

Test-04

Prelims

Part A – Current affairs

1. Which among the below Jain sculptures dated to around 11th century CE were discovered in Varuna village in Mysore district.

1. Lord Parshvanatha
2. Shantinatha Theerthankara
3. Yakshi Kushumandini, Padmavathi
4. Sallekhana inscription

A. 1, 4

B. 1, 2, 4

C. 1, 3, 4

D. All of the above

ANSWER: D

2. Which among the below are the health impacts of Arsenic and Fluoride contamination in ground water

1. Arsenic is carcinogenic.
2. Arsenic affects skin and nervous system.
3. Fluorides affect the skeletal system.
4. Arsenic causes hemorrhage.

A. 1, 2, 3

B. 1, 2, 4

C. 1, 3, 4

D. All of the above

ANSWER: A

3. The National Transit Pass System (NTPS) -One Nation one pass, for pan-India is for

A. Online Transit Pass generation system for toll payment.

B. Online Transit Pass generation system for transport of retail goods.

C. Online Transit Pass generation system for transport of minerals.

D. Online Transit Pass generation system for transport of timber, bamboo and other forest produce.

ANSWER: D

4. The Indian Navy new design of Admirals' epaulettes have been inspired from

A. Chola empire

B. Maratha

C. Vijayanagar

D. Kadamba

ANSWER: B

The octagon-shaped Rajmudra or royal stamp in red symbolises the "eight-cardinal directions to represent an all-round long term vision", according to the Indian Navy. The national emblem with the words 'Satyamev Jayate', meaning "Truth alone Triumphs", is engraved on the octagon.

The Golden Navy Button represents the force's resolve to put an end to the 'ghulami ki maansikta' or colonial mindset.

The Sword below the Rajmudra highlights the Navy's purpose to be the "cutting edge of national power and winning wars through dominance, defeating adversaries and overcoming every challenge."

The Navy said in a post on X that the new design "reaffirms our commitment to the two pillars of 'Panch Pran' - 'Virasat Par Garv' & 'Ghulami ki Mansikta se Mukti'".

The Indian Navy celebrates Navy Day on December 4 to commemorate "Operation Trident," the Navy's audacious attack on Karachi harbour during the 1971 War.

5. 'Bharatmala Project' which among the below statements are true regarding it

1. Project Bharatmala Phase-I to be completed by 2027-28

2. Strengthening and improving the connectivity of roads along the borders and with neighbouring countries.

3. Development of new greenfield expressways to reduce travel time and improve safety.

4. Development of economic corridors to facilitate faster movement of goods and passengers.

A. 1, 2, 3

B. 1, 2, 4

C. 1, 3, 4

D. All of the above

ANSWER: D

- The government has extended the deadline for completion of the flagship highway development project Bharatmala Phase-I to 2027-28, a full six years from the original schedule.

About

- Bharatmala Pariyojana is an umbrella program launched in 2015, that focuses on optimizing efficiency of freight and passenger movement across the country.
- The term “Bharatmala” translates to “Bharat” (India) and “mala” (garland), symbolizing the seamless connectivity of the entire nation.
- Implementing agencies of the program include: National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (NHIDCL), and State Public Works Department.

Significance of the Bharatmala Pariyojana

- Economic Corridors: Development of economic corridors to facilitate faster movement of goods and passengers.
- Inter-corridor and Feeder Roads: Construction of inter-corridor and feeder roads to improve the overall connectivity.
- Border and International Connectivity Roads: Strengthening and improving the connectivity of roads along the borders and with neighboring countries.
- Coastal and Port Connectivity Roads: Enhancing the road connectivity in coastal areas and linking it with major ports.
- Expressways: Development of new greenfield expressways to reduce travel time and improve safety.
- National Corridor Efficiency Improvement: Upgrading and improving the efficiency of existing national corridors.
- Logistics and Trade Facilitation: Enhancing logistics and trade facilitation through the development of infrastructure.
- North-East Road Network Connectivity: Strengthening Road connectivity in the northeastern region of India.
 - Integrating Bangladesh – Bhutan – Nepal and Myanmar – Thailand corridors will make the NorthEast hub of East Asia.

6. SHRESHTA scheme, which among the below statements are true

1. SHRESHTA stands for the Scheme for Residential Education for Students in High Schools in Targeted Areas.

2. To provide seats to the meritorious SC and ST students in the best private residential schools in the country.

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. 1 and 2
- D. neither 1 or 2

ANSWER: A

To provide seats to the meritorious SC students in the best private residential schools in the country.

7. First woman Director General of CISF is

- A. Nina Singh
- B. Madhuri Kanitkar
- C. Divya Kumar
- D. Mithali Madhumita

ANSWER: A

8. Growth Standards to measure malnutrition in India, which among the below are incorrectly matched

- A. Stunting - low height for age
- B. Wasting - low weight for height
- C. Underweight - low weight for age
- D. Hidden hunger - Hunger in tribal children

ANSWER: D

Hidden hunger – micronutrient deficiencies or insufficiencies

9. Which among the below are programs to eliminate malnourishment

- 1. Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana
- 2. Integrated Child Development Services
- 3. National Food Security Act
- 4. Anaemia Mukh Bharat

A. 1, 2, 3

B. 1, 2, 4

C. 1, 3, 4

D. All of the above

Answer: D

Steps Taken by Government of India to Eliminate Malnutrition in India

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS): It provides a package of services, including supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-ups, and preschool education, to children under the age of 6 years and their mothers.

National Health Mission (NHM): It includes initiatives such as the Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A) strategy, which addresses maternal and child health, family planning, and nutrition.

Poshan Abhiyan (National Nutrition Mission): Launched in 2018, this mission aims to improve the nutritional status of children from 0-6 years, pregnant women, and lactating mothers.

It focuses on reducing stunting, undernutrition, anemia, and low birth weight.

For maximizing the nutritional outcomes, Government launched 'Saksham Anganwadi and Poshan 2.0' (Mission Poshan 2.0), which inter-alia, subsumes POSHAN Abhiyaan, Supplementary Nutrition Programme under Anganwadi Services and Scheme for Adolescent Girls.

Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman: This program provides free meals to school children to improve their nutritional status, increase school attendance, and encourage education.

The scheme covers primary and upper primary schools across the country.

National Food Security Act (NFSA): Enacted in 2013, this act aims to provide subsidized food grains to approximately two-thirds of the population, including priority households and Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) households.

Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY): This maternity benefit program provides financial assistance to pregnant and lactating mothers to support their health and nutrition during the early stages of motherhood.

Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK): This program focuses on the health and development needs of adolescents, including nutrition and reproductive health.

Anaemia Mukht Bharat (AMB): Launched to combat anaemia, this program aims to reduce the prevalence of anaemia among pregnant women, lactating mothers, and children.

10. PM JANMAN is to

- A. Providing Particular Vulnerable Tribal Groups households and habitations with basic facilities
- B. Providing employment for Particular Vulnerable tribal groups with basic income.
- C. Providing Particular Vulnerable Tribal Groups with bank accounts.
- D. Providing Particular Vulnerable Tribal Groups with free health insurance.

ANSWER: A

Part B – Polity

1. Which among the below statements are true regarding state legislature

- 1. There is provision for bicameralism in a state legislature.
- 2. Parliament can create or abolish state legislative council.
- 3. Simple majority in state legislative assembly is needed for any change related to legislative council.
- 4. State legislative council can be abolished

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

ANSWER: C

Statement 3 – FALSE – Special majority is needed for creation or abolishment of state legislative council.

2. Which among the below changes are not considered Amendments under A 368

- 1. Form a new State by separation of territory from any State or by uniting two or more States or parts of States or by uniting any territory to a part of any State
- 2. Fundamental rights
- 3. Abolish or create state legislative council.
- 4. Powers of President

A. 1, 2

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

ANSWER: B

3. Composition of the Legislative Council, which among the below statements are true

- 1. One-third of the MLCs are elected by the state's MLAs
- 2. 1/6th by an electorate of teachers
- 3. 1/6th by registered graduates
- 4. Some members are appointed by the Governor.

- A. 1 only
- B. 1, 4
- C. 1, 2, 3
- D. 2, 3, 4

ANSWER: B

The composition of the Legislative Council shall be provided, by law, by Parliament. Until so provided, the Council shall be constituted as provided in article 171.

- One-third of the MLCs are elected by the state's MLAs,
- Another 1/3rd by a special electorate comprising sitting members of local governments such as municipalities and district boards,
- 1/12th by an electorate of teachers and another 1/12th by registered graduates.
- The remaining members are appointed by the Governor for distinguished services in various fields namely, literature, science, art, cooperative movement and social service.

4. Which among the below statements are true regarding state legislative assembly

- 1. Legislative Assembly of each State shall consist of not more than 500 and not less than 60 members.
- 2. The Constitution provides for the reservation of seats in the Legislative assemblies of the States for scheduled caste and scheduled tribe.
- 3. It uses proportional representation system.
- 4. It is a permanent house.

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

ANSWER: B

Statement 3 – False- It uses territorial representation system

Statement 4 – False- Rajya Sabha and Legislative council are permanent houses.

5. The age to qualify to be a member of Legislative council is

- A. 18
- B. 25
- C. 30
- D. 35

ANSWER: C

6. Which among the below are correctly matched

- 1. Qualification for membership of the State Legislature – A 173
- 2. Special address by the Governor – A 176
- 3. Sessions of the State Legislature – A 174
- 4. Disqualification of Membership of State Legislature – A 178

- A. 1 only
- B. 1, 4
- C. 1, 2, 3
- D. 2, 3, 4

ANSWER: C

Disqualification of Membership of State Legislature – A 191

7. The Governor should take a decision with respect to a Bill presented for their assent within a period of six months, was a recommendation by

- A. Administrative Reforms Commission
- B. Sarkaria Commission

- C. Punchhi Commission
- D. Rajmanner Committee

ANSWER: C

8. Governor is elected for a period of

- A. 4 years
- B. 5 years
- C. 6 years
- D. None

ANSWER: D

Governor is appointed by the President of India and has no fixed term.

9. Which among the below statements concerning Governor of a state are not true

1. He is the chancellor of universities in the state.
2. Article 213 he can promulgate ordinances when the state legislature is not in session.
3. He is not bound by the advice of the state COM
4. He makes decisions on the disqualification of members of the state legislature.

- A. 3 only
- B. 3, 4
- C. 2, 3, 4
- D. None of the above

ANSWER: D

10. Power of Governor to grant pardons and to suspend, remit or commute sentences in certain cases is under

- A. Article 161
- B. Article 165
- C. Article 167
- D. Article 171

ANSWER: A

11. Parliament power to confer Supreme Court power to issue writs is under

- A. Article 32
- B. Article 226
- C. Article 139
- D. Article 171

ANSWER: C

12. Which among the below statement is not true regarding Supreme Court

- A. Its original jurisdiction is confined to federal cases.
- B. Its scope of judicial review power is limited
- C. Its appellate jurisdiction is confined to constitutional cases only.
- D. It has advisory jurisdiction.

ANSWER: C

STATEMENT A - Article 131 of the Constitution of India outlines the scope of the Supreme Court's original jurisdiction. It provides that the Court has original jurisdiction in disputes between:

The Government of India and one or more States.

The Government of India and any State or States on one side and one or more other States on the other.

Two or more States.

13. Which among the below is not a subject of Public interest litigation

- 1. Bonded labour
- 2. Neglected children
- 3. Petition from riot victim
- 4. Family pension
- 5. Landlord tenant issues

- A. 1 only
- B. 1, 4
- C. 5 Only
- D. All of the above

ANSWER: C

14. High court of Karnataka was established in

- A. 1868
- B. 1872
- C. 1884
- D. 1892

ANSWER: C

15. Which article gives power to establish a single High court for two or more states

- A. Article 230
- B. Article 231
- C. Article 232
- D. Article 233

ANSWER: B

16. Which among the following is largest Parliamentary Committee

- A. Committee on public accounts
- B. Estimates Committee
- C. Committee on public enterprises
- D. Committee on petitions

ANSWER: B

17. Considering the following sentences

1. Estimates committee consists of 30 members
2. Originally estimates committee had 25 members and was increased to 30 members in 1956.
3. All 30 members are from Lok Sabha only

Choose the correct sentences

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

ANSWER: D

18. Which among the following statement is not true regarding departmental standing committees

- A. The main objective of standing committee is to secure more accountability of the executive to the parliament.
- B. There are 24 standing committees in total.
- C. The standing committees can have a minister as a member.
- D. A term of office of each standing committee is 1 year from the date of its constitution.

ANSWER: C

19. Which of the following Parliamentary committee does not come under committees to enquire

- A. Committee on petition
- B. Committee on privileges
- C. Ethics committee
- D. Rules committee

ANSWER: D

20. Which article prescribes that President can consult Supreme court

- A. Article 123
- B. Article 133
- C. Article 143
- D. Article 153

ANSWER C