

Competition Care[®]

FULL LENGTH TEST- 2

1. With reference to the provisions contained in part IV of the constitution of India, which of the following statements is/ are correct?
 - i. They shall be enforceable by courts.
 - ii. They shall not be enforceable by any court.
 - iii. The principles laid down in this part are to influence the making of laws by the state.

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- A) 1 only
- B) 2 only
- C) 1 and 3 only
- D) 2 and 3 only

ANSWER- D

- Part-IV of the Indian Constitution deals with the Directive Principles of the State Policy (Article 36 to Article 51)
- Article 37: Provisions of Part-IV shall not be enforceable by any court (Hence, 2nd statement is correct) Article 37 of the Indian Constitution also states that it shall be the duty of the state to apply these principles in making laws as they are fundamental in the governance of the country. So, #3 is correct. So, by elimination, the answer is d.

2. Other than the Fundamental Rights, which of the following parts of the Constitution of India reflect/reflects the principles and provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)?
- i. Preamble.
 - ii. Directive Principles of State Policy.
 - iii. Fundamental Duties.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- A) 1 and 2 only
- B) 1 and 3 only
- C) 2 only
- D) 1,2 and 3

ANSWER- D

Preamble to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights mentions about dignity of an individual. Preamble of Indian Constitution speaks about "EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity" So #1 is correct. Article 23 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights mentions about the Right to Work. Similar concept in Article 41 of the Indian Constitution, under the head of DPSPs. Article 29 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights mentions about duties. A similar concept that was inserted in the Indian Constitution by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976 under Part IV-A of the Constitution (Article 51A).

3. With reference to the constitution of India, prohibition or limitations or provisions contained in ordinary laws cannot act as prohibitions or limitations on the constitutional powers under Article 142. It could mean which one of the following?

- a) The decisions taken by the Election Commission of India while discharging its duties cannot be challenged in any court of law.
- b) The Supreme Court of India is not constrained in the exercise of its powers by laws made by the parliament.
- c) In the event of grave financial crises in the country, the President of India can declare Financial Emergency without the counsel from the cabinet.
- d) State Legislatures cannot make laws on certain matters without the concurrence of the Union legislature.

ANSWER-B

- Articles 124 to 147 in Part V of the Constitution deal with the organisation, independence, jurisdiction, powers, procedures and so on of the Supreme Court. 142 is an Article between 124-147 so, closest match is B: related to Supreme Court.

4. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017?
- i. Pregnant women are entitled for three months pre- delivery and three months post-delivery paid leave.
 - ii. Enterprises with creches must allow the mother minimum six creche visits daily.
 - iii. Women with two children get reduced entitlements.

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- A) 1 and 2 only
- B) 2 only
- C) 3 only

D) 1, 2 and 3

ANSWER-C.

As per the bare act:

- In case of a woman who has two or more children, the maternity benefit will continue to be 12 weeks. If less than two children then she'll get 26 weeks paid leave.
- Every establishment with 50 or more employees to provide crèche facilities within a prescribed distance. The woman will be allowed four visits to the crèche in a day. So, 2 is wrong. We are left with Answer C: only 3.

5. With reference to the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:
- i. No High Court shall have the jurisdiction to declare any central law to be constitutionally invalid.
 - ii. An amendment to the Constitution of India cannot be called into question by the Supreme Court 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

ANSWER- D

The Constitution itself confers the power of judicial review on the judiciary (both the Supreme Court as well as High Courts). Judicial review is the power of the judiciary

to examine the constitutionality of legislative enactments and executive orders of both the Central and State governments. On examination, if they are found to be violative of the Constitution (ultra vires), they can be declared as illegal, unconstitutional and invalid (null and void) by the judiciary. So #1 is wrong. I.R. Coelho case (2007), the Supreme Court ruled that there could not be any blanket immunity from judicial review of laws included in the Ninth Schedule. Thus #2 is also wrong. So, D: neither 1 nor 2 correct

6. A parliamentary system of government is one in which
- A) All political parties in the parliament are represented in the government
 - B) The government is responsible to the parliament and can be removed by it
 - C) The government is elected by the people and can be removed by them
 - D) The government is chosen by the parliament but cannot be removed by it before completion of a fixed term

ANSWER-B

Article 75: The ministers are collectively responsible to the Parliament in general and to the Lok Sabha in particular. The principle of collective responsibility implies that the Lok Sabha can remove the ministry (i.e., council of ministers headed by the prime minister) from office by passing a vote of no confidence. So, b is the right choice.

7. Which part of the Constitution of India declares the ideal of Welfare state?
- A) Directive principles of state policy

- B) Fundamental rights
- C) Preamble
- D) Seventh schedule

ANSWER-A

Directive principles of state policy are given in the Part IV of the Indian Constitution (Article 36-51). Within that, Article 38 mentioned about State to secure a social order for the promotion of welfare of the people.

8. Which one of the following Schedules of the Constitution of India contains provisions regarding anti-defection?
- A) Second Schedule
 - B) Fifth Schedule
 - C) Eighth Schedule
 - D) Tenth Schedule

ANSWER-D

The 52nd Amendment act of 1985, added 10th schedule to the Constitution. This is often referred to as anti-defection law.

9. In the Constitution of India, promotion of international peace and security is included in the
- A) Preamble to the Constitution
 - B) Directive Principles of State Policy
 - C) Fundamental Duties
 - D) Ninth Schedule

ANSWER-B

Promotion of international peace and security is included in the Directive Principles of State Policy under Article 51 of constitution that mentions to promote international peace and security and maintain just and honourable relations between nations between nations; to foster respect for international law and treaty obligations, and to encourage settlements of international disputes by arbitration.

10. The provisions in Fifth Schedule and Sixth Schedule in the Constitution of India are made in order to

- A) protect the interests of Scheduled Tribes
- B) determine the boundaries between States
- C) determine the powers, authority and responsibilities of Panchayats
- D) protect the interests of all the border States

ANSWER-A

The Fifth Schedule of the Constitution of India deals with administration and control of scheduled areas and scheduled tribes in these areas. The Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India contains provisions concerning the administration of tribal areas in the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram.

11. Who/Which of the following is the custodian of the Constitution of India?

- A) The President of India

- B) The Prime Minister of India
- C) The Lok Sabha Secretariat
- D) The Supreme court of India

ANSWER-D

The Supreme Court of India is the apex court in India. As stated by the Indian Constitution, the function of the Supreme Court of India is that of the custodian of the Constitution.

12. Consider the following statements:

- i. Article 371 A to 371 I were inserted in the Constitution of India to meet regional demands of Nagaland, Assam, Manipur, Andhra Pradesh, Sikkim, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh and Goa.
- ii. Constitution of India and the United States of America envisage a dual policy (The Union and the States) but a single citizenship.
- iii. A naturalized citizen of India can never be deprived of his citizenship.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A) 1,2 and 3
- B) 1 and 3
- C) 3 only
- D) 1 only

ANSWER-D

Article 371 A to I deals with special provisions to - Nagaland, Assam, Manipur, Andhra Pradesh, Sikkim, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh and Goa. The Constitution of India

envisages a single policy for both Union and the States. A naturalized citizen is one who acquires citizenship either by Naturalization or by Registration. They can be deprived of citizenship if they acquired citizenship by using fraudulent means.

13. The Constitution (98th Amendment) Act is related to:

- a) empowering the centre to levy and appropriate service tax.
- b) the Constitution of the National Judicial Commission.
- c) readjustment of electoral constituencies on the basis of the population census 2001.
- d) the demarcation of new boundaries between States.

ANSWER-B

The Constitution 98th Amendment Bill, 2003, seeks to constitute a National Judicial Commission (NJC) by including Chapter IV-A in Part V of the Constitution which will be in charge of appointing judges to the higher judiciary and for transferring High Court Judges.

14. Consider the following statements:

- i. The Constitution of India has 20 parts.
- ii. There are 390 Articles in the Constitution of India in all.
- iii. Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Schedules were added to the Constitution of India by the Constitution (Amendment) Acts.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A) 1 and 2
- B) 3 only
- C) 2 only
- D) 1, 2 and 3

ANSWER-C

The Constitution of India has 25 parts, 12 schedules and more than 444 articles at present. In the original constitution, there were 22 parts, 8 schedules and 395 articles. Ninth Schedule was added by 1st Constitutional Amendment Act, 1951. Tenth Schedule was added by 52nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1985. Eleventh Schedule was added by 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992. Twelfth Schedule was added by 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992.

15. Who among the following was the chairman of the Union Constitution Committee of the Constituent Assembly?

- A) B.R. Ambedkar
- B) J. B. Kripalani
- C) Jawaharlal Nehru
- D) Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar

ANSWER-C

Chairman of different Committees of Constituent Assembly: Union Power Committee - Jawaharlal Nehru, Drafting Committee – B.R. Ambedkar, Flag Committee-J.B. Kriplani, Fundamental Rights and Minority Committee Vallabh Bhai

Patel, Provincial Constitution Committee Vallabh Bhai Patel. Jawaharlal Nehru was the chairman of the Union Constitution Committee.

16. The royal symbol of the kings of Ancient Kamrupa was

- A) Tiger
- B) Peacock
- C) Rhinoceros
- D) Elephant

ANSWER- D

Elephant was used as the royal symbol of the ancient king of Kamrupa. The original capital of this dynasty was Hadapeshvara and was shifted to Durjaya built by Ratnapala (920 - 960), near modern Guwahati.

17. Which one of the following ruler is considered as Shivaji of North Eastern India?

- A) Maharaj Naranarayan
- B) Pratap Singha
- C) Gadadhar Singha
- D) Rudra Singha

ANSWER- D

The person who took Assam to its cultural and political zenith was a king named Rudra Singha, who ruled between 1696 and 1714 AD.

18. Rang Ghar was constructed during the reign of

- A) Rudra Singha
- B) Siva Singha
- C) Pramatta Singha
- D) Rajeswar Singha

ANSWER- A

Ranghar is said to be one of the oldest surviving amphitheatres in Asia, the building was first constructed during the reign of Swargadeo Rudra Singha with bamboo and wood. It was later rebuilt with brick by Swargadeo Pramatta Singha in 1744 - 1751 A.D.

19. Tularam Senapati was the chief of the

- A) Ahoms
- B) Koches
- C) Jaintias
- D) Dimasas

ANSWER- D

Tularam Senapati was the chief of the Dimasas.

20. Kundil Nagar was situated at

- A) Tezpur
- B) Sadiya
- C) Dimapur
- D) Sivasagar

ANSWER- B

Kundil Nagar village is located in Sadiya subdivision of Tinsukia district in Assam, India. Tinsukia and Sadiya are the district & sub-district headquarters of Kundil Nagar village respectively.

21. Niladhaj founded the dynasty of

- A) Khen
- B) Chutia
- C) Kachari
- D) Salastambha

ANSWER-A

Niladhvaj (reigned 1440–1460) was a king of the Kamata kingdom and founder of the Khen dynasty.

22. Of the following districts of Assam which one has highest density of population as per 2011 census?

- A) Dhubri
- B) Nagaon
- C) Nalbari
- D) Karimganj

ANSWER- B

As per the Census 2011, Nagaon is the largest district of Assam by population, while the least populated district of Assam is Dima Hasao.

23. Which one of the following places of Assam is located at the highest altitude?

- A) Singhason
- B) Dambukso
- C) Hamren
- D) Umrangso

ANSWER- A

Singhason Peak, which towers over an altitude of about 1600 m above the sea level, is the highest of its kind in Karbi Anglong District of Assam.

24. Average annual production of rice now-a-days in Assam is approximately

- A) 150 lakh metric tonnes
- B) 20 lakh metric tonnes
- C) 52.89 lakh metric tonnes

D) 30 lakh metric tonnes

ANSWER- C

Assam's total rice production in 2021-22 was estimated to be 52.89 lakh metric tonnes from around 23.96-hectare crop area.

25. The net sown area in Assam is about

- A) 2,100,000 hectares
- B) 2,706,000 hectares
- C) 3,500,000 hectares
- D) 4,000,000 hectares

ANSWER- B

The net sown area in Assam is about 2,706,000 hectares.

26. National Highway-38 joins

- A) Tinsukia with Dangari
- B) New Bongaigaon with Jogighopa
- C) Silchar with Jiribam
- D) Makum with Lekhapani

ANSWER- D

National Highway 38 (NH 38) was a short National Highway of India entirely within the state of Assam that connected Makum and Lekhapani. It covered a distance of 54 km (34 mi).

27. Who was a 'Swahid' in Assam during Quit India movement?

- A) Kushal Konwar
- B) Maniram Dewan
- C) Piyali Phukan
- D) Gomdhar Konwar

ANSWER- A

On 10th October 1942, hidden in the thick fog of early morning, some people removed few sleepers from the railway line near Sarupathar in Golaghat district. A Military train passing by derailed and many British and American soldiers lost their lives. Accusing Kushal Konwar of being the chief conspirator of the train sabotage, the British police arrested him. At dawn on 15th June 1943 at 4:30 am, Kushal Konwar was hanged at Jorhat Jail.

28. "Organise, knock at the door you will find the door opened"- who said this?

- A) N.C. Bordoloi
- B) Ambikagiri Rai Chowdhury
- C) Amiyo Kumar Das

D) Tarun Ram Phukan

ANSWER-C

Omeo Kumar Das (25 May 1895 – 23 January 1975), popularly addressed as Lok Nayak, was an Indian social worker, Gandhian, educationist, writer and a former minister at the Government of Assam.

29. The first Barpatra Gohain was

- A) Koncheng
- B) Momai Tamuli
- C) Supimpha
- D) Moniram Dewan

ANSWER- A

This position was created by Suhungmung Dihingia Raja in the year 1527 when Konsheng was made the first Borpatrogohain. The designation was borrowed from Vrihat-patra, the Habung dependent of the Chutiya king.

30. Nitipal was a king of the

- A) Kacharis
- B) Chutias
- C) Jayantias
- D) Koch

ANSWER- A

King Nitpal or Nitya Pal was the last Chutiya King. In 1376, Ahom King Sutuphaa got killed by a Chutiya King. That started tension between the two kingdoms. After

several attempts, Ahom forces invaded Sadiya in 1522 and Chutiya King Nityapal got killed.

31. Who was the 'Gajapata'?

- A) Sudangpha
- B) Suhungmung
- C) Pratap Sinha
- D) Rudra Singha

ANSWER- C

32. Haradatta and Birudatta joined the

- A) Dondua Revolt
- B) Phulagurir Dewa'
- C) Patharuahat uprising
- D) Uprising at Lachima

ANSWER- A

The **Dundiya rebellion** was a late 18th century uprising against the Ahom kingdom in the Borphukan's domain (Kamrup region). The rebellion was headed by Haradutta Bujarbarua who, with mercenary troops, managed to occupy most of northern Kamrup before being beaten back.

33. The Naranarayan Setu over the Brahmaputra connects the districts:

- A) Bongaigaon and Goalpara
- B) Dhubri and Goalpara
- C) Bongaigaon and Dhubri
- D) Kokrajhar and Goalpara

ANSWER- A

Naranarayan Setu is the third bridge to have been constructed over the Brahmaputra River in Assam, India. It is a double-deck bridge with a railway track on the lower deck and a road on the upper deck. It has a length of 2.284 kilometres and connects Jogighopa, a town of Bongaigaon District on the north with Pancharatna, a town of Goalpara District on the south.

34. Which institution is excluded from 'Panchayati Raj Bodies' under the Assam Panchayat Act 1994?

- A) Gaon Sabha
- B) Zila Parishad
- C) Gaon Panchayat
- D) Anchalik Panchayat

ANSWER- A

35. The member for Assam in the Constitution Drafting Committee was

- A) J.J.M. Nichols Roy
- B) Mohammadd Saddullah
- C) Bijoy Chandra Bhagawati

D) Rohini Kumar Chowdhury

ANSWER- B

36. Srimanta Shankardev Kalakhetra is built as

- A) A cultural achievement of the state Government
- B) A cultural achievement of the central Government
- C) A consequence of "Assam Accord"
- D) A work based on voluntary contributions of the people of Assam

ANSWER- C

Establishment of the Srimanta Sankardeva Kalakshetra for preservation, promotion and upliftment of culture of the people of Assam under Clause 6 of the historic Assam Accord. The total area of the campus is 10.28 hectares at Panjabari, Guwahati.

37. Who was not a martyr of Quit India Movement?

- A) Kanaklata
- B) Bhogeswari Phukanani
- C) Kushal Konwar
- D) Maniram Dewan

ANSWER- D

Maniram Dewan was hanged during during India's 1st war of Independence.

38. Who didn't belong to the 'Jonaki Yug'?

- A) Lakshminath Bezbarua
- B) Chandrakumar Agarwalla
- C) Hemchandra Goswami
- D) Nidhiram Farwell

ANSWER- D

Jonaki Era is the time when Romanticism held sway in Assamese literature. There was seen at this time a definite shift of focus from divine themes to man-centric themes, and the association of nature, beauty and the arts to mankind.

39. Who was Sir Akbar Hydari?

- A) Chief Justice of the High Court
- B) Speaker of Assam Legislative Assembly
- C) Governor of Assam
- D) Chairman of Assam Public Service Commission.

ANSWER- C

Sir Akbar Hydari is one of the Governor of Assam.

40. Any dispute relating to the validity of the elections of the Vice-President of the Gaon Panchayat under the Assam Panchayat Act, 1994 shall be decided by

- A) BDO

- B) Deputy Commissioner
- C) President of the Gaon Panchayat
- D) Members of the Gaon Panchayat

ANSWER- D

41. The Battle of Mahargarh was fought between

- A) Chandrakanta Singha and the Burmese
- B) The Burmese and the British
- C) The Burmese and Ruchinath Burgohain
- D) The Burmese and Purandar Singha

ANSWER-A

The Battle of Mahargarh was fought between Chandrakanta Singha and the Burmese.

42. Border-Gavaskar Trophy is related to

- A) Hockey
- B) Football
- C) Cricket
- D) Tennis

ANSWER- C

43. One of the following books is the most important literary source for the study of early history of Assam. Which is the book?

- A) The Mahabharata
- B) The Harsha Charita
- C) The Kalika Purana
- D) The Arthashastra

ANSWER- B

44. The earliest King of Assam was

- A) Mahiranga Danava
- B) Narakasur
- C) Bhaskar Barman
- D) Naranarayan

ANSWER- A

Mahiranga (Mirong) Danava was the earliest King of Assam. According to ancient literature and mythology, present day Assam was a part of Pragjyotisha kingdom ruled by Danava dynasty. It was in Iron age. The first ruler of Danava dynasty was Mahiranga Danava. There is no archeological evidence to support the existence of Danava dynasty. But Danava dynasty and their rulers were mentioned in the Kalika Puran.

45. In the Battle of Saraighat next to Lachit Barphukan was in the leadership of

- A) Raj Mantri Aton Buragohain Dangariya
- B) Kaliabhomora Barphukan
- C) Miri Sandikoi

D) Manthir Bharali Barua

ANSWER- A

Raj Mantri Aton Buragohain Dangariya next to Lachit Barphukan was in the leadership of the Battle of Saraighat.

46. Mission Basundhara recently seen in news related to

- A) Health
- B) Space
- C) Land
- D) None of the above

ANSWER- C

"Mission Basundhara" has been developed in a bid to streamline and resolve and to make land revenue services more accessible to citizens.

47. Jongal Balahu Divas was observed in

- A) January 2
- B) January 3
- C) January 4
- D) January 5

ANSWER- B

Assam Govt Accords Official Recognition to Jongal Balahu Diwas. He said that January 3 will be officially celebrated as Jongal Balahu Diwas.

48. Subika Paintings are on a brink of extinction due to neglect and are related to which of the following states

- A) Nagaland
- B) Manipur
- C) Mizoram
- D) Tripura

ANSWER- B

It is a style of painting related to Meitei community's cultural history.

49. Recently, 'Chameleon Trojan' was in the news. It is a/an

- (a) RNA virus
- a) RNA virus
- c) Drug delivery nano-device
- d) Android malware

ANSWER-D

It is a malware that has the ability to disable biometric authentication methods, including fingerprint and face unlock, to sneakily access sensitive information.

50. Sohagbarwa Wildlife Sanctuary recently seen in news belongs to which state

- A) Sikkim
- B) Bihar

- C) Jharkhand
- D) Uttar Pradesh

ANSWER- D

51. Which of the following archaeological site/s is/are located at Gujarat?

- i. Lothal
- ii. Surkotada
- iii. Banawali

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

Answer: B

Explanation: Harappa (Punjab, Pakistan), Mohenjo-Daro (Sindh, Pakistan), Dholavira, Lothal, and Surkotada (Gujarat, India), Kalibangan and Banawali (Rajasthan, India), and Rakhigarhi (Haryana, India) are the major cities in the Harappan period.

52. Which of the following is/are the feature/s of Harappan Civilization?

- i. Fortification
- ii. Planned Streets

iii. Drainages

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

Answer - C

Explanation: Fortification, well planned streets and lanes and drainages are noticed in the Harappan towns.

53. Which of the following crop/s is/are grown in "Harappan area"?

- i. Wheat
- ii. Barley
- iii. Lentil

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: c

Explanation: Agriculture was an important source of subsistence for the Harappans. The Harappans cultivated diverse crops such as wheat, barley, lentil, chickpea, sesame and various millets.

54. Consider the following statements:

- i. The Early Vedic culture is correlated with some of the Chalcolithic cultures of India.
- ii. The Later Vedic culture is correlated with the Painted Grey Ware Culture of the Iron Age in North India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) i only
- b) ii only
- c) Both i and ii
- d) Neither i nor ii

Answer - C

Explanation: The Early Vedic culture is correlated with some of the Chalcolithic cultures of India, while the later Vedic culture is correlated with the Painted Grey Ware Culture of the Iron Age in North India.

55. The famous megalithic site "Adichanallur" is located at?

- a) Tamil Nadu
- b) Kerala
- c) Andhra Pradesh

d) Karnataka

Answer - A

Explanation: Adichanallur, 22 km from Tirunelveli, is located in Thoothukudi district.

56. Which of the following ancient city/town is a centre for trade and commerce?

a) Taxila

b) Vaishali

c) Kaushambi

d) Champa

Answer - A

57. Consider the following statements:

- i. The Mahajanapadas on the Gangetic plains were all monarchies.
- ii. The kingdoms were governed by kings and the administration was decentralized.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

a) i only

b) ii only

c) Both i and ii

d) Neither i nor ii

ANS: a

Explanation: The mahajanapadas on the Gangetic plains were all monarchies. Vedic orthodoxy was an established practice in these kingdoms.

58. The famous "Bimbisara" belongs to which of the following dynasty?

- a) Haryanka dynasty
- b) Shishunaga dynasty
- c) Nanda dynasty
- d) Maurya dynasty

Answer - A

Explanation: The political conflict among the Mahajanapadas ultimately led to the emergence of Magadha as the most powerful state and the centre of a vast empire.

59. Consider the following statements regarding "Kalasoka":

- i. He belongs to Nanda dynasty.
- ii. He held second Buddhist council.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) i only
- b) ii only

c) Both i and ii

d) Neither i nor ii

Answer - B

Explanation: Kalasoka was the son and successor of Shishunaga and belongs to Shishunaga Dynasty.

60. Consider the following statements regarding "Buddhist councils":

- i. The First Buddhist Council was held at Rajgriha after Buddha's death.
- ii. The Second Buddhist Council met at Vaishali a century after Buddha's death.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

a) i only

b) ii only

c) Both i and ii

d) Neither i nor ii

Answer – C

61. The "Chakra Bisnoi" was related to which of the following?

a) The Khond uprising

b) The Santhal Rebellion

c) The Munda Uprisings

d) The Kol Mutiny

Answer- A

From 1837 to 1856, the Khonds of the hilly tracts extending from Odisha to the Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts of Andhra Pradesh revolted against Company rule. Chakra Bisnoi, a young raja, led the Khonds who were joined by the Ghumsar, Kalahandi and other tribals to oppose the suppression of human sacrifice, new taxes, and the entry of zamindars into their areas. With Chakra Bisnoi's disappearance, the uprising came to an end.

62. The famous "Rampa Revolts" was related to which of the following?

- a) Alluri Sitarama Raju
- b) Jatra Bhagat
- c) Balram Bhagat
- d) Tomma Sora

Answer- A

Rampa Revolts led by Alluri Sitarama Raju of the Koyas (1916, 1922-1924; Rampa region in Andhra Pradesh); against British interference; capture and execution of Raju in 1924.

63. The "JVP committee" was related to which of the following?

- a) Land revenue system
- b) Abolition of Zamindari system
- c) Linguistic reorganization of states
- d) Education system

Answer- C

The demand for linguistic reorganisation of states did not stop. The issue gained centre-stage with Pattabhi Sitaramayya's election as the Congress President at the Jaipur session. A resolution there led to the constitution of a committee with Sardar Vallabhai Patel, Pattabhi Sitaramayya and Jawaharlal Nehru (also called the JVP committee).

64. Which of the following is/are basic principle/s of Indian Foreign Policy?

- i. Anti-colonialism
- ii. Anti-apartheid
- iii. Afro - Asian Unity

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

- a) i only
- b) i and ii only
- c) ii and iii only
- d) i, ii and iii

Answer- D

India's foreign policy was based on certain basic principles. They are: anticolonialism, anti-imperialism, anti-apartheid or anti-racism, non-alignment with the superpowers, Afro - Asian Unity, non-aggression, non-interference in other's internal affairs, mutual respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity, and the promotion of world peace and security.

65. Which of the following is/are virtue/s of Panch Sheel?

- i. Mutual non-aggression

ii. Peaceful co-existence

iii. Equality and cooperation for mutual benefit

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

a) i only

b) i and ii only

c) ii and iii only

d) i, ii and iii

Answer- D

Panch Sheel (five virtues):

Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty

- Mutual non-aggression
- Mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs
- Equality and cooperation for mutual benefit
- Peaceful co-existence

66. Consider the following statements with respect to Revolt of Moamarias:

i. The moamarias were low-caste peasants.

ii. The revolt happened present day Bihar.

Which of the statement given above is/are correct?

a) i only

b) ii only

c) Both i and ii

d) Neither i nor ii

Answer- D

The revolt of the Moamarias in 1769 was a potent challenge to the authority of Ahom kings of Assam. The Moamarias were low-caste peasants who followed the

teachings of Aniruddhadeva (1553-1624), and their rise was similar to that of other low-caste groups in north India. Their revolts weakened the Ahoms and opened the doors for others to attack the region, for instance, in 1792, the King of Darrang (Krishnanarayan), assisted by his band of burkandazes (the demobilised soldiers of the Muslim armies and zamindars) revolted. To crush these revolts, the Ahom ruler had to request for British help. The Moamarias made Bhatiapar their headquarters. Rangpur (now in Bangladesh) and Jorhat were the most affected region. Although, the Ahom kingdom survived the rebellion, the weakened kingdom fell to a Burmese invasion and finally came under British rule.

67. Treaty of Yandaboo, was conclusion of which of the following war?

- a) Burmese War
- b) Anglo- Mysore war
- c) Anglo- Maratha War
- d) Anglo-Nepalese War

Answer- A

The principality of Cachar lying in the North East Frontier came under the protection of the British in accordance with the Treaty of Yandaboo concluded at the end of the first Burmese War. The Raja of this small state was assassinated in 1832 but there was no heir to succeed him. Bentinck annexed this state at the wish of the people.

68. Which of the following is/are features of the Permanent Settlement?

- i. The zamindars of Bengal were recognised as the owners of land as long as they paid the revenue to the East India Company regularly.

ii. This settlement gave the administrative and judicial functions to the zamindars.

Which of the above given statement is/are correct?

- a) i only
- b) ii only
- c) Both i and ii
- d) Neither i nor ii

Answer- A

The main features of the Permanent Settlement were as follows:

- 1) The zamindars of Bengal were recognised as the owners of land as long as they paid the revenue to the East India Company regularly.
- 2) The amount of revenue that the zamindars had to pay to the Company was firmly fixed and would not be raised under any circumstances. In other words, the Government of the East India Company got 89% leaving the rest to the zamindars.
- 3) The ryots became tenants since they were considered the tillers of the soil.
- 4) This settlement took away the administrative and judicial functions of the zamindars.

69. Which of the following is/are causes of Vellore mutiny?

- i. Wearing ear rings and caste marks were not prohibited.
- ii. Sir John Cradock, the commander-in-chief introduced a new form of turban, resembling a European hat.

Which of the above given statement is/are correct?

- a) i only
- b) ii only
- c) Both i and ii
- d) Neither i nor ii

Answer- B

Several causes are attributed to the Vellore Mutiny. Indian sepoy had to experience numerous difficulties when they went to serve in the Company's army. The sepoy were forced to serve under the Company since their earlier patrons (the native chieftains) were all disappearing from the scene. The strict discipline, practice, new weapons, new methods and uniforms were all new to the sepoy. Anything new appears to be difficult and wrong for a man who is well-settled in the old way of life for a long-time. Sir John Cradock, the commander-in chief, with the approval of Lord-William Bentinck, the Governor of Madras, introduced a new form of turban, resembling a European hat. Wearing ear rings and caste marks were also prohibited.

70. The famous "Battle of Wandiwash" was happened at Wandiwash, is located at which of the following?

- a) Tamil Nadu
- b) Andhra Pradesh
- c) Kerala
- d) Maharashtra

Answer – A

The Battle of Wandiwash was a battle in India between the French and the British in 1760. The battle was part of the Third Carnatic War fought between the French and British colonial empires, which itself was a part of the global Seven Years' War. It took place at Vandavasi (Wandiwash being the Anglicised pronunciation) in Tamil Nadu.

71. Which of the following is/are correct factors leading to gradual shifting of sugar industry from North India to Peninsular India?

- i. Peninsular tropical climate results in higher yield per unit hectare of land.
- ii. Greater sucrose quantity in sugar crops in the peninsular region.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A) i only
- B) ii only
- C) Both i and ii
- D) Neither i nor ii

Answer - C

Explanation: Sugar Industry

- Sugar production is moving from north to peninsular regions owing to reasons:
 - Tropical climate in peninsular regions lead to larger quantities of yield per hectare.
 - Greater sucrose quantity in sugar crops in the peninsular region
 - It has longer crushing season in south. While the crushing season in Uttar Pradesh ranges from November to February (4months), in case of peninsular regions, its October to May, or even June (about 8months).

72. Identify the correct sequence in ascending order of the volume of production of various silk varieties in India?

- i. Mulberry.
- ii. Eri.
- iii. Tasar.
- iv. Muga.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A) i-ii-iii-iv
- B) iii-iv-ii-i
- C) ii-iii-i-iv
- D) iii-ii-iv-i

Answer - B

Explanation: Silk Varieties

- Ascending order is: Tasar- Muga- Eri- Mulberry
- The production output of Indian Silk Industry in India is 17,300 tons of silk and country produces 4 types of silk i.e. Mulberry , Muga , Tassore and Eri.
- About 80% of the silk produced in the country is of mulberry silk.
- Eri is grown in Assam and the adjacent north-eastern states, Bihar, West Bengal and Odisha.
- Muga is unique in having a golden sheen and is a prized possession of India. Muga is largely restricted to Assam and other north-eastern states and recently spread to West Bengal.

73. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding cement industries in India?

- i. Limestone is the major raw material used in production of cement.
- ii. The production of cement releases greenhouse gas emissions both directly and indirectly.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A) i only
- B) ii only
- C) Both i and ii

D) Neither i nor ii

ANS: C

Explanation: Cement Industries in India

- India is the second largest manufacturer of cement in the world. Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Kerala are largest cement producing states in India.
- Maharashtra is largest consumer state of Cement.
- Limestone is the major raw material used in production of cement.
- The production of cement releases greenhouse gas emissions both directly and indirectly: the heating of limestone releases CO₂ directly, while the burning of fossil fuels to heat the kiln indirectly results in CO₂ emissions.
- Cement plants account for 5 percent of global emissions of carbon dioxide, the main cause of global warming. Cement has no viable recycling potential.

74. Consider the following statements regarding Bio-CNG:

- i. BIO-CNG is the purified form of biogas and comprises more than 93 per cent of pure methane gas.
- ii. In its composition and energy potential it is different from the commercially available natural gas.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

- A) i only
- B) ii only
- C) Both i and ii
- D) Neither i nor ii

ANS: A

Explanation: Bio-CNG

- BIO-CNG is the purified form of biogas from which all the unwanted gases are removed to get more than 93 per cent of pure methane gas.
- Once Bio-CNG fuel is commercially produced and readily available, it has the potential to decrease the import of diesel by up to 50 per cent.
- In its composition and energy potential it is exactly similar to the commercially available natural gas.
- India's first BIO-CNG fuel plant was inaugurated in Pune, Maharashtra.
- Benefits of BIO-CNG:
 - It will help in reducing the import of diesel up to 50 per cent.
 - It is cost-effective
 - It is pollution free
- Bio CNG can directly replace every utility of LPG and CNG in India. It has the potential to be the future of renewable fuel because of the abundance of biomass in India.

75. Consider the following statements regarding the Transport Sector in India:

- i. The transport sector accounts for nearly 18 per cent of the total energy consumed in India, second only to the industrial sector.
- ii. Road transport accounts for 69 per cent of world's total oil consumption.
- iii. Of the total CO₂ emissions globally, transportation accounts for almost 23 per cent.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

- A) i and iii only
- B) ii and iii only

- C) Only iii
- D) i, ii and iii

Answer- D

Explanation: Transport Sector

- The transport sector accounts for nearly 18 per cent of the total energy consumed in India; second only to the industrial sector.
- Nearly 98 per cent of the energy needs of transportation are met through petroleum products, and almost half of the total consumption of petroleum products in India occurs on account of transport activities.
- Transportation accounts for almost 23 per cent of world's total carbon dioxide emissions from fossil fuel combustion.
- Road transport accounts for 69 per cent of world's total oil consumption.

76. Consider the following statements about Inland Waterways in India:

- i. The Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) is tasked with development and regulation of inland waterways for shipping and navigation.
- ii. Inland waterway is environment friendly and fuel efficient mode of transport.
- iii. Making laws on shipping and navigation on inland waterways comes under State List.

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

- A) i only
- B) i and ii only
- C) iii Only
- D) i, ii and iii

Answer - C

Explanation: Inland Waterways in India

- IWAI is the statutory nodal agency for development and regulation of inland waterways in the country.
- Making laws on shipping and navigation on inland waterways comes under Union List.
- The Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) came into existence on 27th October 1986 for development and regulation of inland waterways for shipping and navigation.
- Its operations are currently restricted to a few stretches in the Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly rivers, the Brahmaputra, the Barak River, the rivers in Goa, the backwaters in Kerala, inland waters in Mumbai and the deltaic regions of the Godavari & Krishna Rivers.
- The cost of inland waterways transportation is stated to be cheaper than both road transport and railways.

77. Consider the following regarding Indian Railways:

- i. Highest numbers of fatalities over Indian Railways occur due to accidents at unmanned level crossings.
- ii. IT enabled Integrated Coaching Management System (ICMS) has been launched recently which helps in offline monitoring of running of trains.
- iii. Indian Railways has tied up with Sulabh International to develop Bio-toilet tanks for trains.

Which of the above given statements is/are incorrect?

- A) i only
- B) ii only

- C) ii and iii only
- D) i, ii and iii

Answer - C

Explanation: Indian Railways

- Highest numbers of fatalities over IR occur due to accidents at unmanned level crossings.
- These can be minimized with the construction of road over bridges and road under bridges.
- IT enabled Integrated Coaching Management System (ICMS) has been launched which helps in online monitoring of running of trains.
- Indian Railways (IR) and DRDO together have developed Bio-toilet tanks.

78. Consider the following statements about Mica:

- i. It is produced from metallic minerals.
- ii. India has a near monopoly in the production of mica globally.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

- A) i only
- B) ii only
- C) Both i and ii
- D) Neither i nor ii

Answer - B

Explanation: Mineral Mica

Mica is a naturally occurring non-metallic mineral that is based on a collection of silicates. It can withstand high voltage and has low power loss factor.

- It is used in toothpaste and cosmetics because of its glittery appearance. It also acts as a mild abrasive in toothpaste.
- India is one of the foremost suppliers of mica to the world. Mica-bearing igneous rocks occur in AP, Bihar, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, and Rajasthan.
- India has a near monopoly in the production of mica (60 % of world's total). Production decreased in recent times due to fall in demand in the international market. Fall in demand is due to better synthetic alternatives that are available.

79. Which of the following statements regarding frictional unemployment is correct?

- A) It is the time period between jobs when a worker is searching for, or transitioning from one job to another.
- B) Frictional unemployment exists because both jobs and workers are homogeneous.
- C) Frictional unemployment is rarely present in an economy.
- D) Both (a) and (c)

Answer - A

Explanation:

- Frictional unemployment exists because both jobs and workers are heterogeneous, and a mismatch can result between the characteristics of supply and demand. Such a mismatch can be related to skills, payment, work-time, location, seasonal industries, attitude, taste, and a multitude of other factors.
- Frictional unemployment is always present in an economy, so the level of involuntary unemployment is properly the unemployment rate minus the rate

of frictional unemployment, which means that increases or decreases in unemployment are normally under-represented in the simple statistics.

80. Priority sector lending scheme is a policy of providing a specified portion of bank lending to the important sectors of the economy. Which of the following areas are covered under priority sector lending?

- i. Small-scale industrial loans.
- ii. Small road and water transport operators.
- iii. Professional and self-employed.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A) i and ii only
- B) ii and iii only
- C) i and iii only
- D) i, ii and iii

Answer - D

Explanation: The main areas under priority sector lending scheme are as follows:

- Agriculture sector.
- Small-scale industrial loans.
- Small road and water transport operators.
- Professional and self-employed.
- Retail trade loan.
- Educational loan.
- Housing loan.
- Consumption loan.
- State-sponsored corporations for SC/ST.

81. Which of the following statements is/are not correct regarding 'population pyramids'?

- i. A bell shaped pyramid represents constant population.
- ii. A pyramid of narrow base and tapered top represents expanding population.
- iii. A triangular pyramid best represents developed countries.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A) i only
- B) ii and iii only
- C) i and iii only
- D) i, ii and iii

Answer - B

Explanation: Population pyramids:

- A population pyramid reflects the characteristics of population like age-sex structure. The shapes of pyramids represent different meanings.
- A bell shaped pyramid represents constant population and are called as Stationary or near-stationary population pyramids. It displays somewhat equal numbers or percentages for almost all age groups.
- A pyramid of narrow base and tapered top explains declining population (not expanding) like that of Japan.
- Triangular shaped pyramid explains expanding population and usually a feature of developing nations like India.
- The population pyramid of Australia is an example of expanding population and its expanding continuously.

82. Which of the following demographic situation and impact of it is/are correctly matched?

- i. Aging Population - Healthcare and Pensions get very expensive.
- ii. High dependency ratio - Increasing Workforce.
- iii. Negative Population growth - Schools may close and Teachers may lose their jobs.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A) One pair only
- B) Two pair only
- C) All three pair
- D) None

Answer - B

Explanation:

- Dependency Ratio is the ratio of the economically dependent part of the population to the productive part; arbitrarily defined as the ratio of the elderly (ages 65 and older) plus the young (under age 15) to the population in the working ages (ages 15-64).
- High dependency ratio states declining workforce.

83. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the concept of a 'rural-urban fringe'?

- I. A rural-urban fringe represents an incoherent transitional landscape.
- II. Rural-Urban fringe of the modern city only possesses urban characteristics.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A) I only

- B) II only
- C) Both I and II
- D) Neither I nor II

Answer - A

Explanation: Rural - Urban fringe:

- Rural-Urban fringe (R-U fringe) is a transitional zone and could be recognized recently on social grounds by the presence of rural and urban groups.
- The city does not grow outwards in well-defined patterns. It sprawls haphazardly, making rapid advances at one point, and hardly moving at all at another.
- This results into incoherent landscape which is the characteristics of the fringe.
- Another characteristic and a unique quality is a wide mix of land uses ranging from a variety of commercial developments, including out-of-town shopping centers', to the city services and industries which are conveniently located at the margins.
- Urban fringe of the modern city is a significant area because it signifies both urban as well as rural characteristics. This should not be treated as two distinct zones as the city merges perceptibly into rural countryside by way of mixed land uses.

84. Consider the following statements:

- i. Ecumene refers to the uninhabited or uninhabitable area of the world.
- ii. Non-Ecumene refers to the inhabited areas or very sparsely inhabited areas of the world.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A) i only
- B) ii only
- C) Both i and ii
- D) Neither i nor ii

Answer - D

Explanation: Geographers identify two population density divisions of the world:

- Ecumene refers to the inhabited areas of the world whereas.
- Non-ecumene refers to the uninhabited or very sparsely inhabited areas.

85. Which of the following pairs related to rural settlement pattern is/are correct?

- i. Linear settlement pattern - along mountain ranges
- ii. Rectangular Pattern - agricultural area
- iii. Radial pattern - for defence purpose
- iv. Circular patter - near major commercial activity centre

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A) One pair only
- B) Two pair only
- C) Three pair only
- D) All four pair

Answer- B

Explanation: Circular pattern:

Circular villages develop around lakes, tanks and sometimes the village is planned in such a way that the central part remains open and is used for keeping the animals to protect them from wild animals.

Linear pattern: In such settlements houses are located along a road, railway line, river, canal edge of a valley or along a levee.

Rectangular pattern: Such patterns of rural settlements are found in plain areas or wide inter montane valleys. The roads are rectangular and cut each other at right angles.

86. The movement of people from central cities to smaller communities in the surrounding area is known as:

- A) Reverse migration
- B) Under urbanization
- C) Sub-urbanization
- D) Over urbanization

Answer - C

Explanation: Sub Urbanization:

It is a new trend of people moving away from congested urban areas to cleaner areas outside the city in search of a better quality of living. Important suburbs develop around major cities and everyday thousands of people commute from their homes in the suburbs to their work places in the city.

87. Which of the following are the 'push' factors of migration in India?

- i. Unpleasant climate
- ii. Security of life and property
- iii. Peace and stability
- iv. Epidemics

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A) i and iv only
- B) ii and iii only
- C) i and iii only
- D) i, ii and iii only

Answer - A

Explanation: Push factors for the migration:

- Unemployment.
- Political Turmoil.
- Epidemics.
- Social backwardness.
- Poor living conditions.
- Natural disaster.
- Unpleasant climate.
- Epidemics.
- Socio-economic backwardness.

Pull factors:

- Security of life.
- Better job opportunities and living conditions.
- Peace and stability.
- Pleasant climate.

88. From which state among the following, 'Judima, a local rice wine' has received GI tag?

- A) Assam
- B) Goa

- C) West Bengal
- D) Bihar

Answer - A

Explanation: About Judima:

- Judima has been awarded the geographical indication (GI) tag.
- Judima is a rice wine made from sticky rice (glutinous rice called Bora) which is steamed and mixed with traditional herbs called Thembra (*Acacia pennata*).
- The wine is a specialty of the Dimasa tribe of the state of Assam.

89. Consider the following statements:

- i. The tropical zone experiences high temperatures throughout the year with high daily and annual range.
- ii. The temperate zone experiences extreme climate with small daily and annual range of temperature.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A) i only
- B) ii only
- C) Both i and ii
- D) Neither i nor ii

Answer - D

Explanation: The Tropic of Cancer passes through the central part of India in east-west direction.

- Thus, northern part of the India lies in sub-tropical and temperate zone and the part lying south of the Tropic of Cancer falls in the tropical zone.

- The tropical zone being nearer to the equator, experiences high temperatures throughout the year with small daily and annual range.
- Area north of the Tropic of Cancer being away from the equator, experiences extreme climate with high daily and annual range of temperature.

90. Which one of the following statements regarding cotton is incorrect?

- A) Cotton is tropical crop
- B) Cotton is grown in rabi crop
- C) Cotton requires clean sky during following stage
- D) None of the above

Answer- B

Explanation: About Cotton:

- Cotton is a tropical crop grown in Kharif season in semi-arid area of the country.
- Cotton requires clear sky during flowering stage.
- India ranks fourth in the world in the production of cotton after china, USA and Pakistan and account for about 8.3 percentage of production of cotton in the world.

91. Consider the following statements:

Statement I - During the general elections in India, a candidate who secures the highest number of votes in that constituency is declared elected.

Statement II - The First Past the Post system is followed in the general elections.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- A) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
- B) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
- C) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
- D) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct.

Answer - A

Explanation

In India, general elections are held on the basis of the Universal Adult Franchise. Herein, all adult citizens of India are allowed to participate. E.g., Lok Sabha Elections or State Assembly elections. For such general elections, the First Past the Post system is followed. Hence Statement II is correct.

In this kind of voting system, the candidate with the most votes in a constituency is declared elected. Hence Statement I is correct.

Further, since India follows the FPTP system, the candidate securing the most votes in a general election is declared elected. Hence, Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.

92. Consider the following statements with respect to cooperative societies:

- i. Only state legislatures can make laws related to cooperatives of any kind.
- ii. The Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution provides for the state legislature to legislate on cooperative societies.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- A) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I.
- B) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I.
- C) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect.
- D) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

Answer - D

Explanation

With Parliament having control over Multi-State Co-operative Societies and State legislatures responsible for enacting laws governing "other Co-operative Societies," the scheme governing Multi-State Co-operative Societies differs from the scheme governing "Other Co-operative Societies." Thus, in the case of multi-state cooperatives (with aims and objectives not confined to one state), the Centre or the Union can make laws. Hence Statement I is not correct.

Entry 32 - Corporation, other than those specified in List I, and universities; unincorporated trading, literary, scientific, religious, and other societies, and associations; co-operative societies. Hence, statement II is correct.

93. Consider the following statements regarding Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (MGNREGA):

- i. It guarantees 100 days of unskilled work per year for every rural household.
- ii. It covers all the districts in the country except those with more than 50 percent urban population.
- iii. If work is not provided within 30 days from when it is demanded, the worker has to be given a daily unemployment allowance.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- A) Only one
- B) Only two
- C) All three
- D) None

Answer - A

Explanation

The primary objective of MGNREGS is to provide 100 days of unskilled work per year for every rural household that wants it, covering all districts in the country except those with a 100% urban population. Hence statement 1 is correct and statement 2 is not correct. If work is not provided within 15 days from when it is demanded, the worker has to be given a daily unemployment allowance. Hence statement 3 is not correct.

94. Consider the following statements with reference to star campaigners in elections in India:

- i. The Election Commission of India has the power to revoke the status of a star campaigner of a party.
- ii. As per revised guidelines, the list of the star campaigners has to be communicated to the returning officer within five days from the date of notification of an election.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A) i only
- B) ii only
- C) Both i and ii

D) Neither i nor ii

Answer - D

Explanation

The Supreme Court stayed the Election Commission's order of revoking the star campaigner status of a person in the recently concluded Madhya Pradesh state assembly elections, observing the poll body "has no power" to decide who is a star campaigner. Hence statement 1 is not correct.

The list of the star campaigners has to be communicated to the Chief Electoral Officer and Election Commission within a week from the date of notification of an election. As per the revised guidelines due to the pandemic, the period of submission of the list of star campaigners is extended from 7 days to 10 days from the date of notification. Hence, statement 2 is not correct.

95. With reference to the alphabet 'T' in the abbreviation ChatGPT, consider the following statements:

- i. It stands for 'translator'.
- ii. Its main task is to translate a sentence from one language to another.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A) i only
- B) ii only
- C) Both i and ii
- D) Neither i nor ii

Answer - B

Explanation

The capital 'T' in ChatGPT stands for 'transformer'. Hence, statement 1 is not correct.

Transformers are tasked with translating a sentence from one language to another, similar to what Google Translate does when converting from, say, English to Hindi.

Hence, statement 2 is correct.

96. Consider the following statements regarding the Right to Education Act, 2009:

- i. It provides free and compulsory education to all children between the ages of 6 and 14 years.
- ii. All private schools must keep 25% of seats reserved for children belonging to economically weaker sections of society.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A) i only
- B) ii only
- C) Both i and ii
- D) Neither i nor ii

Answer - C

Explanation

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, represents the legislation envisaged under Article 21-A. Hence statement 1 is correct.

All private schools must keep 25% of seats reserved for children belonging to weaker sections of society. Hence statement 2 is correct.

97. Consider the following statements regarding Consumer Protection Rights Act, 2019:

- i. E-commerce entities are not covered under this act.
- ii. There will be no fee for filing cases for settlement by consumers up to Rs. 5 lakh.
- iii. Compensation can be claimed against product manufacturer or service provider under the concept of product liability but not against product seller.

How many of the above statements are not correct?

- A) Only one
- B) Only two
- C) All three
- D) None

Answer - A

Explanation

The e-commerce platforms have to acknowledge the receipt of any consumer complaint within forty-eight hours and redress the complaint within one month from the date of receipt under this Act. Hence statement 1 is not correct.

New Act introduces the concept of product liability and brings within its scope, the product manufacturer, product service provider and product seller, for any claim for compensation. Hence statement 3 is not correct.

98. Consider the following statements with reference to the official language of the states:

- i. Article 343 (1) of the Constitution provides that Hindi in Devanagari script and English shall be the official languages of the Union.

- ii. Article 345 declares that the state legislature can declare only one language as an official language.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A) i only
- B) ii only
- C) Both i and ii
- D) Neither i nor ii

Answer - D

Explanation

Article 343 (1) of the Constitution provides that Hindi in Devanagari script shall be the official language of the Union. Hence statement 1 is not correct.

Article 345 states that, subject to the provisions of Articles 346 and 347, the legislature of a state may by law adopt any one or more of the languages in use in the State or Hindi as the language or languages to be used for all or any of the official purposes of that State provided that, until the Legislature of the State otherwise provides by law, the English language shall continue to be used for those official purposes within the State for which it was being used immediately before the commencement of this Constitution. Hence statement 2 is not correct.

99. With reference to the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC), consider the following statements:

- i. The 102nd Constitution Amendment Act added Article 338 B and changed NCBC from a statutory to a constitutional body.
- ii. It presents an annual report to the President.

- iii. The Commission, while investigating any matter or enquiring into any complaint, has all the powers of a civil court.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A) i and ii only
- B) iii only
- C) i and iii only
- D) i, ii and iii

Answer - D

Explanation

The 102nd Amendment Act of 2018 conferred a constitutional status on the Commission. The amendment inserted a new Article 338-B in the constitution. Hence, the Commission ceased to be a statutory body and became a constitutional body. Hence statement 1 is correct. It presents an annual report to the President. Hence, statement 2 is correct. The Commission, while investigating any matter or enquiring into any complaint, has all the powers of a civil court trying a suit and in particular in respect of the following matters: o Summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person from any part of India and examining him on oath. Hence statement 3 is correct.

100. Consider the following statements about WILDLIFE CRIME CONTROL BUREAU
- i. Established in 2007 under Wild Life Protection Act 1972 by amending it in 2006.
 - ii. WCCB is a statutory body established under Ministry of Environment (MoEFCC).

Select the correct codes.

- A) i only
- B) ii only
- C) Both i and ii
- D) None of them.

Answer - C

Explanation

Wildlife Crime Control Bureau was created in 2007 under the provisions of the Wildlife Protection Act 1972. Wildlife Crime Control Bureau is designated nodal agency for CITES related enforcement. WCCB is a statutory multi-disciplinary body under the MoEFCC.

Competition Care