

Test-05

Prelims

Part A – Current affairs

1. Critical minerals, consider the statements that are true

1. A mineral is labelled as critical when the risk of supply shortage and associated impact on the economy is relatively higher.

2. They are important to transition to a clean energy future.

3. Cobalt and lithium are critical minerals.

4. Twenty blocks of critical and strategic minerals have been auctioned in 2023.

A. 1, 3

B. 1, 2, 3

C. 1, 3, 4

D. ALL of the above.

ANSWER: D

The risk of supply shortage would ideally capture import dependence, recycling potential, and substitutability of these minerals.

The Centre for Socio and Economic Progress (CSEP) in its paper “Assessing the Criticality of Minerals in India” (2023) evaluated the criticality of minerals in India based on two dimensions:

1. Economic importance for the Indian economy and

2. Supply risks.

Important critical minerals - Government has released a list of 30 critical minerals for India. These minerals are Antimony, Beryllium, Bismuth, Cobalt, Copper, Gallium, Germanium, Graphite, Hafnium, Indium, Lithium, Molybdenum, Niobium, Nickel, PGE, Phosphorous, Potash, REE, Rhenium, Silicon, Strontium, Tantalum, Tellurium, Tin, Titanium, Tungsten, Vanadium, Zirconium, Selenium and Cadmium.

2. First X-Ray Polarimeter Satellite of India is

A. XPOSAT

B. XPSAT

C. POLXSAT

D. POXSAT

ANSWER: A

Studying how radiation is polarised gives away the nature of its source, including the strength and distribution of its magnetic fields and the nature of other radiation around it.

3. Theme for World AIDS day on December 1st 2023 was

A. Community and governance lead to new life

B. Communities end diseases

C. Let communities lead

D. Community the hope

ANSWER: C

4. Festival of Festivals, is

A. Kumbh Mela

B. Bhagoria, Madhya Pradesh

C. Hornbill festival, Nagaland

D. Puttari, Karnataka

ANSWER: C

Mithun (the State animal) of Nagaland.

First 'Bee Tourism' was launched to showcase Nagaland's rich beekeeping tradition.

5. Navy Day was celebrated at

A. Murud – Janjira fort, Maharashtra.

B. Bekal, Kerala

C. Chapora, Goa

D. Sindhudurg, Maharashtra

ANSWER: D

Sindhudurg island-fort was built in the 1660s by Shivaji I to fight Siddhis (Afro-Indians allied with Deccani Sultans), Dutch, Spanish, English etc.

The Construction was supervised by Hiroji Indulkar.

6. Malaria in India

- A. Increase in cases and death
- B. Increase in cases but decrease in death
- C. Decrease in cases but increase in death
- D. Decrease in cases and death

ANSWER: D

- India accounted for 1.4% of total malaria cases in the world.
- India saw a 30% decline in malaria cases and 34% decline in deaths in 2022.

Nigeria (27%), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (12%), Uganda (5%) and Mozambique (4%) – accounted for almost half of all cases of malaria globally.

7. Naya Savera Scheme - To assist students by special coaching for qualifying examinations for admission in technical/professional courses and competitive examination. Which among the below minority groups are the beneficiaries

1. Sikh
2. Jain
3. Buddhist
4. Parsi
5. Muslim
6. Christian

- A. 2, 3, 4
- B. 1, 2, 3, 4
- C. 2, 3, 4, 6
- D. ALL OF THE SIX

ANSWER D

8. The Indira Gandhi Prize for Peace, Disarmament and Development for 2023 has been awarded to

- A. Daniel Barenboim
- B. Ali Abu Awwad
- C. David Attenborough
- D. Both A and B

ANSWER D

The Indira Gandhi Prize for Peace, Disarmament and Development for 2023 has been jointly awarded to Daniel Barenboim and Ali Abu Awwad for Israel-Palestine conflict resolution efforts.

9. Largest producer of Opium in 2023

- A. India
- B. Afghanistan
- C. Myanmar
- D. Thailand

ANSWER B

10. YUVAi- is for development of youth in

- A. Environment research
- B. Artificial Intelligence
- C. MSME Entrepreneurship
- D. Artisan works

ANSWER B

'YUVAi- Youth for Unnati and Vikas with AI' featured at Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence (GPAI) Summit.

Part B– Polity

1. Elected members can be disqualified on grounds of defection, under which among the below circumstances

1. If a new political party is created by the elected members of one party
2. If an elected member voluntarily gives up his membership in a political party
3. If he votes or abstains from voting against any direction issued by his political party, without obtaining prior permission.
4. As a member of one political party, joins another party after a merger between the two parties.

A. 1, 2

B. 1, 4

C. 2, 3

D. All of the above

ANSWER C

2. If a member goes out of his party due to a merger of the party with another party. A merger takes place when two-thirds of the members of the party have agreed to such a merger. This exception to disqualification was added by

A. 91st Amendment act

B. 71st Amendment act

C. 69th Amendment act

D. 51st Amendment act

ANSWER A

3. Anti-defection law in India was added in

A. 1976

B. 1985

C. 1988

D. 1992

ANSWER B

4. Electoral bonds were introduced from

A. 2014

- B. 2017
- C. 2018
- D. 2019

ANSWER C

5. EVM was first used in India in

- A. New Delhi, 1992
- B. Maharashtra, 1990
- C. Karnataka, 1988
- D. Kerala, 1982

ANSWER D

6. Which among the below is not a condition for recognition as a National Party

- A. If its candidates polled at least 6% of total valid votes in any four or more states in the last Lok Sabha or Assembly elections and has at least four MPs in the last Lok Sabha polls.
- B. If it has won at least 2% of the total seats in the Lok Sabha from not less than three states
- C. have 6% vote-share in the last Lok Sabha elections from that state and at least one MP from that state
- D. It is 'recognised' in four or more states as a state party.

ANSWER C

A political party would be considered a national party if:

It is 'recognised' in four or more states; or

If its candidates polled at least 6% of total valid votes in any four or more states in the last Lok Sabha or Assembly elections and has at least four MPs in the last Lok Sabha polls; or

If it has won at least 2% of the total seats in the Lok Sabha from not less than three states.

7. If a party has at least 8% of the total valid votes in the last Assembly election or Lok Sabha election from the state, then the party will be recognised as

- A. National Party

- B. State Party
- C. Registered Party
- D. Recognized Party

ANSWER B

To be recognised as a state party, a party needs:

- At least 6% vote-share in the last Assembly election and have at least 2 MLAs; or
- have 6% vote-share in the last Lok Sabha elections from that state and at least one MP from that state; or
- At least 3% of the total number of seats or three seats, whichever is more, in the last Assembly elections; or
- At least one MP for every 25 members or any fraction allotted to the state in the Lok Sabha; or
- Have at least 8% of the total valid votes in the last Assembly election or Lok Sabha election from the state.

8. Which among the below is not a National Party

- A. Aam Aadmi Party
- B. Bahujan Samaj Party
- C. Communist Party of India
- D. Trinamool Congress

ANSWER D

There are 6 National Parties Aam Aadmi Party, Bahujan Samaj Party, Communist Party of India, National Peoples Party, Bhartiya Janata Party, Indian National Congress

9. Qualification of voters in India is provided by

- A. Representation of Peoples Act, 1950
- B. Representation of Peoples Act, 1951
- C. The Constitution
- D. The Election Commission

ANSWER A

10. BY- Elections in India is provided by

- A. Representation of Peoples Act, 1950
- B. Representation of Peoples Act, 1951

C. The Parliament

D. The Election Commission

ANSWER B

11. Which among the below is not a provision under, Representation of Peoples Act, 1950

A. Allocation of seats in Parliament and Legislature

B. Registration of persons in electoral rolls

C. Qualification of voters

D. Registration of Political Parties

ANSWER D

Representation of Peoples Act 1950 (RPA Act 1950) provides for the following :

- Qualification of voters.
- Preparation of electoral rolls.
- Delimitation of constituencies.
- Allocation of seats in the Parliament and state legislatures.

12. Which among the below is not a provision under, Representation of Peoples Act, 1951

A. Actual conduct of elections.

B. Election disputes

C. Registration of political parties

D. Delimitation of constituencies

ANSWER D

Representation of Peoples Act 1951 (RPA Act 1951) provides for the following :

1. Actual conduct of elections.
2. Administrative machinery for conducting elections.
3. Election offences.
4. Election disputes.
5. By-elections.

6. Registration of political parties.

13. Which among the below are true regarding Urban local self-government in India

1. The first municipal corporation in India was established in Madras in 1688.
2. Municipal Corporation are the largest ULBs, responsible for managing the affairs of metropolitan cities with a population of over one million
3. Mayor is the head of Municipal Corporation
4. Nagar Panchayath are smaller ULBs, responsible for managing the affairs of towns with a population of less than 100,000

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

ANSWER D

14. Powers, authority and responsibilities of municipalities is provided under the article

- A. 243 P
- B. 243 S
- C. 243 T
- D. 243 V

ANSWER C

15. Which of the following are not necessarily the consequences of the proclamation of the President's rule in a State?

1. Dissolution of the State Legislative Assembly
2. Removal of the Council of Ministers in the State
3. Dissolution of the local bodies

Select the correct answer using the code below:

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 1 and 3 only

C. 2 and 3 only

D. 1, 2 and 3

ANSWER B

16. Which of the following provisions of the Constitution of India have a bearing on Education?

1. Directive Principles of State Policy

2. Rural and Urban Local Bodies

3. Fifth Schedule

4. Sixth Schedule

5. Seventh Schedule

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 3, 4 and 5 only

(c) 1, 2 and 5 only

(d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

ANSWER C

17. Panchayath Raj was included by

A. 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992

B. 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1993

C. 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992

D. 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1993

ANSWER A

18. Under which schedule of the Constitution of India can the transfer of tribal land to private parties for mining be declared null and void?

A. Third Schedule

B. Fifth Schedule

C. Ninth Schedule

D. Twelfth Schedule

ANSWER B

19. Local self-government can be best explained as an exercise in

- A. Federalism
- B. Democratic decentralization
- C. Administrative delegation
- D. Direct democracy

ANSWER B

20. Consider the following statements:

1. The minimum age prescribed for any person to be a member of Panchayat is 25 years.
2. A Panchayat reconstituted after premature dissolution continues only for the remainder period.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

ANSWER B