

Q.1) With reference to the office of Lokpal, consider the following statements:

1. The salary, allowances and other conditions of service of the Lokpal chairperson are same as that of the Chief Justice of India.
2. The administrative expenses of the Lokpal are charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India.

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.1) Solution (c)

Explanation:

- Salient features of The Lokpal and Lokayukta Act, 2013:
 - Institutional mechanism: Establishment of Lokpal for the Union and Lokayukta for States to inquire into allegations of corruption against certain public functionaries.
 - Composition: Lokpal will consist of a chairperson and a maximum of eight members, of which 50% shall be judicial members and 50% shall be from SC/ST/OBCs, minorities and women.
- Appointment process: It is a two-stage process.
 - A search committee which recommends a panel of names to the high-power selection committee.
 - The selection committee comprises the Prime Minister, the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, the Leader of the Opposition, the Chief Justice of India (or his nominee)

and an eminent jurist (nominated by President based on the recommendation of other members of the panel).

- President will appoint the recommended names.
- The Chairperson and every Member hold office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office or until he attains the age of seventy years, whichever is earlier.
- Jurisdiction: The jurisdiction of Lokpal extends to
 - Anyone who is or has been Prime Minister, or a Minister in the Union government, or a Member of Parliament, as well as officials of the Union government under Groups A, B, C and D.
 - The chairpersons, members, officers and directors of any board, corporation, society, trust or autonomous body either established by an Act of Parliament or wholly or partly funded by the Centre.
 - Any society or trust or body that receives foreign contribution above ₹10 lakh.
- Salaries, allowances and service conditions of the Lokpal chairperson will be the same as those for the Chief Justice of India; those for other members will be the same as those for a judge of the Supreme Court. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- Inquiry wing and prosecution wing: Inquiry Wing for conducting preliminary inquiry and Prosecution Wing for the purpose of prosecution of public servants in relation to any complaint by the Lokpal under this Act.
- The administrative expenses of the Lokpal, including all salaries, allowances and pensions of the Chairperson, Members or Secretary or other officers or staff of the Lokpal, will be charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India and any fees or other money taken by the Lokpal shall form part of that Fund. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**

Q.2) The creation of the institution of Lokpal was first recommended by:

- a) Planning Commission

- b) First Administrative Reform Commission
- c) Fourth Law Commission
- d) Third Finance Commission

Q.2) Solution (b)

Explanation:

- The First Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) of India (1966–1970) recommended the setting up of two special authorities designated as 'Lokpal' and 'lokayukta' for the redressal of citizens' grievances. **Hence option (b) is the correct answer.**
- These institutions were to be set up on the pattern of the institution of Ombudsman in Scandinavian countries and the parliamentary commissioner for investigation in New Zealand. The Lokpal would deal with complaints against ministers and secretaries at Central and state levels, and the Lokayukta (one at the Centre and one in every state) would deal with complaints against other specified higher officials.

Q.3) With reference to roles and functions of Central Vigilance Commissioner (CVC), consider the following statements:

1. CVC is the Chairperson of the Committee, on whose recommendations, the central government appoints the Director of Enforcement.
2. CVC is a member of the selection Committee, on whose recommendations, the central government appoints Director of Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI).

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.3) Solution (a)

Explanation:

- Central Vigilance Commission (CVC): The Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) is the main agency for preventing corruption in the Central government. It is apex vigilance institution, free of control from any executive authority, monitoring all vigilance activity under the Central Government and advising various authorities in Central Government organizations in planning, executing, reviewing and reforming their vigilant work.
- It was established in 1964 by an executive resolution of the Central government. Its establishment was recommended by the Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption (1962–64). In 2003, the Parliament enacted a law conferring statutory status on the CVC.
- It consists of a Central Vigilance Commissioner and not more than two Vigilance Commissioner.
- The Central Vigilance Commissioner (CVC) is the Chairperson and the Vigilance Commissioners (Members) of the Committee, on whose recommendations, the Central Government appoints the Director of Enforcement. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- The appointment process of a CBI director has been provided in Section 4A (as amended upon the enactment of The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013) of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946. According to the said section, a CBI director shall be appointed by the central government on the recommendation of a committee consisting of:
 - Chairperson - Prime Minister
 - Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha/leader of the single largest party in Lok Sabha
 - The Chief Justice of India or a judge of the Supreme Court nominated by the CJI. **Hence Statement 2 is not correct.**

Q.4) Who among the following determine the salaries, allowances, and other terms and conditions of service of the State Chief Information Commissioner and State Information Commissioners?

- a) President
- b) Parliament
- c) Central Government
- d) Governor

Q.4) Solution (c)

Explanation:

- State Information Commission: The Right to Information Act 2005, provides for the creation of Central information Commission (at central level) and State Information Commission at the state level.
- The State Information Commission is a high-powered independent body which inter alia looks into the complaints made to it and decide the appeals. It entertains complaints and appeals pertaining to offices, financial institutions, public sector undertakings, etc., under the concerned state government.
- The State Information Commission consists of a State Chief Information Commissioner and not more than ten State Information Commissioners. They are appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of a committee consisting of
 - the Chief Minister as Chairperson,
 - the Leader of Opposition in the Legislative Assembly
 - a State Cabinet Minister nominated by the Chief Minister.
- The Parliament enacted the Right to Information (Amendment) Act, 2019. Amendments brought in the RTI Act:

- Removal of fixed term- As per the RTI Act 2005, the CIC and ICs (at the central and state level) will hold office for a term of five years. The Amendment removes this provision and states that the central government will notify the term of office for the CIC and the ICs (at the central and state level).
- Determination of Salary- As per the RTI Act 2005, the salary of the CIC and ICs (at the central level) will be equivalent to the salary paid to the Chief Election Commissioner and Election Commissioners, respectively. Similarly, the salary of the CIC and ICs (at the state level) will be equivalent to the salary paid to the Election Commissioners and the Chief Secretary to the state government, respectively. The Amendment empowers the Central Government to determine the salaries, allowances, and other terms and conditions of service of the central and state CIC and ICs.
- **Hence option (c) is the correct answer.**

Q.5) In the context of Central Information Commission, consider the following statements:

1. Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions is the nodal ministry for Central Information Commission
2. President of India lays the report of Central Information Commission in each house of Parliament.

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.5) Solution (a)

Explanation:

- Central Information commission: It is a statutory body constituted under Right to Information Act, 2005.
- It consists of a Chief Information Commissioner and not more than ten Information Commissioners.
- Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) under Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions is the nodal ministry for the Central Information Commission.
Hence statement 1 is correct.
- As per section 25 of the RTI Act, the Commission is required to prepare an annual report after the end of each year on the implementation of the provisions of the Act during that year which is to be forwarded to the appropriate Government, which, in turn, is required to lay the report before each House of Parliament. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**

Q.6) In the backdrop of Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Act, 2019, consider the following statements about the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC):

1. A person who has been a Chief Justice of the High Court is also made eligible to be appointed as Chairperson of NHRC.
2. Chairperson of the National Commission for Minorities has also been made an ex-officio member of the commission.

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

Solution (b)

Explanation:

- The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) is a multi-member body consisting of a chairperson and five members.
- The chairperson should be retired chief justice of India or a judge of the Supreme Court and members should be a serving or retired judge of the Supreme Court, a serving or retired chief justice of a high court and three persons (out of which at least one should be a woman) having knowledge or practical experience with respect to human rights. **Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**
- In addition to these full-time members, the commission also has seven ex-officio members—the chairpersons of the National Commission for Minorities, the National Commission for SCs, the National Commission for STs, the National Commission for Women, the National Commission for BCs and the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights and the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities.
- Human Rights (Amendment) Act, 2019 included Chairperson of the National Commission for Backward Classes, Chairperson of the National Commission for the Protection of Child Rights and the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities as ex-officio Members of the Commission. Chairperson of National Commission for Minorities was already an ex-officio member of NHRC. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**

Q.7) Consider the following statements with reference to the Central Information Commission (CIC):

1. The CIC was first constituted as an executive body and later given the statutory status.

2. While inquiring, the commission has the powers of a civil court.
3. It can take disciplinary actions against the errant officials.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.7) Solution (a)

Explanation:

- The Central Information Commission has been constituted with effect from 12-10-2005 under the Right to Information Act, 2005. The jurisdiction of the Commission extends over all Central Public Authorities. **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- The powers and functions of the Central Information Commission are:
 - It is the duty of the Commission to receive and inquire into a complaint from any person who has been refused information, not been able to submit application due to non-appointment of PIO, etc.
 - It can order an inquiry into any matter if there are reasonable grounds (suo-moto power).
 - While inquiring, the commission has the powers of a civil court. Hence statement 2 is correct.
 - all public records must be given to the Commission during inquiry for examination
 - seeking an annual report from the public authority on compliance with this Act;

- Imposing penalties under this Act. It can impose a penalty on the Public Information Officer (PIO) at the rate of ₹250 per day up to a maximum of ₹25,000.
- It can also recommend (cannot initiate by itself) for disciplinary action against the errant official. **Hence statement 3 is not correct.**

Q.8) With Reference to the Central Bureau of Investigation, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. It was set up in 1963 by a resolution of the Ministry of Home Affairs.
2. It derives its powers from the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, of 1946.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

Q.8) Solution (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: 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.

Statement 2 is correct: The CBI is not a statutory body. It derives its powers from the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, of 1946.

Q.9) With reference to the functions of the National Human Rights Commission, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. To intervene in any proceeding involving an allegation of violation of human rights pending before a court.
2. To review the factors including acts of terrorism that inhibit the enjoyment of human rights and recommend remedial measures.
3. To visit jails and detention places to study the living conditions of inmates and make recommendations thereon.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

Q.9) Solution (d)

Explanation:

The functions of the Commission are:

1. To inquire into any violation of human rights or negligence in preventing such violation by a public servant, either Suo motu or on a petition presented to it or on an order of a court.
2. To intervene in any proceeding involving an allegation of violation of human rights pending before a court. **Hence option 1 is correct.**

3. To visit jails and detention places to study the living conditions of inmates and make recommendations thereon. **Hence option 3 is correct.**
4. To review the constitutional and other legal safeguards for the protection of human rights and recommend measures for their effective implementation.
5. To review the factors including acts of terrorism that inhibit the enjoyment of human rights and recommend remedial measures. **Hence option 2 is correct.**
6. To study treaties and other international instruments on human rights and make recommendations for their effective implementation.

Q.10) Consider the following statements with reference to the state information commissioner:

1. The salary and other service conditions of the State Chief Information Commissioner are similar to those of the Election Commissioner.
2. The salary and other service conditions of the State Information Commissioner are similar to that of the Chief Secretary of the State Government.
3. State Information Commissioners hold office for a term of 5 years or until they attain the age of 62 years.

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

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

Q.10) Solution (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: The salary and other service conditions of the State Chief Information Commissioner are similar to those of the Election Commissioner.

Statement 2 is correct: The salary and other service conditions of the State Information Commissioner are similar to those of the Chief Secretary of the State Government.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The state information commissioner holds office till the age of 65 or 5 years. The information commissioner is eligible for the post of state chief information commissioner but can be in office for a maximum of 5 years including his tenure of information commissioner.

Q.11) .Consider the following statements:

1. It functions directly under the Prime Minister.
2. It is responsible for the administration of the Allocation of Business Rules, 1961.
3. It ensures inter-ministerial coordination.

The above statements describe which of the following offices?

- a) Cabinet Secretariat
- b) Office of the Chief Secretary
- c) Prime Minister's Office
- d) NITI Aayog

Q.11) Solution (d)

Explanation

- The objectives of the NITI Aayog are;
 - To evolve a shared vision of national development priorities with the active involvement of States.
 - To foster cooperative federalism.
 - To develop mechanisms to formulate credible plans at the village level and aggregate these progressively at higher levels of government. (Integrate villages institutionally into the development process)
 - To focus on technology up-gradation and capacity building
 - To design strategic and long-term policy and programme frameworks and initiatives, and monitor their progress and their efficacy
 - To provide advice and encourage partnerships between key stakeholders
 - To offer a platform for the resolution of inter-sectoral and interdepartmental issues in order to accelerate the implementation of the development agenda.
 - To leverage India's demographic dividend. **Hence option (d) is the correct answer.**

Q.12) Consider the following statements in the context of NITI Aayog:

1. It is an extra-constitutional body.
2. It provides directional and policy inputs but not technical advice.
3. It provides a collaborative and "bottom- up" approach.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Q.12) Solution (a)

Explanation:

- NITI Aayog, like that of the Planning Commission, was also created by an executive resolution of the Government of India (i.e., Union Cabinet). Hence it is neither a constitutional body nor a statutory body. In other words, it is an extra-constitutional non-statutory body. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- NITI Aayog is the premier policy 'Think Tank' of the Government of India, providing both directional and policy inputs.
- While designing strategic and long-term policies and programs for the Government of India, NITI Aayog also provides relevant technical advice to the Centre and States. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
- Unlike the Planning Commission era, NITI Aayog provides a collaborative setting and a "bottom-up" approach. **Hence statement 3 is correct.**

Q.13) Consider the following statements with reference to State Human Rights Commission:

1. State Human Rights Commission consists of a Chairperson and four members.
2. President can remove the Chairperson or member of the State Human Rights Commission.
3. State Human Rights Commission submits its annual report to the Governor.

Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?

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

Q.13) Solution: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Commission is made up of three members: a chairperson and two members.

Statement 2 is correct: The governor appoints the chairperson and members of a State Human Rights Commission, they can only be removed by the President

Statement 3 is incorrect: The State Human Rights Commission submits its annual report to the state government. These reports are presented to the state legislature, together with a memorandum of action taken on the Commission's recommendations and the reasons for rejecting any of them.

Q.14) Consider the following statements with reference to State Administrative Tribunals (SAT):

1. The chairman and members of the SATs are appointed by the Governor of the state.
2. The state administrative tribunals has been set up in 18 states only.
3. The state administrative tribunals have been set up by an act of parliament.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.14) Solution (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Chairman and members of the SATs are appointed by the President after consultation with the Governor of the state concerned.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The SATs have been set up in the nine states of Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Odisha, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, and Kerala.

Statement 3 is correct: Article 323A empowers the Parliament to set up Central Administrative Tribunals and State Administrative Tribunals for adjudication of disputes and complaints with respect to recruitment and conditions of service of persons appointed in Public services.

Q.15) Parliament and State Legislatures can establish tribunals for adjudicating disputes relating to which of the following matters?

1. Rent and Tenancy Rights
2. Land Reforms.
3. Taxation.
4. Insurance.

Choose the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.15) Solution (b)

Explanation:

- Under Article 323B, the Parliament and the State Legislatures are authorized to provide for the establishment of tribunals for the adjudication of disputes relating to the following matters: 1. Taxation. 2. Foreign exchange, import, and export. 3. Industrial and labor. 4. Land reforms. 5. Ceiling on urban property. 6. Elections to Parliament and State Legislatures. 7. Foodstuffs. 8. Rent and tenancy rights (added by the 75th Amendment Act of 1993).

Q.16) Which of the following issues can be taken up by the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)?

1. Issues of manual scavenging
2. Problems faced by Notified and De-notified Tribes
3. Issues related to the right to health

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

Q.16) Solution (c)

Explanation:

- The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) of India is a Statutory public body constituted under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.

- The various human rights issues taken up by the Commission are as follows:
 - Abolition of Bonded Labor
 - Issues Concerning Right to Food
 - Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child
 - Abolition of Child Labor
 - Trafficking in Women and Children
 - Maternal Anemia and Human Rights
 - Combating Sexual Harassment of Women at the Work Place
 - Abolition of Manual Scavenging
 - Dalits issues including Atrocities perpetrated on them
 - Problems faced by De-notified and Nomadic Tribes.
 - Rights of the Disabled Persons
 - Issues related to Right to Health.
 - Rights of persons affected by HIV / AIDS
- Hence, option (c) is the correct answer

Q.17) What are the functions and powers of the National Commission for STs?

1. Encourage the practice of shifting cultivation by tribals.
2. Confer minor forest produce ownership to STs living in forest areas.
3. Implementation of the PESA Act.
4. Development of tribals and to work for more viable livelihood strategies.

Choose the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.17) Solution (a)

Explanation:

The President has specified the following functions of the commission about the protection, welfare and development, and advancement of the STs :

1. Measures to be taken over conferring ownership rights in respect of minor forest produce to STs living in forest areas. **Hence option 2 is correct.**
2. Measures to be taken to safeguard the rights of the tribal communities over mineral resources, water resources, etc., as per law.
3. Measures are to be taken for the development of tribals and to work for more viable livelihood strategies. **Hence option 4 is correct.**
4. Measures to be taken to improve the efficacy of relief and rehabilitation measures for tribal groups displaced by development projects.
5. Measures to be taken to prevent alienation of tribal people from land and to effectively rehabilitate such people in whose case alienation has already taken place.
6. Measures to be taken to elicit maximum cooperation and involvement of tribal communities for protecting forests and undertaking social afforestation.
7. Measures to be taken to ensure full implementation of the Provisions of Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996. **Hence option 3 is correct.**
8. Measures to be taken to reduce and ultimately eliminate the practice of shifting cultivation by tribals that lead to their continuous disempowerment and degradation of land and the environment. **Hence option 1 is incorrect.**

Q.18) Which of the following articles of Indian constitution provides for the upliftment of the scheduled castes in India?

1. Article 46.
2. Article 15(4).

3. Article 16(4A).
4. Article 335.

Choose the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.18) Solution (d)

Explanation:

- Article 46 requires the State 'to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and to protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. Hence option 1 is correct.
- Article 15(4) empowers the state to make special provisions for the advancement of socially and educationally backward SC/STs
- Article 16(4A) speaks of "reservation in matters of promotion to any class or classes of posts in the services under the State in favor of SCs/STs, which are not adequately represented in the services under the State'.
- Article 335 provides that the claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall be taken into consideration, consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration, in the making of appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State. **Hence all are correct.**

Q.19) With reference to the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO), 2012, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. It defines a child as any person below eighteen years of age.
2. Under POCSO, a case of child sexual abuse must be disposed of within six months from the date the offense is reported.
3. The medical expenses may be provided after the registration of FIR only.

Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?

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

Q.19) Solution: (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: The act defines a child as any person below eighteen years of age and regards the best interests and welfare of the child as a matter of paramount importance at every stage, to ensure the healthy physical, emotional, intellectual, and social development of the child.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The Act stipulates that a case of child sexual abuse must be disposed of within one year from the date the offense is reported.

Statement 3 is correct: Rule 7 provides further details about the payment of this compensation. It specifies that the Special Court may order that the compensation be paid not only at the end of the trial but also on an interim basis, to meet the immediate needs of the child for relief or rehabilitation at any stage after registration of the First Information Report.

Q.20) With reference to Juvenile Justice Amendment Act 2021, consider the following statements:

1. Offences against children is deemed “non-cognizable” under the act.
2. The District Magistrates will monitor the functioning of various agencies under the JJ Act in every district.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

Q.20) Solution: (c)

Explanation:

Provisions of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Amendment Act 2021:

Non-cognizable Offence:

1. Crimes against children which are mentioned in the chapter “Other Offences Against Children” of the JJ Act, 2015 that allow imprisonment between three and seven years will be deemed “non-cognizable”.

Adoption:

1. The amendment provides strength to the provision of protection and adoption of children. Many adoption cases are pending before the court and to make proceedings of the court faster now the power is transferred to the district magistrate.
2. The amendment provides that the district magistrate has the authority to issue such adoption orders.

Statement 1 is correct: Serious offenses will also include offenses for which maximum punishment is imprisonment of more than seven years, and minimum punishment is not prescribed or is less than seven years.

Statement 2 is correct: The District Magistrates have been further empowered under the Act to ensure its smooth implementation, as well as garner synergized efforts in favor of children in distress conditions. It means that DMs and ADMs will monitor the functioning of various agencies under the JJ Act in every district- including the Child Welfare Committees, the Juvenile Justice Boards, the District Child Protection Units, and the Special Juvenile Protection Units. Instead of the court, the District Magistrate (including Additional District Magistrate) will now issue adoption orders.

Q.21) With reference to 'VAIBHAV Fellowship scheme', consider the following statements

1. The fellowship offers Indian researchers an opportunity to work with a research institution or an academic institution abroad
2. Researchers from institutions featuring in the top 100 National Institutional Ranking Framework Rankings will be eligible for the fellowship

Select the correct statement(s)

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

d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.21) Solution (d)

Explanation:

- VAIBHAV Fellowship scheme **offers Non-Resident Indian (NRI) researchers an opportunity to work for a minimum of one month to a maximum of two months a year with a research institution or an academic institution in India.** The scheme aims to Improve the research ecosystem of India's Higher Educational Institutions by facilitating academic and research collaborations between Indian Institutions and the best institutions in the world. **Statement 1 is incorrect**
- **Researchers from institutions featuring in the top 500 QS World University Rankings will be eligible for the fellowship.** The applicant should be a Non-Resident Indian (NRI), Person of Indian Origin (PIO) or Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) and she or he must have obtained Ph.D/M.D/M.S degree from a recognized University. **Statement 2 is incorrect**

Source: [CLICK HERE](#)

Q.22) 'Framework Mechanism for Mutual Recognition of Qualifications' was signed by India with which of the following countries

- a) Canada
- b) Australia
- c) Sweden
- d) Brazil

Q.22) Solution (b)

Explanation:

India and Australia signed a Framework Mechanism for Mutual Recognition of Qualifications that will help ease the mobility of students and professionals between the two countries. This

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agreement is part of the commitment by Prime Ministers of both countries at the 2nd India-Australia Virtual Summit held on 21st March 2022, wherein they had agreed to establish a Joint Taskforce for mutual recognition of qualifications. A Task Force was accordingly set up consisting of senior officials of education and skill ministries and regulators on both sides.

Source: [CLICK HERE](#)

Q.23) With reference to 'MSME Competitive (LEAN) Scheme', consider the following statements

1. The scheme can enable MSMEs to reduce wastage substantially, increase productivity and expand their markets
2. The government provides the entire implementation cost for MSME's owned by women and those located in North East region
3. Quality Council of India has been appointed as one of the Implementing Agency in the implementation of MSME Competitive (Lean) Scheme

Choose the correct answer using the code given below

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

Q.23) Solution (a)

Explanation:

- Through the LEAN journey, **MSMEs can reduce wastages substantially, increase productivity, improve quality, work safely, expanding their markets, and finally becoming competitive and profitable.** Under the scheme, MSMEs will implement LEAN manufacturing tools like 5S, Kaizen, KANBAN, Visual workplace, Poka Yoka etc under the

able guidance of trained and competent LEAN Consultants to attain LEAN levels like Basic, Intermediate and Advanced. **Statement 1 is correct**

- The **government will contribute 90% of implementation** cost for handholding and consultancy fees. There will be an **additional contribution of 5%** for the MSMEs which are part of SFURTI clusters, **owned by Women/SC/ST** and located in Northeast region.

Statement 2 is incorrect

- **National Productivity Council** has been appointed as one of the Implementing Agency which will assist Ministry of MSME in the **implementation of MSME Competitive (Lean) Scheme. Statement 3 is incorrect**

Source: [CLICK HERE](#)

Q.24) Consider the following statements about 'Fluorescence Microscopy'

1. It requires intense polychromatic illumination which some widespread light sources like halogen lamps cannot provide
2. This basic principle of fluorescence microscopy is viewing an object by studying how it re-emits light that it has absorbed
3. It allows the use of multicolor staining, labeling of structures within cells and is the most popular method for studying the dynamic behavior exhibited in live-cell imaging

Choose the correct answer using the code given below

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

Q.24) Solution (b)

Explanation:

- Fluorescence microscopy **requires intense, near-monochromatic, illumination which some widespread light sources, like halogen lamps cannot provide.** Four main types of light source are used, including xenon arc lamps or mercury-vapor lamps with an excitation filter, lasers, supercontinuum sources, and high-power LEDs. **Statement 1 is incorrect**
- **A fluorescence microscope views an object by studying how it re-emits light that it has absorbed,** i.e., how it fluoresces. This is its basic principle. The object is illuminated with light of a specific wavelength. Particles in the object absorb this light and re-emit it at a higher wavelength (i.e., different color). These particles are called fluorophores. When the fluorophores fluoresce, a fluorescent microscope can track them as they move inside the object, revealing the object's internal shape and other characteristics. **Statement 2 is correct**
- Fluorescence microscopy is used to image specific features of small specimens such as microbes. It allows the **use of multicolor staining, labeling of structures within cells, and the measurement of the physiological state of a cell.** It is the most popular method for studying the **dynamic behavior exhibited in live-cell imaging.** **Statement 3 is correct**

Source: [CLICK HERE](#)

Q.25) Consider the following statements about 'Water Heritage Sites'

1. Water heritage sites are declared under Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958
2. At present there is no central fund allocated/disbursed for maintenance of these sites

Select the correct statement(s)

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

d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.25) Solution (b)

Explanation:

- There is **no provision under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958** to declare a site as a “Water Heritage Site” under Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). However, the Ministry of Jal Shakti had constituted a Committee to identify 75 Water Heritage Structure (WHS) in reference to 75 years of India's Independence. **Statement 1 is incorrect**
- **At present there is no central fund allocated/disbursed for maintenance of these sites.** The Committee has recommended 75 water heritage structures, which includes 5 Water Heritage Structure from Gujarat and 4 Water Heritage Structure from Andhra Pradesh respectively. **Statement 2 is correct**

Source: [CLICK HERE](#)

Q.26) A person deposits \$6,000 in a bank account which pays 6% simple interest per year. Find the value of his deposit after 4 years.

- a) 7000
- b) 7200
- c) 7440
- d) 7670

Q.26) Solution (c)

Explanation:

Formula for simple interest is $I = Prt$ (P= Principal, R = rate of interest, T = time period)

Substitute $P = 6000$, $t = 4$, $r = 6\%$.

$$I = 6000 * 6/100 * 4$$

$$I = 1440$$

$$\text{Accumulated value} = \text{Principal} + \text{Interest} = 6000 + 1440 = 7440$$

Q.27) A man invests 16,500 rupees in two different banks, which yield 7.5% and 6% annually. After two years year, he earns 2,442 rupees in interest. How much did he invest at the 6 % rate?

- a) 1050
- b) 1100
- c) 1150
- d) 1200

Q.27) Solution (b)

Explanation:

Let x be the amount invested at 6% rate.

Then, the amount invested in 7.5% account is = 16500 - x

Given : After two years, total interest earned in both the accounts is \$2,442.

$$\text{Interest at 6\% rate} + \text{Interest at 7.5\% rate} = 2442$$

$$\text{Interest at 6\% rate} + \text{Interest at 7.5\% rate} = 2442$$

$$x * 6/100 * 2 + (16500 - x) * 7.5/100 * 2 = 2442$$

$$x * 0.06 * 2 + (16500 - x) * 0.075 * 2 = 2442$$

$$0.12x + (16500 - x) \cdot 0.15 = 2442$$

$$0.12x + 2475 - 0.15x = 2442$$

$$2475 - 0.03x = 2442$$

$$2475 - 2442 = 0.03x$$

$$33 = 0.03x$$

Divide both sides by 0.03.

$$33/0.03 = x$$

$$3300/3 = x$$

$$x=1100$$

Q.28) A bank offers 5% compound interest calculated on half-yearly basis. A customer deposits Rs. 1600 each on 1st January and 1st July of a year. At the end of the year, the amount he would have gained by way of interest is?

- a) 121
- b) 120
- c) 119
- d) 118

Q.28) Solution (a)

Explanation:

Formula for C.I = $P(1 + r/n)^{nt}$

Where P = initial principal balance

r = interest rate

n=number of times interest rate has been applied

t= number of time periods elapsed.

$$\text{Amount} = [1600 * (1 + 5/(2 * 100))^2 + 1600 * (1 + 5/2*100)]$$

$$= [1600 * 41/40 * 41/40 + 1600 * 41/40]$$

$$= [1600 * 41/40(41/40 + 1)]$$

$$= [1600 * 41 * 81/(40 * 40)]$$

= 3321

Therefore, compound interest = 3321 – 3200 = 121.

Q.29) What is the sum which earned interest?

1. The total simple interest was Rs. 7000 after 7 years.
2. The total of sum and simple interest was double of the sum after 5 years.

Consider the following options

- a) 1 alone is sufficient to answer while 2 alone is not sufficient
- b) 2 alone is sufficient to answer while 1 alone is not sufficient
- c) Both 1 and 2 are not sufficient to answer
- d) Both 1 and 2 are necessary to answer

Q.29) Solution (d)

Explanation:

Let the sum be Rs. x.

1 gives, S.I. = Rs. 7000 and T = 7 years.

2 gives, Sum + S.I. for 5 years = 2 x Sum

From 2, Sum = S.I. for 5 years.

Now, S.I. for 7 years = Rs. 7000.

S.I. for 1 year = Rs.7000/7= Rs. 1000.

Thus, 1 and 2 both are needed to get the answer.

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

Passage

There are good reasons why the 'Heart of Asia' conference, part of a 14-nation process begun in 2011 to facilitate the development and security of Afghanistan, is so named. The obvious one is geographical, as Afghanistan lies at the junction of Central, South and East Asia, and also of the ancient trading routes from China and India to Europe. Today it is also a focal point for the region's biggest challenge of terrorism; some of the far-reaching battles against al-Qaeda, Islamic State, etc. will be decided on the battlegrounds of Afghanistan. For India, putting terror centre stage at the Heart of Asia declaration in Amritsar was thus timely and necessary. In tandem, Afghan President Ashraf Ghani and Prime Minister Narendra Modi focussed their concerns on cross-border terrorism emanating from Pakistan, something even Pakistan's traditional allies at the conference, including China, Saudi Arabia, the UAE and Turkey, found difficult to counter. The case Mr. Ghani made was clear: progress and development in Afghanistan are meaningless and unsustainable without peace, and peace is contingent on Pakistan ending support to terror groups such the Haqqani network and Lashkar-e-Taiba. He dared Pakistan to use its proposed development grant to Afghanistan to fight terror on its own soil.

Q.30) What according to the author was the initial agenda for the 'Heart of Asia' conference?

- a) To strategically invade the intruders of peace and to wage war against terrorism
- b) To make Afghanistan from the Asian 'Hub' to the trading central between East Asia and Europe
- c) To bring out Afghanistan's potential as Asian 'Hub' and to facilitate development and security in Afghanistan.
- d) To plan the strategy of utilizing it's potential as the focal point of terrorism and attack Pakistan

Q.30) Solution (c)

Refer to, “There are good reasons why the ‘Heart of Asia’ conference, part of a 14-nation process begun in 2011 to facilitate the development and security of Afghanistan, is so named.” The Heart of Asia process thus remains critical to forging cooperation to realise Afghanistan’s potential to be a vibrant Asian “hub”.

Hence, option c is correct.