



1.

Which of the following countries is not the part of the 'QUAD'?

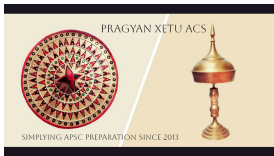
- A. Australia
- B. Canada
- C. USA
- D. India

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- Originally known as the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue, the four nations came together to offer disaster relief and humanitarian aid to the afflicted area following the deadly 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami.
- Former Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe formalized it in 2007, but it was inert for almost ten years, especially since Australia was worried that its membership in the group would annoy China. India, Australia, Japan, and the United States make up QUAD.

2.



With reference to the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), consider the following statements:

- A. DPIIT is responsible for the Implementation of PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan.
- B. The Department is responsible for the matter relating to Facilitating “Ease of Doing Business”.
- C. The Department handles matters related to Foreign Direct Investment (FDI).

How many statements given above is/are correct?

Explanation:

- The Department handles matters related to Protection of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) and administers acts related to IPRs. The Department also handles matters related to Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and undertakes promotion of direct foreign and non-resident investment.
- It looks after promotion of investments by Overseas Indian in India, including innovative investments and policy initiatives consistent with the overall Government policies, particularly in areas such as Special Economic Zones for Overseas Indians.

3.

With reference to the National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT), consider the



following statements:

A. National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT) was constituted under the Companies Act, 2013.

B. The National Financial Reporting Authority's orders can be appealed to, and the NCLAT is the tribunal that handles these cases.

C. NCLAT is the Appellate Tribunal to hear and dispose of appeals against any decision made or order passed by the Competition Commission of India (CCI).

How many statements given above is/are correct?

- **The Companies Act of 2013** established the National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT) to hear appeals against decisions made by the **National Company Law Tribunal or tribunals (NCLT)**.
- In addition, NCLAT serves as the Appellate Tribunal for appeals against rulings made by NCLTs in accordance with the 2016 **Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC)**.
- In addition, NCLAT serves as the Appellate Tribunal for any appeals against orders, decisions, or directions issued by the **Competition Commission of India (CCI)**.
- In addition, the National Financial Reporting Authority's orders may be appealed to the NCLAT, which acts as the appellate tribunal for those appeals.

4.



Consider the following pairs:

GI-tag product State

1. Negamam Cotton Saree Tamil Nadu
2. Gaura Patthar Hastashlip Uttar Pradesh
3. Khola Chilli Jharkhand

How many of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

Explanation

- **Negamam in Pollachi region of Tamil Nadu** is famous for its pure cotton sarees.
- **Mahoba in Uttar Pradesh** is known nationwide for its exquisite Gaura stone craft.
- **Goa's Khola chillies** are unique owing to their deep red colour and have a medium pungent taste.



1.

1. What is the primary characteristic of piezoelectric materials?

Select the correct option from the following:

- A. Generation of an electric charge in response to mechanical stress or pressure
- B. Conduction of electricity without resistance
- C. Transmission of electromagnetic waves
- D. Production of light when exposed to an electric field

Answer: Option A - Generation of an electric charge in response to mechanical stress or pressure

Explanation:

- Piezoelectric materials exhibit the ability to generate an electric charge in response to applied mechanical stress or pressure.
- This unique property is known as the piezoelectric effect and is commonly used in various applications, including sensors, actuators, and resonators.

2.



What is the primary objective of the proposed All-India Judicial Service (AIJS)?

Select the correct option from the following:

- A. Centralizing the appointment of judges under a national authority
- B. Restructuring the hierarchy of the Supreme Court
- C. Establishing uniform salary structures for judges across states
- D. Expanding the jurisdiction of lower judiciary to include federal cases

Answer: Option A - Centralizing the appointment of judges under a national authority

Explanation:

- The primary objective of the proposed All-India Judicial Service (AIJS) is to centralize the appointment process for lower judiciary positions under a national authority.
- This aims to standardize the recruitment process and qualifications for judicial officers across all states in India.

3.

What is a defining characteristic of Decentralised Autonomous Organisations



(DAOs)?

Select the correct option from the following:

- A. Centralized governance
- B. Traditional legal structure
- C. Operation on blockchain technology
- D. Exclusive use of fiat currency

Answer: Option C - Operation on blockchain technology

Explanation:

- Decentralised Autonomous Organisations (DAOs) are characterized by their operation on blockchain technology.
- They utilize smart contracts and decentralized protocols, allowing for trustless and transparent governance without the need for a centralized authority.

4.

4. What is the key distinguishing factor between murder and manslaughter?



Select the correct option from the following:

- A. Intent
- B. Victim's age
- C. Weapon used
- D. Location of the crime

Answer: Option A - Intent

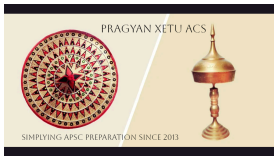
Explanation:

- The key distinguishing factor between murder and manslaughter is intent.
- Murder involves the intentional killing of another person with malice aforethought, while manslaughter typically involves causing death without the intent to kill, often due to recklessness or negligence.

5.

5. Which of the following statements regarding the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is correct?

Select the correct option from the following:



- A. UNODC was established in 1997 as a specialized agency of the United Nations.
- B. UNODC focuses exclusively on combating illicit drug trafficking and production.
- C. UNODC operates under the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) of the United Nations Secretariat.
- D. The UNODC Executive Director is appointed by the United Nations Security Council.

Answer: Option A - UNODC was established in 1997 as a specialized agency of the United Nations.

Explanation:

- The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) was indeed established in 1997 as a specialized agency of the United Nations.
- Option B is incorrect. UNODC's focus extends beyond illicit drug trafficking and production. It also encompasses crime prevention and criminal justice, international terrorism, and political corruption.
- Option C is incorrect. UNODC does not operate under the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) of the United Nations Secretariat. It is an independent specialized agency with its own structure and governance.
- Option D is incorrect. The UNODC Executive Director is not appointed by the United Nations Security Council. The Executive Director is appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, with the approval of the United Nations General Assembly.



1.

Consider the following statements:

A. Chile is the world's largest producer of the lithium.

B. Since lithium batteries have a high power-to-weight ratio, they are the only viable option for electric cars.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

A. A Only

B. B only

C. Both A and B

D. Neither A nor B

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **For electric cars, lithium is frequently referred to as “white gold”.** The thin metal is essential to the cathodes of all lithium-ion battery varieties used to power electric



vehicles. Since lithium batteries have a high power to weight ratio and can offer a significant charge while maintaining a low curb weight they are the only viable option for electric vehicles.

- It functions well throughout a broad temperature range and is more energy-efficient. This sets it apart from other materials as a safer and more dependable way.
- **Only Australia generates 52% of the lithium used worldwide. Australian lithium is taken from hard-rock mines, as opposed to Chile, where it is obtained from brines.**

2.

Consider the following statements regarding Uniform Civil Code (UCC):

1. Uniform Civil Code is mentioned in the Indian constitution as a Directive Principles of State Policy.
2. Kerala is the only Indian state to have a UCC in the form of common family law.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

Explanation:

- **According to the Uniform Civil Code (UCC)**, India should have a single law that will govern all religious communities in regards to issues like adoption, divorce, inheritance, and marriage. The code is outlined in Article 44 of the Constitution (DPSP), which states



that the government must work to ensure that all Indian people live under a uniform civil code.

- **The only state in India with common family law, or a uniform civil code, is Goa.**

3. Consider the following statements about the Extended Fund Facility (EFF):

A. The Extended Fund Facility is provided by the World Bank.

B. The EFF provides financial assistance to countries facing serious medium-term balance of payments problems.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

Explanation:

- **The Extended Fund Facility is provided by the International Monetary Fund (IMF).** Due to fundamental flaws that take years to fix, the Extended Fund Facility (EFF) offers financial support to nations with severe medium-term balance of payments issues. Longer program participation and a longer repayment duration are provided by the EFF to assist nations in implementing medium-term structural changes.

4.

With respect to the naming of the tropical cyclones, consider the following statements:



- A. After they are utilized, the names of the tropical cyclones over the North Indian Ocean will not be reused.
- B. There won't be a name change for a tropical cyclone that originates in the South China Sea, passes Thailand, and enters the Bay of Bengal.
- C. The World Meteorological Organization is responsible for naming the tropical cyclones in the Northern Indian Ocean.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

Explanation:

- **The WMO (The World Meteorological Organization)/ESCAP (Economic and Social Co-operation for Asia and the Pacific) Panel on Tropical Cyclones**, at its Twenty-Seventh Session held in 2000 in Muscat, Sultanate of Oman, agreed in principle to assign names to the tropical cyclones in the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea.
- **In general, the tropical cyclones are named according to the rules at the regional level.** Northern Indian Ocean Names – The Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal
- **The names of the tropical cyclones over the North Indian Ocean will not be repeated;** once used, they will cease to be used again. The name should be new. It should not be there in the already existing list of any of the **Regional Specialized Meteorological Centres (RSMCs)** worldwide, including the RSMC, New Delhi.
- There won't be a name change for a tropical cyclone that originates in the South China Sea, passes Thailand, and enters the Bay of Bengal.



- The RSMC New Delhi Tropical Cyclone Centre is responsible to name the tropical cyclones that have formed over the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea, when they have reached the relevant intensity.

5.

Which of the following accurately defines rare diseases?

Select the correct option from the following:

- A. Diseases with a prevalence of less than 1 in 10,000 individuals.
- B. Diseases exclusively found in remote and isolated regions.
- C. Conditions affecting only a specific age group.
- D. Diseases that are resistant to conventional medical treatments.

Answer: Option A - Diseases with a prevalence of less than 1 in 10,000 individuals.

Explanation:

- Rare diseases are typically defined as conditions that affect a small percentage of the population, with a prevalence of less than 1 in 10,000 individuals.
- This classification helps highlight the unique challenges associated with diagnosis,



treatment, and research for these less common health disorders.



1.

1. With reference to the de-dollarization of the US Dollar, consider the following factors:

- A. Liquidity of the financial market in the US.
- B. Expansionary monetary policy by the US Federal Reserve.
- C. Invoicing foreign trade in the Indian currency.
- D. Trust in the US financial markets.

How many of the above factors can cause the de-dollarization of the US Dollar?

Explanation:

Reasons for US Dollar's Global Acceptability:

- The global acceptability of the US Dollar has primarily been attributed to the popularity of the US assets among the investors. For several decades, the United States of America has maintained a trade imbalance, meaning that its imports have consistently outpaced its exports to other countries. The surplus dollars that the US trade imbalance causes the rest of the world to accumulate have been invested in US assets, such as government-issued debt instruments.



- The high level of trust that the global investors have in the US financial markets, perhaps owing to the 'rule of law' in the US, is a major reason the investors prefer to invest in the US assets. Also, the US boasts the world's deepest and most liquid financial market, burnishing its credentials as the owner of the world's reserve currency.

Reasons for De-Dollarization:

- **Expansionary Policy of the US Federal Reserve:** A reckless increase in the money supply has the potential to devalue the currency and jeopardize its standing as a reserve currency.

Expansionary monetary policy adopted by the US Federal Reserve over the decades to argue that this could threaten the US Dollar's status as a global reserve currency.

- **Use of Alternatives:** Multiple countries have started exploring settlement of cross-border trade and investments in their own or alternate third-party currencies, ditching the Dollar as the intermediary.

2. Consider the following statements about the WTO's Information Technology Agreement (ITA):

A. The ITA requires each participant to eliminate and bind customs duties at zero for all products specified in the Agreement.

B. The ITA now covers approximately 90% of the world trade in information technology



products.

C. The Agreement does not tackle nontariff barriers.

How many of the above statements is/are incorrect?

Explanation:

- **The Information Technology Agreement (ITA), signed in December, 1996,** aims to eliminate all import duties and other charges on information technology products. The ITA requires each participant to eliminate and bind customs duties at zero for all products specified in the Agreement.
- **The ITA now covers 81 WTO (World Trade Organisation) members, which account for approximately 97% of the world trade in information technology products.**
- In addition, the Agreement commits to addressing non-tariff obstacles in the IT industry and to periodically review the list of covered items to assess the need for additional expansion in light of emerging technologies.

3. Consider the following statements about the Liberalised Remittance Scheme:

A. All resident individuals are allowed to freely remit up to USD 2,50,000 per financial year.

B. Trading in foreign exchange abroad is permissible under the Liberalised Remittance Scheme.



Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

Explanation:

- **All resident individuals may freely remit up to USD 2,50,000 per financial year** (April through March) for any permitted current or capital account transaction, or a combination of both, under the Liberalized Remittance Scheme (LRS).
- The individuals can avail forex facilities under the LRS for the purposes like studies abroad, going abroad for employment, medical treatment expenses abroad, private visits to foreign countries, gifts/donations, maintenance of close relatives abroad etc.
- **However, certain items, like investment in the FCCBs (Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds), issued by the Indian companies in the overseas market, and trading in foreign exchange abroad are prohibited under the Liberalised Remittance Scheme.**

4. **Which paradigm shift is anticipated in the future of banking, emphasizing hyper-personalization and a move from sectoral to ecosystem approach?**

Select the correct option from the following:

- A. Decentralized banking model
- B. Hyper-personalised embedded banking
- C. Traditional banking segmentation



D. Isolated service provisions

Answer: Option B - Hyper-personalised embedded banking.

Explanation:

- The future of banking is expected to shift towards hyper-personalisation and an ecosystem approach, moving away from traditional sectoral segmentation.
- Hyper-personalised embedded banking implies tailoring financial services to individual customer preferences within a broader ecosystem, departing from isolated service provisions.
- This model aligns with the evolving dynamics of the banking industry.

5.

In the realm of emerging challenges, which technological phenomenon involves the surreptitious use of artificial intelligence to create highly convincing counterfeit content, often indistinguishable from authentic material, presenting a significant threat to the integrity of visual and auditory information?

Select the correct option from the following:

A. Quantum encryption

B. Blockchain consensus



C. Deepfake technology

D. Neural network cybersecurity

Answer: Option C - Deepfake technology

Explanation:

- Deepfake technology employs artificial intelligence to generate manipulated content, seamlessly blending and altering audio-visual elements to create deceptive material.

This poses a substantial risk to the authenticity of media content, as it can produce remarkably convincing forgeries that are challenging to discern from genuine information



- 1.
1. With respect to the Reserve Bank of India (RBI)'s Framework on Green Deposits, consider the following statements:
- A. Green Deposit is an interest-bearing deposit and the proceeds are allocated towards green finance.
- B. The Framework is applicable to Small Finance Banks and Regional Rural Banks.
- C. The proceeds raised through the Green Deposits cannot be allocated towards hydropower plants larger than 25 MW.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

Explanation:

- **The Reserve Bank of India (RBI)'s Framework on Green Deposits:** The Framework defines "Green Deposit" as an interest-bearing deposit, received by the 'Regulated Entity' (RE) for a fixed period and the proceeds of which are earmarked for being allocated towards green finance. The provisions of these instructions shall be applicable to the following entities, collectively referred to as the 'Regulated Entities' (REs):
- **Scheduled Commercial Banks**, including Small Finance Banks (excluding Regional Rural Banks, Local Area Banks and Payments Banks); and
- **All deposit taking Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs)**, registered with the



Reserve Bank of India, under The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, including the Housing Finance Companies (HFCs), registered under Section 29A of The National Housing Bank Act, 1987. Proceeds raised through the Green Deposits cannot be allocated for the following:

- Projects involving new or existing extraction, production and distribution of fossil fuels, including improvements and upgrades; or where the core energy source is fossil-fuel based.
- Nuclear power generation.
- Direct waste incineration.
- Alcohol, weapons, tobacco, gaming or palm oil industries.
- Renewable energy projects that generate energy from biomass using feedstock originating from the protected areas.
- Landfill projects.
- Hydropower plants larger than 25 MW

2.

Which of the following statements provides the most accurate description of the term “Merchant Discount Rate”?

- A. It refers to the reward provided by a bank to a merchant as an encouragement for accepting payments made through debit cards associated with that specific bank.
- B. It is the amount reimbursed by the banks to their customers when they utilise debit cards for financial transactions while purchasing goods or services.



C. It is the fee that a merchant is charged by its issuing bank for accepting payments from its customers via credit and debit cards.

D. It is the incentive offered by the government to the merchants for promoting digital payments made by their customers through Point-of-Sale (PoS) machines and debit cards.

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **The Merchant Discount Rate (MDR)** refers to a fee that a merchant is charged by its issuing bank for accepting payments from its customers via credit and debit cards. It is also known as the Transaction Discount Rate (TDR). While the card-issuing bank gets a share of it, the remaining amount is distributed between the payment network and the Point-of-Sale terminal providers.

3.

Consider the following statements about Angel Tax:

A. Angel Tax is a tax that any unlisted company is required to pay on the capital they raise through the issue of shares.

B. The funds raised from a foreign investor falls outside the ambit of Angel Tax.



Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Angel Tax refers to the income tax (30.6 %) imposed on any unlisted company (usually a start-up enterprise) in receipt of investment which is above the fair market value.** Such investment is treated as income from other sources for the tax purpose. This tax was introduced in 2012 in the Income Tax Act to plug money laundering practices.
- Earlier, Angel Tax provisions were applicable only for investments received from the resident investors. However, the Finance Act 2023 has extended its applicability to the non-resident investors as well.

4.

Consider the following statements about the Virtual Digital Assets:

- A. Currencies, such as the Central Bank Digital Currency, will attract tax on capital gains.
- B. A withholding tax will be applicable on the sale of virtual digital assets, if such sale consideration cumulatively exceeds INR 10,000 in any financial year.
- C. Gifts of virtual digital assets are not taxable.



How many of the above statements is/are correct?

Explanation:

The Central Government has imposed tax on Virtual Digital Assets.

- The Central Government has the power to exclude any digital asset from the definition of Virtual Digital Asset. Currencies, such as the Central Bank Digital Currency or any other foreign currency, is excluded from this tax.
- Any income arising from the transfer of virtual digital assets will attract tax on the capital gains at the rate of 30%. Additionally, a withholding tax at the rate of 1% will be applicable on the sale of virtual digital assets, if such sale consideration cumulatively exceeds INR 10,000 in any financial year.
- Loss from transfer of virtual digital assets cannot be set off against any capital gain made from any other sources, like housing property/shares while paying capital gains tax.
- Gifts of virtual digital assets would also be taxable.

5.

What is the primary objective of the 'Ayurveda Gyan Naipunya Initiative' (AGNI) launched by CCRAS?

Select the correct option from the following:

A. Financial support for Ayurveda practitioners



- B. Documenting Ayurveda practices from classical texts
- C. Creating a database of successful therapeutic regimens and promoting evidence-based practice
- D. Undertaking research without validation in mainstreaming Ayurveda practices

Answer: Option C - Creating a database of successful therapeutic regimens and promoting evidence-based practice.

Explanation:

- The primary objective of the 'Ayurveda Gyan Naipunya Initiative' (AGNI) is to create a database of successful therapeutic regimens in Ayurveda and promote evidence-based practices among Ayurveda practitioners.
- This initiative by The Central Council for Research in Ayurveda Sciences (CCRAS) aims to document and publish innovative practices, collaborate with practitioners, and undertake research for the validation and mainstreaming of effective Ayurvedic treatments.

6. Consider the following statements about the Nordic countries:

- A. The Nordic Council is an intergovernmental organization that promotes cooperation among the Nordic countries in areas such as culture, education, and the environment.
- B. The Nordic Investment Bank (NIB) is a multilateral financial institution that provides loans



and grants to projects in the Nordic and Baltic Sea regions.

C. The Nordic Green Growth Initiative (NGGI) is a joint initiative of the Nordic countries to promote green growth and sustainable development.

Select the correct option from the following:

Answer: Option D - 1, 2, and 3

Explanation:

- the Nordic Council is indeed an intergovernmental organization that promotes cooperation among the Nordic countries in various areas, including culture, education, and the environment.
- The Nordic Investment Bank (NIB) is a multilateral financial institution that provides loans and grants to projects in the Nordic and Baltic Sea regions, making statement II correct.
- The Nordic Green Growth Initiative (NGGI) is a joint initiative of the Nordic countries aimed at promoting green growth and sustainable development, validating statement III.

7. In the context of deep-sea fishing and governance, which of the following statements is accurate?

Select the correct option from the following:

A. The UNCLOS (United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea) provides a comprehensive



framework for the regulation of deep-sea fishing, including guidelines on sustainable practices.

B. The FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization) Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries exclusively focuses on coastal and inland fisheries, omitting considerations for deep-sea fishing.

C. The International Seabed Authority (ISA) has the mandate to regulate deep-sea fishing activities beyond national jurisdiction, ensuring conservation and sustainable use of marine resources.

D. The concept of “IUU fishing” (illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing) pertains solely to illegal activities in coastal fisheries and does not extend to deep-sea fishing practices.

Answer: Option A - The UNCLOS (United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea) provides a comprehensive framework for the regulation of deep-sea fishing, including guidelines on sustainable practices.

Explanation:

- The UNCLOS is the primary international legal instrument that governs the use and protection of the oceans. It includes provisions that specifically address deep-sea fishing, such as the obligation to protect vulnerable marine ecosystems (VMEs) and to manage fishing activities in a sustainable manner.
- The FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries is not limited to coastal and inland



fisheries. It also applies to deep-sea fishing activities.

- The International Seabed Authority (ISA) does not regulate deep-sea fishing activities beyond national jurisdiction. The ISA's mandate is limited to the exploration and exploitation of mineral resources in the international seabed area.
- The concept of "IUU fishing" (illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing) applies to all types of fishing, including deep-sea fishing.

8. In the context of maritime law and enforcement, which of the following statements accurately describes the concept of "Hot Pursuit" under UNCLOS?

Select the correct option from the following:

- A. "Hot Pursuit" allows coastal states to chase and apprehend vessels suspected of illegal activities into the high seas, subject to certain conditions and limitations.
- B. "Hot Pursuit" exclusively applies to piracy cases, allowing immediate apprehension of suspected pirate vessels within a coastal state's territorial sea.
- C. UNCLOS prohibits the use of "Hot Pursuit" as it is considered a violation of the principle of freedom of navigation.
- D. "Hot Pursuit" grants coastal states the authority to board and seize any vessel within their Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) without prior warning.

Answer: Option A - "Hot Pursuit" allows coastal states to chase and apprehend



vessels suspected of illegal activities into the high seas, subject to certain conditions and limitations.

Explanation:

- The concept of “Hot Pursuit” under UNCLOS allows coastal states to pursue and apprehend vessels suspected of engaging in illegal activities, such as smuggling or unauthorized fishing, beyond their territorial seas and into the high seas.
- However, this pursuit must adhere to specific conditions outlined in UNCLOS, ensuring that it is undertaken promptly, without unjustifiable delay, and without causing unnecessary harm to the pursued vessel.
- “Hot Pursuit” is a mechanism designed to balance the interests of coastal states in enforcing their laws with the principle of freedom of navigation in international waters.

9.

Considering constitutional ambiguities and the role of Governors in India, which statement accurately addresses the issue?

Select the correct option from the following:

- A. The ‘aid and advice’ clause ensures Governors have discretionary powers, allowing them to act independently in matters of legislation.
- B. Constitutional ambiguities regarding the role of Governors have been resolved through



recent amendments, providing clear guidelines.

C. The 'aid and advice' clause, central to parliamentary democracy, is unaffected by clauses that grant Governors discretionary powers.

D. Governors are constitutionally mandated to act independently of the Council of Ministers in matters of legislative assent.

Answer: Option C - The 'aid and advice' clause, central to parliamentary democracy, is unaffected by clauses that grant Governors discretionary powers.

Explanation:

- Option A is incorrect because the 'aid and advice' clause does not grant Governors absolute discretionary powers in matters of legislation. Governors are expected to exercise their discretionary powers judiciously and in accordance with constitutional principles.
- Option B is incorrect because constitutional ambiguities regarding the role of Governors have not been fully resolved through recent amendments.
- **Option C correctly highlights the inherent tension between the 'aid and advice' clause, which suggests that Governors should act on the advice of the Council of Ministers, and the discretionary powers vested in Governors, such as the power to withhold assent to bills passed by the legislature.**
- Option D is incorrect because Governors are not constitutionally mandated to act independently of the Council of Ministers in all matters. In most cases, Governors are



expected to follow the advice of the Council of Ministers.



- 1.
1. With reference to the Ordinance making power of the President of India, consider the following statements:
- A. Although the Ordinances are temporary laws, they have the same legal power and effect as a Parliamentary Act..
- B. The power of the President to legislate by Ordinance is a parallel power of legislation.
- C. The maximum life of an Ordinance can be one year, in case of non-approval by the Parliament.
- D. The power to promulgate Ordinances is a discretionary power of the President.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

Explanation:

- **The Indian Constitution's Article 123** gives the President the authority to make ordinances while the Parliament is in recess.
- These ordinances are temporary laws, but they have the same legal force and effect as a Parliamentary Act.
- **The President can promulgate an Ordinance only when both the Houses of the Parliament are not in session**, or when either of the two Houses of the Parliament is



not in session. Because a law can be passed by both Houses and not just one, an Ordinance can also be issued when only one House is in session. An ordinance passed during a joint session of both Houses is null and void.

- **The same constitutional restrictions apply to an ordinance as they do to a parliament act.** Therefore, none of the Fundamental Rights may be restricted or removed by an Ordinance.
- When six weeks have passed since the Parliament's reassembly and no action is taken, the Ordinance is nullified.
- The six-week period begins on the later of two dates if the Houses of Parliament are called back to session on different dates. Accordingly, in the event that the Parliament does not approve the Ordinance, its maximum lifespan is six months and six weeks (six months being the maximum gap between the two sessions of the Parliament).
- An Ordinance may also be revoked at any moment by the President. But he cannot make or revoke an ordinance on his own initiative; instead, the Council of Ministers, which is led by the Prime Minister, must advise him before doing so.
- The power of the President to legislate by Ordinance is not a parallel power of legislation.

2.

With reference to the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (Amendment) Act, 2021, consider the following statements:

A. The term "Government" in any law made by the Legislative Assembly shall mean the Lieutenant Governor.



B. The opinion of the Lieutenant Governor shall be obtained before the Government takes any executive action.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

Explanation:

The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (Amendment) Act, 2021:

- **The term “Government” in any law made by the Legislative Assembly shall mean the Lieutenant Governor.**
- The Lieutenant Governor’s opinion shall be obtained before the Government takes any executive action, based on the decisions taken by the Cabinet or any individual ministers.
- The Lieutenant Governor will not assent to and pass on to the President for consideration any Bill which “incidentally covers any of the matters which fall outside the purview of the powers conferred on the Legislative Assembly”.

3. **With reference to the tribes in India, consider the following statements:**

A. Odisha accounts for the highest population of tribals in India.

B. According to the Census of India 2011, the Sahariya tribe is the most populous tribe in India.

C. The Ho tribe, which is primarily found in Tamil Nadu, is known for its terracotta art and



ancient martial arts forms.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

Explanation:

- In general, the Scheduled Tribes (STs) live in two different regions of India: the northeast and central India. **The Central Indian states of Madhya Pradesh (14.69%), Chhattisgarh (7.5%), Jharkhand (8.29%), Andhra Pradesh (5.7%), Maharashtra (10.08%), Odisha (9.2%), Gujarat (8.55%), and Rajasthan (8.86%)** are home to more than half of the world's Scheduled Tribe population.
- **According to the Census of India 2011**, the Indian tribe with the highest population is the Bhil tribe.
- The Ho tribe is primarily found in the eastern Indian state of Jharkhand, not in Tamil Nadu. The tribe is known for its wall paintings, terracotta art and ancient martial arts forms.

4. With reference to the Census Act of 1948, consider the following statements:

- A. Every citizen is required to answer the Census question honestly, and providing incorrect information carries consequences.
- B. All data gathered for the Census is secret and confidential; neither public nor private organizations receive access to it.
- C. The 1948 Census did not include information on the languages spoken in India.



How many of the above statements is/are correct?

Explanation:

The Census Act, 1948:

- **The Indian population census** is a significant administrative task, but up until the 1951 census, the Census Organization was established on a case-by-case basis for each census.
- The permanent plan for conducting population surveys, along with the roles and responsibilities of the census officers, was subsequently established by the 1948 Census Act.
- The Act penalizes citizens who provide false information and requires all citizens to answer the Census question honestly.
- **The 1948 Census Act's rules** for maintaining the secrecy of the data gathered during everyone's census are among its most significant features.
- All data gathered for the Census is secret and confidential; neither public nor private organizations receive access to it.
- **The Census of 1948 collected data on the languages spoken in India.** It identified hundreds of languages and dialects spoken across the country. Hindi, Bengali, Telugu and Marathi were some of the most widely spoken languages.

5. In the context of international negotiations, what does the term “Global Stocktake” refer to?



Select the correct option from the following:

- A. A comprehensive assessment of global economic trends conducted by the World Bank.
- B. An evaluation of worldwide stock markets conducted by the International Monetary Fund (IMF).
- C. A periodic review of progress made by all countries in achieving climate goals under the Paris Agreement.
- D. A systematic analysis of global agricultural stockpiles conducted by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

Answer: Option C - A periodic review of progress made by all countries in achieving climate goals under the Paris Agreement.

Explanation:

- The Global Stocktake is a process under the Paris Agreement where countries collectively assess and review their progress toward the agreement's long-term goals and enhance their efforts to address climate change. It is a key element of the international climate governance framework.

6. In the context of the Constitution of India, Article 19(1)(a) guarantees the right:



Select the correct option from the following:

- A. To freedom of speech and expression.
- B. To freedom of religion.
- C. Against exploitation.
- D. To constitutional remedies.

Answer: Option A - To freedom of speech and expression.

Explanation:

- Article 19(1)(a) of the Indian Constitution ensures the fundamental right to freedom of speech and expression, allowing citizens the liberty to express their thoughts and opinions freely.

7. In the context of economics, the term “Real Income” refers to:

Select the correct option from the following:

- A. The total income earned by an individual or entity adjusted for inflation.
- B. Nominal income measured in constant prices.



C. Income generated from tangible assets such as real estate and commodities.

D. The actual income earned by an individual without any adjustments.

Answer: Option A - The total income earned by an individual or entity adjusted for inflation.

Explanation:

- Real Income accounts for changes in purchasing power by adjusting nominal income for inflation or deflation.
- It provides a more accurate measure of an individual's or entity's actual purchasing power over time.

8. In the context of public funding, consider the following scenario: The “Golden Paradox” refers to:

Select the correct option from the following:

A. A situation where increased public funding leads to reduced economic growth due to excessive government intervention.

B. An economic theory proposing that public funding is the key to achieving sustained economic growth.



C. The dilemma governments face when allocating funds between various public sectors, creating challenges for optimal resource distribution.

D. A phenomenon where higher public funding results in a decline in private investment, impacting overall economic development.

Answer: Option A - A situation where increased public funding leads to reduced economic growth due to excessive government intervention.

Explanation:

- The “Golden Paradox” is a concept suggesting that too much government intervention through increased public funding can potentially lead to reduced economic growth, creating a paradoxical situation.
- This idea reflects concerns about the balance between public and private sector roles in the economy.

9. Who is responsible for the calculation and publication of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) in India?

Select the correct option from the following:

A. Ministry of Finance

B. Reserve Bank of India



C. National Statistical Office (NSO)

D. Central Statistics Office (CSO)

Answer: Option C - National Statistical Office (NSO)

Explanation:

- The Consumer Price Index (CPI) in India is calculated and published by the National Statistical Office (NSO), which operates under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.



1. Consider the following statements:

- A. The Constitution of India declared Hindi, in Devanagari script, as the official language of the Union.
- B. The Parliament enacted the Official Languages Act, 1963, to provide for the use of only English language for the transaction of business in the Parliament.
- C. The Governor of a State, on his own discretion, can authorize the use of Hindi or any other official language of the State in the proceedings in the High Court of the State.

Explanation:

- **Hindi, written in Devanagari script, is to be the official language of the Union, according to the Indian Constitution.**
- **The Official Languages Act was passed by the Parliament in 1963.** The Act stipulates that Hindi and English may be used for all Union official purposes, including the conduct of Parliamentary business, even after 1965.
- **The use of Hindi or any other official language in state court proceedings may be permitted by the governor of a state with prior approval from the president;** however, this authorization does not extend to the use of state judgments, decrees, or orders.

2. With reference to the ancient history of India, consider the following statements:



- A. The Khatiya cemetery, recently discovered by the archaeologists, is known for the Mauryan Pillar inscriptions written in Prakrit.
- B. The site of Amri is well known for transition from hand-made monochrome potteries to painted wheel made potteries.
- C. Excavations at Kot Diji have given evidence of the earliest known agricultural village in the Indian subcontinent.

How many of the above statements is/are incorrect?

Explanation:

- The Khatiya cemetery (related to the preurban Harappan phase) is situated on the banks of the Gandi stream, which flows into the Great Rann of Kutch. The excavation at the cemetery has revealed 500 graves, out of which 197 have been excavated so far.

Relation to the 'pre-urban' Harappan phase:

- Burial goods: Shell bangles, pottery shards, stone blades and even human skeletal remains have been found.
- Pottery: Found as burial goods at the Khatiya site are mainly redware, buffware and greyware. It is comparable to the pre-urban Harappan pottery of Sindh and Baluchistan, and North Gujarat.
- With these findings, conclusion is drawn that the cemetery is believed to be 5,000 years



old, belonging to the 'pre-urban' phase of the Harappan civilization.

- Amri: Located near the Indus River. It shows the development of the Indus pottery tradition from handmade, monochrome potteries to nicely painted, wheel-made potteries decorated with humped Indian bull. The use of copper and bronze also increased.
- Kot Diji: This was a very important early Harappan site. It is located on the left bank of river Indus, opposite Mohenjo-Daro. One important feature is the diverse forms of wheel-made potteries decorated with plain dark brown stripes.
- Mehrgarh: Mehrgarh is the earliest known site in the Indian subcontinent, showing evidence of farming and herding. It was influenced by the Neolithic culture with similarities between the domesticated wheat varieties, early phases of farming, pottery, other archaeological artefacts, some domesticated plants and herd animals.
- Gradually, the villages were getting larger and agriculture more developed. It was from these settled agricultural communities that the early phase of the Harappan civilization developed, marked by the beginning of the cities.

3. Consider the following statements with reference to the medieval Indian history:

A. The architectural design for Humayun's tomb was given by Mirak Mirza Ghiyas.

B. Humayun's tomb was built completely in the Persian style.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?



Explanation:

- **Humayun's Tomb:** Built in 1570, it is of cultural significance, as it was the first garden-tomb on the Indian sub-continent. Additionally, the mausoleum is known to be the first ever constructed for a Mughal emperor. Numerous academics have contended that the mausoleum was commissioned by Humayun's widow, Haji Begam.
- Nonetheless, Haji Begam was in Mecca for a major portion of the tomb's building, according to
- **Akbar Nama**, the official biography of Emperor Akbar penned by Abu'l Fazl.

Abu'l Fazl and Father Monserrate, a Jesuit priest who was in Emperor Akbar's court in the early 1580s, have both attested to this. The Emperor Akbar constructed the monument.

- **Abd al-Qadir Badauni** mentioned that it was designed by Mirak Mirza Ghiyas, an architect of the Iranian descent. It was the first building in India to include the somewhat bulbous and double dome design, which was taken from Samarkand and Persia.
- The Char-Bagh (Four Gardens) complex, which has a quadrilateral garden design modeled after the four gardens of Paradise described in the Holy Quran is another example of Persian architecture.
- **The Persian double dome, which tops the mausoleum, is flanked by Chattris, or pillared kiosks**—a characteristically Indian architectural element. Humayun's tomb is an excellent illustration of how the architectural forms of two distinct cultures may blend together because of the way that Persian and Indian styles are combined.
- **Four distinct octagonal units, separated by four recesses, make up the mausoleum**, with the entrance located in the recess which is in the centre of the



southern facade. While the rest of the building is made up of red sandstone, with white and black marble and yellow stone detailing, the exterior dome is of purely white marble.

4. With reference to the history of south India, consider the following statements:

A. Uttaramerur was established as a village during the reign of the Pallava king Nandivarman II.

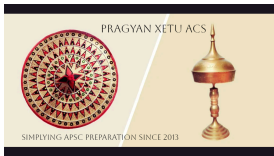
B. During the reign of Parantaka Chola, village assemblies were established for the first time in Uttaramerur.

C. The Uttaramerur inscription has given evidence of democratic election process with participation from all the existing communities.

How many of the above statements is/are incorrect?

Explanation:

- **Uttaramerur**, situated in present-day Kanchipuram district, south-east of Chennai (Tamil Nadu), was established during the reign of Nandivarman II, a Pallava king, who ruled around 750 AD.
- Over the years, Uttaramerur was successively governed by the Pallavas, the Cholas, the Pandyas, the Sambuvarayars, the Vijayanagara Rayas and the Nayaks.
- **The village boasts of three significant temples:** The Sundara Varadaraja Perumal temple; the Subramanya temple; and the Kailasanatha temple. Uttaramerur contains



multiple inscriptions, with the most important one dating back to the rule of Parantaka I (907 AD – 953 AD).

- This inscription, on the walls of the village assembly (Mandapa), provides comprehensive information about the functioning of the elected village assembly. According to the scholars, the village assemblies existed before the time of Parantaka Chola, but it was during his rule that the village administration underwent significant refinement and became a well-operating system through the implementation of elections.
- **A comprehensive account of the operations of the Sabha (village assembly)** is provided in the inscription. The Sabha consisted exclusively of the Brahmins and comprised specialized committees responsible for various tasks.
- **It also outlines the process of selecting the members, qualifications, responsibilities and basis of disqualifications.** There would be 30 wards, and individuals residing in these wards would gather to choose a representative for the village assembly.

5. From which geographical region in India does the Onattukara sesame, recently incentivized for cultivation, originate, and what unique features contribute to its distinction?

Select the correct option from the following:

- A. Bundelkhand; known for high oil content and resistance to pests.
- B. Konkan Coast; recognized for its early maturity and adaptability to saline soil.



C. Malabar Coast; celebrated for its exceptional taste and aroma.

D. Deccan Plateau; distinguished by its drought-resistant characteristics and high yield.

Explanation:

- Onattukara sesame originates from the Malabar Coast in Kerala, India. It is renowned for its unique qualities, including an exceptional taste and aroma, making it distinct in the category of sesame varieties.
- The region's climatic conditions and soil contribute to the specific characteristics that set Onattukara sesame apart, leading to its recent incentivized cultivation in Alappuzha district.

6. Which of the following statements best defines the concept of federalism in the context of the Indian Constitution?

Select the correct option from the following:

A. Federalism implies a complete separation of powers between the central government and state governments.

B. Federalism is a system where states have supremacy over the central government in matters of legislative authority.

C. Federalism advocates for a unitary system where the central government holds absolute



power over the states.

D. Federalism refers to the division of powers between the central government and state governments, each having its domain of authority.

Explanation:

- Federalism refers to the division of powers between the central government and state governments, each having its domain of authority.
- In federalism, there is a distribution of powers, responsibilities, and authority between the central and state governments, allowing each level to operate within its specified sphere without undue interference from the other.
- This principle aims to balance governance and autonomy, ensuring a cooperative yet independent relationship between the different tiers of government.

7. Which constitutional article empowers Governors in Indian states to withhold assent to Bills passed by the state legislature, and under what circumstances can this power be exercised?

Select the correct option from the following:

A. Article 356; during a breakdown of constitutional machinery in the state.

B. Article 201; when the Governor believes the Bill is against the interests of the state.



C. Article 200; when the Governor deems it necessary for presidential consideration due to repugnancy with central laws.

D. Article 163; when there is a conflict between the Governor and the Chief Minister over the Bill

Explanation:

- Article 200 of the Indian Constitution empowers the Governor of a state to withhold assent to a Bill passed by the state legislature. This power can be exercised only when the Governor believes that the Bill is repugnant to any provision of the Constitution or any existing law.
- Article 356 deals with the imposition of President's Rule in a state in case of a breakdown of constitutional machinery.
- Article 201 does not empower the Governor to withhold assent to Bills passed by the state legislature.
- Article 163 deals with the Governor's appointment of a Chief Minister and other ministers.

8. Which of the following European military commanders faced Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi during the Indian Rebellion of 1857?

Select the correct option from the following:

A. General Charles Napier



- B. General Hugh Rose
- C. General George Anson
- D. General James Outram

Explanation:

- During the Indian Rebellion of 1857, Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi faced General Hugh Rose, a prominent British military commander.
- Rose played a key role in various battles against Indian rebels, including the notable confrontation with Rani Lakshmibai in Jhansi.

9. What was the primary rationale behind the Doctrine of Lapse, a controversial policy implemented during the British East India Company rule in India?

Select the correct option from the following:

- A. To consolidate power and strengthen princely states loyal to the British.
- B. To encourage the adoption of British administrative practices by Indian princely states.
- C. To annex and acquire Indian princely states whose rulers died without a natural heir.
- D. To promote religious tolerance and cultural integration in princely states.



Explanation:

- The Doctrine of Lapse was a policy implemented by the British East India Company to annex and acquire Indian princely states when their rulers died without a natural heir.
- This policy aimed to increase British control and territorial expansion in India by taking over states without direct heirs through annexation.



1) Consider the following statements in respect of International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), seen recently in the news:

It is an integral part of the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) that undertakes scientific research for development.

It works with Indian institutes for possible collaboration to improve the productivity of dryland through application of science-based rainwater harvesting and management technologies.

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect: The International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) is an international non-profit organisation that undertakes scientific research for development.



Statement 2 is correct: The ICARISAT works with several ICAR institutes for possible collaboration to improve the productivity of dryland through application of science-based rainwater harvesting and management technologies.

2) Consider the following statements about Universal International Freephone Number (UIFN):

A UIFN enables an International Freephone Service (IFS) customer to be allocated a unique freephone number(s) that is the same throughout the world.

The number is issued by the respective embassies of the countries.

In order to be qualified for a UIFN number, the number has to be in-service between two or more countries within 180 days from the date of its reservation with the UIFN Registrar otherwise it will be canceled.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

Correct answer: (d)

Explanation:



Statement 2 is not correct: A Universal International Freephone Number (UIFN) is a worldwide toll-free “800 number” issued by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

3) Consider the following statements about the Manibeli Declaration:

The declaration is a statement calling for a moratorium on the World Bank’s funding of solar power projects.

It is named after the Manibeli tribes who were protesting against large solar power projects being setup in their area.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) 1 and 2 both

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Correct answer: (d)

Explanation:

Statement 2 is incorrect: It is called the Manibeli Declaration, in recognition of one of the first tribal villages that the Sardar Sarovar Dam on the Narmada River would submerge and one of



the sites of sustained resistance to the dam. It is located in northern Maharashtra.

Statement 1 is incorrect: It's a statement calling for a moratorium on the World Bank's funding of large dams.

4) Which of the following Projects are launched and managed by the National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB)?

Crime - Multi Agency Centre

Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & Systems (CCTNS) project

National Database of Sexual Offenders (NDSO)

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 1 only

(d) 2 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:



All the given projects are launched and managed by NCRB.

5) Consider the following statements in respect of India and Ramsar convention:

The Ramsar Convention was signed in Ramsar, Israel, in 1971.

India signed the convention on 1st Feb 1982.

India Added 14 sites to the Ramsar sites in 2021, which is the most added by India in a year so far.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 2 and 3 only

(b) 2 only

(c) 1 and 3 only

(d) 1 2 and 3

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is Incorrect: India is one of the Contracting Parties to Ramsar Convention, signed in Ramsar, Iran, in 1971.



Statement 3 is incorrect: Based on the date of designation mentioned on Ramsar Certificate, the number is 19 for this year (2022) and 14 for previous year (2021).

6) What are the benefits of India's first Saline Water Lantern?

It will boost and supplement the UJALA scheme launched in 2015 for distribution of LED bulbs across the country.

This technology can also be used in hinterlands, where sea water is not available.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: India's first Saline Water Lantern, uses the sea water as the electrolyte between specially designed electrodes to power the LED lamps.



Saline Water Lantern will also boost and supplement Prime Minister Narendra Modi's UJALA scheme launched in 2015 for distribution of LED bulbs across the country.

Statement 2 is correct: This technology can also be used in hinterlands, where sea water is not available, as any saline water or normal water mixed with the common salt can be used to power the lantern, which is not only cost-effective, but very easy to operate.

7) Aanayoottu festival, seen recently in the news, is primarily celebrated in which state?

- (a) Tamil Nadu
- (b) Andhra Pradesh
- (c) Kerala
- (d) Goa

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

The Aanayoottu (gaja pooja/ feeding of elephants) is a festival held in the precincts of the Vadakkunnathan temple in the City of Thrissur, in Kerala.

The festival falls on the first day of the month of Karkkidakam (timed against the Malayalam



calendar), which coincides with the month of July.

8) Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the Prepaid Payment Instruments (PPIs):

PPIs are instruments that enable remittance facilities, against the value stored therein.

PPIs can only be issued by banks.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 2 is incorrect: PPIs can be issued by banks and non-banks. Banks can issue PPIs after obtaining approval from RBI. The non-bank PPI issuers are companies incorporated in India and registered under the Companies Act, 1956 / 2013.



9) Which one of the following recently released the report titled “India’s Bioeconomy Report 2022.”?

- (a) Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council
- (b) Niti Aayog
- (c) Ministry of science and technology.
- (d) National Institute of Immunology.

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Recently, Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC) released India’s Bioeconomy Report 2022.

10) With reference to “fishing cats” recently seen in the news, consider the following statements:

In India, fishing cats are mainly found in the mangrove forests of the Sundarbans, on the foothills of the Himalayas along the Ganga and Brahmaputra river valleys and in the Western Ghats.

In the wild, fishing cats live up to an age of 6 years on an average.



The fishing cat is listed as Endangered on the IUCN Red List, which means that it faces a high threat of extinction in the wild.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

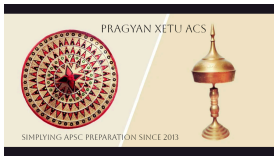
Correct answer: (a)

Explanation:

The Chilika Lake, Asia's largest brackish water lagoon, has 176 fishing cats, according to a census conducted by Chilika Development Authority (CDA) in collaboration with The Fishing Cat Project (TFCP).

Wetlands are the favorite habitats of the fishing cat. In India, fishing cats are mainly found in the mangrove forests of the Sundarbans, on the foothills of the Himalayas along the Ganga and Brahmaputra river valleys and in the Western Ghats. So statement 1 is correct.

The fishing cat is nocturnal and apart from fish also preys on frogs, crustaceans, snakes,



birds, and scavenges on carcasses of larger animals. It is capable of breeding all year round but in India its peak breeding season is known to be between March and May. Litter size varies between 1-4 and the young are suckled to the age of six months and become independent once they are ten months old. In the wild, fishing cats live up to an age of 12 years on an average. So statement 2 is incorrect.

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) lists the fishing cat on Appendix II part of Article IV of CITES, which governs international trade in this species. In India, the fishing cat is included in Schedule I of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and thereby protected from hunting. Despite multiple threats, the Fishing Cat was recently downlisted to “Vulnerable” from “Endangered” in the IUCN Red List species assessment. So statement 3 is incorrect.

CSAT Questions and Solutions

11) Private investment in general is volatile. Foreign private investment is more volatile because the available investment avenues are significantly greater (i.e., the entire world). Therefore, the responsibility of providing employment cannot be left to Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). The current FDI inflows are volatile over time and across sectors and regions, which is a necessary consequence of their search for the highest returns. The adverse consequences are unstable employment and an accentuation of income and regional inequalities. A probable positive consequence of foreign investment is the inflow of new technology and its subsequent diffusion. However, the technology diffusion is not at all certain because the existing state of physical and human capital in India may prove inadequate for the diffusion.



With reference to the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:

Relying on foreign investment in the long run is not an economically sound policy.

Policies must be undertaken to reduce volatility in foreign private investment.

Policies must be undertaken to strengthen domestic private investment.

Public investment should be given priority over private investment.

Substantial public investment in education and health should be undertaken.

Which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

(a) 1, 2 and 4

(b) 1, 3 and 5

(c) 2, 4 and 5

(d) 3 only

Answer: (b)

Statement 1 is correct: The passage talks about the negative effects of foreign investment.

Statement 2 is wrong: The passage makes no reference to the capability of the State to reduce such volatility.

Statement 4 is correct: The passage highlights that private investment is volatile.



Statement 5 is correct: The sentence ‘...the existing state of physical and human capital in India may prove inadequate for the diffusion.’ implies that there is a need for public investment in education and health.

12) Most invasive species are neither terribly successful nor very harmful. Britain’s invasive plants are not widespread, not spreading especially quickly, and often less of a nuisance than vigorous natives such as bracken. The arrival of new species almost always increases biological diversity in a region; in many cases, a flood of newcomers drives no native species to extinction. One reason is that invaders tend to colonise disturbed habitats like polluted lakes and post-industrial wasteland, where little else lives. They are nature’s opportunists.

Which one of the following is the most logical and rational inference that can be made from the above passage?

- (a) Invasive species should be used to rehabilitate desert areas and wastelands of a country.
- (b) Laws against the introduction of foreign plants are unnecessary.
- (c) Sometimes, the campaigns against foreign plants are pointless.
- (d) Foreign plants should be used to increase the biodiversity of a country.

Answer: (a)

13) Salman Rushdie called Hindi cinema a love song to India’s mongrel self. Regardless of



where one comes from, and away from the feverish hype of nationalist politics, Indians are Indians through the way in which Hindi film is part of their being. Snatches of dialogue; fashions; dance moves; ways of expressing love and hatred, and of being in the world – there is an enormous encyclopedia and archive that exists as a supplement. One may turn to one’s parents, teachers, or gods, but when it comes to the crunch, the answer is clear. Nothing happens that has not happened before in cinema.

In more recent years, the distinction between commercial masala and parallel cinema has been gradually blurring, with an increasing number of mainstream films adopting the conventions which were once strictly associated with parallel cinema.

Which one of the following is the best implied in the passage?

- (a) Cinema shapes the thoughts and sensibilities of Indians in a significant manner.
- (b) Cinema has impacted the Indian society in a positive as well as negative fashion.
- (c) Indian cinema has showcased the culture of India to the world.
- (d) Indian movie stars are appreciated in India as well as abroad.

Answer: (a)

Explanation:



Nothing happens that has not happened before in cinema. It implies that cinema shaped the thought process of Indians at large.

Option b is wrong as there is no mention of the negative impact of cinema. Similarly, showcasing the culture of India is also not mentioned.

Option d is vague as it says that Indian movie stars are celebrated in India as well as abroad. Only option a is the best answer in this situation.

14) Literacy is the beginning of lifelong learning, a prerequisite for accessing other human rights. It has the power to change the lives of millions of people who have received adequate formal education. But, mere attainment of literacy skills is not enough — such skills should be functional so that the youth and adults can use their ability to read and write to actively participate in the dynamic digitised world. Also, literacy should help in active participation in political, social, cultural, and economic activities.

On the basis of the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:

India has a sizeable number of illiterates, which means the target of achieving 100 percent literacy by 2030 remains a challenging one.

The potential of digital technology should be harnessed for improving access to quality education through the creation of digital e-material, mobile apps etc.

Which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

(a) 1 only



(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is invalid: The passage talks about the importance of literacy and the opportunities that it opens up in diverse spheres. It neither talks about the state of literacy in India nor the goal of achieving the target of 100 percent literacy by 2030.

Statement 2 is invalid: According to the passage, literacy skills should be functional so as to enable youth and adults to participate in the digitized world. It does not mention the potential of digital technology in improving access to education, and hence this statement can be omitted.

15) His father spoke with me yesterday and he promised me that he will part from the bottle, by the end of this year. His illness has given him enough reasons to regret his poor choices in life, moreover, the death of his wife impacted his emotional health badly. He had sometimes been rude and violent with his family, but usually even under the influence of substance; he retained his calm and introspective nature. It was during the years he fought in the Great War that he contracted some misery, which turned him into a tippler.



Which of the following is correct about the subject of the passage?

- (a) The man referred to in the passage is an alcoholic with a temper problem
- (b) The man referred to in the passage is a habitual substance abuser with ill health and broken family
- (c) The man referred to in the passage is addicted to alcohol under poor luck but may not necessarily be a bad man at heart
- (d) The man referred to in the passage is a habitual offender

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

The passage takes a sympathetic tone and constructs a non-hostile theme to place its subject under. This is an indication that option C is the correct option. In these kinds of questions which are descriptive with a sense of objectivity, one must always focus on the tone and the theme of the author, invoked by grammatical and verbal cues.



1) With reference to Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA), consider the following statements:

1. Under the Consumer Regulatory Authority Act, 2019, the authority was established to regulate violations of consumer rights.
2. CCPA is empowered to order recall of unsafe goods and services.
3. CCPA can prohibit the endorser of a misleading advertisement from endorsing that particular product or service for a period of up to 6 months.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (d)

Explanation

Statement 1 is incorrect: The CCPA has been established under section 10 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, to regulate matters relating to the violation of the rights of



consumers.

Statement 2 is correct: Powers of CCPA include ordering the recall of unsafe goods and services.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The Authority can prohibit the endorser of a misleading advertisement from making any endorsement for up to 1 year, and for subsequent contravention, prohibition can extend up to 3 years.

2) Consider the following statements regarding Web 3.0:

1. In web 3.0, users will have ownership stakes in platforms and applications, unlike now, where tech giants control the platforms.
2. Web 3.0 is a decentralized internet to be run on blockchain technology.

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

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



Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Both the Statements Are Correct: In web3, users will have ownership stakes in platforms and applications unlike now where tech giants control the platforms. Web3 will deliver a “decentralized and fair internet where users control their own data”.

Web 3.0 is a decentralized internet to be run on blockchain technology, which would be different from the versions in use, Web 1.0 and Web 2.0

3) Consider the following pairs:

Pass

Rohtang Pass:

Pensi La:

Shipki La:

Zoji La:

State/ UT

Himachal Pradesh

Ladakh

Sikkim

Arunachal Pradesh

How many pairs given above are correctly matched?

(a) Only one pair

(b) Only two pairs

(c) Only three pairs



(d) All four pairs

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Pensi La Pass is situated in the Union Territory of Ladakh.

Shipkila Pass is situated in Himachal Pradesh at an elevation of 6000 m.

Zoji La Pass in Jammu and Kashmir is an important road link between Srinagar and Kargil.

Rohtang Pass is located in the state of Himachal Pradesh.

4) With reference to Financial Inclusion Index, Consider the following statements:

1. India's Financial Inclusion Index has improved to 56.4 from 53.9 in the previous year.
2. The Index has been constructed with 2016-17 as the base year.
3. It comprises three broad parameters with the highest weightage given to Quality.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only



(b) 2 only

(c) 2 and 3 only.

(d) None of the above.

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 2 is incorrect: It was developed by the RBI in 2021, without any 'base year', and is published in July every year.

Statement 3 is incorrect: It comprises three broad parameters (weights indicated in brackets) viz., Access (35%), Usage (45%), and Quality (20%), with each of these consisting of various dimensions, which are computed based on a number of indicators.

5) With reference to the High Ambition Coalition(HAC) for Nature and People, consider the following statements:

1. It is an intergovernmental group championing a global deal for nature and people that can halt the accelerating loss of species and protect vital ecosystems that are the source of our economic security.



2. India is not a member of the coalition.
3. Its members currently include a mix of countries in the global north and south.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (c)

Explanation

Statement 2 is incorrect: India officially joined the High Ambition Coalition for Nature and People, a group of more than 70 countries encouraging the adoption of the global goal to protect 30×30.

It was launched in 2019 by Costa Rica, France and Britain.

6) Consider the following statements with respect to the Central Zoo Authority (CZA):



1. It was established through an amendment to the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.
2. Exchange of animals between Indian and foreign zoos is approved by the authority.
3. The Prime Minister of India is the chairman of the Authority.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (a)

Explanation

Statement 3 is incorrect: The 39th Meeting of the Central Zoo Authority was held under the chairmanship of the Union Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Shri Bhupender Yadav at National Zoological Park, New Delhi.

Statement 1 is correct: Central Zoo Authority (CZA), is a statutory body under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India. It was established in 1992 through an amendment to the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 to oversee the



functioning of Indian zoos and complement wildlife conservation strategies through ex-situ measures.

7) Consider the following statements regarding the dark side of the Moon:

1. When one side of the moon faces 2 weeks of sunlight, the opposite side faces night.
2. About 18 per cent of the far side is occasionally visible from Earth.

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation

Statement 1 is correct:



The far side of the Moon is the lunar hemisphere that always faces away from Earth, as opposed to the opposite near side. Compared to the near side, the far side's terrain is rugged, with a multitude of impact craters and relatively few flat and dark lunar maria ("seas"). It has one of the largest craters in the Solar System, the South Pole-Aitken basin. The hemisphere is sometimes called the "dark side of the Moon", where "dark" means "unknown" instead of "lacking sunlight" - When one side of the moon faces 2 weeks of sunlight, the opposite side faces night.

Statement 2 is correct: Approximately 18% of the far side of the Moon is occasionally visible from Earth due to libration. The remaining 82% remained unobserved until 1959, when the Soviet Lunar 3 space probe photographed it. In 1960, the Soviet Academy of Sciences published the first atlas of the far side. In the year 1968, the Apollo 8 astronauts became the first humans to see the far side of the Moon in person.

8) Consider the following statements:

1. The word Cheetah is of Sanskrit origin.
2. Cheetah finds mention in the ancient texts such as the Vedas and Puranas.
3. Cheetahs became extinct in independent India.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

(a) 3 only



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

Answer: (d)

Explanation

All the statements are correct: The word Cheetah is of Sanskrit origin, and the cheetah finds mention in the ancient texts such as the Vedas and Puranas. India plans to restore the only large carnivore, the Cheetah, that has become extinct in independent India. Cheetahs have been reintroduced to Indian wildlife after 70 years of their domestic extinction. Eight Cheetahs have been released in the Kuno National Park, Madhya Pradesh.

9) Which of the following Legislative subjects lies in the Exclusive Jurisdiction of the Parliament of India?

1. Newspapers
2. Census
3. Fisheries
4. Post Office Savings Bank



Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 2, 3 and 4 only

(b) 2 and 4 only

(c) 1 and 4 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

The Constitution of India divides the legislative subjects between the Centre and the States into 3 lists, List-I (the Union List), List-II (the State List), and List-III (the Concurrent List) mentioned in the Seventh Schedule. Census and Post office savings banks are categorised under the Union list; hence Parliament enjoys the exclusive power to enact a law on these subjects.

Newspapers are part of the Concurrent List. So, both Parliament and the State Legislature have the power to enact laws on these subjects.

Fisheries are part of the state list.



10) Consider the following statements with reference to the 'rare earth elements':

1. The rare earth elements are all metals.
2. The 17 rare earth elements don't include the Lanthanides.
3. Many rechargeable batteries are made with rare earth compounds.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (a)

Explanation

Statement 2 is incorrect: The 17 rare earth elements (REE) include the 15 Lanthanides (atomic numbers 57 — which is Lanthanum — to 71 in the periodic table) plus Scandium (atomic number 21) and Yttrium (39).



CSAT Questions and Solutions

11) Pointing to a man in the photograph, Geeta said, “He is the son of the only son of my grandfather.” How is the man in the photograph related to that woman?

- (a) Grandfather
- (b) Father
- (c) Brother
- (d) Son-in-law

Answer: (c)

Explanation: The man in the photograph is the son of the only son of Geet’s grandfather, i.e., the man is the son of Geeta’s father. Hence, the man is the brother of Geeta.

12) A clock is showing the right time at present and in the next 2 hours it leads 15 minutes then finds the % increase in speed of the minute hand with respect to the normal clock’s minute hand?

- (a) 12.50%



(b) 11%

(c) 5%

(d) 15%

Answer: (a)

Explanation

In 2 hours, it leads 15 minute.

⇒ In 120 minutes, it moves 135 minutes.

⇒ % increase = $(135-120)/120*100 = 12.5\%$

13) P is a whole number which when divided by 4 gives 3 as remainder. What will be the remainder when 2P is divided by 4 ?

(a) 3

(b) 2



(c) 1

(d) 0

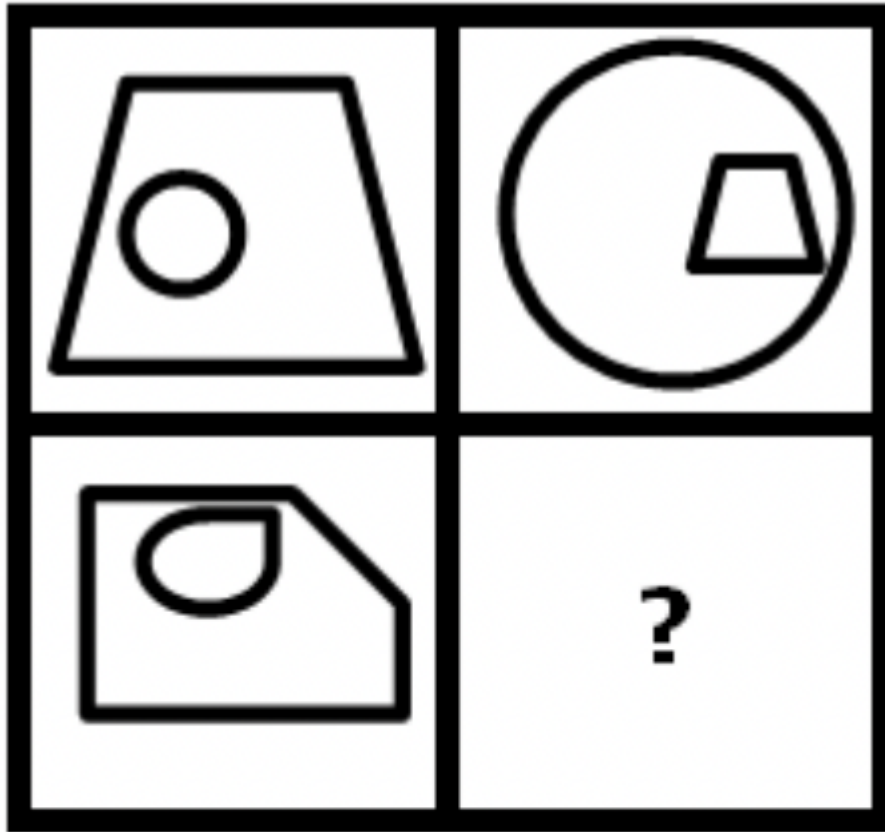
Answer: (b)

Explanation

Let $P = 4q + 3$. Then $2P = 8q + 6 = 4(2q + 1) + 2$.

Thus, when $2P$ is divided by 4, the remainder is 2.

14) Complete the pattern



A

B

C

D

(a) A



(b) B

(c) C

(d) D

Answer: (c) C

15) Average age of a group of 30 boys is 16 years. A boy of age 19 leaves the group and a new boy joins the group. If the new average age of the group is 15.8 years, find the age of the new boy.

(a) 11

(b) 12

(c) 13

(d) 14

Answer: (c)

Explanation



Let the age of new boy = X years

Total age of 30 boys = $30 \times 16 = 480$ years

As per question, if we minus age of boy who leaves the group and then add the age of boy who joins the group the new average becomes = 15.8 years.

$$\therefore \text{Average} = \frac{\{(30 \times 16) - 19 + X\}}{30} = 15.8$$

$$480 - 19 + X = 474$$

$$X = 474 - 480 + 19$$

$$X = -6 + 19 = 13 \text{ years}$$



1.

Tara is a brilliant student studying in class 5. She was asked to multiply a number by 25 but by mistake she multiplied by 45 and the answer was 200 more than the correct answer. What was the number?

(a) 8

(b) 9

(c) 10

(d) 11

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Let the number be n

So, According to given condition

$$n*25 = n*45 - 200$$

$$20*n = 200$$



$n=10$

2.

In a certain code language 'MATHEMATICS' is written as 'LBSIDNZUHDR'. How is 'CHEMISTRY' written in that code language?

(a) DIDLHRSSX

(b) DGFLIRUQZ

(c) BIDNHTSSX

(d) BIDLHTSSX

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

The pattern followed here is:

a. For the letters in odd places (1st,3rd,5th,7th,9th,11th)- Positional value of the letter - 1

b. For the letters in even places (2nd, 4th, 6th, 8th, 10th) Positional value of the



letter + 1

3.

A school has 180 students. Among them 150 speak English, 100 speak Hindi, some students speak both English and Hindi. How many of them speak English only ?

- (a) 30
- (b) 60
- (c) 70
- (d) 80

Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Let us denote the number of students who speak English by $n(E)$ and the number of students who speak Hindi by $n(H)$.

According to the question,

Total number of students in School, $\Rightarrow n(E \cup H) = n(E) + n(H) - n(E \cap H)$

$\Rightarrow 180 = 150 + 100 - n(E \cap H)$

$\Rightarrow n(E \cap H) = 250 - 180 = 70$

So, there are 70 students in the school who speak both English and Hindi.



Now, Number of Students who speak English only = (Number of Students who speak English)
- (Number of students who speak English and Hindi both)

$$\Rightarrow n(E) - n(E \cap H)$$

$$\Rightarrow 150 - 70 \Rightarrow 80$$

\therefore The number of students who speak English only is 80.

4.

In a row of 40 boys, Rahul was shifted 8 places to the right of Raju and Sumit was shifted 8 places to the left of Ravi. If Ravi was 21st from the left and there were 2 boys between Sumit and Rahul after shifting, what was the position of Raju in the row?

(a) 10th from the left end

(b) 15th from right end

(c) 13th from right end

(d) Data inadequate



Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Ravi was 21st from the left and Sumit is 8 places left to Ravi So, Sumit is 13th from left. Now there are 2 boys between Sumit and Rahul so Rahul may be 10th or 16th from left. Since the exact position of Rahul cannot be ascertained, so Data Inadequate.

5.

If the letters in the word SUBORDINATE are arranged as they appear in English alphabetical order, then which of the following letters will be fifth from right?

(a) S

(b) T

(c) N

(d) O

Answer: (d)



Explanation:

Arranging the letters in alphabetical order, we get: ABDEINORSTU We can see that the letter O is fifth from the right. Hence, option (d) is correct.



Q1. With reference to Article 368 of the Constitution of India, which of the following actions require a special majority plus state ratification by half of the states?

1. Distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the states.
2. Adding a subject in the Concurrent List in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India.
3. Increasing salaries and allowances of the Members of Parliament.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is Correct: Special majority of Parliament and consent of half of the State Legislatures by simple majority if distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the states are being amended.

Statement 2 is Correct: Amending any of the lists in the Seventh Schedule requires both the special majority and state's representation.

Statement 3 is Incorrect: Increasing salaries and allowances of the members of Parliament requires a simple majority of the two houses of Parliament only.



Q2. Consider the following missions with regard to Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission:

1. The mission will improve equitable access to quality healthcare by encouraging use of technologies such as telemedicine and enabling national portability of health services.
2. Under this, every citizen will now get a digital health ID and their health record will be digitally protected.
3. All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) will be the implementing agency of Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM).

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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

Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Both Statements 1 and 2 are correct: Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission will now connect the digital health solutions of hospitals across the country with each other. Under the ABDM,



citizens will be able to create their ABHA (Ayushman Bharat Health Account) numbers, to which their digital health records can be linked. This will enable creation of longitudinal health records for individuals across various healthcare providers, and improve clinical decision making by healthcare providers. Under this, every citizen will now get a digital health ID and their health record will be digitally protected.

Statement 3 is Incorrect: The National Health Authority (NHA) will be the implementing agency of Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM).

Q3. Consider the following statements:

1. The 'Union of India' is a wider expression than the 'Territory of India'.
2. The 'Union of India' includes not only the States but also Union Territories.

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



Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect: The 'Territory of India' is a wider expression than the 'Union of India' because the term 'Union of India' includes only states while the former includes not only the states, but also union territories and territories that may be acquired by the Government of India at any future time.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The 'Union of India' includes only states.

Q4. Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure (RATS), seen in the news recently, is associated with which of the following organizations?

- (a) Interpol
- (b) Financial Action Task Force
- (c) Shanghai Cooperation Organisation
- (d) World Bank

Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

The Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)'s Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure was



established by the member states to combat terrorism, separatism and extremism.
RATS was established in 2004 in Tashkent, Uzbekistan.

Q5. Consider the following statements with reference to Aravalli Range:

1. The Aravallis act as a barrier between the fertile plains in the east and the sandy desert in the west.
2. It has been formed primarily of folded crust when two convergent plates move towards each other.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Option: (c)

Explanation



Both the statements are correct:

The Aravali Hills lie on the western and northwestern margins of the Peninsular plateau.

The Aravallis act as a barrier between the fertile plains in the east and the sandy desert in the west. Historically, it is said that the Aravalli range checked the spread of the Thar desert towards the Indo-Gangetic plains, serving as a catchment of rivers and plains.

It has been formed primarily of folded crust when two convergent plates move towards each other by the process called orogenic movement.

In news because recently, the Supreme Court of India extended Green Protection to forest land in Aravalli ranges. The court's ruling will mean around 30,000 hectares across the Aravallis and Shivaliks in Haryana will be considered forest land.

Q6. Consider the following statements about Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC):

1. GEAC is a committee whose clearance is mandatory for the environmental release of Genetically Modified (GM) crops.
2. GEAC is constituted under the aegis of Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006.

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

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only



(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: Clearance of Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC) is mandatory for the environmental release of Genetically Modified (GM) crops.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC) is the statutory committee constituted under the “Rules for the Manufacture, Use/Import/Export and Storage of Hazardous Microorganisms/Genetically Engineered Organisms or Cells (Rules, 1989)” framed under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

Q7. Consider the following statements:

1. Total fertility Rate (TFR) refers to the total number of children born or likely to be born to a woman in her lifetime if she were subject to the prevailing rate of age-specific fertility in the population.
2. Total Fertility Rate of about 4.1 children per woman is called Replacement-level fertility.

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

Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: The average number of children a hypothetical cohort of women would have at the end of their reproductive period if they were subject during their whole lives to the fertility rates of a given period and if they were not subject to mortality. It is expressed as children per woman.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Replacement level fertility is the total fertility rate—the average number of children born per woman—at which a population exactly replaces itself from one generation to the next, without migration.

Total Fertility Rate of about 2.1 children per woman is called Replacement-level fertility.

Recently, the Government of India reported that India has achieved replacement level fertility, with as many as 31 States/Union Territories reaching a Total Fertility Rate of 2.1 or less.



Q8. Which Article of the Indian Constitution mentions the term “Union Budget”?

- (a) Article 112
- (b) Article 122
- (c) Article 119
- (d) None of the above

Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

The term ‘Budget’ is not mentioned in the Indian Constitution. It is mentioned as the ‘**Annual Financial Statement**’ in Article 112 of the Indian Constitution.

It is a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government in a Financial Year.

Q9. Consider the following statements with respect to Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In):

1. CERT-In is a functional organization of the Cyber Department of the Ministry of Power.



2. It is the nodal agency to deal with cyber security threats like hacking and phishing.
3. CERT-In draws its functions under the Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2008.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect: CERT-In was established in 2004 as a functional organization of the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology.

Statement 2 and 3 are correct: The Information Technology (Amendment) Act 2008 designated CERT-In to serve as the national agency to perform the following functions in the area of cyber security:

- Collection, analysis and dissemination of information on cyber incidents.
- Forecast and alerts of cyber security incidents
- Emergency measures for handling cyber security incidents



- Coordination of cyber incident response activities.
 - Issue guidelines, advisories, vulnerability notes and whitepapers relating to information security practices, procedures, prevention, response and reporting of cyber incidents.
 - Such other functions relating to cyber security as may be prescribed.
-

Q10. Consider the following statements with respect to the Legal Services Authorities in India:

1. The State Legal Services Authority is headed by the Hon'ble Chief Justice of the respective High Court.
2. The President of India is the Patron-in-Chief of the National Legal Services Authority.

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

Correct Option: (a)



Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: The State Legal Services Authority is headed by Hon'ble the Chief Justice of the respective High Court who is the Patron-in-Chief of the State Legal Services Authority. A Senior Most Judge of the High Court is nominated as Executive Chairman, SLSA. In every State, the State Legal Services Authority has been constituted to give effect to the policies and directions of the NALSA and to give free legal services to the people and conduct Lok Adalats in the State.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The Chief Justice of India (and not the President) is the Patron-in-Chief of the National Legal Services Authority. The National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) has been constituted under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 to provide free Legal Services to the weaker sections of the society and to organize Lok Adalats for amicable settlement of disputes.



Que1. What does the term “Incentive” mean?

- (A) It is the opposite of a tradeoff.**
- (B) It could be a reward but could not be a penalty.**
- (C) It could either be a reward or a penalty.**
- (D) It could be a penalty but could not be a reward.**

Answer: (C) Could either be a reward or a penalty

Explanation: The term incentive is defined as the bonus or the penalty paid to/by the person to stimulate the greater output.

Que.2 The most fundamental economic problem is.....

- (A) Security**
- (B) European countries buy more goods from foreigners than supply to foreigners**
- (C) health**
- (D) Scarcity**

Answer: (D) Scarcity

Explanation: Scarcity is the most fundamental economic problem. Scarcity means the demand for a resource is greater than the supply of that resource, as resources are limited.

Que3. The study of determining the prices in individual markets is called...

- (A) negative economics**
- (B) microeconomics**
- (C) positive economics**



(D) macroeconomics

Answer: (B) Microeconomics.

Explanation: Microeconomics is referred to as the study of determining the prices in individual markets.

Que4. Economics is the study of:

(A) the distribution of surplus goods to those in need.

(B) affluence in a morally bankrupt world.

(C) ways to reduce want to eliminate the problem of scarcity.

(D) the choices we make because of scarcity.

Answer: (D) The choices we make because of scarcity

Explanation: Economics is the study of scarcity and its implications for the use of resources, production of goods and services, and growth of production.

Que5. Which of the following is a macroeconomic problem?

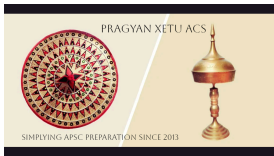
(A) What do plumbers earn more than janitors

(B) the reasons for the increase in average prices

(C) whether the army should buy more tanks or more missiles

(D) the reasons for the increase in the price of orange juice

Answer: (B) The reasons for the rise in average prices.



Explanation: the rise in average prices of goods is a macroeconomic problem.

Que6. Which of the following is a microeconomic problem?

- (A) the reasons why average prices are falling**
- (B) the reasons Kathy is buying less orange juice**
- (C) the reason why overall employment may fall**
- (D) the impact of the government budget deficit on inflation**

Ans: (B) the reasons Kathy buys less orange juice.

Explanation: Microeconomic problem referred to why Kathy is buying less orange juice.

Que7. Microeconomics includes all of the following EXCEPT.

- (A) the effect of increasing the money supply on inflation**
- (B) the purchasing decisions of an individual consumer**
- (C) the effect of an increase in cigarette tax on cigarette sales**
- (D) the hiring decisions a firm makes**

Answer: (A) the effect of increasing the money supply on inflation.

Explanation: All except the effect of increasing the money supply on inflation is a microeconomic problem.

Que8. Which of the following explains the difference between microeconomics and macroeconomics?

- (A) microeconomics studies the impact of government taxes on the national unemployment rate**



(B) macroeconomics studies the impact of government regulation and taxes on the price of individual commodities and services while microeconomics does not

(C) use different sets of tools and ideas

(D) microeconomics studies the decisions of individuals and firms and macroeconomics studies the entire economy

Answer: (D) microeconomics studies the decisions of individuals and firms and macroeconomics studies the entire economy

Explanation: microeconomics studies the decisions of individuals and Businesses and Macroeconomics examines the entire national economy.

Que9. Which of the following given agencies has published “expected loss-based ratings”?

(A) RBI

(B) SEBI

(C) PFRDA

(D) IRDAI

Answer: (B) SEBI

Explanation: SEBI published “expected loss-based ratings”.

Que10. Macroeconomics is the branch of economics that deals with:



- (A) the prices of individual goods**
- (B) important rather than trivial issues**
- (C) how individual markets work**
- (D) the economy as a whole**

Answer: (D) The economy as a whole

Explanation: Macroeconomics deals with the economy as a whole.

Que11. Macroeconomic issues include:

- (A) the impact of government regulation on markets**
- (B) total employment nationwide**
- (C) studying what factors affect the price and quantity of automobiles**
- (D) studying the regulation of wages and production costs in the software industry**

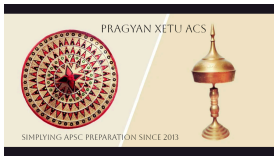
Answer: (B) Total employment nationwide

Explanation: Total employment at the national level falls under macroeconomic issues.

Que 12. Keynesian economics is primarily focused on

- (A) national income**
- (B) company balance**
- (C) resource allocation**
- (D) All of the above**

Ans. (A) national income



Explanation: Keynesian economics is primarily focused on national income.

Que13. Which of the given options would be studied in a microeconomics course?

- (A) How an increase in the tax rate affects the overall performance**
- (B) Comparison of inflation rates between countries**
- (C) How a trade agreement between the United States and Mexico affects both nations' unemployment rates**
- (D) Impact of rental roofs on the housing supply**

Answer: (D) Influence of rental roofs on the housing supply.

Explanation: The influence of rental roofs on the housing supply can be studied the in microeconomics course.

Que14. The term “National income” refers to the?

- (A) total employment**
- (B) total unemployment**
- (C) global employment**
- (D) local employment**

Ans. (A) Total employment

Explanation: National income is equal to the total employment of nationals of a country.

Que15. What does RBC stand for?



- (A) Random Business Cycle**
- (B) Rational Business Cycle**
- (C) Revolutionary Business Cycle**
- (D) Real Business Cycle**

Ans. (D) Real Business Cycle

Explanation: The term RBC in economics stands for Real Business Cycle.

Que16. 'The General Theory of Employment, Interest, and Money is a famous book written by which among the following?

- (A) J.M. Keynes**
- (B) Robert Sahlhas**
- (C) Wassily Leontief**
- (D) Paul Krugman**

Ans. (A) J.M. Keynes

Explanation: 'The General Theory of Employment, Interest, and Money' is a famous book written by J.M. Keynes, the famous economist.

Que17. Name the organization which publishes the Consumer Confidence Index

- (A) SEBI**
- (B) NABARD**
- (C) State Bank of India**
- (D) RBI**



Answer: (D) RBI

Explanation: The Reserve Bank of India conducts the consumer confidence survey and publishes an index in this regard.

Que18. What would be the growth rate of India in the financial year (2021-22) as per SBI research?

- (A) 5.4 %
- (B) 7.4 %
- (C) 10.4%
- (D) 11.4%

Answer: (C) 10.4%

Explanation: The SBI Research in its recent research report forecasted that India's GDP would grow by 10.4% in the financial year 2021-22.

Que19. Which of the following given institutions founded the "Mobile Payment Forum of India"?

- (A) IIT Bombay
- (B) IIT Delhi
- (C) IIT Chennai
- (D) IIM Ahmedabad

Answer: (C) IIT Chennai

Explanation: Mobile Payment Forum of India (MPFI) is a think tank established with the joint



initiative of the Institute for Development and Research in Banking Technology (IDRBT), Hyderabad, the Rural Technology Business Incubator (RTBI), IIT Madra

Que20. Which of the following constitutes the major share in India's foreign exchange reserves?

- (A) Gold**
- (B) Foreign Currency Assets**
- (C) SDR at IMF**
- (D) Reserve Position at IMF**

Answer: (B) Foreign Currency Assets

Explanation: Based on data from RBI, India's foreign exchange reserves increased by 835 million Dollars to a record \$612.73 billion in the week ended July.