the states. The features of parliamentary government in India are:
 - Presence of nominal and real executives
 - Majority party rule
 - **Collective responsibility of the executive to the legislature**
 - Membership of the ministers in the legislature
 - Leadership of the prime minister or the chief minister
 - **Dissolution of the lower House (Lok Sabha or Assembly)**
- Even though the Indian Parliamentary System is largely based on the British pattern, **there are some fundamental differences between the two**. For example, **the Indian Parliament is not a sovereign body like the British Parliament**. Further, the Indian State has an elected head (republic) while the British State has hereditary head (monarchy).
- In a parliamentary system whether in India or Britain, the role of the Prime Minister has become so significant and crucial that the political scientists like to call it a 'Prime Ministerial Government'.

Q.17) Consider the following statements with reference to Public Accounts Committee:

1. The committee was set up under the provisions of Government of India Act 1919.
2. Speaker is the ex- officio chairman of the committee
3. A minister cannot be a member of the committee.

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

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

d) 2 only

Q. 17) Solution (d)

Explanation:

- The Committee on Public Accounts is constituted by Parliament each year for examination of :
 - accounts showing the appropriation of sums granted by Parliament for expenditure of Government of India,
 - The annual Finance Accounts of Government of India, and such other accounts laid before Parliament as the Committee may deem fit such as accounts of autonomous and semi-autonomous bodies (except those of Public Undertakings and Government Companies which come under the purview of the Committee on Public Undertakings).
- The Committee on Public Accounts is the oldest Parliamentary Committee and was first constituted in 1921. **It was constituted under the GOI act 1919. Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- The Committee consists of 22 Members, 15 Members are elected by Lok Sabha and 7 Members of the Rajya Sabha are associated with it.
- **The Speaker is empowered to appoint the Chairman of the Committee** from amongst its Members. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
- A minister cannot be elected as a member of the committee. **Hence statement 3 is correct.**

Q.18) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha derives his/her powers and duties from:

1. The Constitution of India
2. The Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of Lok Sabha
3. Parliamentary Conventions

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Q.18) Solution (d)

Explanation:

- The Speaker of the Lok Sabha derives his powers and duties from three sources, that is, the Constitution of India, the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of Lok Sabha, and Parliamentary Conventions (residuary powers that are unwritten or unspecified in the Rules). **Hence, the correct answer is option (d).**
- The Speaker is the head of the Lok Sabha, and its representative. He is the guardian of powers and privileges of the members, the House as a whole and its committees.
- He is the principal spokesman of the House, and his decision in all Parliamentary matters is final. In these capacities, he is vested with vast, varied and vital responsibilities and enjoys great honor, high dignity and supreme authority within the House.
- He is the final interpreter of the provisions of
 - (a) The Constitution of India,
 - (b) The Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of Lok Sabha, and
 - (c) The parliamentary precedents, within the House.

Q.19) Consider the following statements regarding the office of Speaker in the Lok Sabha:

1. The date of the election of the Speaker is fixed by the Pro-tem Speaker.
2. The Speaker being a member of the ruling party vacates his office as soon as the Lok Sabha is dissolved.

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.19) Solution (d)

Explanation:

- The Speaker is elected by the Lok Sabha from amongst its members. The date of election of the Speaker is **fixed by the President. Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**
- Though the Speaker being a member of the ruling party, whenever the Lok Sabha is dissolved, **the Speaker does not vacate his office and continues till the newly-elected Lok Sabha meets**, in order to avoid interregnum. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**
- About Pro-tem Speaker:
 - Pro-tem speaker is chosen for the conduct of the house when the Lok Sabha and Legislative Assemblies have been elected and the vote for the speaker and deputy speaker has not taken place.
 - The Pro-tem Speaker presides over the first sitting of the Lok Sabha, administers the oath of office to the newly elected MPs, and oversees the election of the Speaker. Once the new Speaker is elected, the office of the pro tem speaker ceases to exist. He also administers the floor test.
 - Her/his Appointment: After a general election and the formation of a new government, a list of senior Lok Sabha members prepared by the Legislative Section is submitted to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, who selects a pro tem speaker. The appointment has to be approved by the President. The President appoints a member of the newly-elected Lok Sabha as the Speaker Pro Tem immediately before its first meeting.

Q.20) The Indian Constitution has not adopted the system of proportional representation for the election of members of Lok Sabha and Legislative Assemblies because:

1. Difficult for the voters to understand the complexity of the system.
2. Multiple political parties in India will lead to instability of government.
3. It decreases the significance of the party system.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Q.20) Solution (c)

Explanation:

- The Constitution of India has adopted the system of proportional representation for the election to the office of President, Vice-President and the members of the Rajya Sabha and Legislative Councils. Though this system helps in giving representation to all sections of the people, it has not been adopted for the election of members of Lok Sabha and Legislative Assemblies because:
 - Difficult for the voters to understand the system (which is complicated) due to the low literacy scale in the country.
 - Unsuitability to the parliamentary government due to the tendency of the system to multiply political parties leading to instability in government. **Hence, statements 1 and 2 are correct.**
- Additionally, the system of proportional representation has the following demerits:
 - It is highly expensive.
 - It does not give any scope for organizing by-elections.
 - It eliminates intimate contacts between voters and representatives.

- It promotes minority thinking and group interests.
- It increases the significance of the party system and decreases that of voter. As the party representing a particular section becomes more important than the voter. Hence, statement 3 is not correct.

Q.21) Consider the following statements about PM SHRI Yojana

1. The scheme aims to provide financial assistance to rural Self Help Groups.
2. It is a centrally sponsored scheme.
3. It also aims to form at least one SHG in each village by 2024.

Choose the correct statements:

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

Q.21) Solution (a)

Explanation:

- Statement 1 – Incorrect, This will be a new centrally sponsored **scheme for upgradation and development of more than 14500 Schools across the country by strengthening the selected existing schools from amongst schools** managed by Central Government/ State/ UT Government/ local bodies.
- Statement 2 – Correct, Scheme of PM SHRI schools (PM Schools for Rising India) is to be implemented as a **Centrally Sponsored Scheme** with a total project cost of Rs. 27360 crore which includes a central share of Rs. 18128 crore for the period of five years from year 2022-23 to 2026-27.
- Statement 3 – Incorrect, the scheme **does not mention anything about Self Help Groups**

Source: [CLICK HERE](#)

Q.22) Consider the following statements about Einstein Ring

1. It is created when the light from distant objects, like galaxies, pass by an extremely large mass.
2. Einstein Ring is the result of gravitational lensing.
3. They cannot form around a black hole, since the black hole absorbs all the light.

Choose the correct statements:

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

Q.22) Solution (a)

Explanation:

- Statement 1 – Correct, In Einstein's theory of Gravity, mass can bend the path of light. **It is created when the light from distant objects, like galaxies, pass by an extremely large mass.** A ring-shaped image produced in this way is known as an Einstein Ring.
- Statement 2 – Correct, A gravitational lens happens when astronomers on Earth look toward a huge galaxy or galaxy cluster, so massive that **its gravity distorts any light passing nearby.** This creates Einstein rings
- Statement 3 – Incorrect, **for the lensing by a black hole, infinite number of Einstein rings are formed by the light rays** which wind around the black hole nearly on the photon sphere, which are called relativistic Einstein rings.

Source: [CLICK HERE](#)

Q.23) E-Daakhil portal, recently seen in news is for?

- a) Digital lending mechanism
- b) Consumer grievance redressal
- c) Unemployment Assistance
- d) Connecting with employees and employers

Q.23) Solution (b)

Explanation:

The e-daakhil portal **empowers the consumer and their advocates to file the consumer complaints** along with payment of requisite fees online from anywhere for the redressal of their complaints. It also facilitates the consumer commissions to scrutinize the complaints online to accept, reject or forward the complaint to the concerned commission for further processing. It was launched by **National Consumer Dispute Redressal Commission (NCDRC)** on 7th September, 2020, for online redressal of consumer grievances.

Source: [CLICK HERE](#)

Q.24) Consider the following statements

1. A woman in Engineering, Science, and Technology (WEST) program is an initiative of NITI Aayog to provide a separate platform to scientifically inclined women researchers and scientists.
2. Indian Science Technology and Engineering facilities Map (I-STEM) is a National Web portal for sharing Research and Development facilities.

Choose the correct statements:

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

Q.24) Solution (b)

Explanation:

- Statement 1 – Incorrect, The WEST programme **will cater to women with a Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) background** and empower them to contribute to the science, technology, and innovation ecosystem. It was **launched by Office of the Principal Scientific Adviser (PSA)** to the Government of India
- Statement 2 – Correct, **I-STEM is a National Web portal for sharing R&D (Research and Development) facilities**. The portal facilitates researchers to access slots for the use of equipment, as well as to share the details of the outcomes, such as patents, publications and technologies.

Source: [CLICK HERE](#)

Q.25) Consider the following statements about Startup SETU initiative

1. The initiative would connect start-ups in India to US-based investors and start-up ecosystem leaders.
2. The interaction in SETU will be supported through the mentorship portal, MAARG, under the Startup India initiative.

Choose the correct statements:

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

Q.25) Solution (c)

Explanation:

- Statement 1 – Correct, The initiative would **connect start-ups in India to US-based investors and start-up ecosystem leaders**. It will provide mentorship and assistance in various areas including funding, market access and commercialization. **The Ministry of Commerce and Industry has recently launched the US Startup SETU initiative.**
- Statement 2 – Correct, The **interaction will be supported through the mentorship portal under the Startup India initiative Mentorship, Advisory, Assistance, Resilience, and Growth program (MAARG)**. MAARG is a single-stop solution finder for startups in India.

Source: [CLICK HERE](#)

Q.26) C is 20% more efficient than A. A and B together can finish a piece of work in 16 days. B and C together can do it in 15 days. In how many days can A alone finish the same piece of work?

- a) 42 days
- b) 48 days
- c) 54 days
- d) 36 days

Q.26) Solution (b)

Explanation:

Let rate of doing work be $1/A$, $1/B$ and $1/C$.

$$((1/A) + (1/B)) = 1/16 \rightarrow (1)$$

$$((1/B) + (1/C)) = 1/15 \rightarrow (2)$$

C is 20% more efficient than A.

$$1/C = 12/10A$$

Replacing $1/C$ in equation 2

$$((1/B) + (12/10A)) = 1/15 \rightarrow (3)$$

From 1

$$1/B = (1/16) - (1/A)$$

Replacing $(1/B)$ in equation 3

$$(1/16) - (1/A) + (12/10A) = 1/15$$

$$2/10A = (1/15) - (1/16)$$

$$2/10A = 1/240$$

$$1/A = 1/48$$

Hence, A alone takes 48 days to complete the work.

Q.27) Three workers P, Q and R were appointed to do a job. They together started the job but R left after 3 days when 37% of the job was done. The remaining job was completed by P and Q in 7 days. The ratio of efficiency of P and Q is 4: 5. Find the number of days required by the slowest worker to complete the entire job alone?

- a) 30 days
- b) 22 days
- c) 19 days
- d) 25 days

Q.27) Solution (a)

Explanation:

According to the question,

$$\Rightarrow 3 \times (P + Q + R) = 37\% \text{ of the work}$$

$$\Rightarrow 7 \times (9 + Q) = 63\%$$

$$\Rightarrow P + Q = 9\%$$

\therefore The ratio of efficiency of P and Q is 4: 5,

$\therefore 5x = 4y$ and $x = 4\%$, $y = 5\%$ work per day.

It implies P can complete the job and in 25 days and Q in 20 days.

In 3 days, (P + Q + R) does 37% of the work

Out of this P and Q would do 27% work, i.e. $(3 \times 9\%)$ of the work.

Remaining work = $37\% - 27\% = 10\%$ (done by R in 3 days)

Therefore, the work of R = $10/3 = 3.33\%$ work per day

Hence, R is the slowest and he would do the work in 30 days.

Q.28) Raman and Rohini can do a particular work in 28 days and 42 days respectively. Rohini worked for 12 days and left. In how many days the work will be completed?

- a) 20 days
- b) 21 days
- c) $22 \frac{5}{6}$ days
- d) 26 days

Q.28) Solution (a)

Explanation:

In these types of problems, we have to take LCM of individual capabilities of working

i.e. 28 days and 42 days which is 84 units

The efficiency of Raman = 3 because $(28 \times 3 = 84)$

Likewise, the efficiency of Rohini = 2

The question says Rohini has worked for 12 days and left

So, she has completed $12 * 2 = 24$ units of work

The remaining work = $84 - 24 = 60$ units

Now, this 60 units of work will be completed by Raman alone as Rohini has already left

Therefore, this work will be completed by Raman in $60/3 = 20$ days

Q.29) A, B and C can alone do a work in 12 days, 15 days and 10 days respectively. All of them started working together while A worked only for 2 days and left, the remaining work was completed by B and C. In how many days the work was completed?

- a) 5 days
- b) 4 days
- c) 3 days
- d) 2.5 days

Q.29) Solution (c)

Explanation:

Let the remaining work be completed in T days

According to the question, it is given that individual capability of A, B and C are $1/12$, $1/15$ and $1/10$ per day respectively

$$\text{Now, } 2(1/12 + 1/15 + 1/10) + T(1/15 + 1/10) = 1$$

On solving we get $T = 3$ days

Therefore, the remaining work was completed in 3 days

Read the following passage and answer the items that follow. Your answer to these items should be based on the passages only

Passage

It is to progress in the human sciences that we must look to undo the evils which have resulted from knowledge of physical world hastily and superficially acquired by population unconscious of the changes in them that the new knowledge is imperative. The road to a happier world than any known in the past lies open before us if atavistic destructive passions can be kept in leash while the necessary adaptations are made. Fears are inevitable in time, but hopes are equally rational and far more likely to bear good fruit. We must learn to think rather less of the dangers to be avoided than of the good that will lie within our grasp if we can believe in it and let it dominate our thoughts. Science, whatever unpleasant consequences it may have by the way, is in its very nature a liberator, a liberator of bondage to physical nature and in time to come, a liberator from the weight of destructive passions. We are on the threshold of utter disaster or unprecedentedly glorious achievement. No previous age has been fraught with problems so momentous; and it is to science that we must look to for a happy future.

Q.30) According to the passage, if man's bestial yearning is controlled

- a) The future will be tolerable
- b) The future will be brighter than the present
- c) The present will be brighter than the future
- d) The present will become tolerable

Q.30) Solution (b)

Explanation:

The road to a happier world than any known in the past lies open before us if atavistic destructive passions can be kept in leash while the necessary adaptations are made. From this we can infer that, if man's bestial yearning is controlled the future will be brighter than the present.