

LSGS Mains Paper II Study Material Set 2

Q1. The preamble of the Indian constitution stipulates the nature of its democratic polity. In this context, which form of democratic polity exists in India?

- (a) Direct Parliamentary democracy
- (b) Direct presidential democracy
- (c) Representative parliamentary democracy
- (d) Representative presidential democracy

Ans (c)

Sol.

- The Indian Constitution provides for representative parliamentary democracy.
- The representatives elected by the people exercise the supreme power and carry on the government and make the laws.

Q2. Which of the following is correct about the Partition of Bengal?

- 1) The Partition of Bengal is an example of the British move to divide and rule
- 2) The Partition of Bengal was carried out in 1905 by Lord Curzon

3) The people of Bengal observed the Partition of Bengal (October 16, 1905) as a day of mourning.

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

Ans (a)

Sol.

- Partition of Bengal by 1905 (Lord Curzon)
- From 1899 to 1905 Lord Curzon was the Viceroy of India.
- Some of the significant events that happened during his rule are;
- Calcutta Corporation act of 1899, Appointment of University Commission in 1902 etc.
- Abolition of Bengal – 1911 (Lord Hardinge)

Q3. Who headed provincial constitutional committee of constituent assembly?

- (a) J B Kripalani
- (b) Sardar Vallabhai Patel
- (c) B R Ambedkar
- (d) Veer Savarkar

Ans (b)

Sol.

- This committee was set up to discuss and provide for a model Provincial Constitution, which would determine the system and form of government at the provincial level.
- The Provincial Constitution Committee held its first meeting on 5 May 1947, during which Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was unanimously elected as Chairman.

Q4. Which of the following nationalist leaders were associated with the Indian Association?

1. Surendranath Banerjee
2. Anand Mohan Bose
3. Dwarkanath Gangly

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

Ans (d)

Sol.

- The Indian National Association also known as Indian Association was the first nationalist organization founded in British India by Surendranath Banerjee and Anand Mohan Bose in 1876.

Q5. Who was the viceroy who promoted free trade in India?

- (a) Lord Mayo
- (b) Lord Canning
- (c) Lord Rippon

(d) Lord Northbrook

Ans (d)

Sol.

- Period of Lord Northbrook's Viceroyship in India: 1872-1876.
- Free trade is the absence of government intervention in economic activity.

Q6. Which of the following statements is/are incorrect?

- 1) In 1917 Rowlett committee was formed under Justice Sydney Rowlett.
- 2) Based on the report of Rowlett Committee, the British government framed – Anarchial
- 3) The Rowlett Act was passed on 10th March 1919.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Ans (c)

Sol.

- In 1917 Rowlett committee was formed under Justice Sydney Rowlett with an objective to curb the revolutionary activities in India.

Q7. Who said that the exploitative nature of British rule was "Bleeding India White"?

- (a) Tilak
- (b) Dadabhai Navroji
- (c) Annie Besant
- (d) None of these

Ans (b)

Sol.

- A staunch critic of British rule in India, his scholarly work uncovered the immense economic exploitation of India under the British.

Q8. The Permanent Settlement was enforced on -----?

- (a) 1693
- (b) 1793
- (c) 1893
- (d) 1993

Ans (b)

Sol.

- The rules of the permanent settlement made every individual zamindar and talukdar the permanent and absolute proprietors of the land under their control.
- As absolute proprietors of land, zamindars and talukdars were required to pay revenue to government at a rate fixed permanently.

Q9. Select the correct one from the statements given below regarding Cripps mission.

- 1) The Cripps Mission was a committee appointed by the British rulers to seek India's support for World War II.

- 2) Sir Stafford Cripps was the chairman of the Cripps Mission.
- 3) British Prime Minister Clement Attlee sent the Cripps Mission to India.

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

Ans (a)

Sol.

- The third statement is wrong because British Prime Minister Winston Churchill sent the Cripps Mission to India.

Q10. Who among the following was the Constitutional adviser to the Constituent Assembly of India?

- (a) M. C. Setalvad
- (b) K. M. Munshi
- (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (d) B. N Rau

Ans (d)

Sol.

- Sir Bengal Narsing Rau (B N Rau) was appointed as Constitutional adviser to the Constituent Assembly in 1946.

Q11. Which among the following is/are some of the Political changes that took place after Revolt of 1857?

1. The Company was abolished and the Government of India transferred to the British Crown.

2. The British began to employ higher caste Indians and rulers in the government.
3. Office of the Secretary of State for India was created which was assisted by an Indian Council of 15 members.

Choose the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
- (b) 1 and 3
- (c) 2 and 3
- (d) None of the above

Ans (a)

Sol.

- The rebel defeat in Gwalior effectively ended the rising.
- The British quickly took steps to prevent any further unrest.

Q12. Article 40 of the Constitution of India advises the State to work for

- (a) Uniform Civil Code
- (b) Organisation of Village Panchayats
- (c) Constitution of Municipalities
- (d) Living wages for workers

Ans (b)

Sol.

- Article 40 of the Indian Constitution brings up one of the Directive Principles of State Policy which lies down that the State shall undertake necessary steps to organize village Panchayats.
- The state shall furnish the village Panchayats with some powers and authority as may be necessary to enable

them to function as units of self-government.

Q13. Which of the following was the biggest source for the Constitution of India?

- (a) The Government of India Act of 1919
- (b) The Government of India Act of 1935
- (c) The Indian Independence Act, 1947
- (d) None of these

Ans (b)

Sol.

- Our constitution has features taken from the Government of India Act, 1935.

Q14. Which of the following provisions was not a part of Charter Act of 1813?

- (a) The trade monopoly of East India Company in India was abolished except for trade in tea and trade with China.
- (b) Annual budget of rupees one lakh was fixed for the development of education.
- (c) Christian Missionaries were allowed to propagate Christianity after taking license from company.
- (d) All were the provision of the Act.

Ans (d)

Sol.

- All were the provision of the Act.
- Charter act of 1813 ended the monopoly of the East India Company in India; however the company's monopoly in trade with China and trade in teas with India was kept intact.

Q15. Consider the following statements. The most effective contribution made by Dadabhai Navroji to the cause of Indian National Movement was that the -----?

- 1. Exposed the economic exploitation of India by the British.**
- 2. Interpreted the ancient Indian text and restored the self confidence of Indians.**
- 3. Stressed the need for eradication of all the social evils before anything else.**

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

Ans (a)

Sol.

- Navroji was an economic critic and his work on economic exploitation gave a boost to Indian national movement and unmasked the real face of imperial rule.
- He proposed Indianisation of the bureaucracy, separation of powers of the executive and judiciary and greater representation of Indians in the House of Commons.

Q16. Economic reforms fall under three heads such as Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization. Among them which of the following term is also described as 'denationalization'?

- (a) Liberalization
(b) Privatization
(c) Globalization

(d) None of these

Ans (b)

Sol.

- Privatization may be described as denationalization.
- It implies giving away ownership/management of government enterprises to private companies.
- India started privatization as part of the structural adjustment programme.

Q17. Find the false statement regarding the First Five Year Plan:

- 1) Harold Dörner was the person who introduced the first five year plan in the parliament.**
- 2) Community Development Programme was introduced during the First Five Year Plan.**
- 3) The target growth rate of the First Five Year Plan is 2.1%. the achieved growth rate is 3.6%.**

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

Ans (d)

Sol.

- Jawaharlal Nehru was the person who introduced the First Five Year Plan in Parliament.
- The First Five Year Plan came to be known as the Harold Dörner Model.

Q18. Identify the factor that did not lead to the economic reforms of 1991 such as liberalization, privatization and globalization.

- I. **Decrease in foreign exchange reserves**
- II. **Increase in prices of essential commodities**
- III. **Stagnation in agricultural production**
- IV. **High fiscal deficit**

- (a) I only
- (b) II only
- (c) Only III
- (d) IV only

Ans (c)

Sol.

- Economic Reforms of 1991 in India refer to the opening of the country's economy to the rest of the world with the intention of increasing the role of the private sector and foreign investment.
- Economic Reforms of 1991 brought in LPG Reforms in India.
- Liberalization entails the removal of governmental limitations on private individual activity.
- Privatization refers to the transition of a business, industry, or service from public to private ownership and management.
- Globalization is the flow of products, services, capital, and labor across international borders.

Q19. 'Vocal for local' initiative under Aspirational Blocks Programme is launched by:

- (a) MGNREG

- (b) NITI Aayog
- (c) UNICEF
- (d) PMKVY

Ans (b)

Sol.

- Recently, the NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India) launched the 'Vocal for Local' initiative under its Aspirational Blocks Programme (ABP).
- Initiative aims to boost sustainable growth by showcasing indigenous products through 'Aakanksha.'

Q20. Which of the following are the basic characteristics of the Indian Economy?

- 1) **Low Per Capital Income**
- 2) **Heavy Population Pressure**
- 3) **Prevalence of Low Level of Technology**
- 4) **Maldistribution of Wealth**

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 1 and 2
- (c) None of the above
- (d) All of the above (1, 2, 3 & 4)

Ans (d)

Sol.

- The economy of India is a developing mixed economy with a notable public sector in strategic sectors.
- The main characteristics of the Indian economy include;
- Low per capita income
- Heavy population pressure

- Dependence of population on agriculture
- Poverty and income inequality
- Higher level of capital formation (a positive feature)

Q21. Indian Economy is a:

- (a) Command economy
- (b) Market economy
- (c) Traditional economy
- (d) Mixed economy

Ans (d)

Sol.

- The Indian economy is called a mixed economy because it combines capitalist and socialist principles, with both public and private sectors coexisting.
- While certain industries remain predominantly public, others allow private enterprises to prosper.
- India's economic model involves a blend of government regulation and market forces.

Q22. In which one of the following types of economy are the factors of production owned individually?

- (a) Communist
- (b) Mixed
- (c) Capitalist
- (d) Socialist

Ans (c)

Sol.

- Capitalism is an economic system based upon private ownership of the means of production and their operation for profit

Q23. Find out which is not a feature of the mixed economy prevailing in India?

1. Absence of private entrepreneurs.
2. Economic equality.
3. There exists a public sector and a private sector.

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

Ans (d)

Sol.

- Mixed economy: it has characteristics of both the command and the market economic system.

Q24. Which one of the following five year plans recognized human development as the core of all developmental efforts?

- (a) The third five-year plan
- (b) The fifth five-year plan
- (c) The sixth five-year plan
- (d) The eighth five-year plan

Ans (d)

Sol.

- The basic aim of the eighth five year plan was Human development.
- The plan acted as the work engine of Rao and Manmohan model of economic development.

Q25. Which of the following statement is/are correct about colonialism in India?

- i. **Indian economy was integrated with the world capitalist system but in a subservient position.**
- ii. **India produced capital – intensive goods.**
- iii. **Large part of India’s savings was appropriated by the Colonial state.**
- iv. **Commercialization of agriculture led to capitalist farming.**

- (a) Only I and ii
- (b) Only ii and iii
- (c) Only I and iii
- (d) All of the above (I, ii, iii & iv)

Ans (c)

Sol.

- Commercialization of Indian agriculture resulted in reduced area under cultivation of food crops due to the substitution of commercial non-food grains in place of food grains.

Q26. Who is known as the father of welfare economics in India?

- (a) Y.V. Reddy
- (b) Raghuram Rajan
- (c) Amartya Sen
- (d) Dadabhai Navroji

Ans (c)

Sol.

- Amartya Sen was the first Asian to win the Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences.
- He is famous for his significant contribution to welfare economics (for which he was awarded the 1998 Nobel

Prize in economics), including his development of more sophisticated measures of poverty, and for his work on the causes and prevention of famines.

Q27. With reference to the Indian economy, consider the following statements:

1. **If the inflation is too high, RBI is likely to buy government securities.**
2. **If the rupee is rapidly depreciating, RBI is likely to sell dollars in the market.**
3. **If interest rates in the USA or European Union were to fall, that is likely to induce RBI to buy dollars.**

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Ans (b)

Sol.

- The RBI controls inflation through monetary policies, including raising bank rates, repo rates, cash reserve ratios, dollar purchases, and managing money supply and credit availability.

Q28. The classification of Public and private sector is done on the basis of:

- (a) Work conditions of employees
- (b) Number of working people
- (c) Nature of activities

(d) Ownership

Ans (d)

Sol.

- The industrial sectors are classified into public and private sectors on the basis of ownership of enterprises.
- The private sector or enterprise is the businesses that are owned by a private group or an individual whereas the public sector or enterprises are the businesses that are owned and controlled by the government.

Q29. Which of the following are functions of NITI Aayog?

- I. **Fostering cooperative federalism**
- II. **Platform for resolution of inter-sectoral and inter departmental issues**
- III. **Instrument to bring outside ideas into policy-making**

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

Ans (d)

Sol.

- The key objectives to establish NITI Aayog were as follows:
- To work as an advisory body to give directional and strategic inputs to Union Government and also State governments on request.
- Put an end to the slow and tardy implementation of the policy by fostering

inter-ministry, inter-state and centre-state coordination.

- To foster cooperative federalism on the principle of Strong states make a strong nation.

Q30. Consider the statements given below:

- 1) **Article 279A is a constitutional provision that deals with the GST Council.**
- 2) **GST is levied and collected on inter-state transactions by the respective states.**

Choose the right option?

- (a) 1 and 2 are correct
(b) 1 is incorrect 2 is correct
(c) 1 is correct 2 is incorrect
(d) 1 and 2 are incorrect

Ans (c)

Sol.

- GST is levied and collected by the Central Government on inter-state transactions and therefore statement 2 is incorrect.
- Other sections that deal with GST are 246A and 269A.

Q31. When the Mahila Samridhi Yojana Scheme was was launched?

- (a) 4th October 1993
(b) 2nd October 1993
(c) 2nd November 1993
(d) 4th November 1993

Ans (b)

Sol.

- The Mahila Samridhi Yojana (MSY) was launched on 2nd October 1993 with the objective of empowering the rural women through building thrift habit, self reliance and confidence.

Q32. Find the correct statement related to MGNEGS:

1. This scheme ensures 100 days of employment for people in rural areas.
2. This project was started in India with the aim of upliftment of women in rural areas.
3. Parliament passed the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act in 2005.

- (a) 1 and 2 are correct
- (b) Only 1 is correct
- (c) 1 and 3 are correct
- (d) Only 3 is correct

Ans (c)

Sol.

- The second statement is incorrect.
- It is a scheme that offers 100 days of guaranteed employment in a year to rural families willing to take up unskilled jobs.

Q33. Which Indian government scheme specifically aims at financial support for rural micro-enterprises?

- (a) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)
- (b) Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY)

- (c) Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)
- (d) National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM)

Ans (b)

Sol.

- PMMY provides loans up to Rs. 10 lakhs to small business owners and micro-enterprises in rural areas, empowering entrepreneurs through financial support.

Q34. What is the main objective of the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)?

- i. To ensure provision of safe and adequate drinking water supply to all uncovered, partially covered and quality affected habitations in rural areas.
- ii. To develop urban water supply systems.
- iii. To focus solely on industrial water needs
- iv. To provide water supply to metropolitan cities.

- (a) Only i
- (b) ii only
- (c) iii only
- (d) iv only

Ans (a)

Sol.

- Ensure provision of safe and adequate drinking water supply to all rural habitations.

- Empower Gram Panchayats to manage local water sources and supply.

Q35. Which of the following is a strategy of rural development?

- (a) Goal-setting and planning
- (b) Resource mobilization
- (c) Provision of service in integrated form
- (d) All of the above

Ans (d)

Sol.

- Objectives of rural development program; improve the living standard of rural people; reduce inequality among different sections of population etc.

Q36. In which Five Year Plan more emphasis was given to rural development and planning?

- (a) The Eighth Five Year Plan
- (b) The Ninth Five Year Plan
- (c) The Third Five Year Plan
- (d) The Second Five Year Plan

Ans (b)

Sol.

- The Ninth Plan (1997-2002) emphasized “priority to agriculture and rural development with a view to generate adequate productive employment and eradication of poverty”.

Q37. Which among the following is an initiative taken for the development of rural India?

- (a) Human Capital Formation
- (b) Land Reforms

- (c) Poverty Alleviation
- (d) All of these

Ans (d)

Sol.

- The Ministry of Rural Development, a branch of the Government of India, is entrusted with the task of accelerating the socio-economic development of rural India.
- Its focus is on special rural grants for health and education, piped filtered drinking water programs, public and affordable housing programs, public work programs and grants for rural roads and infrastructure.
- It also provides special grants to rural local bodies

Q38. Which organization has released an upgraded ‘Dietary Guidelines for Indian to suit the modern eating habits of 2024?’

- (a) Food Safety and Standards Authority of India
- (b) Food Corporation of India
- (c) Indian Council of Medical Research
- (d) Food and Drug Administration India

Ans (c)

Sol.

- Upgraded ‘Dietary Guidelines’ for Indians released by ICMR.
- The guidelines have been prepared by researchers at the Hyderabad-based National Institute of Nutrition (NIN).

Q39. The nomenclature of rural local government as ‘Panchayati Raj’ was the result of the suggestion of which Indian leader?

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (c) Sardar Patel
- (d) MK Gandhi

Ans (d)

Sol.

- The Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi advocated Panchayati Raj as the foundation of India's political system where a decentralized form of governance structure is established at each village.
- He advocated the empowerment of Panchayats for the development of rural areas.

Q40. Which of the following two programmes are merged with MGNREGA?

- (a) NFFWP & JRYD
- (b) JRYD & SGRY
- (c) SGRY & NFFWP
- (d) JRYD & SGRY

Ans (c)

Sol.

- The two programmes merged with MGNREGA were SGRY and NFFWP.

Q41. Which of the following sector is not a part of the 'Make in India' initiative?

- (a) Agriculture
- (b) Manufacturing
- (c) Infrastructure
- (d) Digital services

Ans (a)

Sol.

- 'Make in India' focuses on manufacturing, infrastructure and service activities across 25 identified sectors.
- While agriculture is important in India, it is not one of the core sectors highlighted under this initiative.

Q42. How does Gandhiji view the concept of an ideal village?

- (a) As a self-sufficient, non-violent republic
- (b) As a highly industrialized centre
- (c) As a part of a large urban network
- (d) As a dependent on neighboring cities for survival

Ans (a)

Sol.

- Gandhiji's vision of an ideal village is one that is self-sufficient in its basic needs, non-violent, and capable of governing itself.
- It is a complete republic independent of its neighbors for essential needs but interconnected where necessary.

Q43. Consider the following statements about the Integrated Rural Development Program:

- 1) The programme mainly focused small and marginal farmers.
- 2) The identification of beneficiaries was done through the Base Line Survey of Family Income

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 only

- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 & 2
- (d) None of these

Ans (c)

Sol.

- Integrated Rural Development Program was introduced by Morarji Desai.
- IRDP, National Rural Employment Programme were implemented during 6th five year plan.
- IRDP's major goal is to eliminate poverty, hunger and unemployment in rural India.

Q44. What is the primary objective of the Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETI)?

- (a) Promoting urban employment
- (b) Training rural BPL youth for self-employment
- (c) Providing higher education opportunities
- (d) Offering health services

Ans (b)

Sol.

- RSETI aims to identify and train rural BPL youth.
- The focus is on promoting self-employment through training.
- They provide demand-driven EDPs.

Q45. What does the term “rural development” primarily focus on?

- (a) Urban infrastructure development
- (b) Socio-economic transformation of rural society
- (c) Industrialization of cities

- (d) Reduction of urban poverty

Ans (b)

Sol.

- Rural development focuses on improving the standard of living in rural areas through socio-economic reforms and planned change.

Q46. Based on the Panchayati Raj Act of the Constitution of India, reviews the financial condition of local self-government bodies and makes recommendations to the Governor?

- (a) State Finance Commission
- (b) State Planning Commission
- (c) District Planning Committee
- (d) None of these

Ans (a)

Sol.

- The guidelines regarding grant to be paid from the consolidated fund of the state are issued by the State Finance Commission.

Q47. 73rd Amendment to the Constitution of India provides for:

1. Two tiers of Panchayati Raj institutions at the village and district levels.
2. Two tiers of Panchayati Raj institutions at the village and block levels.
3. Three tiers of Panchayati Raj institutions at the village, block and district levels.

Select the correct answer from the code?

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

Ans (a)

Sol.

- It is proposed to add a new Part relating to Panchayats in the Constitution to provide for among other things, Gram Sabha in a village or group of villages; constitution of Panchayats at village and other level or levels.

Q48. DSS (Decision Support System) is designed to

- (a) Help senior management make strategic decision
- (b) Help management make decisions in situations where those is uncertainty about the possible outcomes of those decisions.
- (c) Help business to create and share information
- (d) None of these

Ans (b)

Sol.

- A decision support system (DSS) is a computerized program used to support determinations, judgments, and courses of action in an organization or a business.

Q49. Which of the following local self-government bodies secured the 2nd place in the Ardra Kerala Award 2022-23 at the state level in their respective categories?

- (a) Gram Panchayat – Manidu, Ernakulam District
- (b) Block Panchayat – Perampra, Kozhikode District
- (c) Municipality – Eloor, Ernakulam District
- (d) Municipal Corporation – Thiruvananthapuram

Ans (c)

Sol.

- Ardra Kerala Award 2022-23 State Level Award – 2nd place
- Gram Panchayat – vazhoor, Kottayam District
- Block Panchayat – Chelannur, Kozhikode District

Q50. The creation of ----- was the first and a major test for democratic politics in our country?

- (a) States according to religion
- (b) States according to culture
- (c) Linguistic states
- (d) States according to topography

Ans (c)

Sol.

- The creation of Linguistic States was the first and a major test for democratic politics in our country.
- In 1947, the boundaries of several old States of India were changed in order to create new states.

Q51. According to the Kasturi Rangan report, how many villages in Kerala are included in the Ecological Zone?

- (a) 125
- (b) 123
- (c) 120
- (d) 118

Ans (b)

Sol.

- According to the Kasturi Rangan report, the number of villages in the Ecological Zone in Kerala is 123.
- According to the Madhav Gadgil report, 122 taluks in Kerala are fully and two taluks are partially ecologically sensitive areas.

Q52. Consider the following statements about the Panchayat Fund in Kerala:

- 1. The Block Panchayat Fund consists of all receipts of Block Panchayat except the receipts made for District Panchayat or State Government.**
- 2. The District Panchayat Fund consists of all receipts of District Panchayat except the receipts made for Grama Panchayat or State Government.**

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Neither 1 nor 2

(d) Both 1 & 2

Ans (a)

Sol.

- The Block Panchayat Fund consists of all receipts of Block Panchayat except the receipts made for District Panchayat or State Government.
- Statement 2 is incorrect – The District Panchayat Fund consists of all receipts of the District Panchayat except the receipts made for the State Government, not the Grama Panchayat.

Q53. Which one of the following government documents first suggested for having elections of Panchayati Raj Institutions on political party basis?

- (a) Report of the Administrative Reforms Commission
- (b) Ashok Mehta Committee Report
- (c) Belwant Rai Mehta Committee Report
- (d) Diwakar Committee Report

Ans (b)

Sol.

- In December 1977, the Janata Government appointed a committee on Panchayati Raj institutions under the chairmanship of Asoka Mehta.
- The committee submitted its report in August 1978 and made 132 recommendations to revive and strengthen the declining Panchayati Raj system in the country.

Q54. Consider the following statements:

- I. A Panchayat elected in the place of a dissolved**

one, does not enjoy the full period but remains in office for the remaining period after the dissolution.

- II. In Panchayats, seats are reserved for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and women but not for Backward Classes of citizens.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

- (a) Only I
- (b) II only
- (c) Both I & II
- (d) None of these

Ans (c)

Sol.

- The 73rd Amendment of the Constitution, 1992 was the most significant year in the history of Panchayats in India as the 73rd amendment of the Constitution (amendment of Article 243) was passed by the Indian Parliament that declared Panchayats as institutions of self government.
- (The 74th amendment done at the same time relate to urban local bodies).
- These amendments came into force from April 24 1993.

Q55. Decentralization of higher order results in -----.

- (a) Small organization
- (b) Multiple decision levels
- (c) Vertical organization structures

(d) Delay in decision making

Ans (b)

Sol.

- Decentralization of government programs is said to increase efficiency and effectiveness due to reduction of congestion in communications, quicker reaction to unanticipated problems, improved ability to deliver services, improved information about local conditions etc.

Q56. Consider the following statements:

- I. Municipalities in India are governed by the provisions of the Central Municipal Act.
- II. Municipal Acts are uniform across all states in India.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Ans (d)

Sol.

- The state Municipal Acts, not the Central Municipal Act, govern municipalities in India.
- Each state has its own municipal Act, which means the Acts are not uniform across all states.

Q57. Village Panchayat President should submit his resignation letter to whom?

- (a) Vice president of village Panchayat
- (b) Secretary of village Panchayat
- (c) Chief Minister
- (d) Governor

Ans (b)

Sol.

- In every village Panchayat there shall be a President and a vice president, there shall be elected from among the elected members of the Panchayat.

Q58. Consider the following statements regarding the evolution of Local Government in India:

1. Lord Mayo is known as the Father of Local Self Government in India
2. The subject of local government received adequate importance in the original Constitution.

Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?

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

Ans (c)

Sol.

- Lord Rippon is known as Father of Local Self Government in India.
- The subject of local government did not receive adequate importance in the original Constitution.

Q59. Who is considered as the “Architect of Panchayati Raj” in India?

- (a) Acharya Narendra Deo
- (b) GVK Rao
- (c) BR Mehta
- (d) LM Singhvi

Ans (c)

Sol.

- Being one of the masterminds behind the Panchayati Raj system earned him the title of ‘Architect of Panchayati Raj’.
- Moving forward, Mehta would soon be the second elected Chief Minister of Gujarat, holding office from 25 February, 1963 to 19 September, 1965.

Q60. In which part of the Indian Constitution, directly or indirectly, democratic Panchayati Raj was discussed?

1. Part IV
2. Part IX
3. Part XXI

From the above, select the correct statement regarding Democratic Panchayati Raj?

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

Ans (a)

Sol.

- Panchayati Raj is a system of local governance in India that aims to promote democratic participation at the grassroots level.
- The term "Panchayati Raj" literally means "rule by five" and refers to a system of village councils that traditionally existed in rural India.

- As a matter of fact, the PRI was constitutionalized through the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, of 1992.
- As a result, the concept of the Panchayati Raj system can be looked at from various different perspectives.

Q61. What is a key outcome of participatory planning?

1. Increased project costs due to reliance on external resources
2. Delayed project implementation caused by stakeholder disagreements
3. Immediate project initiation and stakeholder ownership
4. Reduced local involvement in decision-making processes

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

Ans (c)

Sol.

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

Q62. Which is the wrong statement?

1. The Gram Sabha is the fulcrum of the Panchayati Raj and village development.

2. All voters are members of the Gram Sabha
3. ½ is the quorum of Gram Sabha meeting.

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

Ans (d)

Sol.

- The term Gram Sabha is defined in the Constitution of India under Article 243(b).

Gram Sabha is the Sabha of the electorate.

Q63. Which was the first gram Panchayat in Kerala to implement decentralized planning?

- (a) Kalyassery (Kannur)
- (b) Ancharakandi (Kannur)
- (c) Azhiyoor (Kozhikode)
- (d) Edathala (Ernakulam)

Ans (a)

Sol.

- Grama Panchayats in Kerala – 941
- District with most Grama Panchayats – Malappuram (94)

Q64. Which of the following is true regarding the functioning of ward committees in India?

1. Ward committees are functional in all Indian states as mandated by the 74th Constitution Amendment Act.

2. Ward committees are functional in Tamil Nadu and Kerala, with Kerala having successful ward committees in every ward and towns with a population about 1 lakh.

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

Ans (b)

Sol.

- Ward committees are functional in Tamil Nadu and Kerala, with Kerala being notable for the successful functioning of ward committees in every ward and in towns with a population above 1 lakh.

Q65. Which state is unique in implementing substantial parts of the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) directly through local self-governments (LSGs)?

- (a) Tamil Nadu
- (b) Maharashtra
- (c) Kerala
- (d) Karnataka

Ans (c)

Sol.

- Kerala is indeed the only state in India where substantial part of the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) is directly implemented by Local self-Governments.

Q66. What does the Kerala Panchayat Raj Act promote to ensure wide participation of people in local governance?

- (a) New system of auditing
- (b) Introduction of Appellate Tribunals
- (c) Strengthening of Grama Sabha
- (d) Introduction of Ombudsman

Ans (c)

Sol.

- Notable features of the KPR (A) act are; strengthening of Grama Sabha, changes in the structure of Panchayats both in terms of number of constituencies and in terms of committees.

Q67. Check the statements related to the concept of Grama Sabha.

- I. Article 243 of the Indian Constitution defines the term Gram Sabha
- II. The Gram Sabha's overarching mandate, supervision, and monitoring are used to implement development projects by the Panchayat.
- III. The Panchayati Raj and local development are centered on the Gram Sabha.
- IV. The Gram Sabha is a platform where people can discuss local administration and development, as well as make plans for the village based on their needs.

Which of the statement is/are true?

- (a) I, II and III
- (b) II, III and IV

- (c) III and IV
- (d) I, II, III and IV (All of these)

Ans (d)

Sol.

- Gram Sabha means a village assembly, comprising members of a village.
- It is the legislative body that functions at the village level and considers the Gram Panchayats yearly budget and audit reports.

Q68. Which of the following is not a feature of Indian Planning?

- (a) Development Planning
- (b) Indicative Planning
- (c) Democratic Planning
- (d) Centralized Planning

Ans (d)

Sol.

- The Planning Commission was an institution in the Government of India which formulated India's Five-Year Plans, among other functions.

Q69. The concept of Participatory development was introduced in

- (a) 1980s
- (b) 1970s
- (c) 1950s
- (d) 2000s

Ans (b)

Sol.

- Participatory development (PD) seeks to engage local populations in development projects.

- Participatory development has taken a variety of forms since it emerged in the 1970s, when it was introduced as an important part of the "basic needs approach" to development.

Q70. From the following select the steps in Decentralized Planning:

1. Situation analysis
2. Needs identification
3. Plan finalization
4. Strategy setting
5. Projectisation

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
- (b) 2, 3 and 4
- (c) 4 and 5
- (d) 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5(All of these)

Ans (d)

Sol.

- To operationalize decentralization, Kerala chose the path of participatory local level planning as the entry point.
- Various steps followed during the process of decentralized planning of Kerala are as follows;
- Needs identification, Projectisation, strategy setting, situation analysis etc.

Q71. Which of the following is not a power granted to the Gram Sabha under the PESA Act, 1996?

- (a) Approval of plans, programs and projects before implementation.
- (b) Ownership of Minor forest produces.
- (c) Control over the management of major water bodies.
- (d) Enforcement of prohibition or regulation of intoxicants.

Ans (c)

Sol.

- The Gram Sabha has the power to approve development plans, enforce prohibition and control minor forest produce but the management of major water bodies is not under its jurisdiction.

Q72. Kerala government plan to send children from tribal villages to school?

- (a) Gothrabandhu
- (b) Gothrasaradhi
- (c) Gothrajyothi
- (d) Gothrakiranam

Ans (b)

Sol.

- Gothra Bandhu, a scheme to use educated youth from the tribal community as mentors in primary schools for the upliftment of tribal children.

Q73. Select the correct statement regarding the welfare of differently-abled children.

- 1) White Board is a scheme started by Samagra Shiksha Kerala to avoid losing an academic year.
- 2) 'Sneha Jalam' is a free drinking water scheme for families with differently-abled children
- 3) 'Mazhavill' is a project for the upliftment of differently-abled children.

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

(c) 1 and 2

(d) Only 1

Ans (d)

Sol.

- 'Jalakanghalkapuram' is a project led by Samagra Shiksha Kerala to overcome the isolation created by the Covid-19 among differently-abled children.
- 'Mazhavillu' is a project for the upliftment of heterosexuals.

Q74. One of the challenges face by Self-Help Groups (SHGs) is:

- I. High interest rates on loans.
- II. Excessive financial literacy among rural segments.
- III. Prevalence of patriarchal mindset hindering women's participation.
- IV. Overabundance of banking amenities in rural areas.

- (a) I only
- (b) II only
- (c) III only
- (d) IV only

Ans (c)

Sol.

- Prevalence of patriarchal mindset hindering women's participation.
- One of the significant challenges faces by SHGs is the patriarchal mindset, which often limits women's full participation in these groups.

Q75. Who has launched 'CRIIO 4 GOOD' to promote gender equality among girls and boys?

- (a) Union Minister Ashwini Vaishnav
- (b) Union Minister Dharmendra Pradhan
- (c) Union Minister Kiran Rijju
- (d) Union Minister Piyush Goyal

Ans (b)

Sol.

- Union Minister Shri. Dharmendra Pradhan launched 'CRIIO 4 GOOD'.
- 'CRIIO 4 GOOD' is a new online, life skills learning module to promote gender equality among girls and boys.

Q76. Which of the following were included in the three-pronged strategy of 'inclusive growth' currently followed for urban poverty alleviation?

1. Provision of housing and services through Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).
2. Institutional reforms as per the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act.
3. Implementation of the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) in 2008.

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

Ans (a)

Sol.

- Statement 1 & 2 are correct as both were part of the three-pronged strategy of 'inclusive growth' for urban poverty alleviation.
- IHSDP was launched in 2005, not 2008.

Q77. Which state introduced 33% reservation for women in government contract jobs by May 2024?

- (a) Gujarat
- (b) Kerala
- (c) Tamilnadu
- (d) Karnataka

Ans (d)

Sol.

- Karnataka has issued an order mandating reservation of jobs for women contract workers in all its departments.

Q78. Consider the following statements:

1. The Food Craft Institute in Palakkad district provides training in hotel management.
2. It was started in association with the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Departments.

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 & 2
- (d) None of these

Ans (c)

Sol.

- Food Craft Institute was started in Palakkad district by the Tourism Department in association with the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Departments.

Q79. What is geriatrics?

- (a) The study of the causes and prevention of diseases in older adults
- (b) The branch of medicine focused on the treatment of children
- (c) The medical specialty that deals with the health and care of older adults
- (d) The study of mental health disorders in elderly individuals

Ans (c)

Sol.

- Geriatrics, or geriatric medicine, is a medical specialty focused on providing care for the unique health needs of the elderly.

Q80. Which of the following statements are correct?

- I. The National Food for Work Program (NEFWP) is fully headed by the Central Government.**
- II. NEFWP came into being on November 14, 2004.**
- III. The NEFWP came into being during the Tenth Five Year Plan.**

- (a) I and II
- (b) II and III
- (c) I and III
- (d) All of these (I, II & III)

Ans (d)

Sol.

- The National Food for Work Program was launched during the tenure of Prime Minister Manmohan Singh.
- 2006 was the year in which the NFFWP project was merged into the MGNREGS project.

Q81. Which of the following is the main objective of the Special Component Plan (SCP)?

- i. To provide income-generation assets and skills to Scheduled Castes (SCs) to cross the poverty line.**
- ii. To increase the literacy rate among Scheduled Tribes (STs)**
- iii. To build infrastructure in urban areas.**

- (a) Only ii
- (b) Only i
- (c) Only iii
- (d) None of these

Ans (b)

Sol.

- The objective is to provide income generating assets and skills so as to enable the SC families to earn sustained income and thereby cross the poverty line.

Q82. Consider the following statements:

- 1. Broader components of inclusive growth include**

equitable distribution of income and social sector development.

- 2. Inclusive growth neglects environmental protection in favor of rapid industrial development.**

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) None of these

Ans (a)

Sol.

- In India, the concept of inclusive growth aims to address the country's socio-economic disparities by focusing on the equitable distribution of resources, reducing poverty and providing access to basic services and opportunities for all citizens, particularly marginalized sections of society such as the poor, women and disadvantaged communities.

Q83. Who are the beneficiaries of Abhayakiranam scheme?

- (a) Children
- (b) Senior citizens
- (c) Transgender
- (d) Widows

Ans (d)

Sol.

- Abhayakiranam is a project to provide better living conditions to homeless widows.

- Widows who are dependent on relatives without the environment to live on their own can be part of this scheme.

Q84. Which are the correct statements related to ICDS?

- 1. ICDS came into being when Indira Gandhi was Prime Minister.**
- 2. It is a social welfare scheme launched by the central government to provide nutrition and primary education to children up to 6 years of age.**
- 3. ICDS services are provided through Anganwadi Centres.**
- 4. The activities of ICDS are financed by the World Bank.**

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

Ans (b)

Sol.

- The international organization supporting ICDS is UNICEF.
- The ICDS scheme works under the Ministry of Women and Child Welfare.

Q85. Which of the following is not a part of the municipal corporation's role in managing urban health and sanitation?

- 1. Improving the sanitation system of the city**

2. **Supervising waste management and recycling programs**
3. **Providing health services to city residents**
4. **Managing national health policy frameworks**

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

Ans (d)

Sol.

- Municipal corporations manage local urban health services and sanitation systems but do not oversee national health policies, which are the responsibility of the central or state governments.

Q86. Assertion (A): The Smart Cities Mission encourages the development of new areas, referred to as Greenfield development, to accommodate the rapidly expanding urban population.

Reason(R): Greenfield development involves retrofitting existing urban areas to improve their infrastructure and livability.

- (a) Both A and R is true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R is true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true, but R is false
- (d) A is false, but R is true

Ans (c)

Sol.

- While the assertion about Greenfield development accommodating urban expansion is correct, the reason provided is false.

Q87. Which of the following urban centers had the highest collect efficiency of solid waste in 1999 according to the NIUA survey?

- (a) Class I cities
- (b) Metropolitan cities
- (c) Class II towns
- (d) None of these

Ans (b)

Sol.

- Many urban centers do not have sewerage system and if they have it is partial.
- Many towns and cities do not have sewage treatment plants as such untreated sewage flows in land and water bodies' creation pollution.

Q88. Which of the following are true regarding Municipal Corporation and Municipality?

- I. **Mayor is mostly elected for one year.**
- II. **Municipal Commissioner is indirectly elected by the elected members of the Municipal Corporation.**
- III. **President of Municipality has executive powers.**

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

Ans (d)

Sol.

- Municipal corporations are established for administration of big cities like Delhi, Mumbai, and Hyderabad etc.
- They are established in the states by the acts of State Legislatures, and in the union territories by the acts of the Parliament.
- There may be one common acts or separate acts for all the municipal corporations in a state.

Q89. The first studies on urbanization or urban sociology adopted a ----- approach, comparing the city to a -----.

- (a) Integrationists; business.
- (b) Feminist; building.
- (c) Functionalist; organism.
- (d) Conflict; prison.

Ans (c)

Sol.

- It can also mean population growth in urban areas instead of rural ones.
- It is predominantly the process by which towns and cities are formed and become larger as more people begin living and working in central areas.

Q90. One Lakh Housing Scheme of 1972:

1. Chief minister at the time of launching on One Lakh Housing Scheme of 1972 was C. Achuthamenon
2. M. N Govindan Nair (Minister for Agriculture, Transport, Electricity and Housing) was the

minister who launched the One Lakh Housing Scheme of 1972.

Select the correct answer by using the code given below.

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

Ans (d)

Sol.

- Implemented by the Government of Kerala from early 1972, it was designed to provide dwellings for landless agricultural labour families who had not received homesteads under the Kerala Land Reforms Act, 1963 as amended in 1969.

Q91. Match the following

Projects	Year
1) JRY	A) 2004
2) NFFWP	B) 1989
3) PMRY	C) 1979
4) TRYSEM	D) 1993

- (a) 1-B, 2-A, 3-D, 4-C
- (b) 1-C, 2-B, 3-D, 4-A
- (c) 1-B, 2-C, 3-D, 4-A
- (d) 1-D, 2-C, 3-A, 4-B

Ans (a)

Sol.

- Jawahar Rose Gar Yojana was launched on 1st April 1989 (PM – Rajiv Gandhi)

- NFFWP – launched on 14 November 2004 (PM – Manmohan Singh)
- PMRY – came into existence on 2 October 1993 (PM - P V Narasimha Rao)
- Training of Rural Youth for Self (TRYSEM) – came into existence on 15th August 1979 (PM - Charan Singh)

Q92. Which of the following is a key focus of public health services under citizen services in urban governance?

- I. Establishing public gyms in every neighborhood.
- II. Creating luxury hospitals in private sectors.
- III. Establishing public health facilities, including clinics and health centers, to provide accessible healthcare.
- IV. Providing free health services only to government employees.

- (a) I only
- (b) II only
- (c) III only
- (d) IV only

Ans (c)

Sol.

- Public health services in urban governance emphasize providing accessible healthcare through a network of public hospitals, clinics, and preventive healthcare campaigns.

Q93. Who won the National e-Governance Award 2024?

1. The Ministry of Women and Child Development
2. SVAMITVA Scheme
3. Chikitsa Setu app

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

Ans (a)

Sol.

- The Ministry of Women and Child Development has won the National Award for e-Governance 2024 (Gold) for its Poshan Tracker initiative.

Q94. Which of the following are correct regarding E-Sevanam?

- i. A centralized online service portal for all government departments.
- ii. Owned by Kerala State IT Mission.
- iii. Its mobile version is known as m-sevanam.
- iv. It is Malayalam enabled.

- (a) I, iii and iv
- (b) Only I, ii and iii
- (c) Only ii and iii
- (d) All of the above (I, ii, iii and iv)

Ans (d)

Sol.

- The Government of Kerala has designed a centralized Kerala Service

Portal called “e-Sevanam” incorporating the online services of all departments.

Q95. The new digital payment system launched by the central government?

- (a) e-RUPI
- (b) e-rupee
- (c) e-money
- (d) e-card

Ans (a)

Sol.

- E-RUPI is an electronic voucher based digital payment system.
- India’s official digital currency e-rupee

Q96. Which application was launched by the Central Government for the modernization and development of Indian villages?

1. Grama Sevika
2. E Grama Swaraj
3. Digital Village
4. Village Swaraj

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

Ans (b)

Sol.

- E Grama Swaraj is an application launched by the Central Government for the modernization and development of Indian villages.

Q97. What is the role of social media in e-governance?

- (a) To provide an alternative platform for government services
- (b) To improve citizen engagement and communication with government agencies
- (c) To restrict citizen access to government services
- (d) To centralize power within government agencies

Ans (b)

Sol.

- When citizens are actively engaged in e-government processes as co-creators it leads to e-government development.
- Citizen participation in e-government is a recent phenomenon where government is seeking more involvement of citizens through different platforms.

Q98. Consider the following sentences and choose the correct ones:

- i. Electronic governance or e-governance implies government functioning with the application of ICT
- ii. E-Governance is basically a move towards SMART governance implying; simple, moral, accountable, responsive and transparent governance.

- (a) I only
- (b) ii only
- (c) Both I and ii
- (d) None of these

Ans (c)

Sol.

- E-Governance is the use of information and communication technologies at all levels of government, the public sector, and beyond to improve governance.

Q99. Which is the first municipality in India to achieve digital literacy?

- (a) Kottarakkara
- (b) Paravoor
- (c) Karunagappally
- (d) Punalur

Ans (a)

Sol.

- The municipality organized a complete digital literacy drive under the 2023-24 annual plan ahead of the state government's DG Kerala project.

Q100. Which of the following statements are correct?

- I. The National e-Governance plan is an initiative of the government of India to make all government services available to the citizens of India via electronic media.**
- II. National e-governance plan came into force on 2016 May 18.**

- (a) Only I
- (b) Only II
- (c) Both I & II
- (d) None of them

Ans (a)

Sol.

- National e-governance plan came into force on 2006 May 18.
- The National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) is an initiative of the Government of India to make all government services available to the citizens of India via electronic media.