

LSGS Mains Paper II Study Material Set 1

Q1. Which of the following is not among the features borrowed from the British Constitution?

1. Parliamentary Government
2. Vice President position
3. Cabinet system
4. Single citizenship

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

S1. Ans (b)

Sol.

- Features borrowed from the British Constitution are:
- Parliamentary Government
- Rule of law, Legislative procedure, Single citizenship, cabinet system, Writ of Privilege
- Features borrowed from the USA Constitution are:
- Fundamental rights, Independence of Judiciary, Legal review, Impeachment of the President, Removal of Supreme Court and High Court Judges.

Q2. Smallest local government body in India?

- (a) Block Panchayat
(b) Gram Panchayat
(c) District Panchayat
(d) Municipality

Ans (b)

Sol.

- Gram Panchayat is the smallest local government body in India.
- There are 941 Gram Panchayats in Kerala.

Q3. Official calligrapher of Indian Constitution:

- (a) Prem Behari Narain Raizada
(b) Ram Parshad
(c) N.V. Gadgil
(d) Nand lal Bose

Ans (a)

Sol.

- Prem Behari Narain Raizada (1901-1966) was an Indian calligrapher.
- He is notable for being the calligrapher who hand-wrote the Constitution of India.
- The original constitution was written by him in a flowing italic style.

Q4. Local self-government can be best explained as an exercise in

- (a) Federalism
(b) Democratic decentralization
(c) Administrative delegation
(d) Direct democracy

Ans (b)

Sol.

- Local self-government is an exercise in Democratic decentralization.

- It is facilitated by locally elected bodies that make decisions on public affairs, with the core objective of ensuring better governance at the grassroots level.
- Local self-government has two core guiding principles, i.e. Decentralization and grassroots empowerment

Q5. Consider the following statements.

Statement 1: The Constituent Assembly was formed on December 6, 1946.

Statement 2: The first meeting of the Constituent Assembly was held on December 11, 1946.

- false
- (a) Statement 1 is true and Statement 2 is false
 - (b) Statement 1 is false and Statement 2 is true
 - (c) Statement 1 and 2 are false
 - (d) Statement 1 and 2 are true

Ans (a)

Sol.

- The Constituent Assembly was formed on December 6, 1946.
- Number of participants in the first session – 207
- JB Kripalani was the first to address the Constituent Assembly.
- The Constitution was framed by the Constituent Assembly of India, established by the member of the provincial assemblies elected by the people of India.

Q6. Who among the following who fought against British in 1857 Revolt?

- A. Kanwar Singh
- B. Tantia Tope
- C. Nana Saheb
- D. Maulavi Ahmaduallah

- (a) All of the above (A, B, C & D)
- (b) A, C and D
- (c) A, B and C
- (d) B, C and D

Ans (a)

Sol.

- All of these four leaders fought against British in 1857 Revolt ;
- Kanwar Singh- Bihar
- Tania Tope- Gwalior
- Nana Saheb- Kanpur
- Maulavi Ahmaduallah- Faizabad.

Q7. Who among the following levies property tax and employment tax?

- (a) State Government
- (b) Central Government
- (c) Local Self Government
- (d) None of these

Ans (c)

Sol.

- Tax payable to state government- SGST, Sales Tax Vehicle Tax, Registration Tax, Land Tax.
- Tax payable to local bodies- building tax, employment tax, advertisement tax, entertainment tax.

Q8. Consider the following statements about the Administration during Delhi Sultanate Period:

- I. Villages were controlled by village headmen. He is called by name muqaddam.
- II. Paragana were controlled by shiqdar.
- III. Shiqs were controlled by amil.

Select the correct statements?

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

Ans (a)

Sol.
Villages were controlled by village headmen; he is called by name muqaddam, Chaudhary, khut. Patwaries were village accountant.

Q9. Who was the Viceroy at the time of Quit India Movement?

- (a) Lord Mountbatten
- (b) Lord Wavell
- (c) Lord Linlithgow
- (d) Lord Irwin

Ans (c)

Sol.

- Lord Linlithgow (1936 – 1944) was the viceroy of India during Quit India Movement.
- The Quit India Movement (also known as the August Movement) was a civil disobedience movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi on August 8, 1942 in Mumbai for complete independence

Q10. Consider the following statements relating to the Constituent Assembly:

1. The Chairman of the State Committee of the Constituent Assembly is Sardar Vallabhai Patel
2. BN Rao is the legal advisor of the Constituent Assembly
3. The Secretary of the Constituent Assembly is H.V.R Iyengar

Find the correct statement from the given?

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

Ans (b)

Sol.

- Jawahar Lal Nehru was the chairman of the State Committee of the Constituent Assembly.
- The president of the Legislature is Dr. Rajendra Prasad.
- The Constituent Assembly mainly consists of 22 committees.

Q11. Find out which is not included in Local Government Bodies in Kerala?

- (a) Gram Panchayat
- (b) Taluk
- (c) District Panchayat
- (d) Block Panchayat

Ans (b)

Sol.

- 1200 local government bodies'
- 941 Gram Panchayats
- 152 Block Panchayats
- 14 District Panchayats
- 87 Municipalities
- 6 Municipal Corporations

Q12. First minister in charge of local self governance kerala?

- (a) P K Chaathan Master
- (b) P K Kunju
- (c) Joseph Mundassery
- (d) K R Gowri Amma

Ans (a)

Sol.

- P K Chaathan master – first minister of local self governance in Kerala.
- P K Kunju – presented Non confidence motion against R Shankar.

Q13. Identify the impact of British economic policies on Indian economy.

- (a) Low level of economic development
- (b) Agricultural backwardness
- (c) Both (a) & (b)
- (d) None of these

Ans (c)

Sol.

- The colonial rule transformed India's agriculture sector to a mere supplier of raw materials for the British industries.

Q14. Consider the following statements.

- I. **The Indian Council Act 1861 was the first act to enact representation of Indians in the legislature.**
- II. **The Government of India 1858 was the act that transferred the administration of the East India Company entirely to the British Queen.**

Choose the correct option?

- (a) I and II are correct
- (b) II is incorrect and I is correct
- (c) I is incorrect and II is correct
- (d) I and II are incorrect

Ans (a)

Sol.

- The Government of India Act 1858 is an Act known as the Act for the Better Government of India.
- Under this Act, the title of Governor General of India was changed to Viceroy.

Q15. During which act, The British government abolished the Board of Control and Court of Directors?

- (a) Charter Act 1853
- (b) Government of India Act 1858
- (c) Pitts Act 1784
- (d) None of these

Ans (b)

Sol.

- Government of India Act 1858 provided that India was to be governed directly and in the name of the crown.
- This act abolished the company rule, abolished the Court of directors and abolished the Board of control.

Q16. Which of the employment schemes are started during sixth five year plan?

1. **National Rural Employment Program**
2. **Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme.**
3. **Integrated Rural Development Program**

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 3
- (c) 2 only
- (d) All of the above (1, 2 & 3)

Ans (d)

Sol.

- The Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) was launched on 15 August 1983 by Prime Minister of India Indira Gandhi during the Sixth Five-year Plan.
- The Integrated Rural Development Program (IRDP) was launched by the Government of India during 1978 and implemented during 1980.
- The NREP was launched in 1980 with a view to significantly increase employment opportunities in rural areas.

Q17. Which one of the following was the main theme of India's twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17)?

- (a) Garibi Hatao
- (b) Faster, More Inclusive and Sustainable Growth
- (c) Growth with Social Justice and Equality
- (d) Poverty Alleviation and Industrial Development

Ans (b)

Sol.

- The 12th Five Year Plan was launched with the objective of faster, sustainable and more integrated growth.
- The 12th Five Year Plan of the Government of India had decided to achieve a growth rate of 9%, but the National Development Council on 27 December 2012 approved a growth rate of 8% for the 12th Plan.

Q18. Which of the following is correct about India's economic performance in FY24?

- (a) India's real GDP contracted in Fy24 due to global challenges.
- (b) India's real GDP grew by 8.2% in FY24 despite global challenges.
- (c) India's real GDP growth was below 5% in FY24 due to inflation.
- (d) India's real GDP remained stagnant in FY24.

Ans (b)

Sol.

- India's real GDP grew by 8.2% in FY24 despite global challenges.
- Despite challenges such as global inflationary pressures and geopolitical tensions, India's real GDP experience significant growth of 8.2% in FY24.

Q19. The most difficult task of modern Indian planning is

- (a) Plan preparation
- (b) Target fixation
- (c) Mobilization of financial resources
- (d) None of these

Ans (c)

Sol.

- Architect of Indian Planning – PC Mahalanobis
- Father of Indian Planning – M. Visweswaraiah
- The famous book "Planned Economy for India" was written by M. Visweswaraiah

Q20. Select the correct statement related to the primary sector:

- I. The area involved in activities carried out directly using natural resources is known as the primary sector.
- II. Another name known as the primary sector is agriculture sector
- III. The agriculture sector is the backbone of the Indian economy.

- (a) Only I
- (b) Only II
- (c) III only
- (d) All of the above (I, II & III)

Ans (d)

Sol.

- The economy includes all activities involved in the extraction and collection of natural resources such as primary sector agriculture, forestry, mining, hunting and fishing.

Q21. Which of the following is not one of the objectives of economic planning put forward by the Planning Commission set up in 1950?

- (a) Sustainable development
- (b) Equality
- (c) Growth
- (d) Self-reliance

Ans (a)

Sol.

- The Planning Commission was an advisory body to the Government of India for planning important projects includes the Five Year Plans for the growth and development of the country and improving the standard of living of the people.

Q22. Which of the following statements regarding Five Year Plan is incorrect:

1. **The Fifth Five Year Plan is the only five-year plan that has not been completed its period.**
2. **Panchayati Raj came into existence during the 8th Five Year Plan.**
3. **Community development program was started during the 2nd Five Year Plan period.**

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

Ans (c)

Sol.

- The third statement is incorrect because the social development plan was started during the first five year plan.

Q23. What was the condition of foreign trade during British rule?

- (a) Net exporter of raw materials
- (b) Net importer of finished goods reproduced by British India
- (c) All of these
- (d) Surplus on account of foreign trade was spent on war expenses

Ans (c)

Sol.

- Britain had monopoly control on foreign trade
- Britain retained its monopoly control and ruled over India's imports and exports.
- Half of India's foreign trade was only authorized to Britain and the rest half was allowed to trade with other countries like Ceylon (Sri Lanka), China, and Persia (Iran).

Q24. Which of the following is false regarding Positive effect of British rule was?

- (a) Provision of post and telegraph service

- (b) Monopoly on foreign trade
- (c) Development of ports
- (d) Provide transport facilities

Ans (b)

Sol.

The domestic market consists of many consumers who demand the product but has no domestic producers of the product.

All supply of the product comes from a single foreign firm.

Q25. Industrial sector creates infrastructure which helps in growth of?

- (a) Primary
- (b) Tertiary
- (c) Secondary
- (d) All of these

Ans (d)

Sol.

Inclusive and sustainable industrialization, together with innovation and infrastructure, can unleash dynamic and competitive economic forces that generate employment and income.

They play a key role in introducing and promoting new technologies, facilitating international trade and enabling the efficient use of resources.

Q26. There was no independent development of industries in India during British rule because of the -----?

- (a) Absence of heavy industries
- (b) Scarcity of foreign capital
- (c) Scarcity of natural resources
- (d) Preference of the rich to invest in land

Ans (a)

Sol.

- India had an independent economy before the advent of the British rule.
- Though agriculture was the main source of livelihood for most people, yet, the

country's economy was characterized by various kinds of manufacturing activities.

- India was particularly well known for its handicraft industries in the fields of cotton and silk textiles, metal and precious stone works etc.

Q27. Choose the wrong pair?

1. Primary sector -- Mining
2. Secondary sector – Power generation
3. Tertiary sector - Transportation

- (a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) 3 only
(d) None of these

Ans (d)

Sol.

- Primary industries are classified as those which produce the raw materials for industry. Examples include mining, quarrying, farming, fishing and forestry.
- Secondary industries include steel manufacture, bread making and food processing.
- Tertiary industries include teachers, lawyers, doctors etc

Q28. Which of the following statements about Kerala State Planning Board is incorrect?

- (a) The Chairman of the State Planning Commission is the Chief Minister.
(b) In 1980 the Board was reorganized with Chief Minister Shri E K Nayanar as the Chairperson.
(c) During 1979-80 the Planning Board was given the responsibility of preparing the five-year plans of the state.
(d) 1980-81 Kerala Planning Board Member Secretary was S. Varadachari.

Ans (d)

Sol.

1980-81 Kerala Planning Board Member Secretary – K V Nambiar

1987-92 Kerala Planning Board Member Secretary - S. Varadachari.

Q29. Select the correct statement related to the new economic policy implemented in India.

1. Sustainability steps – these are short term steps prevent inflation resolve the default crisis
2. Structural moves – long-term programs to increase the efficiency of the economy. The purpose of this measure is to prevent inflation and resolve the tactical crisis.
3. The new economic policy was implemented in 99

- (a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) All of these (1, 2 & 3)
(d) None of these

Ans (a)

Sol.

- The new economic policy was implemented in India was 1991.
- Sustainability steps – These are short term steps. Prevent inflation, resolve the default crisis, this is the main purpose.

Q30. In which five-year plan were government scheme like IRDP, NREP, and RLEGP launched?

- (a) Sixth Five Year Plan
(b) Seventh Five Year Plan
(c) Eighth Five Year Plan
(d) Fifth Five Year Plan

Ans (a)

Sol.

- The period of the Sixth Five year Plan was from 1980 to 1985.

- The Sixth Five year Plan focused primarily on the employment sector
- The Sixth Five year Plan was a five year plan presented by government schemes such as IRDP, NREP, and RLEGP etc.

Q31. Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) aim to provide safe piped drinking water to every rural household in the country by:

- (a) 2030
- (b) 2025
- (c) 2024
- (d) 2023

Ans (c)

Sol.

- Har Ghar Jal (translation: Water To Every Household) is a scheme initiated by the Ministry of Jal Shakti of Government of India under Jal Jeevan Mission in 2019 with the aim to provide 55 liters of tap water to every rural household per capita per day regularly on long term basis by 2024.
- It is a restructuring of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) by Modi government in August 2019.

Q32. What is the central theme of Poshan Pakhwada 2023, organized by the Ministry of Women and Child Development?

1. Increasing imports of millet
2. Environmental sustainability initiatives
3. Women's empowerment in rural areas
4. Millet-based foods for nutritional security

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

Ans (d)

Sol.

- Poshan Pakhwada 2023 will be celebrated on the theme, "Nutrition for All: Together towards a Healthy India".
- According to the official statement, this year's Poshan Pakhwada will centre on spreading the word about "Shree Anna" as a super food to combat malnutrition.

Q33. Which year was MGNREGA officially launched?

- (a) 2nd October 2005
- (b) 2nd February 2006
- (c) 26th January 2006
- (d) 15th August 2007

Ans (b)

Sol.

- National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 is an Indian labour law and social security measure that aims to guarantee the 'right to work'.
- The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREA) guarantee 100 days of work a year to every rural household with an aim to enhance the livelihood security of people.
- It was officially launched on 2nd February 2006.

Q34. Find out which of the given pairs are the correct pairs in relation to early rural development projects:

1. Sriniketan Experiment - Rabindranath Tagore
2. Etawah Project – Albert Mayor
3. Gurgaon experiment – FL Brain
4. The Neelokeri experiment – SK Dey

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

(d) All of the above (1, 2 , 3 & 4)

Ans (d)

Sol.

- The book “A History of Sriniketan: Rabindranath Tagore’s Pioneering Work in Rural Reconstruction” by Uma Das Gupta explores Tagore’s attempt to inspire the deprived sections of rural society to self reliance and to make them economically independent by setting up a centre for rural reconstruction called Sriniketan as a wing of his Visva-Bharati International University at Santiniketan in 1922
- The Etawah project was introduced in the village of Etawah in Uttar Pradesh in 1948 under the leadership of Albert Mayor.

Q35. Who is responsible for the planning and implementation of MGNREGA at the district level?

- (a) District Collector
- (b) Village Panchayat
- (c) State Government
- (d) District Development Officer

Ans (d)

Sol.

- District Development Officer will be District Program Coordinator (DPC) at the district level and will be responsible for overall planning, implementation and coordination of the scheme and the State Government will provide financial and administrative powers necessary for effective implementation of the scheme and The Taluk Development Officer will be the Program Officer at the Taluk level.

Q36. NREGA soft is related to:

- (a) TISS
- (b) NREGA
- (c) KELTRON
- (d) IBS

Ans (b)

Sol.

- National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 005 or NREGA later renamed as the

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act or MGNREGA in 2009.

- It is an Indian labour law and social security measure that aims to guarantee the ‘right to work’.

Q37. Which challenge of rural development is related to social issues?

- (a) Water scarcity
- (b) Gender inequality
- (c) Skill deficit
- (d) Small land holdings

Ans (b)

Sol.

- Social issues like caste-based discrimination and gender inequality hinder the development of marginalized communities and restrict women’s participation in economic activities.

Q38. CEDAW is related to -----?

- (a) Children
- (b) Women
- (c) Disables
- (d) Asylum seekers

Ans (b)

Sol.

- Social issues like caste-based discrimination and gender inequality hinder the development of marginalized communities and restrict women’s participation in economic activities.

Q39. Which Indian state is set to announce the Sati scheme to ensure women’s safety?

- (a) Kerala
- (b) Maharashtra
- (c) West Bengal
- (d) Tamil Nadu

Ans (c)

Sol.

West Bengal is set to announce the Sati scheme to ensure the safety of women.

Q40. Consider the following statements:

Statement 1 – 2004 is the year the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act was passed.

Statement 2 – The National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme came into existence in 2005.

- (a) Statement 1 is true and Statement 2 is false
(b) Statement 1 is false and Statement 2 is true
(c) Statement 1 and Statement 2 both are true
(d) Statement 1 and Statement 2 both are false

Ans (d)

Sol.

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act was passed in 2005.

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme was come into existence in 2006.

Launch of NREGP in all districts of India 1st April 2008.

Q41. Which of the following is a correct statement about 'Haritha Keralam' project?

- (a) A project started for afforestation in rural areas with the cooperation of youth
(b) State Comprehensive Development Scheme launched on the occasion of Diamond Jubilee of State formation
(c) The project was started for the objectives of waste disposal, environmental protection and agricultural development
(d) Agricultural Development Scheme for Tribal Youth

Ans (c)

Sol.

- "Haritha Keralam" is a project initiated by the government of Kerala, with the aim of promoting sustainable development and preserving the state's natural resources.

Q42. What is the name of rain water harvest Programme Organized by Kerala Government?

- (a) Varsha
(b) Jaladhara
(c) Jalanidhi
(d) Swajaldhara

Ans (a)

Sol.

- Haritha Kerala: A project aimed at water, environmental protection and waste management

Q43. The merger of National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) led to:

- (a) Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (April 1999)
(b) Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (April 1989)
(c) Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojna (September 2001)
(d) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (December 2005)

Ans (b)

Sol.

- Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (April 1989): This centrally sponsored scheme was started by merging the National and Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP)

Q44. Disguised unemployment in India is mainly related to:

1. Agricultural sector
2. Rural area
3. Factory sector
4. Urban area

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

Ans (a)

Sol.

- Disguised unemployment is the phenomenon where more people have employed inactivity than needed.
- It is usually witnessed in developing economies and especially in labor-intensive economies.
- Disguised unemployment is primarily traced to the agricultural and unorganized sectors of the economy.
- In India, Agriculture composes nearly half the labor force.
- This is mainly due to disguised unemployment.

Q45. Beti Bachao, Beti Padhai Yojana is related to what?

- (a) Women empowerment
- (b) Girl child development
- (c) Girl education
- (d) All of the above

Ans (d)

Sol.

- Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (transl. Save the Daughter, Educate the Daughter) is a campaign launched by the Government of India.
- It mainly targets the clusters in Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Uttarakhand, Punjab, Bihar and Delhi.
- The Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme was launched on 22 January 2015 by Prime Minister Narendra Modi.

Q46. Consider the following statements:

1. Decentralization is the Basic concept of Panchaytiraj system.

2. The concept of cottage industries as laid down in the Directive Principles of State Policy.

Choose the correct option?

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

Ans (c)

Sol.

- Decentralization: Decentralization is another aspect of Sarvodaya.
- India has always practiced decentralization through the Panchayat system.
- Mahatma Gandhi also advocated decentralization.
- It is on this account that he is regarded as a philosophical anarchist.
- We have introduced the Panchayati Raj System in India to achieve the objective of decentralization.

Q47. The basic idea of decentralization is -----.

- (a) To divide powers between central and state government
- (b) To give powers to the local-self government
- (c) To share between different organs of government
- (d) To share power between two state governments

Ans (b)

Sol.

- When power is taken away from Central and State governments and given to local government, it is called decentralization.

Q48. Consider the following statements regarding the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992:

- An urban local government can only regulate activities inside a given urban region that the state government has designated.

Q52. Which statement is true regarding the power of the government to constitute Panchayats?

1. The government can constitute a Village Panchayat for only one village.
2. The government can specify the names and headquarters of Village, Block and District Panchayats.
3. The government cannot alter the area of a Village Panchayat once it is constituted.

- (a) Only 3
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 1 only
- (d) None of these

Ans (b)

Sol.

- A village Panchayat for each village or for group of villages.
- A block Panchayat at intermediate level.
- A district Panchayat for each district Panchayat area and specify the names and headquarters of such Panchayats.

Q53. The Panchayati Raj System was adapted to:

- (a) Make people aware of politics
- (b) Decentralize the power of democracy
- (c) Educate the peasants
- (d) None of these

Ans (b)

Sol.

- Panchayati raj (council of five officials) is the system of local self-government of villages in rural India as opposed to urban and suburban municipalities.

Q54. Which of the statements given below is/are correct regarding decentralization?

1. Decentralization of democracy will promote centralization of power.
2. Decentralization is an effective means of involving local people in improving the local delivery system of local public goods.

Select the correct answer using the codes:

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

Ans (b)

Sol.

- Decentralization of democracy will prevent centralization of power and the state will be reduced to coordinate of the activities of the other autonomous social institutions.

Q55. Panchayati Raj institutions came into existence under the:

- (a) 42nd and 43rd Amendment Acts
- (b) 86th and 87th Amendment Acts
- (c) 63rd and 64th Amendment Acts
- (d) 73rd and 74th Amendment Acts

Ans (d)

Sol.

- A Panchayati Raj institution was constitutionalized through the 63rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 to build democracy at the grassroots level and was entrusted with the task of rural development in the country.

Q56. The Panchayat Raj System was first started in India in the states of Rajasthan and -----?

- (a) Andhra Pradesh
- (b) Uttar Pradesh

Q61. Which of the following is/are the goals of decentralized planning?

1. Economic Development
2. Concentration of power
3. Social Justice
4. Environmental Protection

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

Ans (d)

Sol.

- Goals of Decentralized Planning;
- Economic Development
- Welfare
- Coordination
- People's Involvement

Q62. What distinguishes the Kerala Model of Decentralized Planning?

- (a) High per capita income and moderate human development index
(b) Low per capita income and high human development index
(c) High per capita income and high human development index
(d) Low per capita income and low human development index

Ans (b)

Sol.

- The index of human development of Kerala is found to be comparable to that of the middle income countries in the world.
- Whereas its per capita income is as low \$00, which is lower than that of the average per capita income of the low income countries.

Q63. Which of the following is a true statement about the PESA Act's impact on traditional tribal governance?

1. The Act recognizes and safeguards traditional dispute resolution mechanisms.
2. The Act overrides all customary laws in Scheduled Areas.
3. The Act ensures the preservation of tribal cultural identity.
4. The Act gives Gram Sabha the authority to manage community resources.

(a) 1 and 3 only

(b) 2 and 4 only

(c) 1, 3 and 4 only

(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Ans (c)

Sol.

- The Act recognizes traditional dispute resolution mechanisms.
- The Act does not override customary laws; it works in consonance with them.

Q64. Which phase involves the integration of local plans and the formulation of block and district plans?

- (a) Phase I
(b) Phase III
(c) Phase V
(d) Phase VI

Ans (c)

Sol.

- Phase V focuses on the Annual Plan of Higher Tiers, which involves integrating local plans and formulating block and district plans.

Q65. Which of the following advantages are associated with participatory planning?

- I. Reduces cost

- II. Increases efficiency and effectiveness
- III. Promotes centralized decision-making
- IV. Educates the people

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

Ans (d)

Sol.

- Educates the people: Enhances community knowledge and skills through involvement in planning.
- Reduces cost: Utilizes local resources, reducing expenses.

Q66. Which year was observed as 'The year of Grama Sabha?'

- (a) 1998-99
- (b) 1999-2000
- (c) 2001-2002
- (d) None of these

Ans (b)

Sol.

- The Gram Sabha is the cornerstone of the entire scheme of democratic decentralization in India initiated through 73rd Amendment to Constitution.

Q67. The initial name of the decentralized planning in Kerala is -----?

- (a) People's plan campaign
- (b) Kerala development plan
- (c) Both (a) & (b)
- (d) None of the above

Ans (a)

Sol.

- People's plan campaign was held in 1996 in Kerala.

- It was an experiment in decentralized of powers to local government with focus on local planning.

Q68. What is a key outcome of participatory planning?

- (a) Increased project costs due to reliance on external resources
- (b) Delayed project implementation caused by stakeholder disagreements
- (c) Immediate project initiation and stakeholder ownership
- (d) Reduced local involvement in decision-making processes

Ans (c)

Sol.

- Participatory planning gives ownership to the stakeholders and hence the project or development initiative is taken off the ground immediately.

Q69. Which of the following statements is/are correct about District Planning Committee?

- I. Head of Panchayat samiti functions as Secretary to the District Planning Committee.
- II. The Committee in each district should consolidate the plans prepared by the Panchayats and the Municipalities in the district.

Select the correct answers using the codes given below:

- (a) Only 1
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 & 2
- (d) None of the above

Ans (b)

Sol.

- District Collector functions as Secretary to the District Planning Committee.
- District Planning Committee created as per Article 243ZD of the Constitution of India.

Q70. How many gram Panchayats were formed under the Kerala Panchayat Act, 1960?

- (a) 150
- (b) 458
- (c) 991
- (d) 922

Ans (d)

Sol.

- The Kerala Panchayat Act, 1960 was a comprehensive legislation enacted by the state government of Kerala.

Q71. Find the correct statement regarding the Gram Sabha?

1. The Gram Sabha is presided over by the Panchayat President
2. If the Panchayat President is unable to preside, the Vice President may preside.
3. In the absence of the Panchayat President and Vice President, the Convener may preside.
4. The ward member is the convener of the gram Sabha.

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

Ans (c)

Sol.

- The Gram Sabha is the only system in a democracy where the common people have a direct role in governance.
- All the voters in a ward of a Gram Panchayat are members of that Gram Sabha.

Q72. According to the Kerala Panchayat Raj Act, 1994, the meeting of Gram Sabha should be held?

- (a) At least once in three months
- (b) At least once in four months
- (c) At least once in five months
- (d) At least once in six months

Ans (a)

Sol.

- Gram Panchayats are the smallest unit of the Panchayati Raj System in India.
- Part IX of the Constitution of India deals with the Panchayati Raj system in India.
- It was added to the Constitution by the 73rd Amendment Act of 1992.

Q73. Consider the following statement regarding Kudumbashree

1. Kudumbashree is the largest women's organization in Asia
2. Unnati is the state level consortium of IT ventures of Kudumbashree
3. Pink Ladder is a start-up venture in Kudumbashree construction

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

Ans (d)

Sol.

- Kudumbashree is a project launched by the Nayanar Government of Kerala.
- This is a Comprehensive Poverty Alleviation Scheme implemented by the Government of Kerala in collaboration with the NABARD.

Q74. Which of the following is NOT listed as a type of Self-Help Group (SHG) promoting agency?

- (a) Microfinance institutions

- (b) State & commercial banks
- (c) Educational institutions
- (d) SHG Federations

Ans (c)

Sol.

- The listed SHG promoting agencies include non-governmental agencies, government, poverty management programs, state and commercial banks, microfinance institutions, and SHG Federations.
- Educational institutions are not typically involved in promoting SHGs.

Q75. Kudumbashree launched a scheme for the care of the sick, elderly, differently abled and children:

- (a) K for Care
- (b) Kerala Care
- (c) K Care
- (d) K for life

Ans (a)

Sol.

- A scheme launched by Kudumbashree for the care of the sick, elderly, differently-abled and children – K for Care

Q76. Mahila E-haat launched by the Ministry of Women and Child Development is related to which of the following?

- (a) To provide proper health facilities to Women.
- (b) To provide employment to Women.
- (c) To enhance the literacy rate of Women.
- (d) To support Women entrepreneurs.

Ans (d)

Sol.

- Mahila E-Haat is an online marketing platform for women entrepreneurs in India.
- It allows women to display their products and services, leveraging technology to meet their aspirations and needs.

- The initiative is part of the 'Digital India' and 'Stand Up India' programs.

Q77. Consider the following statements about poverty estimation in India as per 2011-2012:

1. 25.7% of the rural population was below the poverty line.
2. 13.7% of the urban population was below the poverty line.
3. The rate of poverty in rural areas is higher than in urban areas due to lack of infrastructure, insufficient food supply, and poor employment system.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

Ans (d)

Sol.

- All three statements are correct as per the 2011-2012 estimated by the Planning Commission of India.

Q78. The National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) primarily focuses on:

- (a) Supporting urban start-ups
- (b) Supporting self-employment and entrepreneurship among rural poor
- (c) Urban industrial development
- (d) Financial support for large businesses

Ans (b)

Sol.

- NRLM promotes self-employment and entrepreneurship in rural areas through Self-Help Groups (SHGs), providing training and access to credit for marginalized communities.

Q79. Consider the following statements:

- 1. The Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana is a scheme for inclusive development**
- 2. The MUDRA Bank (Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency) is unrelated to inclusive development**

- (a) Only 1
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 & 2
(d) None of the above

Ans (a)

Sol.

- The Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) is a national mission in India that aims to provide financial services to all households and reduce financial exclusion.

Q80. What is the special class plan prepared for differently abled children?

- (a) White board
(b) Maarivillu
(c) Kili Konchal
(d) Kalithoni

Ans (a)

Sol.

- A learning scheme called Comprehensive Punishment Kerala White Board will be implemented so that differently abled children do not miss out on education.
- Preparation of learning resources for children of classes 1 to 7 has started.

Q81. Which of the following statements about the causes of poverty in India are correct?

- 1. Unemployment is a factor causing poverty in India.**
- 2. Social factors like the caste system and inheritance laws**

hinder the eradication of poverty

- 3. The introduction of LPG reforms in 1991 led to a higher rate of economic development.**

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) Only 1 and 2
(b) Only 2 and 3
(c) Only 1 and 3
(d) All of these (1, 2 & 3)

Ans (d)

Sol.

- Unemployment and social factors like the caste system and inheritance laws hinder the eradication of poverty.

Q82. Which state started the first differently abled university in India?

- (a) Uttar Pradesh
(b) Kerala
(c) Tamil Nadu
(d) Telangana

Ans (a)

Sol.

- Thiruvananthapuram is the first district in Kerala to start a university for the di

Q83. Gender equity promotes:

- (a) Discrimination based on gender identity
(b) Unfair distribution of benefits
(c) Equal outcomes regardless of circumstances
(d) Fairness in opportunities and outcomes for all genders

Ans (d)

Sol.

- Gender equity is the process of being fair to women and men.

- To ensure fairness, strategies and measures must often be available to compensate for women's history

Q84. Free drinking water scheme for families with children with disabilities?

- (a) Kaivaliya
- (b) Sneha Jalam
- (c) Sneha Theertham
- (d) Thenamruth

Ans (c)

Sol.

- Free drinking water scheme for families with children with disabilities : Sneha Theertham
- Water Resources Minister Roshy Augustine inaugurated the project.
- The Sneha Theertham project is being implemented in collaboration with the Engineers Federation and the Rotary Club of the Irrigation Department.

Q85. Which of the following statements is correct about Green Belts in urban planning?

1. Green belts are development zones on the periphery of a town
2. Greenways and green wedges can only run around the town.
3. Green belts prevent haphazard urban sprawl by restricting town size.
4. Green belts are mainly for residential development

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

Ans (c)

Sol.

- Green belts are non-development zones that prevent the uncontrolled growth of towns and cities.

Q86. Which of the following are the main activities of Sriniketan project?

- (a) Survey of selected villages
- (b) Demonstration of improved practices
- (c) Development of cottage industries
- (d) All of the above

Ans (d)

Sol.

- Sriniketan Experiment at the beginning of the century was considered to be the first attempt in rural development.
- At Sriniketan centre, agriculture, dairy and poultry were the foremost activities.

Q87. Which of the following programme is aimed at constructing houses for urban slum dwellers?

- (a) Rajiv Awaas Yojana
- (b) VAMBAY
- (c) JRY
- (d) NRY

Ans (b)

Sol.

- The scheme has the primary objective of facilitating the construction and up gradation of dwelling units for slum dwellers and providing a healthy and enabling urban environment through community toilets under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, component of the scheme.

Q88. Which of the following statements is incorrect about infrastructure development in urban governance?

1. Smart city initiatives help in reducing congestion through smart traffic management systems.

2. **Upgrading roads and bridges is a part of transportation infrastructure improvement.**
3. **Smart city initiatives do not involve the integration of technology into urban systems.**

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) 3 only
- (d) None of these

Ans (c)
Sol.

- Smart city initiatives do not involve the integration of technology into urban systems, such as traffic management systems, to enhance service delivery and reduce congestion.

Q89. Which of the following focuses on providing skill development training to rural youth in India?

- (a) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
- (c) Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana
- (d) Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan

Ans (c)

Sol.

- This scheme, launched in 2014, provides placement-oriented skill training to rural youth, aiming to help those secure jobs.

Q90. Urban Local Government under Panchayati Raj includes many types of urban local government, choose the few of them?

- (a) Notified area committee, Port trust
- (b) Municipal Corporations
- (c) Special purpose agency, Municipality
- (d) All are correct

Ans (d)

Sol.

- There are eight types of urban local governments currently existing in India:
- Municipal Corporations, Township, Port Trust, Cantonment board etc.

Q91. Which of the following statements is accurate about the factors contributing to urbanization in India during 2001-2011?

- i. **The net rural-urban classification and net rural to urban migration were responsible for higher urban-rural growth differentials.**
- ii. **The urban-rural growth differentials in natural increase remained constant at 2 per 1000 population during the last two decades.**

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) None of the above
- (d) Both 1 & 2

Ans (a)

Sol.

- The net rural-urban classification and migration significantly contributed to higher urban-rural growth differentials.

Q92. Which of the following programs was launched to promote local manufacturing and industrial growth in India as part of LED?

- (a) National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM)
- (b) Make in India
- (c) Swachh Bharat Mission
- (d) Startup India

Ans (b)

Sol.

- The Make in India initiative focuses on attracting investment and boosting local manufacturing, which contributes to economic development by creating jobs and fostering industrial growth.

Q93. Which of the following e-governance initiatives is designed specifically to empower government employees?

- (a) Khajane
- (b) Digital Seva
- (c) E-Samarth
- (d) Common Service Centres (CSC)

Ans (c)

Sol.

- E-Samarth is a G2 initiative of the Controller General of Accounts.
- E-Samarth follows a very transparent approach in providing a comprehensive resource of GPF-related information through a website open to all account holders and accounting units.
- This powerful e-governance initiative focuses on increasing value in the management of General Provident Fund accounts and enhancing subscriber relationships with its minimum agenda.

Q94. Which of the following statements describes the significance of E-governance?

- I. E-governance aims to increase human intervention in administrative processes.
 - II. E-governance facilitates efficient storage and retrieval of data and enhances transparency.
 - III. E-governance primarily focuses on increasing the complexity of government processes.
 - IV. E-governance reduces the flexibility of service use for citizens.
- (a) Only I
 - (b) II only
 - (c) IV only
 - (d) III only

Ans (b)

Sol.

- E-governance is meant for bringing about reform in governance by creative and innovative uses of information and communications technology.
- E-governance facilitates efficient storage and recover of data, immediate and quick transmission as well as processing of information.

Q95. Which stipulated efficient and time bound delivery of services and redress of grievances by the government came into being in the year?

- (a) 2010
- (b) 2012
- (c) 2014
- (d) 2016

Ans (b)

Sol.

- The Right to Service Act was introduced to reduce corruption among government officials and increase transparency and public accountability.

Q96. Which among the following e-governance initiatives in the State of Kerala is related to Local Self Government Department?

- I. E-Rekha
 - II. Sakarma
 - III. Akshaya
 - IV. FRIENDS
- (a) I and II
 - (b) II and III
 - (c) III and IV
 - (d) All of the above

Ans (b)

Sol.

- E-Rekha is an internet based survey records data directory of the state that allow the users to explore information related to the cadastral data pertaining to the Survey & Land Records.

Q97. ----- provides network backbone and e-governance support to government bodies in India.

- (a) MHRD
- (b) NCERT
- (c) CERN
- (d) NIC

Ans (d)

Sol.

- NIC provides network backbone and e-governance support to government bodies in India.
- NIC stands for – National Informatics Centre.

Q98. Select the advantages of E-governance e?

i. E-governance refers to the use of information and communication technologies by the government to provide services and information to citizens, businesses, and other government agencies.

ii. E-governance improves internal efficiency through digital workflows.

iii. Data exchange across departments is faster.

- (a) ii and iii
- (b) Only i
- (c) I and ii
- (d) All of these

Ans (d)

Sol.

- E-Governance is about reform in governance facilitated by the creative use of Information and Communications Technology.

Q99. Which of the following is a key benefit of e-governance in terms of its impact on administrative processes?

- 1. Increasing human intervention**
- 2. Enhancing bureaucratic delays**
- 3. Minimizing transparency**
- 4. Reducing transactions costs for citizens and government operations**

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

Ans (d)

Sol.

- The biggest benefit of e-governance is the elimination of touts and middlemen who are often responsible for corruption, delays and red-tape.
- E-governance initiatives give the citizens fair and equal access to the government and make the process more inclusive.

Q100. Which is the first e-governance municipality in Kerala?

- (a) Kanganad
- (b) Kottayam
- (c) Tirur
- (d) Neyyattinkara

Ans (c)

Sol.

- Tirur municipality in Malappuram district has been declared totally digital literate.
- As many as 13,000 families in 38 wards of the municipality were made digitally literate through a two-month campaign spearheaded by 1,200 National Service Scheme volunteers.