

LSGS Mains Paper II Study Material Set 4

Q1. In context with the Constituent Assembly, which among the following observation is/are correct?

1. The members of Constituent Assembly were elected directly
2. The basis of seats allocation was population
3. Composition of the Constituent Assembly was roughly in line with the suggestions of the Cabinet Mission Plan

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

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

Q2. With the 73rd Constitutional Amendment of 1992, a new Part IX of the Amendment Act was added to the Indian Constitution, which has been included in the provision of which Article of the Indian Constitution.

- (a) Articles 243 to 243(O)
- (b) Articles 243 to 243 (G)
- (c) Articles 51 to 61
- (d) Articles 124 to 143

Q3. Smallest local government body in India?

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

Q4. Which of the following statements regarding amalgamation of princely states is false?

1. Britain gave the princely states the power to join India or Pakistan or remain independent.
2. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was appointed Secretary of the State Department.
3. According to the merger agreement, the princely states had to hand over control of defense, foreign affairs and communications to the central government.

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

Q5. Which expressions are used in Article 14 of the constitution of India?

- (a) Equality before Law
- (b) Equal protection of Law
- (c) None of these

(d) Both (a) & (b)

Q6. Consider the following statements

1. Studies by moderate-nationalist leaders on how India became impoverished under British rule provided the ideological foundation for the Indian Nationalist Movement.
2. Lal, Pal, Bal and the coalition were the main exponents of moderate nationalism

Choose the correct option?

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

Q7. The Swaran Singh Committee recommended:

- (a) The Constitution of State-Level Election Commissions.
- (b) Panchayat-Raj reforms
- (c) Inclusion of Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution
- (d) Interlinking of Himalayan and peninsular rivers

Q8. Arrange the following events of the Indian freedom movement in correct chronological sequence:

1. Second Round Table Conference
2. The first Independence (Purna Swaraj) day was celebrated
3. Champaran Satyagraha

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1-2-3
- (c) 3-1-2
- (d) 3-2-1

Q9. What does the Preamble describe India as?

- (a) A secular, socialist, democratic republic
- (b) A capitalist, socialist, democratic republic
- (c) A secular, communist, democratic republic
- (d) A secular, capitalist, democratic republic

Q10. Read the following statements regarding the interim government formed in 1946.

- I. The interim government was elected in August 1946 by the Constituent Assembly.
- II. Jawaharlal Nehru served as the head of government.
- III. Interim government remained in place until 15 August 1947.
- IV. Muslim league was not a part of the interim government

Which among the codes given below is correct?

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

Q11. Which of the following Act ensured the establishment of the Supreme Court in India?

- (a) Pitt's India Act AD 1784
- (b) The Regulating Act AD 1773
- (c) Charter Act 1793 AD
- (d) Charter Act 1813 AD

Q12. Which of the following statements regarding home rule are incorrect?

1. The Home Rule Movement was adopted by Indians at the Declaration of Independence in Ireland.
 2. Balagangadhara Tilak founded the Home Rule Movement in Adyar.
 3. Annie Besant started Home Rule Movement in Pune.
 4. The word Home Rule means self-government
- (a) 2 and 3
 - (b) 1, 2 and 3
 - (c) 2, 3 and 4
 - (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4(All of these)

Q13. Choose the correct statements related to proportional representation system.

1. Proportional representation was an electoral system devised by political thinkers to ensure minority representation.
 2. The objective of the proportional system is to give representation to each section of the population in proportion to their membership.
 3. The basic ideal of this provision is that the number of seats a party gets in the legislature should be proportional to the number of votes that party gets.
- (a) 1, 2 and 3
 - (b) 1 and 2
 - (c) 2 and 3
 - (d) 1 and 3

Q14. Which of the following authorized the British Government to imprison any person without trial and conviction in a court of law?

- (a) Rowlett Act of 1919
- (b) Government of India Act of 1935
- (c) Indian Council Act of 1909
- (d) Government Of India Act of 1919

Q15. Consider the following statements regarding the composition of Constituent Assembly:

1. The total strength of the Constituent Assembly was 389.
2. Each province and princely state was allotted seats in proportion to their respective population.
3. Seats allocated to each British Province were divided among the Four Principal Communities: Hindu, Muslim, Sikh and Christian.
4. The representatives of the princely states were nominated by the heads of the princely states.

Which of these statements is/are correct?

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

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

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

1. Harold Dorman 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

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

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

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

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)

Q21. Indian Economy is a:

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

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

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

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

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)

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

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

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

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)

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

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

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

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

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)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Q48. DSS (Decision Support System) is designed to

(a) Help senior management make strategic decision
management make decisions in situations where there is uncertainty about the
consequences of those decisions.

(c) Help business to create and share information

(d) None of these

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 – Perampara, Kozhikode District

(c) Municipality – Eloor, Ernakulam District

(d) Municipal Corporation – Thiruvananthapuram

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

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

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

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) Belwanti Mehta Committee Report

(d) Diwaker Committee Report

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

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

- (a) Small organization
- (b) Multiple decision levels
- (c) Vertical organization structures
- (d) Delay in decision making

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

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

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

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

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)

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

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. $\frac{1}{2}$ is the quorum of Gram Sabha meeting.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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)

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

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

Q69. The concept of Participatory development was introduced in

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

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)

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.

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

- (a) Gothrabandhu

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Both 1 & 2

(d) None of these

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

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)

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

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

Q83. Who are the beneficiaries of Abhayakiranam scheme?

(a) Children

(b) Senior citizens

(c) Transgender

(d) Widows

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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)

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) Kottarakkara
- (b) Paravoor

- (c) Karunagappally
- (d) Punalur

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

Solutions

S1. Ans (b)
Sol.

- Election of the members of the Constituent Assembly had been elected firstly, for undivided India.
- Its first sitting was held on December 9, 1946 and re-assembled as Constituent Assembly for divided India on 14 August 1947.

S2. Ans (a)
Sol.

- The 73rd Amendment 1992 added a new Part IX to the constitution titled "The Panchayats" covering provisions from Article 243 to 243(O); and a new Eleventh Schedule covering 29 subjects within the functions of the Panchayats.

S3. Ans (b)
Sol.

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

S4. Ans (c)
Sol.

- The second statement is incorrect because VP Menon was appointed as the Secretary of the State Department.

S5. Ans (d)
Sol.

- Article 14 says that the state shall not deny to any person equality before law and equal protection of laws within the territory of India.

S6. Ans (b)
Sol.

- The partition of Bengal and the subsequent struggles ushered in new era of nationalism known as the Era of Radical Nationalism.

S7. Ans (c)

Sol.

- In 1976, the Congress Party set up the Sardar Swaran Singh Committee to make recommendations about fundamental duties, the need and necessity of which was felt during the operation of the internal emergency (1975-1977)

S8. Ans (d)

Sol.

- The Champaran Satyagraha of 1917 was the first Satyagraha movement led by Mahatma Gandhi in India.
- On 26 January 1930, the Indian National Congress, in an electrifying resolution, declared Purna Swaraj – complete freedom from the British Raj.

S9. Ans (a)

Sol.

- The Preamble describes India as a secular, socialist, democratic republic.

S10. Ans (b)

Sol.

- Although the Muslim league insisted on their demand for a separate state and refused to be part of the interim government, five members of the league finally joined the government.
- The interim government was elected in August 1946 by the Constituent Assembly.

S11. Ans (b)

Sol.

- Regulating Act of 1773 was the first landmark in the constitutional development of India. Via this act, the British Parliament for the first time interfered into affairs of India.

S12. Ans (a)

Sol.

- The Indian Home Rule movement was a movement in British India on the lines of the Irish Home Rule movement and other home rule movements.
- The movement lasted around two years between 1916–1918 and is believed to have set the stage for the Indian independence movement under the leadership of Annie Besant and Bal Gangadhar Tilak to the educated English speaking upper class Indians.
- In 1920, All India Home Rule League changed its name to Swarajya Sabha.

S13. Ans (a)

Sol.

- Minorities in a country do not get adequate representation under absolute majority system.

S14. Ans (a)

Sol.

- As per the Rowlett act the government had the power to arrest any person without showing any reason, the acts were threat to the civil liberties.

- Later, this act became the reason for occurrence of Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy.

S15. Ans (a)
Sol.

- The Constituent Assembly was constituted in November 1946 under the scheme formulated by the Cabinet Mission Plan. The features of the scheme were:
 - The total strength of the Constituent Assembly was to be 389.
 - Of these, 296 seats were to be allotted to British India and 93 seats to the Princely States.
 - Out of 296 seats allotted to the British India, 292 members were to be drawn from the eleven governors' provinces and four from the four chief commissioners' provinces, one from each.

S16. 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.

S17. 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 Domer Model.

S18. 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.

S19. 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.'

S20. 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)

S21. 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.

S22. Ans (c)

Sol.

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

S23. Ans (d)

Sol.

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

S24. 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.

S25. 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.

S26. 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.

S27. 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.

S28. 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.

S29. 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.

S30. 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.

S31. 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.

S32. 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.

S33. 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.

S34. 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.

S35. Ans (d)
Sol.

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

S36. 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”.

S37. 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

S38. 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).

S39. 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.

S40. Ans (c)
Sol.

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

S41. 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.

S42. 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.

S43. 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.

S44. 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.

S45. Ans (b)
Sol.

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

S46. Ans (a)
Sol.

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

S47. 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.

S48. 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.

S49. Ans (c)
Sol.

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

S50. 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.

S51. 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.

S52. 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.

S53. 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.

S54. 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.

S55. 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.

S56. 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.

S57. 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.

S58. 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.

S59. 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.

S60. 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.

S61. Ans (c)
Sol.

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

S62. 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.

S63. Ans (a)
Sol.

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

S64. 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.

S65. 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.

S66. 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.

S67. 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.

- Article 243(b) of the Indian Constitution defines the term Gram Sabha. Gram Sabha is responsible for strengthening people's collaboration, democratic participation, and democratic decentralization.

S68. Ans (d)
Sol.

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

S69. 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.

S70. 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.

S71. 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.

S72. 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.

S73. Ans (d)
Sol.

- 'Jalakanghalkkapuram' 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.

S74. 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.

S75. 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.

S76. 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.

S77. Ans (d)
Sol.

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

S78. 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.

S79. Ans (c)
Sol.

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

S80. 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.

S81. 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.

S82. 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.

S83. 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.

S84. Ans (b)

Sol.

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

S85. 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.

S86. Ans (c)

Sol.

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

S87. 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.

S88. 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.

S89. 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.

S90. 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.

S91. 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)

S92. Ans (c)

Sol.

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

S93. 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.

S94. Ans (d)

Sol.

- The Government of Kerala has designed a centralized Kerala Service Portal called “e-Sevanam” incorporating the online services of all departments.

S95. Ans (a)

Sol.

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

S96. Ans (b)

Sol.

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

S97. 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.

S98. 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.

S99. Ans (a)

Sol.

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

S100. 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.