

Prelims

Part A- Current affairs

1. Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) report 2022-2023, female Labour force participation in India is

- A. 37.8%
- B. 33.4%
- C. 31.6%
- D. 30.0%

ANSWER C

Indicator	2017-18	2022-23	Trend
Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR)			
- Rural Areas	48.9%	56.7%	Increasing
- Urban Areas	47.1%	49.4%	Increasing
- Male	75.1%	77.4%	Increasing
- Female	21.1%	31.6%	Increasing
Total LFPR	48.4%	54.6%	Increasing
Workforce Participation Rate (WPR)			
- Rural Areas	44.8%	54.2%	Increasing
- Urban Areas	42.6%	46.0%	Increasing
- Male	68.6%	73.5%	Increasing
- Female	19.2%	30.0%	Increasing
Total WPR	44.1%	51.8%	Increasing
Unemployment Rate (UR)			
- Rural Areas	8.4%	4.4%	Decreasing
- Urban Areas	9.5%	7.0%	Decreasing
- Male	8.7%	5.1%	Decreasing
- Female	9.0%	5.1%	Decreasing
Total UR	8.7%	5.1%	Decreasing

2. Which among the below is not a UNESCO sites from Karnataka

- A. Group of Monuments at Hampi (1986)
- B. Sacred Ensembles of the Hoysalas (2023)
- C. Group of Monuments at Pattadakal (1987)
- D. Kakatiya Rudreshwara (Ramappa) Temple(2021)

ANSWER D

Kakatiya Rudreshwara (Ramappa) Temple(2021) is located in Telangana.

Monuments of Hampi

Prosperous kingdom of Vijayanagar. The ruins at Hampi depict the fine Dravidian style of art and architecture. The most important heritage monument in this site is the Virupaksha Temple.

Hoysala Temples

The Sacred Ensembles of the Hoysala, the famed Hoysala temples of Belur, Halebid and Somananthpura in Karnataka depict Dravidian style of architecture.

Pattadakal Monuments

It is popular for its Chalukya style of architecture that originated in Aihole and blended with the Nagara and Dravidian styles of architecture.

- At present in India, there are 42 World Heritage sites out of which 34 are cultural sites, seven are natural sites and one is a mixed site.

S.No	Name of Sites	Year	Location
1	Ajanta Caves	1983	Maharashtra
2	Ellora Caves	1983	Maharashtra
3	Agra Fort	1983	Agra

4	Taj Mahal	1983	Agra
5	Sun Temple	1984	Orissa
6	Mahabalipuram Monuments	1984	Tamil Nadu
7	Kaziranga National Park	1985	Assam
8	Keoladeo National Park	1985	Rajasthan
9	Manas Wildlife Sanctuary	1985	Assam
10	Churches and Convents of Goa	1986	Goa
11	Monuments of Khajuraho	1986	Madhya Pradesh
12	Monuments of Hampi	1986	Karnataka
13	Fatehpur Sikri	1986	Agra
14	Elephanta Caves	1987	Maharashtra
15	Great Living Chola Temples	1987	Tamil Nadu
16	Pattadakal Monuments	1987	Karnataka
17	Sundarbans National Park	1987	West Bengal
18	Nanda Devi & Valley of Flowers National Park	1988	Uttarakhand
19	Monuments of Buddha	1989	Sanchi, Madhya Pradesh
20	Humayun's Tomb	1993	Delhi
21	Qutub Minar and its Monuments	1993	Delhi

22	Mountain Railways of Darjeeling, Kalka Shimla & Nilgiri	1999	Darjeeling
23	Mahabodhi Temple	2002	Bihar
24	Bhimbetka Rock Shelters	2003	Madhya Pradesh
25	Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus	2004	Maharashtra
26	ChampanerPavagadh Archaeological Park	2004	Gujarat
27	Red Fort	2007	Delhi
28	Jantar Mantar	2010	Delhi
29	Western Ghats	2012	Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra
30	Hill Forts	2013	Rajasthan
31	Rani Ki Vav (The Queen's Stepwell)	2014	Gujarat
32	Great Himalayan National Park	2014	Himachal Pradesh
33	Nalanda	2016	Bihar
34	Khangchendzonga National Park	2016	Sikkim
35	Architectural Work of Le Corbusier (Capitol Complex)	2016	Chandigarh
36	The Historic City	2017	Ahmedabad
37	Victorian Gothic and Art Deco Ensembles	2018	Mumbai

38	The Pink City	2019	Jaipur
39	Kakatiya Rudreshwara (Ramappa) Temple	2021	Telangana
40	Dholavira	2021	Gujarat
41	Santiniketan	2023	West Bengal
42	Hoysala temples of Belur, Halebid and Somananthpura	2023	Karnataka

3. SADA TANSEEQ is a joint military exercise held in Rajasthan between India and

- A. Iran
- B. Israel
- C. Saudi Arabia
- D. Maldives

ANSWER: C

4. Which among the following do not use backlight display

- A. OLED
- B. E Ink
- C. LCD
- D. Capacitive touch screen LCD

ANSWER B

E Ink display screen technology is used in reading devices like Kindle.

Unlike LCD and LED displays that use a backlight, E Ink displays reflect light – just like paper.

This makes them easier on the eyes for long reading sessions.

They also require very little power since they don't need a backlight and only use energy when the image changes.

E Paper display that uses millions of tiny microcapsules for display.

5. Chabahar Port is located in

- A. Iraq
- B. Iran
- C. Oman
- D. Kuwait

ANSWER B



6. What percentage of children are anaemic in the country according to NFHS 5 data

- A. 31%
- B. 52%

C. 57%

D. 67%

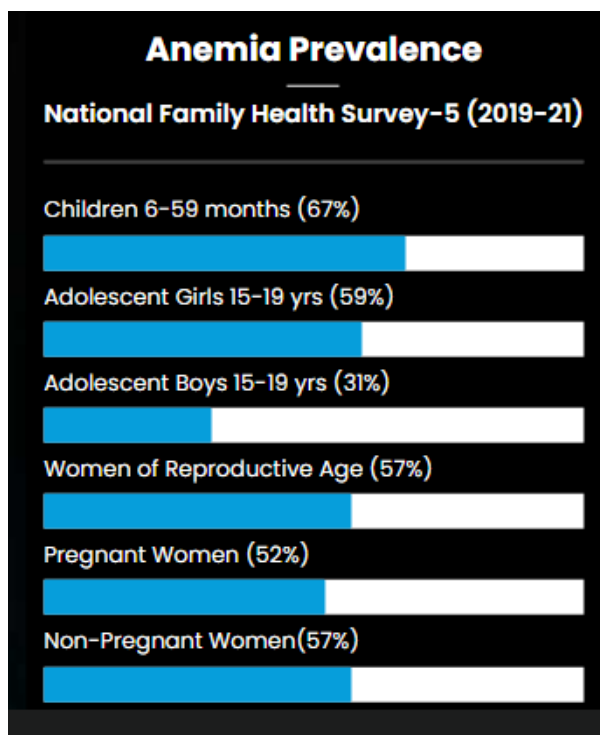
ANSWER D

6 years-10 years - Pink IFA Tablets

11 years-19 years - Blue Tablet

Pregnant and lactating women -Red Tablets

Women of Reproductive age group- Red Tablets



7. Lithium Triangle – Which among the below countries is not part of this zone

A. Argentina

B. Bolivia

C. Australia

D. Chile

ANSWER C

Chile, Australia, Argentina, Bolivia and China contain most of the reserves discovered so far globally.

Argentina, Bolivia and Chile, also known as the 'Lithium Triangle' contain 54% of the world's Lithium reserves.

India has acquired the five Lithium blocks in Argentina.

The Ministry of Mines through Khanij Bidesh India Limited (KABIL), signed an agreement with Argentina's State-owned CAMYEN

8. Best FIFA Men's Player 2023

- A. Lionel Messi
- B. Cristiano Ronaldo
- C. Neymar
- D. Xavi

ANSWER A

9. India's first graphene centre, India Innovation Centre for Graphene (IICG) will be set up in

- A. Karnataka
- B. Gujarat
- C. Kerala
- D. Telangana

ANSWER C

10. Which among the below statements are true regarding Graphene

- 1. Graphene, multi layer carbon atoms arranged in a honeycomb lattice.
- 2. It is the world's thinnest, strongest material
- 3. It is highly conductive material of both electricity and heat.
- 4. It is impermeable to gases.

- A. 1, 3
- B. 1, 3, 4
- C. 2, 3, 4
- D. All the statements are true

ANSWER C

It conducts electricity better than copper.

It is 200 times stronger than steel but six times lighter.

It is almost perfectly transparent as it absorbs only 2% of light.

It is impermeable to gases, even those as light as hydrogen and helium.

Applications of Graphene

Graphene composites are used in automotive, sports equipment and construction.

It is used for high-performance batteries and super-capacitors, touchscreens, and conductive inks.

Graphene-based sensors are used for environmental monitoring, healthcare and wearable devices.

Graphene oxide membranes are used for water purification and desalination.

Graphene-based masks were made during COVID.

Graphene has the potential to absorb and dissipate electromagnetic waves.

Part B- Polity

1. Apart from Fundamental Rights, which of the following parts of the Constitution of India are Universal declaration of Human Rights (1948) reflects principles and provisions

- 1. Preamble
- 2. Fundamental Duties
- 3. Directive Principles of State Policy
- 4. Citizenship

- A. 1, 2
- B. 2, 3
- C. 1, 2, 3
- D. All of the above

ANSWER: D

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) was proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly in Paris on 10 December 1948 (General Assembly resolution 217 A).

2. In which among the below cases did Supreme Court said Doctrine of Fundamental Right cannot be amended under A-368

- A. Gopalan vs State of Madras
- B. Kesavananda Bharathi vs State of Kerala
- C. Golaknath vs State of Punjab
- D. Menaka vs Union of India

ANSWER: C

3. Which among the articles deals with the protection and improvement of environment and safeguarding of wildlife and forest

- A. Article 46A
- B. Article 47
- C. Article 48A
- D. Article 49

ANSWER C

4. Which of the following statements regarding the Fundamental Duties contained in the Indian Constitution are incorrect?

1. Fundamental duties can be enforced through court of Law.
2. Fundamental duties are called Novel features of Indian Constitution.
3. Swaran Singh Committee recommended inclusion of Fundamental Duties.
4. Fundamental duties are applicable only to citizens of India.

- A. 1, 2
B. 3, 4
C. 1, 2, 4
D. All of the above

ANSWER A

1. Fundamental duties cannot be enforced through court of Law, they are not justiciable.
2. DPSP are called Novel features of Indian Constitution.

5. A Constitutional amendment is possible only with the ratification of the legislature of half of the states for

1. Fundamental rights
2. 7th Schedule
3. GST
4. Rajya Sabha

- A. 1, 2, 4
B. 2, 3, 4
C. 1, 2, 3
D. All of the above

ANSWER B

By Special Majority of Parliament

- The majority of the provisions in the Constitution can be amended only by a Special Majority (more than 50 percent of the total membership of the House and a majority of two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting).
- The provisions that can be amended by Special Majority are:
 - Fundamental Rights,

- Directive Principles of State Policy,

Amendment by Special Majority of the Parliament along with the consent of half of the state legislatures by a Simple Majority

- Election of the President and its manner,
- Extent of the executive power of the Union and the States,
- Provisions related to the Supreme Court and High courts, etc.
- GST
- Distribution of legislative power between Union and states.
- 7th schedule
- Representation of state in Parliament
- Amendment of Article 368 itself.

6. Which among the below are true wrt legislative powers

1. Extra territorial legislation power is with Parliament.

2. Under Extra territorial legislation power Parliament can make laws to citizens of India in any part of the world.

3. State legislature can make laws only for the respective state.

4. Parliament can make laws only for the territory of India.

A.1 statement is true

B.2 statements are true

C.3 statements are true

D. All the statements are true

ANSWER D

7. Consider the following statements related to Basic structure of the Constitution

Which among the below are true

1. Constitution has defined it under Part IV.

2. Fundamental rights can be amended without affecting the Basic Structure.

3. Basic structure of Constitution cannot be amended.

4. Socio economic justice is Basic structure of Constitution.

- A. 1, 2
- B. 1, 2, 3
- C. 2, 3, 4
- D. All of the above

ANSWER C

It was laid down in Keshvananda Bharati Case by Supreme court. Supreme court has not defined Basic structure of Constitution.

8. Consider the given statements, which among the below is not true regarding martial law

- A. It suspends Fundamental rights.
- B. It suspends the government and ordinary law courts.
- C. It cannot be imposed in only a specific area of the country.
- D. It has no specific provision in the constitution, it is implicit.

ANSWER: C

9. Which among the below are true regarding guidelines of Supreme Court in S R Bommai case

- 1. President's rule proclamation can be subject to judicial review.
- 2. If the Parliament does not approve the proclamation within two months, then the government that was dismissed would automatically stand revived.
- 3. Article 356 is justified only when there is a breakdown of constitutional machinery and not administrative machinery.
- 4. It upheld the democratic and federal structure of the Indian Constitution.

- A.1 statement is true
- B.2 statements are true
- C.3 statements are true
- D. All the statements are true

ANSWER D

10. According to Indian constitution, Concentration of wealth is a violation of which of the following

- A. Right to equality

- B. Directive Principles of state policy
- C. Right to freedom
- D. Fundamental Duties

ANSWER B

11. What is the position of Right to property in India

- A. Legal right for citizens only
- B. Fundamental right to any person
- C. Legal right for any person
- D. It is no more a right in India for any person

ANSWER C

12. Which of the following are envisaged by the Right against Exploitation in the Constitution of India?

1. Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour
2. Abolition of untouchability
3. Protection of the interests of minorities
4. Prohibition of employment of children in factories and mines

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Ans: (c)

Right Against Exploitation: Provisions under the Indian Constitution
Prohibition of Trafficking in Human Beings and Forced Labor (Article 23)
Prohibition of Employment of Children in Factories, etc. (Article 24)

13. Right to Privacy is protected as an intrinsic part of Right to Life and Personal Liberty. Which of the following in the Constitution of India correctly and appropriately imply the above statement?

- (a) Article 14 and the provisions under the 42nd Amendment to the Constitution.

(b) Article 17 and the Directive Principles of State Policy in Part IV.

(c) Article 21 and the freedoms guaranteed in Part III.

(d) Article 24 and the provisions under the 44th Amendment to the Constitution.

Ans: (c)

14. Which among the below statements are not part of DPSP

1. Ensuring that the citizens have the means to earn a livelihood that is adequate and sustainable.

2. Ensuring the development and protection of marginalized communities.

3. To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.

4. Pursuing policies that contribute to international peace and security.

5. To safeguard public property and to abjure violence.

A. 1, 2, 3

B. 1, 2, 4

C. 3, 4

D. 3, 5

ANSWER D

15. The Fundamental Duties were included in the Constitution of India by which of the following Amendment Act?

(a) 38th Amendment Act

(b) 42nd Amendment Act

(c) 76th Amendment Act

(d) 92nd Amendment Act

ANSWER B

16. Which of the following are Fundamental Duties of an Indian citizen according to Article 51-A of the Constitution?

1. To protect democracy by voting.
2. To abide by the Constitution and respect the National Flag and the National Anthem
3. To protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India
4. To preserve the rich heritage of the country's composite culture
5. To promote equality among all sections of the society

- A. 1, 2, 3
B. 2, 3, 4
C. 1, 2, 4, 5
D. All of the above

ANSWER B

17. Which among the below statements regarding DPSP are true

1. The directive principles of state policy provisions are contained in part IV of the Constitution of India.

2. It establishes a welfare state and ensures social and economic democracy.
3. They are guidelines for the state to formulate policies and enact laws.
4. Constitution does not classify DPSP into socialist, Gandhian and Liberal categories.

- A. 1, 3
B. 1, 2
C. 1, 2, 3
D. All of the above

ANSWER D

18. Which among the below statements regarding Uniform Civil Code are true

1. It aims to establish a uniform legal framework for all citizens, regardless of their religion.
2. It covers marriage, divorce, inheritance, adoption and maintenance.
3. It is included under state list.
4. Uttarakhand is the first state to establish UCC in India

- A. 1, 2
B. 1,2,3
C.1, 2, 4
D. All of the above

ANSWER C

It is included under concurrent list.

19. Consider the following statements related to Article 368 of the Constitution

Which among the below are true

1. A proposal to amend the Constitution can only be introduced in Lok Sabha.
2. President can veto a Constitution amendment bill.

3. There can be joint sitting held for Constitution amendment bill.

4. it is provided under Article 368

A.1 statement is true

B.2 statements are true

C.3 statements are true

D. All the statements are true

ANSWER A

STATEMENT 1 - A proposal to amend the Constitution can only be introduced in Lok Sabha AND Rajya Sabha.

But not by state legislature.

STATEMENT 2. President cannot veto a Constitution amendment bill.

President recommendation is not required for Constitution amendment bill.

STATEMENT 3. There cannot be joint sitting held for Constitution amendment bill.

20. Which among the below is not Basic structure of Constitution.

A. Secular character of Constitution.

B. Free and fair elections.

C. Parliamentary sovereignty.

D. Federal character of Constitution

ANSWER C