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TEST CODE - **02**

Test Booklet Series

TEST BOOKLET

**Basic NCERT Test 2**

**A**

Time Allowed : Two Hours

PAPER-1

Maximum Marks : 200

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## INSTRUCTIONS

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1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET DOES **NOT** HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS, ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.
2. Please note that it is the candidate's responsibility to encode and fill in the Roll Number and Test Booklet Series A, B, C, or D carefully and without any omission or discrepancy at the appropriate places in the OMR Answer Sheet. Any omission/discrepancy will render the Answer Sheet liable for rejection.
3. You have to enter your Roll Number on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside.  
**DO NOT** write **anything else** on the Test Booklet.
4. This Test Booklet contains **100** items (questions). Each item is printed in **English** only. Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response for each item.
5. You have to mark all your responses **ONLY** on the separate Answer Sheet provided. See directions in the Answer Sheet.
6. **All** items carry equal marks.
7. Before you proceed to mark in Answer Sheet the response to various items in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per instructions provided.
8. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet and the examination has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator **only the Answer sheet**. You are permitted to take away with you the Test Booklet.
9. Sheets for rough work are appended in the Test Booklet at the end.
10. **Penalty for wrong answers: THERE WILL BE PENALTY FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY A CANDIDATE.**
  - I. There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, one-third of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.
  - II. If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a wrong answer even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to that question.
  - III. If a question is left blank, i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be no penalty for

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1. Which of the following is working capital?
  1. Cash
  2. Tools
  3. Furniture
  4. Machine

Select the correct answer using the codes below:

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

2. The concept of Green Revolution was associated with use of
  1. Chemical fertilizers
  2. HYV seeds
  3. Pesticides

Select the correct answer using the codes below:

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

3. The concept of Green Revolution is associated mainly with the production of:
  1. Wheat
  2. Rice
  3. Bajra

Select the correct answer using the codes below:

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

4. Market activity is known as production for:
  1. Exchange
  2. Earning income
  3. Earning profit

Select the correct answer using the codes below:

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

5. Self-consumption is:
  - (a) Non-production activity
  - (b) Non-market activity
  - (c) Non-economic activity
  - (d) None of the above

6. Services of housewives are included in:

1. National income
2. Domestic income
3. Household income

Select the correct answer using the codes below:

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

7. Infant mortality rate refers to the death of a child under the age of:
  - (a) 1 year
  - (b) 2 years
  - (c) 3 years
  - (d) 4 years

8. People as a resource refers to the:
  1. Educational skills
  2. Productive skills
  3. Health skills

Select the correct answer using the codes below:

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

9. Which of the following statements is/are correct about Federal system in India.
  1. Federalism is basic to the structure of the constitution.
  2. In case of any dispute about the division of power, the High Courts and the Supreme Court make a decision.

Select the correct answer using the codes below:

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

10. Which of the following is/are features of Indian Political System?
  1. Linguistic reorganization of states.
  2. Hindi is the official language and not the national language of India.

Select the correct answer using the codes below:

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

11. Consider the following statements about Local Governance in India.

1. Decentralization principle has been recognized in our constitution.
2. It is based on the principle of democratic participation.
3. Elections to the local bodies are conducted by the Election Commission of India.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

12. Which of the following is/are correct about Secular State in India?

1. There no official religion for the Indian states.
2. It allows State to intervene in matters of religion.
3. It prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion.

Select the correct answer using the codes below:

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

13. Consider the following statements about Promotional Interest Groups.

1. Their principal aim is the betterment of their members, not society in general.
2. Promotional Interest Groups are also called Public Interest Groups.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

14. Which of the following statements is/are correct about Political Parties in India?

1. A state party is one that secures at least 4% of total votes in an election to the legislative assembly of a state and wins at least two seats.
2. Every party in the country has to get recognized by the Election Commission.
3. Registered parties are given a unique symbol.

Select the correct answer using the codes below:

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

15. Which of the following does not exist as a limitation on Political Parties and its members in India?

- (a) Political parties should mandatorily hold their organisational elections.
- (b) Statutory law to regulate the internal affairs of political parties.
- (c) Mandatory disclosure of education qualification before filing the nomination.
- (d) Constitutional limitations to prevent members from changing parties.

16. Which of the following is correct about 'coming together' federalism?

1. It involves division of a geographical unit into federal units for administrative convenience
2. Accession of Princely States led to the establishment of this kind of Federalism in India

Select the correct answer using the codes below:

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

17. Bribe taken by parent is:

1. An economic activity
2. A marketing activity
3. A non-economic activity

Select the correct answer using the codes below:

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

18. The persons who are not working by their own willing are covered under:

- (a) Seasonal unemployment
- (b) Disguised unemployment
- (c) Educated unemployment
- (d) None of the above

19. Disguised unemployment is when the number of persons working on a farm is:

- (a) Only what is required
- (b) More than required

- (c) Less than required  
(d) None of the above

20. The aim of Sarva Siksha Abhiyan is:

1. To provide elementary education to women
2. To provide elementary education to the rural poor
3. To provide elementary education to all children in the age group 6-14 years
4. To provide elementary education to the urban poor

Select the correct answer using the codes below:

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

21. Which among the following is an economic activity?

1. Work of Nurse at her home
2. Work of Doctor at their home
3. Work of Teacher in the school

Select the correct answer using the codes below:

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

22. Decrease in IMR (Infant Mortality Rate) of a country signifies:

1. Increase in life expectancy
2. Increase in GNP
3. Economic development of a country
4. Increase in number of colleges in a country

Select the correct answer using the codes below:

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

23. Social exclusion denies certain individuals the:

1. Facilities
2. Benefits
3. Opportunities

Select the correct answer using the codes below:

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

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

24. Which organization carries out survey for determining the poverty line?

1. NSSO
2. CSO
3. Planning Commission/NITI Aayog

Select the correct answer using the codes below:

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

25. In which of the following cases was Right to Livelihood redesigned as a Fundamental Right?

- (a) Olga Telvis Vs Bombay Municipal Corporation.  
(b) PUCL Vs Union of India.  
(c) M. C. Mehta Vs Union of India.  
(d) Mohit Jain Vs State of Karnataka.

26. Which of the following is evaluated to a person arrested under the Constitution and criminal law?

1. The right to be presented before a magistrate within 24 hours of arrest.
2. Confessions made in public custody cannot be used as evidence against the accused.
3. A boy under 15 years of age and women cannot be called to the police station only for questioning.

Select the correct answer using the codes below:

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

27. Consider the following statements about Criminal Cases in India.

1. A criminal offense is regarded as a public wrong.
2. Cognizable offense is one where police can arrest a person on a warrant.
3. Under the law registration of an FIR is compulsory for a cognizable offense.

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

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

28. Consider the following statements about The SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities Act 1989.
1. Under it, land belonging to tribal people cannot be sold to or brought by non-tribal people.
  2. It sets out to punish anyone wrongfully occupies/cultivates any land owned/allotted to members of SC.
  3. It has specific provisions on crimes against SC/ST women.

Select the correct answer using the codes below:

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

29. Which of the following statements is/are correct about STs and Other Forest dwellers Act 2006?

1. It provides for recognition of right to homestead cultivable and grazing land.
2. It provides for right to ownership of timber forest produce.
3. It sets out to separate livelihood rights of forest dwellers from their rights to conserve forest.

Select the correct answer using the codes below:

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

30. Which of the following statements is/are correct about Power-Sharing in a political system?

1. Democracy cannot exist without sharing of powers
2. Sharing of powers helps in sustainability of a political system in a diverse society.

Select the correct answer using the codes below:

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

31. Which of the following is/are features of Federalism?

1. Mandatory existence of two levels of government.
2. Central government devolves power to state.

3. Federal provisions of the constitution cannot be unilaterally changed by one level of government

Select the correct answer using the codes below:

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

32. Consider the following statements about Federalism.

1. It aims to safeguard and promote unity of the country.
2. 'Holdingtogether' federations usually tend to have more power in central government units vis-a-vis states.

Which of the above statements is/are correct.

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

33. Who advocated that India would be truly independent only when the poorest of its people become free of human suffering?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) Indira Gandhi
- (c) Jawahar lal Nehru
- (d) Subhash Chandra Bose

34. Which of the following is/are valid reason/s for failure of the poverty alleviation programmes in India?

1. Lack of proper implementation
2. Lack of right targeting
3. Corruption at the highest level
4. Overlapping of schemes

Select the correct answer using the codes below:

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

35. Which of the following is responsible for high poverty rates?

1. Huge income inequalities
2. Unequal distribution of land
3. Lack of effective implementation of land reforms

Select the correct answer using the codes below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only

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

36. Biscuits for the consumer in the market is a

- (a) Final good
- (b) Intermediate good
- (c) Good
- (d) Service

37. Double coincidence of wants is a feature of:

1. Money
2. Barter system of exchange
3. Market
4. Economy

Select the correct answer using the codes below:

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

38. The modern currency is accepted as a medium of exchange because the currency is \_\_\_ by the government of the country.

- (a) Managed
- (b) Authorised
- (c) Controlled
- (d) Owned

39. Credit (loan) refers to an agreement in which the lender supplies the borrower with money, goods or services in return for the promise of \_\_\_:

- (a) Future payment
- (b) Payment made
- (c) No payment
- (d) Security

40. Which of the following is/are collaterals that the borrower owns?

1. Land
2. Building
3. Vehicle
4. Livestock
5. Money

Select the correct answer using the codes below:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (b) 2, 3 and 4 only
- (c) 1 and 4 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

41. Consider the following statements about International Economic Institutions:

1. In the World Bank, all the members have equal voting power
2. In IMF there exists a system of weighted voting
3. By law, the president of the World Bank has to be a US citizen.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

42. Which of the following conditions a country should follow for Representative Democracy to exist?

1. Fair chance of losing of people in power through elections.
2. Each adult must have a single vote.
3. Limitations on the power of elected government.

Select the correct answer using the codes below:

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

43. Consider the following statements about voting in Elections in India.

1. Person with unsound mind can be denied The Right to Vote.
2. Election photo identity card is compulsory for voting

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

44. Which of the following is/are included in the Model codes of Conduct?

1. A candidate cannot spend more than 25 lakh in the Lok Sabha elections.
2. No party or candidate can use any place of worship for election propaganda.
3. No party candidate can use government vehicles, aircraft, and officials for elections.

Select the correct answer using the codes below:

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

45. Consider the following statements about Council of Ministers:
1. A person who is not a member of parliament cannot be a minister.
  2. Minister of state can in no case attend cabinet meetings.
  3. Ministers of state are always attached to a cabinet minister.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

46. Consider the following

<b>Name of the Rights</b>	<b>Type of right</b>
1. Right to property	Constitutional
2. Right to vote	Statutory
3. Right to education	Fundamental

Which of the above pairs is/are not correctly matched?

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

47. Which of the following is not a feature of Indian model of Secularism?

- (a) No official state religion.
- (b) Strict separation of religion and state.
- (c) Non-interference by state in certain aspects of religion.
- (d) Equal promotion of all religions.

48. What do you understand by the term Integrated Judiciary in India?

1. Decisions made by higher courts are binding on lower courts.
2. A person can appeal to the High Court if she believes that the judgment passed by lower court is not just.
3. Executive has minimal role in appointment of judges.

Select the correct answer using the codes below:

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

49. Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government is known as:

- (a) Liberalisation
- (b) Privatisation
- (c) Globalization

- (d) New World regulations

50. Which of the following is/are the reason/s for low literacy rate among females?

1. Lack of equal education opportunities
2. Lack of transport facilities
3. Lack of infrastructure
4. Lack of income

Select the correct answer using the codes below:

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

51. Arrange the states in decreasing order as per the literacy rates according to 2011 census?

1. Madhya Pradesh
2. Bihar
3. Uttar Pradesh

Select the correct answer using the codes below:

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

52. The scheme for the establishment of residential schools to impart education to talented children from rural areas is:

- (a) Kendriya Vidyalayas
- (b) Navodaya Vidyalayas
- (c) Sarvodaya Vidyalayas
- (d) None of the above

53. If a person cannot find jobs during some months of the year, which type of employment is this called?

- (a) Structural unemployment
- (b) Cyclical unemployment
- (c) Seasonal unemployment
- (d) None of these

54. Which one of the following is considered important to create a 'virtuous cycle' by the parents?

1. To send their children to the school
2. To provide good food to their children
3. To send their children to private schools
4. To take care of the health and education of their children

Select the correct answer using the codes below:

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

55. The concept of Gross National Happiness is associated with:

- (a) United States of America
- (b) Sweden
- (c) India
- (d) Bhutan

56. Per capita income is:

- (a) Income of all individuals in an economy
- (b) The average income of a household
- (c) Total income divided by total population
- (d) The average difference between male and female income

57. Consider the following statements about the United Nations :

1. Non- permanent members in the Security Council are elected by the permanent members
2. Non- permanent members have a term of 3 years.
3. Non- permanent members enjoy veto only in some cases.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

58. Which of the following is NOT a logical argument against Democracy?

- (a) Frequent change in leaders may lead to discontinuity in policies
- (b) Too much diffusion of power may lead to delay in decisions
- (c) Electoral competition may lead to reduced scope for morality
- (d) Lack of options in choosing a ruler.

59. Consider the following statements :

1. Jawaharlal Nehru was the President of the Constituent Assembly.
2. Durgabai Deshmukh was the founder of Central Social Welfare Board.
3. K.M. Munshi was the founder of Swatantra Party.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

60. Which of the following is/are legally mandatory for a candidate to disclose to the public to contest elections?

1. Serious civil and criminal cases pending against the candidate
2. Details of the assets and liabilities of the candidate and his/her family
3. Education qualification of the candidate

Select the correct answer using the codes below:

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

61. Consider the following statements about the Election Commission of India (ECI) :

1. Under the Model of codes of Conduct, ECI can punish a party which violates it.
2. Government officers on election duty are not answerable to the government but to the ECI
3. The Chief Election Commissioner is appointed by the President of India

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

62. Which of the following statements support the principle of Democracy in India?

1. Political Executive is more powerful than the Permanent Executive despite the former lacking expertise.
2. Permanent Executive is accountable to the Political Executive.

Select the correct answer using the codes below:

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

63. Consider the following statements:

1. 'Office Memorandum' refers to a communication issued by an appropriate authority stating the policy or decision of the government.
2. Referendum refers to an opinion of the electorate taken on an issue or a governmental policy.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only

- (b) 2 only  
(c) Both 1 and 2  
(d) Neither 1 nor 2
64. Which of the first country in the world to adopt a Universal Adult Franchise?  
(a) USA  
(b) UK  
(c) New Zealand  
(d) India
65. Multiple cropping is defined as:  
(a) Growing more than one crop at the same time  
(b) Growing more than one crop on the same piece of land in different seasons  
(c) Growing crops along with animal husbandry  
(d) Growing crops vertically using aquaponics
66. Expanding people's choices is a feature of:  
1. Having more income  
2. Economic development  
3. Human Development  
4. Per capita Income
- Select the correct answer using the codes below:  
(a) 1 and 2 only  
(b) 2 and 3 only  
(c) 2 and 4 only  
(d) 3 only
67. Which method is used by the World Bank to classify countries?  
1. Human development  
2. Per capita income  
3. National income  
4. Economic development
- Select the correct answer using the codes below:  
(a) 1 and 2 only  
(b) 2 only  
(c) 1 and 4 only  
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
68. Which organization is involved in preparing the Human Development Report?  
(a) World Bank  
(b) International Monetary Fund  
(c) NITI Aayog  
(d) United Nations Development Programme
69. Which is the most appropriate definition of Literacy Rate?  
(a) Total Literate population divided by total population  
(b) Total Literate population divided by total illiterate population  
(c) Proportion of literates in the 18 and above age group  
(d) Literate population in the 7 years and above age group
70. 'Operation Flood' is related to:  
(a) Milk production  
(b) Fisheries  
(c) Drought control programmes  
(d) Rescue and rehabilitation
71. Small farmer is a person having:  
(a) Less than 2 acres  
(b) Between 2.5 acres to 5 acres  
(c) More than 5 acres  
(d) Less than 1 acre
72. Globalisation has led to improvement in living conditions of:  
(a) All the people  
(b) The people in the developed countries  
(c) The workers in the developing countries  
(d) None of the above.
73. Which of the following are aspects of food security?  
1. Availability  
2. Affordability  
3. Adaptability  
4. Accessibility
- Select the correct answer using the codes below:  
(a) 1, 2 and 3 only  
(b) 1, 2 and 4 only  
(c) 2 and 4 only  
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
74. Construction sector is part of:  
(a) Primary  
(b) Secondary  
(c) Tertiary  
(d) None of the above
75. Consumer protection at the global level were adopted by:  
1. The United Nations  
2. World Consumer Forum  
3. World Trade Organisation  
4. Consortium of MultiNational Corporations
- Select the correct answer using the codes below:  
(a) 1 only  
(b) 1 and 2 only  
(c) 2 only

(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

76. AGMARK IS regulated by:

- (a) Indian Standards Institute
- (b) Directorate of Marketing and Inspection
- (c) NAFED
- (d) Ministry of Commerce

77. Which of the following are trade barriers?

- 1. Tariffs
- 2. Quotas
- 3. Duties
- 4. Bilateral agreements

Select the correct answer using the codes below:

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

78. The idea of Self Help Group was given by:

- (a) Ela Bhatt
- (b) Mahtama Gandhi
- (c) Mohammad Yunus
- (d) Amartya Sen

79. Which state has the lowest poverty rate?

- (a) Goa
- (b) Himachal Pradesh
- (c) Kerala
- (d) Sikkim

80. Food for work scheme was started by:

- (a) Uttar Pradesh
- (b) Bihar
- (c) Maharashtra
- (d) Madhya Pradesh

81. Gross Enrollment is defined as:

- (a) Total enrollment in schools
- (b) Enrollment regardless of age in the class with respect to age group
- (c) Total people who have attended school
- (d) Literacy rate

82. National income is calculated as:

- (a) Value of goods and services
- (b) Value of all final goods and services
- (c) Total income of each household
- (d) Total income of every economic agent

83. Which of the following is the most abundant factor of production in India:

- (a) Labour
- (b) Land
- (c) Capital
- (d) Entrepreneurship

84. What do you understand by the term demographic dividend?

- (a) Increase in educated workforce as a share of the population
- (b) Increase in the working age population as a share of total population
- (c) Increase in skill and productivity of population
- (d) Increase in number of people with access to healthcare and education facilities

85. Consider the following statements about estimation of poverty in India:

- 1. Poverty line is defined as the mid-point of monthly per capita expenditure class having a daily calorie intake of 2400 calorie per person in urban areas.
- 2. In rural areas, it is 2100 calories a day

Select the correct answer using codes given below:

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

86. Poverty which is looked at through the lens of social, economic and political opportunities is termed as:

- (a) Absolute Poverty
- (b) Human Poverty
- (c) Moderate poverty
- (d) Poverty Gap

87. The minimum guaranteed price at which the government offers to purchase any quantity is known as:

- (a) Procurement price
- (b) Minimum Support Price
- (c) Issue Price
- (d) Market Price

88. The price at which the government offers to sell food grains lower than the market price is known as:

- (a) Procurement price
- (b) Minimum support price
- (c) Issue price
- (d) Market price

89. In which of the following states the most devastating famine of India in the year 1943 occurred?

- (a) Bengal
- (b) Orissa
- (c) Bihar
- (d) Uttar Pradesh.

90. Who coined the phrase 'Unity in Diversity' to describe India?

- (a) J L Nehru
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- (d) Vallabhai Patel

91. Which of the following phrases is/are part of the Preamble?

- 1. Equality of Opportunity
- 2. Federal
- 3. Dignity of the Individual

Select the correct answer using the codes below:

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

92. Which of the following conditions need to be fulfilled to be a member of the Gram Sabha?

- 1. He/she should be a resident of the area covered by the Gram Sabha
- 2. He/she should be 21 years old
- 3. He/she should have a Right to Vote in the Panchayat elections of the area.

Select the correct answer using the codes below:

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

93. Consider the following statements about Gram Panchayats?

- 1. All the members of the village are its members.
- 2. The Secretary of the Gram Panchayat is responsible in calling a meeting of Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat.

Which of the above statements is/are not correct?

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

94. Which of the following is the aim of the Hindu Succession Amendment Act, 2008?

- (a) To provide for co-operative farming under the government.
- (b) To give legal sanction to matrilineal system.
- (c) To give women equal rights in education.

(d) To give the daughter and mother an equal share in property on par with sons.

95. Which of the following is/are guaranteed under Right to Equality mentioned in the Constitution of India?.

- 1. Every person is equal before the law.
- 2. Every person has access to all places in India.

Select the correct answer using the codes below:

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

96. Consider the following statements about Mid Day Meal Scheme

- 1. It is mandatory for all states to implement the scheme.
- 2. Tamil Nadu was the 1st state in India to introduce this scheme.
- 3. It helps implement Right to Equality.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

97. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- 1. Right to Health is a fundamental right under Right to Life.
- 2. codes of Medical Ethics by Medical Council of India states that every physician, as far as possible should prescribe drugs with generic name.

Select the correct answer using the codes below:

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

98. Which of the following correctly defines 'Gender'?

- (a) It is social value attached to biological differences
- (b) It is a term for biological differences among human beings.
- (c) It is a combination of both biological and social difference among human beings.
- (d) None of the above

99. Social Advertising is:

- (a) Advertising by the media without any profit motive
- (b) A form of decentralised advertising done by Gram Sabha
- (c) One made by Government or private agencies that have a larger message for society.
- (d) None of the above

100. Which of the following is/are about *putting-outsystem* of production?

- 1. It is a means of subcontracting work by a central agent to workers in off-site facilities
- 2. It is a system prevalent in weaving industry in India.

Select the correct answer using the codes below:

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

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- 1. Ans. (a)  
Categories: Economics>National Income>Methods  
Explanation: Cash is a form of working capital whereas tools, furniture and machines part of fixed capital.
- 2. Ans. (d)  
Economics>Agriculture>Reforms  
Green revolution was a packaged programme combining chemical fertilizers, HYV Seeds, Pesticides and other agricultural inputs.
- 3. Ans. (d)

- Economics>Agriculture>Reforms  
Green Revolution is associated with Wheat, Rice, Jowar, Bajara and Maize
- 4. Ans. (c)  
Economy>Overview>Demand and Supply  
Market Economy is market beyond self consumption and exchange of goods and services to earn income and profit.
- 5. Ans. (b)  
Economy>Overview>Demand and Supply

Market Economy is market beyond self consumption and exchange of goods and services

6. Ans. (d)

Economy>National Income>Methods  
Services of Housewife are not included in calculation of National Income, Domestic Income or Household Income as they are meant for leisure/own purpose and are non-marketable exchange of goods and services.

7. Ans. (a)

Economy>Growth and Development>Human Development

**Infant mortality rate** (IMR) is the number of **deaths** per 1,000 live births of children under one year of age. The **rate** for a given region is the number of children dying under one year of age, divided by the number of live births during the year, multiplied by 1,000.

8. Ans. (c)

Economy>Growth and Development>Inclusive Growth

People as a resource are a way of referring to a country's working people in terms of their existing productive skills and abilities.

9. Ans. : (a)

Category : Polity > Indian Political System > Federalism

Explanation :

The sharing of power between the Union Government and the State governments is basic to the structure of the Constitution. It is not easy to make changes to this power sharing arrangement. The Parliament cannot on its own change this arrangement. Any change to it has to be first passed by both the Houses of Parliament with at least 2/3rd majority. Then it has to be ratified by the legislatures of at least half of the total States. In case of any dispute about the division of powers, the High Courts and the Supreme Court make a decision.

10. Ans. : (c)

Category : Polity > Features of Constitution > Union and its territories

Explanation :

Linguistic Reorg of states was accepted by Fazal Ali commission  
Hindi is the official language recognised in the Constitution (Articles 343 - 351). It was not given the national language status, respecting the federal structure and diversity of india

11. Ans. : (b)

Category : Polity > Indian Political System > Local Governance

Explanation :

The need for decentralisation was **recognised** in our Constitution.

The basic idea behind decentralisation is **democratic participation** - as there are a large number of problems and issues which are best settled at the local level. People have better knowledge of problems in their localities, so it makes it possible for the people to directly participate in decision making for efficient governance.

An independent institution called the **State Election Commission** has been created in each State to conduct panchayat and municipal elections.

12. Ans: (d)

Category : Polity > Indian Political System > Fundamental Rights

Explanation :

There is no official religion for the Indian state. Unlike the status of Buddhism in Sri Lanka, that of Islam in Pakistan and that of Christianity in England, our Constitution does not give a special status to any religion. The Constitution allows the state to intervene in the matters of religion in order to ensure equality within religious communities. For example, it bans untouchability.

The Constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion

13. Ans. : (b)

Category : Polity > Miscellaneous > Development Industry

Explanation :

Promotional Groups are also called Public Interest Groups. They promote collective rather than selective good. They aim to help groups other than their own members. In some instances the members of a public interest group may undertake activity that benefits them as well as others too.

14. Ans. : (a)

Category : Polity > Miscellaneous > Electoral Reforms

Explanation :

Promotional Groups are also called Public Interest Groups. They promote collective rather than selective good. They aim to help groups other than their own members.

In some instances the members of a public interest group may undertake activity that benefits them as well as others too.

15. Ans. : (b)

Category : Polity < Miscellaneous < Electoral Reforms

Explanation :

The ECI passed an order making it necessary for political parties to hold their organisational elections and file their income tax returns.

There is still no Law that exists to regulate the internal affairs of Political Parties, although it has been suggested.

ECI provides for mandatory disclosure of education qualification of candidates before filing their nomination.

Part X of the Constitution makes sure there is no defection among party members such that MPs and MLAs have to accept whatever the party leaders decide.

16. Ans: (d)

Polity-Indian Political System - Federalism

Explanation :

Coming together federalism involves many independent states *coming together* and forming a federalism. Accession of Princely States was a form of territorial integration who were not independent states but were part of British India. Reorganization of States on linguistic basis establishes *holding together* federalism in India which is antithetical to *coming together federalism*

17. Ans. (c)

Economy>National Income>Methods

Bribes and corruption are not counted in the calculation of national income and hence, classified as Non-economic activities.

18. Ans. (d)

Economy>Growth and Development>Inclusive Growth

People who are willing to work, capable to work and willing to work at the prevailing wage rate are classified as unemployed.

19. Ans. (b)

Economy>Growth and Development>Inclusive Growth

When more number of people are employed than required it is termed as disguised unemployment.

20. Ans. (c)

Economy>Fiscal Policy>Schemes

The goal of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan is to universalize Primary Education in the age group 6-14.

21. Ans. (c)

Economy>National Income>Methods

Work of Teacher at a school is for remuneration and all other options are non-market economic activities. This, only option (c) is truly an economic activity.

22. Ans. (c)

Economy>Growth and Development>Human Development

Decrease in IMR is an indication of increase in economic development of a country through improvements in health, education and other social sector indicators.

23. Ans. (d)

Economy>Growth and Development>Human Development

Exclusion from the prevailing social system and its rights and privileges, typically as a result of poverty or the fact of belonging to a minority social group.

24. Ans. (a)

Economy>Growth and Development>Poverty and Food Security

NSSO does the survey for poverty whereas the NITI Aayog does estimation of poverty in India.

25. Ans. : (a)

Category : Polity > Indian Political System > Fundamental Rights

Explanation :

The judgment of the Olga Tellis vs Bombay Municipal Corporation established the Right to Livelihood as part of the Right to Life. The following excerpts from the judgment point to the ways in which the judges linked the issue of the Right to Life to that of livelihood:

The sweep of the Right to Life, conferred by Article 21 is wide and far reaching. 'Life' means something more than mere animal existence. It does not mean merely that life cannot be extinguished or taken away as, for example, by the imposition and execution of the death sentence, except according to procedure established by law. That is but one aspect of the Right to Life. An equally important facet of that right is the right to livelihood because no person can live without

the means of living, that is, the means of livelihood.

That the eviction of a person from a pavement or slum will inevitably lead to the deprivation of his means of livelihood, is a proposition which does not have to be established in each individual case .... In the present case that facts constituting empirical evidence justify the conclusion that the petitioners live in slums and on pavements because they have small jobs to nurse in the city and for them there is nowhere else to live. They choose a pavement or a slum in the vicinity of their place of work and to lose the pavement or the slum is to lose the job. The conclusion therefore is that the eviction of the petitioners will lead to deprivation of their livelihood and consequently to the deprivation of life.

26. Ans. : (d)

Category : Polity > Indian Political System > Fundamental Rights

Explanation :

Article 22 of the Constitution and criminal law guarantee to every arrested person the following Fundamental Rights :

The Right to be informed at the time of arrest of the offence for which the person is being arrested.

The Right to be presented before a magistrate within 24 hours of arrest.

The Right not to be ill treated or tortured during arrest or in custody.

Confessions made in police custody cannot be used as evidence against the accused.

A boy under 15 years of age and women cannot be called to the police station only for questioning.

27. Ans: (b)

Category : Polity > Indian Political System > Judiciary

Explanation :

A criminal offence is regarded as a public wrong, it is considered to have been committed not only against the affected victims but against society as a whole.

Cognizable offence is an offence for which the police may arrest a person without the permission of the court.

The law states that it is compulsory for an officer in charge of a police station to register an FIR whenever a person gives information about a cognizable offence.

28. Ans. : (b)

Category : Polity > Indian Political System > Fundamental Rights

Explanation :

Provisions of SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities Act

It lists modes of humiliation that are both physically horrific and morally reprehensible and seeks to punish those who force a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe to drink or eat any inedible or obnoxious substance; forcibly removes clothes from the person of a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe or parades him or her naked or with painted face or body or commits any similar act which is derogatory to human dignity, etc

It lists actions that dispossess Dalits and Adivasis of their meager resources or which force them into performing slave labour.

Thus, the Act sets out to punish anyone who wrongfully occupies or cultivates any land owned by, or allotted to, ... a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe or gets the land allotted to him transferred

The Act recognizes that crimes against Dalit and tribal women are of a specific kind and, therefore, seeks to penalise anyone who assaults or uses force on any woman belonging to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe with intent to dishonour her

29. Ans. : (a)

Category : Polity > Indian Political System > Fundamental Rights

Explanation :

This Act recognises their right to homestead, **cultivable** and **grazingland** and to **non-timberforest produce**. The Act also points out that the rights of forest dwellers includes conservation of forests and bio - diversity.

30. Ans. : (c)

Category : Polity > Indian Political System > Federalism

Explanation :

2 reasons in favour of power sharing are :

**Prudentialreason** - It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups - ensure the stability of political order and prevents violence.

**Moral reason** - Power sharing is the very spirit of democracy. A democratic rule involves sharing power with those affected by its exercise, and who have to live with its effects. People have a right to be consulted on how they are to be governed. A legitimate government is one where citizens, through participation, acquire a stake in the system.

31. Ans. : (a)

Category : Polity > Indian Political System > Federalism

Explanation :

Some of the key features of federalism :

Usually, a federation has two levels of government. One is the government for the entire country that is usually responsible for a few subjects of common national interest. The others are governments at the level of provinces or states that look after much of the day-to-day administering of their state.

Both these levels of governments enjoy their power independent of the other. It can have more levels (or tiers) as well.

Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country.

The fundamental provisions of the constitution cannot be unilaterally changed by one level of government. Such changes require the consent of both the levels of government.

Other features :

In a federal system, the central government cannot order the state government to do something. State government has powers of its own for which it is not answerable to the central government. Both these governments are separately answerable to the people. Different tiers of government govern the same citizens, but each tier has its own JURISDICTION in specific matters of legislation, taxation and administration. The jurisdictions of the respective levels or tiers of government are specified in the constitution. So the existence and authority of each tier of government is constitutionally guaranteed.

Courts have the power to interpret the constitution and the powers of different levels of government. The highest court acts as an umpire if disputes arise between different levels of government in the exercise of their respective powers.

Sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified to ensure its financial autonomy.

The federal system thus has dual objectives: to safeguard and promote unity of the country, while at the same time accommodate regional diversity

32. Ans. : (c)

Category : Polity > Indian Political System > Federalism

Explanation :

Some of the key features of federalism :

The federal system thus has dual objectives: to safeguard and promote unity of the country, while at the same time accommodate regional diversity.

**'Holding together' federations :**

A large country decides to divide its power between the constituent States and the national government

Here, the central government tends to be more powerful vis-à-vis the States. Very often different constituent units of the federation have unequal powers. Some units are granted special powers.

Eg. India, Spain and Belgium

**'Coming together' federations :**

Independent States coming together on their own to form a bigger unit, so that by pooling sovereignty and retaining identity they can increase their security.

All the constituent States usually have equal power and are strong vis-à-vis the federal government.

Eg. USA, Switzerland and Australia.

33. Ans. (a)

Economics>Growth and  
Development>Inclusive Growth

34 Ans. (c)

Economics>Growth and  
Development>Inclusive Growth

35. Ans. (d)

Economics>Growth and Development>Poverty  
and Food Security

Lack of Effective Land Reforms is a major  
cause of poverty in India.

36. Ans. (a)

Economics>National Income>Methods  
Biscuits are final goods as they are completely  
used up.

37. Ans. (b)

Economics>Money and Banking>Money  
In Barter system, double coincidence of wants  
manifests itself due to absence of money. It is  
also a time consuming process

38. Ans. (b)

Economics>Money and Banking>Money

The currency in India is Guaranteed by the Central Government and under the authority of the government.

39. Ans. (a)

Economics>Money and Banking>Money  
Money is a unit of account, medium of exchange, store of value and standard for deferred payment.

40. Ans. (d)

Economics>Money and Banking>Money  
Land, Building, Vehicle, Livestock is treated as collateral or security for borrowing where as money is treated as a cash collateral.

41. Ans: (a)

Category : Polity > Indian Political System > Democracy

Explanation :

In the IMF, the vote of each country is weighed by how much money it has contributed to the IMF. The same voting system is also followed by the World Bank. By convention, the President of the World Bank has always been a US citizen

42. Ans. : (d)

Category : Polity > Indian Political System > Democracy

Explanation :

Features of Democracy are :

A democracy must be based on a free and fair election where those currently in power have a fair chance of losing.

Each adult citizen must have one vote and each vote must have one value

A democratic government cannot do whatever it likes, simply because it has won an election. It has to respect some basic rules - **a democratic government rules within limits set by constitutional law and citizens' rights.**

43. Ans. : (a)

Category : Polity > Miscellaneous > Electoral Reforms

Explanation :

Some criminals and persons with unsound mind can be denied the right to vote, but only in rare situations.

Voters are required to carry the Election Photo Identity Card [EPIC] when they go out to vote, so that no one can vote for someone else. But the card is not yet compulsory for

voting. For voting, the voters can show many other proofs of identity like the ration card or driving license.

44. Ans. : (b)

Category : Polity > Miscellaneous > Electoral Reforms

Explanation :

According to our election law, no party or candidate can :

Spend more than Rs. 25 lakh in a constituency for a Lok Sabha election or Rs. 10 lakh in a constituency in an Assembly election.

Use any place of worship for election propaganda

Use government vehicles, aircrafts and officials for elections

Bribe or threaten voters;

Appeal to them in the name of caste or religion;

Use government resources for election campaign

Once elections are announced, Ministers shall not lay foundation stones of any projects, take any big policy decisions or make any promises of providing public facilities.

45 Ans. : (d)

Category : Polity > Indian Political System > Executive

Explanation :

A person who is not a member of Parliament can also become a minister. But such a person has to get elected to one of the Houses of the Parliament within 6 months of appointment as minister.

Ministers of State can participate in Cabinet meetings only when specially invited.

Ministers of State can either assist a Cabinet Minister or assume independent charge

46. Ans. : (c)

Category : Polity > Features of Constitution > Fundamental Rights

Explanation :

Types of Rights :

**Statutory / Legal Rights :** While

Fundamental Rights are the source of all rights, our Constitution and law offers a wider range of rights. The scope of rights has expanded to give the legal rights that the citizens can enjoy.

Right to freedom of press

Right to information

Right to education are derived from the Fundamental Rights.

**Fundamental Rights** : Part III of the Indian Constitution lays down these rights which are fundamental in the development of an Individual.

**Constitutional Rights** : Constitution provides many more rights, which may not be Fundamental Rights.

Right to property  
Right to vote in elections

47. Ans. : (b)

Category : Polity > Features of Constitution > Fundamental Rights

Explanation :

Indian secularism works through a strategy of non-interference. This means that in order to respect the sentiments of all religions and not interfere with religious practices, the State makes certain exceptions for particular religious communities. Hence, in Indian secularism the State can intervene in religious affairs for their benefit only..

It uses a strategy of distancing itself from religion. The Indian State is not ruled by a religious group and nor does it support any one religion. In India, government spaces like law courts, police stations, government schools and offices are not supposed to display or promote **any one** religion.

48. Ans. : (a)

Category : Polity > Indian Political System > Judiciary

Explanation :

Features of Indian Judiciary :

In India, has an integrated judicial system, meaning that the decisions made by higher courts are binding on the lower courts.

Through the appellate system that exists in India, a person can appeal to a higher court if they believe that the judgment passed by the lower court is not just.

49. Ans. (a)

Economics>International Economic Institutions>IMF

IMF (International Monetary Fund) imposed a condition for loans to countries which are primarily LPG or liberalization, privatization and globalization.

50. Ans. (d)

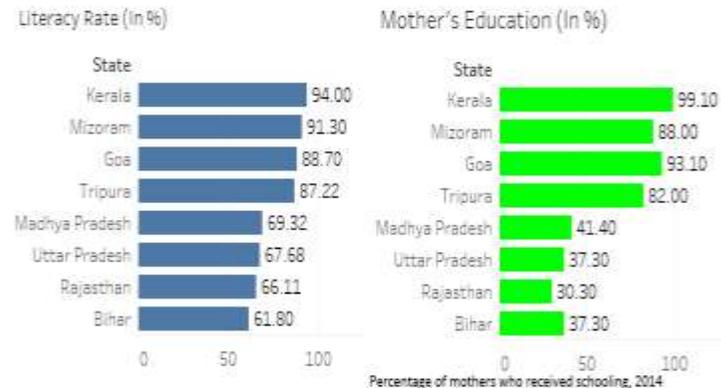
Economics>Growth and Development>Human Development

Gender bias in education has prevented equal access and opportunity for women for education.

51. Ans. (a)

Economics>Growth and Development>Human Development

### Literacy Rate Higher In States Where More Mothers Received Schooling



52. Ans. (b)

Economics>Growth and Development>Human Development

53. Ans. (c)

Economics>Growth and Development>Poverty and Food Security

54 Ans. (c)

Economics>Growth and Development>Human Development

Virtuous cycle is created when parents are educated and they start investing in health and education for their wards.

55. Ans. (d)

Economics>National Income>Methods

56. Ans. (c)

Economics>National Income>Methods

57. Ans. : (d)

Category : Polity > Miscellaneous > Issues

Explanation :

10 non-permanent members of the UNSC are elected by the UNGA for 2-year terms.

Only permanent members have veto power.

58. Ans. : (d)

Category : Polity > Indian Political System > Democracy

Explanation :

Some of the arguments against Democracy Leaders keep changing in a democracy. This leads to instability. -

Democracy is all about political competition and power play. There is no scope for morality. -

So many people have to be consulted in a democracy that it leads to delays. -  
 Elected leaders do not know the best interest of the people. It leads to bad decisions. -  
 Democracy leads to corruption for it is based on electoral competition. -  
 Ordinary people don't know what is good for them; they should not decide anything.

59. Ans. : (b)

Category : Polity > Features of the Constitution > Constitutional History  
 Explanation :

**Rajendra Prasad** : was the **President** of the Constituent Assembly. Lawyer, known for his role in the Champaran satyagraha. Three times the president of Congress. Later: the first President of India.

**Durgabai Deshmukh** (1909-1981) : born in Andhra Pradesh, an advocate and public activist for women's emancipation. Founder of Andhra Mahila Sabha. Congress leader. Later: Founder Chairperson of **Central Social Welfare Board**.

**K.M. Munshi** (1887-1971) : born in Gujarat. Advocate, historian and linguist. Congress leader and Gandhian. Later: Minister in the Union Cabinet. Founder of the **Swatantra Party**.

60. Ans. : (a)

Category : Polity > Miscellaneous > Electoral Reforms  
 Explanation :

Every candidate contesting in an election has to make a legal declaration, giving full details of Serious criminal cases pending against the candidate;  
 Details of the assets and liabilities of the candidate and his or her family;  
 Education qualifications of the candidate.

61. Ans. : (d)

Category : Polity > Bodies > Constitutional Bodies

Explanation :

Powers as the Election Commission of India include :

It implements the codes of Conduct and punishes any candidate or party that violates it.

When on election duty, government officers work under the control of the EC and not the government.

The Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) is appointed by the President of India. But once appointed, the Chief Election Commissioner is

not answerable to the President or the government.

62. Ans. : (c)

Category : Polity > Indian Political System > Executive

Explanation :

2 categories make up the executive are :

**Political Executive** : elected by the people for a specific period

Political executive have more power than the non-political executive as in a democracy the will of the people is supreme.

**Permanent executive** or civil services :

people are appointed on a long-term basis They remain in office even when the ruling party changes.

They work under political executive and assist them in carrying out the day-to-day administration.

63. Ans. : (a)

Category : Polity > Indian Political System > Democracy

Explanation :

**Office Memorandum** : A communication issued by an appropriate authority stating the policy or decision of the government.

**Referendum** : A direct vote in which an entire electorate is asked to either accept or reject a particular proposal. This may be an adoption of a new constitution, a law or a specific governmental policy.

64. Ans. : (c)

Category : Polity > Indian Political System > Democracy

Explanation :

In 1893, New Zealand was the only country where every adult had voting rights.

65. Ans. (a)

Economics > Agriculture > Agricultural Inputs

66. Ans. (d)

Economics > Growth and Development > Human Development

**Human development** is defined as the process of enlarging people's freedoms and opportunities and improving their well-being. **Human development** is about the real freedom ordinary people have to decide who to be, what to do, and how to live. The **human development** concept was developed by economist Mahbub ul Haq.

67. Ans. (b)

Economics>National Income>Methods

68. Ans. (d)

Economics>Growth and Development>Human Development

UNDP has been publishing the Human Development Report every year since the year 1990.

69. Ans. (d)

Economics>Growth and Development>Human Development

A person above 7 years of age and is able to write and read his/her name in local language is considered as a literate in India.

70. Ans. (a)

Economics>Agriculture>Schemes

Operation Flood was a programme initiated in the 1970s to increase per capita availability of milk.

71. Ans. (b)

Economics>Agriculture>Land Reforms

**'Marginal**

**Farmer' means a farmer** cultivating (as owner or tenant or sharecropper) agricultural land up to 1 hectare (2.5 acres). **'Small Farmer' means a farmer** cultivating (as owner or tenant or sharecropper) agricultural land of more than 1 hectare.

72. Ans. (c)

Economics>External>Trade

Globalisation has led to an increase in exports, employment and thus wages for workers in developing countries.

73. Ans. (b)

Economics>Growth and Development>Poverty and Food Security

4 pillars of food security are **food** availability, access to **food**, utilization and stability according to Food and agricultural organization.

74. Ans. (b)

Economics>National Income>Methods

75. Ans. (a)

Economics>Fiscal Policy>Schemes

The United Nations Guidelines for Consumer Protection (UNGCP) are "a valuable set of principles for setting out the main characteristics of effective consumer protection legislation, enforcement institutions and redress systems and for assisting interested Member States in

formulating and enforcing domestic and regional laws, rules and regulations that are suitable to their own economic and social and environmental circumstances, as well as promoting international enforcement cooperation among Member States and encouraging the sharing of experiences in consumer protection." The guidelines were first adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 39/248 of 16 April 1985

76. Ans. (b)

Economics>Agriculture>Reforms

**AGMARK** is a certification mark employed on agricultural products in India, assuring that they conform to a set of standards approved by the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, an agency of the Government of India.

77. Ans. (c)

Economics>External>Trade

Bilateral Agreements on the contrary promote trade by enhancing partnership between the two countries

78. Ans. (c)

Economics>Growth and Development>Inclusive Growth

SELF HELP GROUP is a concept emerged in the direction of helping rural poor forming groups so that, they will improve their living conditions through voluntary participation in thrift and credit. The core objective is FLEXIBILITY, TRANSPARENCY AND AUTONOMY with SENSITIVENESS AND RESPONSIVENESS of the participants. In 1976, Prof. Mohamed Yunus of Bangladesh experimented the concept with success.

79. Ans. (a)

Economics>Growth and Development>Poverty and Food Security

Goa ranks best with least poverty of 5.09% while national average stands at 21.92%.

80. Ans. (c)

Economics>Growth and Development>Poverty and Food Security

81. Ans. (b)

Economics>Growth and Development>Human Development

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), describes 'Gross Enrolment Ratio' as the total enrolment within a country 'in a specific level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a

percentage of the population in the official age group corresponding to this level of education

Economics>National Income>Methods  
**National income** is the total value a country's **final** output of all new goods and services produced in one year.

82. Ans. (b)

# Is PRELIMS holding you back?

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83. Ans. (a)  
 Economics>Overview>Demand and Supply  
 Land is fixed  
 Capital is limited in number

Entrepreneurship as a factor of production is comparatively less prevalent than Labour

84. Ans. (b)

Economics>Growth and Development>Inclusive Growth  
Increase in educated workforce is simply Literacy Rate  
Increase in skill and productivity is growth in human capital  
Increase in number of people with access to healthcare and education facilities is a function of inclusive growth.

85. Ans. (d)  
Economics>Growth and Development>Poverty and Food Security  
Poverty line is defined as the mid-point of monthly per capita expenditure class having a daily calorie intake of 2400 calorie per person in rural areas and for urban areas, it is 2100 calories.

86. Ans. (b)  
Economics>Growth and Development>Poverty and Food Security  
Human poverty is a concept that goes beyond the limited view of poverty as lack of income. It refers to the denial of political, social and economic opportunities to an individual to maintain a 'reasonable' standard of living.

87. Ans. (b)  
Economics>Growth and Development>Poverty and Food Security  
MSP is price fixed by Government of India to protect the producer - farmers - against excessive fall in price during bumper production years. The minimum support prices are a guaranteed price for their produce from the Government.

88. Ans. (c)  
Economics>Growth and Development>Poverty and Food Security  
Issue Price is the price at which the government distributes food grains to the poor. Economic cost of FCI minus the issue prices = Food Subsidy in India.

89. Ans. (a)  
Economics>Growth and Development>Poverty and Food Security

90. Ans. : (a)  
Category : Polity > Miscellaneous > Caste, Religion  
Explanation :  
In his book, *The Discovery of India* **Jawaharlal Nehru** says that Indian unity is not something imposed from the outside but rather, "It was something deeper and within

its fold, the widest tolerance of belief and custom was practiced and every variety acknowledged and even encouraged." It was Nehru, who coined the phrase, "**unity in diversity**" to describe the country.

91. Ans. : (b)  
Category : Polity > Features of the Constitution > Preamble

92. Ans. : (c)  
Category : Polity > India Political System > Local Governance  
Explanation :  
Anyone who is 18 years old or more, is a resident of the area under the Gram Sabha and who has the right to vote is a member of the Gram Sabha.

93. Ans. : (a)  
Category : Polity > Indian Political System > Local Governance  
Explanation :  
All the members of the Gram Sabha elect a Sarpanch who is the Panchayat President. The Ward Panchs and the Sarpanch form the Gram Panchayat. The Gram Panchayat is elected for 5 years.  
The Gram Panchayat has a Secretary who is also the Secretary of the Gram Sabha. This person is not an elected person but is appointed by the government. The Secretary is responsible for calling the meeting of the Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat and keeping a record of the proceedings.

94. Ans. : (d)  
Category : Polity > Features of Constitution > Fundamental Rights  
Explanation :  
Till recently in some states Hindu women did not get a share in the family's agricultural land. After the death of the father his property was divided equally among his sons only. Recently, the law was amended which now allows sons, daughters and their mothers an equal share in the land. The same law will apply to all states and union territories of the country.

95. Ans. : (a)  
Category : Polity > Features of Constitution > Fundamental Rights  
Explanation :  
Concept of Equality includes some of the following provisions in the Constitution :  
Every person is equal before the law. What this means is that every person, from the

President of the country to a domestic worker, has to obey the same laws.

No person can be discriminated against on the basis of their religion, race, caste, place of birth or whether they are female or male.

Third, Every person has access to all public places, including playgrounds, hotels, shops and markets. All persons can use publicly available wells, roads and bathing ghats. The need for decentralisation was **recognised** in our Constitution.

Untouchability has been abolished.

96. Ans. : (d)

Category : Polity > Features of the Constitution > Fundamental Rights

Explanation :

In 2001, the Supreme Court asked all state governments to begin this program in their schools within 6 months

Tamil Nadu was the first state in India to introduce this scheme

The scheme plays an important role in increasing equality of opportunity

97. Ans: (c)

Category : Polity > Features of the Constitution > Fundamental Rights

Explanation :

According to our Constitution, it is the primary duty of the government to ensure the welfare of the people and provide health care facilities to all under the Right to Life.

The Medical Council of India's codes of Medical Ethics states: "Every physician should, as far as possible, prescribe drugs with generic names and he/she shall ensure that there is a rational prescription and use of drugs."

98. Ans. : (a)

Category : Polity > Features of the Constitution > Fundamental Rights

Explanation :

By gender, then, we mean the many social values and stereotypes our cultures attach to the biological distinction 'male' and 'female'.

99. Ans. : (c)

Category : Polity > Features of the Constitution > DPSP

Explanation :

Social Advertisement refers to advertisements made by the Government or Private agencies that have a larger message for society.

Messages like alertness is key safety at railway crossings, slow down your vehicle, near the speed-breaker are some examples.

100. Ans. : (c)

Category : Economy > Industries > Manufacturing

Explanation :

It is a system whereby the merchant supplies the raw material and receives the finished product.

It is prevalent in the weaving industry in most regions of India.