

PUNJAB PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

READ INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE FILLING ANY DETAILS OR ATTEMPTING TO ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

Total Questions: 120
Time Allowed: 2 Hours

Candidate's Name _____

Father's Name _____

Date of Birth
DATE MONTH YEAR

OMR Response Sheet No. _____

Roll No. _____

Candidate's Signature
(Please sign in the box)

Question Booklet
Set

A

Question Booklet No.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. The candidate shall NOT open this booklet till told to do so by the Invigilation Staff. In the meantime, it is the candidate's responsibility to encode and fill the relevant boxes 1 to 9 of the Optical Mark Reader (OMR) response sheet, carefully, and without any omission or discrepancy, at the appropriate places. ANY OMISSION/DISCREPANCY WILL RENDER THE OMR RESPONSE SHEET LIABLE FOR REJECTION.
2. The candidate, when allowed to open the question booklet, MUST FIRST CHECK THOROUGHLY to confirm that it has **18** pages, printed clearly and there are no blank or torn pages. In case of any such error, the candidate should IMMEDIATELY report to the Invigilation Staff and get the booklet replaced with the SAME SET as given earlier.
3. In case of any replacement of the Question booklet, the Invigilation Staff must make necessary corrections in their record (including attendance sheet) regarding the change in the serial no. of Question booklet.
4. Use only **blue or black ball point pen** to fill the relevant columns on this page as well as in the OMR Response Sheet. Use of Ink pen or any other pen is not allowed.
5. You must fill credentials/information in specific space allotted above in CAPITAL letters. **DO NOT** write anything else on the Test Booklet. Space for rough work is provided at the end of the Booklet.
6. Each candidate is required to attempt 120 questions in 120 minutes, except for certain Persons with Disabilities candidates, who would be given 40 minutes extra.
7. This paper consists of 480 Marks. Each question carries 4 marks. There are four options for each question and the candidate has to mark the MOST APPROPRIATE ANSWER on the OMR Response Sheet.
8. There is **negative marking** (1 mark for each question) for questions wrongly answered by the candidate.
9. If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a wrong answer even if one of the given answers is correct. There will be same penalty, as above, to that question.
10. Use of Electronic/Manual Calculator is prohibited.
11. The candidate **MUST READ INSTRUCTIONS BEHIND THE OMR SHEET** before answering the questions and check that two carbon copies attached to the OMR sheet are intact.
12. After filling in all your responses you must **carefully tear the perforated part** of the OMR Response Sheet. When the examination has concluded, you should hand over the OMR Response Sheet and the first carbon copy to the invigilator. You are permitted to take this Test Booklet as well as the second carbon copy of OMR Response Sheet with you.

1	Growth in child development primarily refers to: a) Improvement in emotional control b) Increase in height, weight and body size c) Learning how to behave in society d) Development of moral understanding
2	Early childhood is considered a critical period of development mainly because of: a) Readiness for formal education b) Expansion of peer relationships c) High neural plasticity and brain growth d) Increase in physical endurance
3	The life-cycle approach in Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) is reflected in its emphasis on: a) Strengthening parental involvement and community-based delivery mechanisms b) Integrated attention to health, nutrition, learning and protection across early life stages c) Early academic readiness aligned with formal schooling requirements d) Targeted nutritional interventions during the preschool period
4	Which international instrument is considered the cornerstone of global child welfare? a) UN Convention on the Rights of the Child b) UN Millennium Development Goals c) ILO Minimum Age Convention on Child Labour d) Hague Convention on Protection of Children
5	Effective child nutrition policy requires convergence because: a) Nutritional outcomes depend primarily on clinical health interventions b) Educational attainment alone can correct dietary deficiencies c) Malnutrition results from interlinked health, sanitation, care, and socio-economic factors d) Constraints in food availability determine nutritional status
6	Gender socialization during childhood primarily occurs through: a) Innate biological attributes influencing behaviour b) Formal legal and institutional arrangements c) Exposure to media and digital environments d) Everyday family practices, language use, and social interactions
7	A major contemporary challenge to child welfare governance in India is: a) Absence of national child welfare policies b) Over-allocation of funds without supporting programs c) Lack of legal provisions for child protection d) Gap between policy objectives and field-level implementation
8	Which of the following is not an agency of socialization of a child? a) The family b) The Peer Group c) The school d) The Government
9	Which of the following is a period of physical, physiological, Psychological and social change? a) Old age b) Adolescence c) Childhood d) Infancy

10	What is the approximate Female Literacy Rate in India, as per Census 2011? a) 50 b) 55 c) 65 d) 60
11	Sex and age are parts of _____. a) mental construct b) traditions c) achieved status d) ascribed status
12	Consider the following statements: Statement I: Social norms determine the privileges and responsibilities which a status possesses. Statement II: Males, females, mothers, fathers etc, are all statuses with different normative roles attached to them. Choose the correct option: a) Only Statement I is correct b) Only Statement II is correct c) Both Statements I and II are correct d) Both Statements I and II are incorrect
13	Which of the following is not seen as a feature of an inclusive education programme? a) Expecting uniformity and conformity from children b) Using multiple teaching methods c) Making adjustments in the learning environment d) Recognising children's abilities
14	Arrange the stages of child development in correct sequence: (I) Antenatal (II) Prenatal (III) Infancy (IV) Neonatal (V) Toddlerhood a) (II), (III), (I), (IV), (V) b) (II), (I), (IV), (III), (V) c) (I), (II), (IV), (III), (V) d) (I), (II), (III), (IV), (V)
15	As a child advances from 3 to 6 years of age, all of the following increase, except: a) Balance b) Blood Pressure c) Attention span d) Respiration and heart rates
16	Which of the following reflexes are most important for the survival of a new born child? a) The rooting and sucking reflexes b) The walking and swimming reflexes c) The push back reflexes d) All of the above

17	In behavioural view, language is acquired through: a) reinforcement and imitation b) deliberate teaching c) cognitive maturity d) innate capacity
18	Mental health of children refers to: a) Cognitive capacity assessed through intelligence-related measures b) Overall emotional, psychological, and social functioning of a child c) Presence of emotional or behavioural disturbances in childhood d) Clinical status determined solely by presence or absence of mental disorders
19	Stunting among children is best understood as an indicator of: a) Short-term lack of food b) Inherited genetic disorders c) Chronic undernutrition d) Childhood obesity
20	Wasting in children primarily reflects: a) Acute malnutrition and recent weight loss b) Long-term nutritional neglect c) Vitamin deficiency d) Poor environmental hygiene
21	Iron deficiency anaemia in children most commonly leads to: a) Lower immunity and learning difficulties b) Skeletal deformities c) Excess body weight d) Vision problems in low light
22	The intergenerational cycle of malnutrition explains how: a) Genetic traits influence nutritional status b) Food supply varies across generations c) Cultural practices dominate nutrition d) Maternal undernutrition affects child growth
23	Hidden hunger refers to: a) Low seasonal food intake b) Deficiency of essential vitamins and minerals despite adequate caloric intake c) Acute deprivation resulting in visible starvation conditions d) Chronic deficiency of calories and protein leading to undernutrition
24	Adolescent reproductive health education often faces resistance due to: a) Deep-rooted social norms and cultural taboos surrounding sexuality b) Inadequate financial allocations for adolescent health programmes c) Limited availability of professionally trained health educators d) Restrictive statutory provisions governing health communication
25	Which of the following issues need to be addressed for effective public health measures? a) Food and Hygiene b) Clean Air c) Water and Sanitation d) All of the above

26	Which of the following vitamin deficiencies is likely to cause high respiratory and genitourinary tract infection levels in women? a) Vitamin B b) Vitamin A c) Vitamin C d) Vitamin D
27	Under which Article, the Constitution of India states, "The State shall regard raising the level of nutrition and standard of living of its people and improving public health among its primary duties"? a) Article 15 b) Article 47 c) Article 48 d) Article 51A
28	Which of the following factors affect women's health? a) Fertility b) Education and Work c) Utilisation of Health Services d) All of the above
29	When a baby dies within the first four weeks of life, it is known as _____. a) Ante-natal Mortality b) Mortality c) Neo-natal mortality d) Post-neo-natal mortality
30	According to demographers, which fertility rate in a country ensures a stable population? a) 3.5 b) 3.1 c) 2.5 d) 2.1
31	Assertion 'A': Low child sex ratio in India is mainly due to female foeticide. Reason 'B': Son preference is quite strong in India owing to patriarchal system. Choose the correct option: - a) Both 'A' and 'R' are true and 'R' is correct explanation of 'A' b) Both 'A' and 'R' are 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
32	As per Census 2011, the Sex Ratio in India (number of females per 1000 males) is: a) 940 b) 927 c) 933 d) 948
33	The "Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana" in India is a savings scheme primarily aimed at: a) Encouraging savings for the girl child's education and marriage b) Encouraging savings for children's health care c) Encouraging savings for the girl child's education only d) Encouraging savings for retirement of girl child

34	The death of children below 01 year is known as: a) Infant mortality b) Child mortality c) Child death rate d) Post-natal mortality
35	Which of the following are the methods of nutritional assessment of children using anthropometry? (i) Body weight (ii) Blood pressure (iii) Mid upper arm circumference (iv) Height Choose the correct option: - a) (i), (iii) and (iv) only b) (iii), (ii) and (iv) only c) (iv), (ii) and (i) only d) (iii), (ii) and (i) only
36	Higher fertility is associated with which of the following? (i) Lower age at marriage (ii) Lower household income (iii) Higher illiteracy rate (iv) Higher proportion of urban population Choose the correct option: - a) (i), (iii) and (iv) only b) (ii), (iii) and (iv) only c) (i), (ii) and (iii) only d) (i), (ii) and (iv) only
37	If the pregnancy of a woman is within the first trimester (within 12 weeks), which of the following is needed for medical termination of pregnancy (MTP)? a) opinion of one doctor is necessary b) opinion of two doctors is necessary c) opinion of a medical board with more than two doctors is necessary d) permission from the local civil court is necessary
38	In India pre-natal sex determination of an unborn child is legally: a) allowed when the woman already has two girl children b) allowed when the woman is expecting twin children c) allowed when foetal abnormalities and genetic defects are suspected d) not allowed at all
39	Child vulnerability refers to a condition where a child: a) Is exposed to risk without adequate support or safeguards b) Suffers from a physical impairment c) Struggles to cope with emotional pressures d) Grows up in economically constrained settings
40	Which of the following is a fundamental principle of care and protection under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015? a) Principle of deterrence in dealing with juvenile behaviour b) Principle of retribution proportional to the offence committed c) Principle of presumption of innocence and dignity of the child d) Principle of stigmatising semantics

41	Under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, an offence that carries a maximum punishment of more than seven years' imprisonment is classified as: a) Petty offence b) Serious offence c) Cognizable offence d) Heinous offence
42	Child resilience refers to the capacity of a child to: a) Remain unaffected by exposure to stress or trauma b) Rely primarily on external protection to manage adversity c) Adapt positively and recover following stress, adversity, or trauma d) Avoid exposure to adverse situations through protective isolation
43	Child abuse remains underreported mainly due to: a) Absence of an adequate statutory framework governing child protection b) Institutional limitations within law enforcement and justice systems c) Social stigma, fear of retaliation, and unequal power relations d) Demographic concentration associated with rapid urban growth
44	The principle of 'best interests of the child' in protection systems requires: a) Consistent application of welfare standards b) Case-by-case evaluation of the child's specific circumstances c) Timely decision-making within administrative procedures d) Consideration of parental or guardian views in decision-making
45	Administrative machinery for child protection in India operates at: a) Central and State authorities b) State and local authorities c) Central, State and district authorities d) Voluntary and community organisations
46	A child-centric approach differs from an adult-centric approach by prioritizing: a) Participation, dignity and age-appropriate development b) Procedural uniformity in decision-making c) Behavioural control through structured authority d) Accountability through penal consequences
47	What is the full form of ASHA workers? a) Anganwadi Social Health Activities b) Accredited Social Health Activist c) Accredited Special Health Activist d) None of the above
48	The "1098" is a toll-free helpline number in India for: a) Reporting child abuse and seeking help for children in distress b) Reporting child undernutrition cases c) Reporting domestic violence d) Reporting sexual harassment at workplace
49	According to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which article stipulated, that motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance? a) Article 7 b) Article 13 c) Article 25 d) Article 27

50	Which Act fixed the age of marriage of boys and girls for the first time in India? a) Roy Act b) Sarda Act c) Hindu Act d) Dowry Act
51	To ensure that an 8 years old child is comfortable when being administered a psychological test _____. a) He/she should be tested at home b) His/her mother should be present c) the Examiner should form rapport with the child d) the Examiner should test the child alone
52	The National Human Rights Commission is headed by: a) Former Chief Justice of High Court b) Former Justice of the Supreme Court of India c) Prime Minister of India d) President of India
53	The National Policy for Children, 2013 recognizes children as: a) Recipients of welfare and protective services b) Primarily dependents under family authority c) Rights-holders whose well-being imposes obligations on the State d) Subjects of economic development planning
54	Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) was launched primarily to address: a) Women's economic participation and employment b) Maternal and adolescent health outcomes c) Gender discrimination reflected in declining child sex ratio and low status of girls d) Legal reform relating to marriage and inheritance
55	One Stop Centres (OSCs) function as: a) Residential rehabilitation homes for women b) Crisis-response and service coordination centres for women facing violence c) Skill development and economic empowerment units d) Statutory dispute resolution authorities
56	Poshan Abhiyan differs from earlier nutrition programmes mainly due to its emphasis on: a) Use of technology-based monitoring systems and inter-departmental convergence b) Delegation of programme implementation to non-governmental agencies c) Expansion of food subsidy coverage for vulnerable households d) Centralized procurement and uniform distribution of nutrition commodities
57	Gender budgeting is a tool that: a) Formulates an autonomous budget outside the regular governmental financial framework b) Analyses public expenditure to identify its differential impact on women and men c) Restricts public expenditure exclusively to women-specific welfare schemes d) Transfers fiscal responsibility for women's development programmes to non-state actors
58	Child Protection Services under Mission Vatsalya aim to: a) Ensure care, protection, rehabilitation and reintegration of vulnerable children b) Increase reliance on long-term institutional placement of children c) Impose legal sanctions on families in situations of child vulnerability d) Emphasize punitive interventions to issues concerning children

59	Mahila Shakti Kendras were conceptualized to: a) Facilitate access to public services and information for rural women b) Disburse direct financial benefits to women c) Provide temporary residential assistance to women d) Replace existing institutional mechanisms for women																														
60	Consider the following statements: 1. The Nirbhaya Fund is primarily intended to fund measures designed to improve safety and security for women. 2. The 'One Stop Centre Scheme' for women is funded by Nirbhaya Fund. Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct? a) 1 only b) 2 only c) Both 1 and 2 d) Neither 1 nor 2																														
61	Which of the following committees was constituted in pre-independence India to survey the health situation in the country and make recommendations for the future? a) Bhore Committee b) Mehta Committee c) Khanna Committee d) None of the above																														
62	Which of the policy recognises, "The importance of health in the process of economic and social development and improving the quality of life of citizens."? a) National Rural Health Mission b) Child Survival and Safe Motherhood c) Integrated Child Development Services d) National Nutrition Policy																														
63	Which of the following Article of the Constitution of India promises that State shall direct its policy toward ensuring that "Children are not abused and that citizens are not forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their age or strength."? a) Article 14 b) Article 39 c) Article 40 d) Article 51A																														
64	Which of the following Rights does the Indian Constitution provide to children? a) No child under the age of 14 years to be employed in any factory or mine or engaged in any hazardous employment b) Right to Education c) Both (a) and (b) d) Neither (a) nor (b)																														
65	Match list I and list II and give the correct answer given below: <table><tr><td>List-I -Policy</td><td>List-II- year</td></tr><tr><td>A. National Nutrition Policy</td><td>I. 1986</td></tr><tr><td>B. National Policy for Empowerment of Women</td><td>II. 2013</td></tr><tr><td>C. National Policy for Children</td><td>III. 2001</td></tr><tr><td>D. The National Policy on Child Labour</td><td>IV. 1993</td></tr></table> <table><tr><td>A</td><td>B</td><td>C</td><td>D</td></tr><tr><td>a) IV</td><td>III</td><td>II</td><td>I</td></tr><tr><td>b) III</td><td>IV</td><td>I</td><td>II</td></tr><tr><td>c) IV</td><td>I</td><td>II</td><td>III</td></tr><tr><td>d) II</td><td>III</td><td>I</td><td>IV</td></tr></table>	List-I -Policy	List-II- year	A. National Nutrition Policy	I. 1986	B. National Policy for Empowerment of Women	II. 2013	C. National Policy for Children	III. 2001	D. The National Policy on Child Labour	IV. 1993	A	B	C	D	a) IV	III	II	I	b) III	IV	I	II	c) IV	I	II	III	d) II	III	I	IV
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66	Which of the following Articles of the Constitution of India provides for reserving 1/3 rd of the total number of Chairpersons' posts at all levels of the panchayat system? a) Article 142 b) Article 243 D c) Article 225 d) Article 196
67	Under which Article of Constitution of India, the State shall make special provision for women and children? a) Article 15 b) Article 51(A) c) Article 16 d) Article 14
68	_____ is an online complaint portal launched by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India. It was introduced in 2017 to provide a platform for women to report incidents of sexual harassment at the workplace. a) 1098 helpline b) 181 helpline c) Shebox d) 100 helpline
69	'SABLA' is a centrally sponsored program under a) Ministry of Education, Govt. of India b) Ministry of Women and Child Development, Govt. of India c) Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India d) Ministry of Health, Govt. of India
70	Gender mainstreaming is a: a) Strategy for making women's and men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes b) Political agendas discussed by men to show their concern towards women's issues c) Focus to strengthen women and give more benefits to them d) Strategy to design policies and programs without differentiating between men and women
71	Which of the following is an online platform launched by the Ministry of Women and Child Development to support women entrepreneurs? a) Digital India b) Mahila E-haat c) One Stop Centre Scheme d) None of the above
72	What is the key nutritional component emphasized for pregnant women under ICDS? a) Iron and Folic Acid b) Vitamin C c) Calcium d) Vitamin D
73	Sexual harassment at workplace is defined under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 based on: a) Principles laid down in Vishaka & Others v. State of Rajasthan b) Norms evolved through judicial interpretation in Shah Bano Begum v. Union of India c) Guidelines evolved in Githa Hariharan v. Reserve Bank of India d) Principles laid down in Mary Roy v. State of Kerala

74	The National Commission for Women Act, 1990 establishes the NCW primarily as a: a) Body exercising adjudicatory powers equivalent to a court b) Statutory body with recommendatory, review, and inquiry functions c) Authority empowered to impose binding penalties and sanctions d) Agency entrusted with direct implementation of welfare schemes
75	The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 seeks to regulate: a) Prescriptive norms relating to attire and personal appearance of women b) Publication of matrimonial notices in print and electronic media c) Depiction of women in advertisements, publications, and other media d) Standards governing interpersonal conduct at workplaces
76	The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 is considered child-centric because it: a) Determines offences primarily on the basis of consent b) Adopts gender-neutral definitions of sexual offence with child-friendly procedures c) Permits settlement of offences through mutual agreement d) Restricts applicability of the law to institutional settings
77	The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 differs from earlier laws because it: a) Confers legal validity on marriages involving minors b) Treats child marriages as voidable and strengthens protective provisions c) Declares all child marriages void ab initio irrespective of circumstances d) Limits the applicability of the Act exclusively to female children
78	The Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 provides for: a) Statutory commissions at both national and state levels b) A single central body exercising nationwide jurisdiction c) Adjudicatory courts with trial and sentencing powers d) Supervisory mechanisms operated through voluntary organisations
79	Juvenile Justice Boards are mandated to adopt which approach? a) Retributive justice approach b) Deterrence-based justice approach c) Reformatory and restorative justice approach d) Discipline-oriented corrective approach
80	The concept of “child-friendly courts” primarily seeks to: a) Improve procedural efficiency in court proceedings b) Simplify formal requirements during trials c) Regulate participation of persons in court d) Reduce emotional distress faced by children
81	According to the Juvenile Justice Act 2015, When on inquiry, the Board is satisfied that the children have committed an offence, it can: a) Allow the child to go home after advice or admonition b) Send the child to a Special Home c) Order the child to pay a fine if he is above 14 years of age d) All of the above
82	Juvenile Board consists of a) A bench, comprising a Magistrate assisted by a panel of two social workers (out of whom one has to be a woman) b) A Police officer and a guardian c) A bench of Magistrates and Police officers d) None of the above

83	What among the following qualifies as domestic violence, as per The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act? a) Physical abuse b) Sexual abuse c) Verbal and emotional abuse d) All of the above
84	An amendment to the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 was made in 2005. As per this amendment, a married Hindu Woman has now the right to inherit _____. a) Property of her father like her brother b) Only to the self-acquired property of her father and not ancestral property c) A lower share than her brothers in the property of her father d) A proportion of the moveable property of her father
85	The Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 is also applicable to a) Muslims, Christians, Jains b) Buddhists, Jain, Sikhs c) Buddhists, Sikhs, Christians d) Buddhists, Jains, Muslims
86	The two main schools of law in matters of inheritance are, Dayabhaga and _____. a) Mayabhaga b) Pitakshara c) Satyabhaga d) Mitakshara
87	The Roop Kanwar Case, 1988, Rajasthan is famous for the enactment of: a) The Dowry Act b) The Domestic Violence Act c) The Sati Act d) The Widow Remarriage Act
88	The Child Welfare Officer is defined under which section of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015? a) Section 2(14) b) Section 2(15) c) Section 2(16) d) Section 2(17)
89	Which section of The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 defines "child marriage"? a) Section 1 b) Section 2 (b) c) Section 2 (c) d) Section 3
90	As per statutory provisions in India, for a specific job, the wages are a) dependent on the gender of the employee b) dependent on the work nature and the gender both c) independent of the gender if the work is same d) 10% higher for males as compared to females
91	What was the major outcome of the Battle of Talikota (1565) for the Vijayanagar Empire? a) The empire's expansion into the Deccan plateau b) The fall of Vijayanagar to the combined forces of the Deccan Sultanates c) The establishment of the new capital at Hampi d) The defeat of the Bahmani Sultanate

92	What immediate action did the British government take following the All India Congress Committee's resolution on 8th August, 1942 to start a mass struggle? a) Declared martial law across India b) Arrested all Congress leaders and declared the Congress an illegal body c) Imposed heavy fines on Indian provinces d) Dissolved provincial legislatures
93	What was the major reason behind the British building a vast network of roads in India during colonial rule? a) To encourage local tourism b) To enhance military mobility and administrative efficiency c) To improve transportation of agricultural produce for local markets d) To connect all rural areas with urban centres
94	Who was the President of the Gaya Congress Session held in December 1922? a) Mahatma Gandhi b) Chittaranjan Das c) Abul Kalam Azad d) Motilal Nehru
95	When authorized or unauthorized users are able to bypass standard security measures and gain high-level access to a computer system, network, or software application, the situation is referred to as: a) Spoofing b) War Dialing c) Back Doors d) Sniffing
96	For the Assertion (A) and Reason (R) given below, choose the correct alternative from the following: Assertion (A): Concentrations of chloroform, benzene, carbon tetrachloride, formaldehyde, and styrene can be many times higher in indoor air than in outdoor air. Reason (R): Plastics, carpets, paints, and other common materials off-gas these compounds. a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A b) Both A and R are 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
97	Consider the following statements about the Indian political system: 1. The President is Head of the State but not Head of the Government. 2. Parliament is sovereign. 3. The Supreme Court is the guardian of the Constitution. 4. The Directive Principles of State Policy are non-justiciable. Select the correct answer from the codes given below: a) 1 and 3 only b) 2 and 3 only c) 1, 3 and 4 only d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

98	Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct in respect of NITI Aayog? 1. It is a constitutional body. 2. It is a statutory body established as a think-tank. 3. Its chairperson is the Prime Minister. Select the correct answer from the codes given below: a) 1 only b) 1 and 3 only c) 2 and 3 only d) 3 only
99	Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha, in his Mahan Kosh, gives a list of "Bavanja Kavi" - fifty two court poets of Guru Gobind Singh. Who among the following was not one of these fifty two court poets? a) Nand Lal Goya b) Syed Muhammad Latif c) Sainapat d) Hussain Ali
100	Which of the following compositions are not a part of Dasam Granth? 1. Jaap Sahib 2. Alahunian 3. Chandi di Var 4. Anand Sahib Choose the correct option: a) 1 and 3 only b) 2 and 4 only c) 1 and 4 only d) 2 and 3 only
101	If 'p' is an integer and $q=3p+2$, then which of the following cannot be a divisor of 'q'? a) 4 b) 3 c) 7 d) 5
102	If 16th January, 2020 is Friday, then 4th March 2020 is: a) Wednesday b) Thursday c) Monday d) Friday
103	Statements: Gold prices are very high these days. Only rich people are buying gold. Conclusions: I. Gold prices will drop in future II. Only few gold shops are open these days. a) Only Conclusion I follows b) Only Conclusion II follows c) Both I and II follows d) Neither I nor II follows
104	If positive integers 'p' and 'q' are not both odd, then which of the following must be even: a) $p-q$ b) $2(p+q) - 1$ c) pq d) $p+q$

105	Three friends Ashok, Naman and Prateek travel same distance with speeds in the ratio 2 : 3 : 4. What is the ratio of the times taken by them to cover the distance? a) 5 : 4 : 3 b) 4 : 3 : 2 c) 6 : 4 : 3 d) None of these
106	In a dice numbered 1 to 6, 1 is opposite to 2 and adjacent to 5 and 6, then which of the following must be true? a) 5 is adjacent to 6 b) 2 is adjacent to 4 c) 4 is opposite to 6 d) 3 is opposite to 5
107	There are 26 children sitting in a circle, their names, in clockwise order, being A, B, C...Y, Z. They start counting clockwise from A, alternately saying 1, 2, 1, 2... Every child who says 2 leaves the circle immediately (So B is the first to leave, followed by D and F and so on). If they keep counting till only 1 child is left, who will that child be? a) N b) M c) U d) P
108	170 mangoes are bought at the rate of Rs. 765 and sold at the rate of Rs. 66 per dozen. The percentage of profit or loss is: a) 21 1/9% loss b) 22 2/9% loss c) 21 1/9 % profit d) 22 2/9% profit
109	What is the unit digit in $\{(6254)^{1793} \times (1825)^{317} \times (1678^{491})\}$? a) 0 b) 2 c) 5 d) 7
110	There are two big vessels P and Q containing milk. If 20 litres of milk is poured from P to Q, then the milk in both vessels is same. If 40 litres of milk is poured from Q to P, then the milk in P is double of the milk in Q. The milk in vessel P in litres is? a) 100 b) 80 c) 20 d) 200
111	ਅਖਾਣ ਨੂੰ ਪੂਰਾ ਕਰੋ:- ਘਿਓ ਡੁੱਲ੍ਹਾ ਥਾਲ ਨਾ ਮਿਹਣਾ ਨਾ _____ a) ਗੁੱਸਾ b) ਗਾਲ਼ c) ਮਾਰਨਾ d) ਮਾਲ

112	ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਸਮੂਹਾਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਕਿਹੜਾ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਜੋੜਾਂ ਪੱਖੋਂ ਸਹੀ ਹੈ ? a) ਫਰਸ਼, ਸੇਖੀਆਂ, ਕੁਫਰ b) ਫਰਸ਼, ਸੇਖੀਆਂ, ਕੁਫਰ c) ਫਰਸ਼, ਸੇਖੀਆ, ਕੁਫਰ d) ਫਰਸ਼, ਸੇਖੀਆ, ਕੁਫਰ
113	‘ਨਿਰਗੁਣ’ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਵਿਚਲੇ ਅਗੇਤਰ ਦੀ ਚੋਣ ਕਰੋ । a) ਗੁਣ b) ਨਿ c) ਨਿਰ d) ਨਇਰ
114	Bias ਸ਼ਬਦ ਦਾ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਰੂਪ ਲਿਖੋ। a) ਪੱਖਪਾਤ b) ਵਿਰੋਧੀ c) ਸਮਕਾਲ d) ਨਿਰਪੱਖ
115	ਲੋਹੜੀ ਦਾ ਤਿਉਹਾਰ ਕਿਸ ਦੇਸੀ ਮਹੀਨੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ? a) ਮਾਘ b) ਪੋਹ c) ਮੱਘਰ d) ਅੱਸੂ
116	ਗੈਂ (ਗਊ), ਚਾਸਣੀ (ਕੜਾਹੀ), ਭੱਤ (ਚੌਲ) ਸ਼ਬਦ ਕਿਸ ਉਪ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੇ ਹਨ? a) ਪੁਆਧੀ b) ਮੁਲਤਾਨੀ c) ਪੋਠੋਹਾਰੀ d) ਡੋਗਰੀ
117	ਲਾਹੌਰ ਵਿੱਚ ‘ਬਸੰਤ ਪੰਚਮੀ’ ਦੇ ਦਿਨ ਕਿਸ ਦੀ ਸਮਾਧ ‘ਤੇ ਲੋਕ ਪਤੰਗਬਾਜ਼ੀ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ? a) ਸ਼ਾਹ ਹੁਸੈਨ b) ਮਾਧੋ ਲਾਲ ਸ਼ਾਹ ਹੁਸੈਨ c) ਬੁਲ੍ਹੇ ਸ਼ਾਹ d) ਹਾਸ਼ਮ ਸ਼ਾਹ
118	ਕਿਹੜਾ ਵਾਕ ਵਿਸ਼ਰਾਮ ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹ ਮੁਤਾਬਕ ਸਹੀ ਹੈ? a) ਘਰ-ਘਰ ਜਾ ਕੇ ‘ਸੱਦਾ-ਪੱਤਰ’ ਦੇ ਕੇ ਆਓ। b) ਘਰ-ਘਰ ਜਾ ਕੇ ਸੱਦਾ ਪੱਤਰ ਦੇ ਕੇ ਆਓ। c) ਘਰ ਘਰ ਜਾ ਕੇ ਸੱਦਾ ਪੱਤਰ ਦੇ ਕੇ ਆਓ। d) ਘਰ-ਘਰ ਜਾ ਕੇ ਸੱਦਾ-ਪੱਤਰ ਦੇ ਕੇ ਆਓ।

	ਨਿਮਨ ਲਿਖਤ ਪੈਰੇ ਨੂੰ ਪੜ੍ਹ ਕੇ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ ਨੰ. 119 ਅਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ ਨੰ. 120 ਦੇ ਉੱਤਰ ਦਿਓ। ਪੰਜਾਬੀਅਤ ਨਾਮ ਹੈ ਸਾਂਝੀ ਤਹਿਜੀਬ ਦਾ, ਉਹ ਤਹਿਜੀਬ ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਸ਼ੇਖ ਬਾਬਾ ਫਰੀਦ, ਸੰਤ ਨਾਮਦੇਵ, ਸੰਤ ਕਬੀਰ, ਸੰਤ ਰਵਿਦਾਸ, ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਤੋਂ ਗੁਰੂ ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਤੱਕ ਦਸ ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬਾਨ ਦਾ ਰਹੱਸ ਦਰਸ਼ਨ, ਸ਼ਾਹ ਹੁਸੈਨ . ਬਾਬਾ ਬੁਲ੍ਹੇ ਸ਼ਾਹ, ਸੁਲਤਾਨ ਬਾਹੂ ਦਾ ਸੂਫੀ ਫਲਸਫਾ, ਦਮੋਦਰ, ਹਾਸ਼ਮ ਸ਼ਾਹ, ਵਾਰਿਸ ਸ਼ਾਹ ਤੇ ਪੀਲੂ ਵਰਗੇ ਦਾਨਿਸ਼ਵਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਮੁਹੱਬਤ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਤਹਿਜੀਬ ਵਿਚ ਉਜੜਨਾ ਮਾਇਨੇ ਰੱਖਦਾ ਹੈ ਵਸਣਾ ਨਹੀਂ। ਤੇ ਜਦੋਂ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਬੰਦਾ ਉਜੜ ਕੇ 150 ਦੇ ਲਗਭਗ ਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਜਾ ਵਸਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਇਸ ਤਹਿਜੀਬ ਨੂੰ ਪਿਛੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਛੱਡ ਕੇ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਸਗੋਂ ਅੰਗ-ਸੰਗ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਤੁਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਉਹ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਕੋਣੇ ਵਿਚ ਜਾ ਵਸੇ, ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਨਾਲ ਇਸ਼ਕ ਕਮਾਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ, ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਨੂੰ ਸੰਭਲ ਸੰਭਲ ਕੇ ਵਰਤਦਾ ਹੈ, ਰੱਜ ਕੇ ਮਿਹਨਤ ਕਰਨਾ ਉਸਦੀ ਖਸਲਤ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਦੇ ਪਿਆਲੇ ਨੂੰ ਉਸਦੇ ਆਖਰੀ ਘੁੱਟ ਤੱਕ ਪੀਣ ਦੀ ਚਾਹਤ ਉਸਦੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀਅਤ ਦਾ ਖਾਸਾ ਹੈ। ਉਹ ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ ਪੂਰਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੇ ਸੁਪਨਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਹੈ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਕਹਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ- ਇਹ ਬੇਪ੍ਰਵਾਹ ਜਵਾਨ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਮੌਤ ਨੂੰ ਮਖੌਲ ਕਰਨਮਰਨ ਥੀਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਡਰਦੇ। ਪਿਆਰ ਨਾਲ ਇਹ ਕਰਨ ਗੁਲਾਮੀ, ਜਾਨ ਕੋਹ ਆਪਣੀ ਵਾਰ ਦਿੰਦੇ, ਪਰ ਟੈਂ ਨਾ ਮੰਨਣ ਕਿਸੇ ਦੀਖੜ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਡਾਂਗਾਂ ਮੇਢੇ ਤੇ ਉਲਾਰ ਕੇ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਡਾਂਗਾਂ ਉਲਾਰਨ ਦਾ ਹੀ ਸਿੱਟਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਥੇ ਬਾਬਰ ਵਰਗਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ‘ਰਾਜੇ ਸ਼ੀਹ ਮੁਕਦਮ ਕੁੱਤੇ’ ਕਹਿਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਨਾਬਰ ਵੀ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੋਏ, ਜਹਾਂਗੀਰ, ਔਰੰਗਜ਼ੇਬ ਵਰਗਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਜ਼ੁਲਮਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਹਿ ਕੇ ਜ਼ਫਰਨਾਮੇ ਵਰਗੇ ਖਤਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਜ਼ਾਲਮ ਦੀ ਹਉਮੈ ਦਾ ਸਰਬਨਾਸ਼ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੇ ਰਹਿਬਰ ਵੀ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੋਏ। ਏਥੇ ਦੁੱਲਾ ਭੱਟੀ ਵੀ ਨਾਇਕ ਹੈ, ਕਰਤਾਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਸਰਾਭਾ ਵੀ, ਭਗਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਵੀ, ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸੰਕਟ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਜਾਨਾਂ ਵਾਰਨ ਵਾਲੇ ਸਿਰਲੱਥ ਯੋਧੇ ਵੀ ਅਤੇ ਕਿਸਾਨ ਅੰਦੋਲਨ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਸਰਕਾਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਹਉਂ ਭੰਨਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਗਰੀਬ ਕਿਸਾਨ ਵੀ। ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ੀ ਹਮਲਿਆਂ ਵਿਰੁਧ ਚਟਾਨ ਵਾਂਗ ਖੜਨਾ ਸਾਡਾ ਖਾਸਾ ਹੈ। ਹਾਲੇ ਕੱਲ੍ਹ ਦੀ ਗੱਲ ਹੈ, ਪੂਰੇ ਹਿੰਦੋਸਤਾਨ ਉਤੇ ਦੋ ਸੌ ਸਾਲ ਰਾਜ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੀ ਬਰਤਾਨਵੀ ਹਕੂਮਤ ਪੂਰੇ ਇਕ ਸੌ ਸਾਲ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਗੋਡੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਵਾ ਸਕੀ। ਤੇ ਜਦੋਂ ਕਾਬਜ਼ ਵੀ ਹੋਈ ਤਾਂ ਪਹਿਲੇ 5-7 ਸਾਲਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਹੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਤੱਤੇ ਹੱਥਾਂ ਮੂਹਰੇ ਕਈ ਵਾਰ ਸ਼ਰਮਸਾਰ ਵੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਰਹੀ।
119	ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਬੰਦੇ ਦੇ ਜੀਵਨ ਦੀ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਗੱਲ ਕੀ ਹੈ? a) ਜੀਵਨ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਲਾਪ੍ਰਵਾਹੀ b) ਚਲਦੇ ਫਿਰਦੇ ਰਹਿਣਾ c) ਕਿਤੇ ਟਿਕ ਕੇ ਨਾ ਬੈਠਣਾ d) ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਨੂੰ ਅੰਤ ਤੱਕ ਰੱਜ ਕੇ ਜੀਣਾ
120	ਪੂਰੇ ਹਿੰਦੋਸਤਾਨ ਤੇ ਹਕੂਮਤ ਜਮਾਉਣ ਦੇ ਕਿੰਨੀ ਦੇਰ ਬਾਅਦ ਬਰਤਾਨਵੀ ਹਕੂਮਤ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਉਤੇ ਕਾਬਜ਼ ਹੋ ਸਕੀ ਸੀ?? a) ਸੱਠ ਸਾਲ ਬਾਅਦ b) ਦੋ ਸੌ ਸਾਲ ਬਾਅਦ c) ਮਹਾਰਾਜਾ ਰਣਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੇ ਸਮੇਂ d) ਇੱਕ ਸੌ ਸਾਲ ਬਾਅਦ

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

PUNJAB PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

READ INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE FILLING ANY DETAILS OR ATTEMPTING TO ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

Total Questions: 120
Time Allowed: 2 Hours

Candidate's Name _____

Father's Name _____

Date of Birth
DATE MONTH YEAR

OMR Response Sheet No. _____

Roll No. _____

Candidate's Signature
(Please sign in the box)

Question Booklet
Set

B

Question Booklet No.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. The candidate shall NOT open this booklet till told to do so by the Invigilation Staff. In the meantime, it is the candidate's responsibility to encode and fill the relevant boxes 1 to 9 of the Optical Mark Reader (OMR) response sheet, carefully, and without any omission or discrepancy, at the appropriate places. ANY OMISSION/DISCREPANCY WILL RENDER THE OMR RESPONSE SHEET LIABLE FOR REJECTION.
2. The candidate, when allowed to open the question booklet, MUST FIRST CHECK THOROUGHLY to confirm that it has **18** pages, printed clearly and there are no blank or torn pages. In case of any such error, the candidate should IMMEDIATELY report to the Invigilation Staff and get the booklet replaced with the SAME SET as given earlier.
3. In case of any replacement of the Question booklet, the Invigilation Staff must make necessary corrections in their record (including attendance sheet) regarding the change in the serial no. of Question booklet.
4. Use only **blue or black ball point pen** to fill the relevant columns on this page as well as in the OMR Response Sheet. Use of Ink pen or any other pen is not allowed.
5. You must fill credentials/information in specific space allotted above in CAPITAL letters. **DO NOT** write anything else on the Test Booklet. Space for rough work is provided at the end of the Booklet.
6. Each candidate is required to attempt 120 questions in 120 minutes, except for certain Persons with Disabilities candidates, who would be given 40 minutes extra.
7. This paper consists of 480 Marks. Each question carries 4 marks. There are four options for each question and the candidate has to mark the MOST APPROPRIATE ANSWER on the OMR Response Sheet.
8. There is **negative marking** (1 mark for each question) for questions wrongly answered by the candidate.
9. If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a wrong answer even if one of the given answers is correct. There will be same penalty, as above, to that question.
10. Use of Electronic/Manual Calculator is prohibited.
11. The candidate **MUST READ INSTRUCTIONS BEHIND THE OMR SHEET** before answering the questions and check that two carbon copies attached to the OMR sheet are intact.
12. After filling in all your responses you must ***carefully tear the perforated part*** of the OMR Response Sheet. When the examination has concluded, you should hand over the OMR Response Sheet and the first carbon copy to the invigilator. You are permitted to take this Test Booklet as well as the second carbon copy of OMR Response Sheet with you.

1	What was the major outcome of the Battle of Talikota (1565) for the Vijayanagar Empire? a) The empire's expansion into the Deccan plateau b) The fall of Vijayanagar to the combined forces of the Deccan Sultanates c) The establishment of the new capital at Hampi d) The defeat of the Bahmani Sultanate
2	What immediate action did the British government take following the All India Congress Committee's resolution on 8th August, 1942 to start a mass struggle? a) Declared martial law across India b) Arrested all Congress leaders and declared the Congress an illegal body c) Imposed heavy fines on Indian provinces d) Dissolved provincial legislatures
3	What was the major reason behind the British building a vast network of roads in India during colonial rule? a) To encourage local tourism b) To enhance military mobility and administrative efficiency c) To improve transportation of agricultural produce for local markets d) To connect all rural areas with urban centres
4	Who was the President of the Gaya Congress Session held in December 1922? a) Mahatma Gandhi b) Chittaranjan Das c) Abul Kalam Azad d) Motilal Nehru
5	When authorized or unauthorized users are able to bypass standard security measures and gain high-level access to a computer system, network, or software application, the situation is referred to as: a) Spoofing b) War Dialing c) Back Doors d) Sniffing
6	For the Assertion (A) and Reason (R) given below, choose the correct alternative from the following: Assertion (A): Concentrations of chloroform, benzene, carbon tetrachloride, formaldehyde, and styrene can be many times higher in indoor air than in outdoor air. Reason (R): Plastics, carpets, paints, and other common materials off-gas these compounds. a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A b) Both A and R are 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
7	Consider the following statements about the Indian political system: 1. The President is Head of the State but not Head of the Government. 2. Parliament is sovereign. 3. The Supreme Court is the guardian of the Constitution. 4. The Directive Principles of State Policy are non-justiciable. Select the correct answer from the codes given below: a) 1 and 3 only b) 2 and 3 only c) 1, 3 and 4 only d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

8	Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct in respect of NITI Aayog? 1. It is a constitutional body. 2. It is a statutory body established as a think-tank. 3. Its chairperson is the Prime Minister. Select the correct answer from the codes given below: a) 1 only b) 1 and 3 only c) 2 and 3 only d) 3 only
9	Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha, in his Mahan Kosh, gives a list of "Bavanja Kavi" - fifty two court poets of Guru Gobind Singh. Who among the following was not one of these fifty two court poets? a) Nand Lal Goya b) Syed Muhammad Latif c) Sainapat d) Hussain Ali
10	Which of the following compositions are not a part of Dasam Granth? 1. Jaap Sahib 2. Alahunian 3. Chandi di Var 4. Anand Sahib Choose the correct option: a) 1 and 3 only b) 2 and 4 only c) 1 and 4 only d) 2 and 3 only
11	If 'p' is an integer and $q=3p+2$, then which of the following cannot be a divisor of 'q'? a) 4 b) 3 c) 7 d) 5
12	If 16th January, 2020 is Friday, then 4th March 2020 is: a) Wednesday b) Thursday c) Monday d) Friday
13	Statements: Gold prices are very high these days. Only rich people are buying gold. Conclusions: I. Gold prices will drop in future II. Only few gold shops are open these days. a) Only Conclusion I follows b) Only Conclusion II follows c) Both I and II follows d) Neither I nor II follows
14	If positive integers 'p' and 'q' are not both odd, then which of the following must be even: a) $p-q$ b) $2(p+q) - 1$ c) pq d) $p+q$

15	Three friends Ashok, Naman and Prateek travel same distance with speeds in the ratio 2 : 3 : 4. What is the ratio of the times taken by them to cover the distance? a) 5 : 4 : 3 b) 4 : 3 : 2 c) 6 : 4 : 3 d) None of these
16	In a dice numbered 1 to 6, 1 is opposite to 2 and adjacent to 5 and 6, then which of the following must be true? a) 5 is adjacent to 6 b) 2 is adjacent to 4 c) 4 is opposite to 6 d) 3 is opposite to 5
17	There are 26 children sitting in a circle, their names, in clockwise order, being A, B, C...Y, Z. They start counting clockwise from A, alternately saying 1, 2, 1, 2... Every child who says 2 leaves the circle immediately (So B is the first to leave, followed by D and F and so on). If they keep counting till only 1 child is left, who will that child be? a) N b) M c) U d) P
18	170 mangoes are bought at the rate of Rs. 765 and sold at the rate of Rs. 66 per dozen. The percentage of profit or loss is: a) 21 1/9% loss b) 22 2/9% loss c) 21 1/9 % profit d) 22 2/9% profit
19	What is the unit digit in $\{(6254)^{1793} \times (1825)^{317} \times (1678^{491})\}$? a) 0 b) 2 c) 5 d) 7
20	There are two big vessels P and Q containing milk. If 20 litres of milk is poured from P to Q, then the milk in both vessels is same. If 40 litres of milk is poured from Q to P, then the milk in P is double of the milk in Q. The milk in vessel P in litres is? a) 100 b) 80 c) 20 d) 200
21	ਅਖਾਣ ਨੂੰ ਪੂਰਾ ਕਰੋ:- ਘਿਓ ਡੁੱਲ੍ਹਾ ਥਾਲ ਨਾ ਮਿਹਣਾ ਨਾ _____ a) ਗੁੱਸਾ b) ਗਾਲ਼ c) ਮਾਰਨਾ d) ਮਾਲ਼

22	ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਸਮੂਹਾਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਕਿਹੜਾ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਜੋੜਾਂ ਪੱਖੋਂ ਸਹੀ ਹੈ ? a) ਫਰਸ਼, ਸੇਖੀਆਂ, ਕੁਫਰ b) ਫਰਸ਼, ਸੇਖੀਆਂ, ਕੁਫਰ c) ਫਰਸ਼, ਸੇਖੀਆ, ਕੁਫਰ d) ਫਰਸ਼, ਸੇਖੀਆ, ਕੁਫਰ
23	‘ਨਿਰਗੁਣ’ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਵਿਚਲੇ ਅਗੇਤਰ ਦੀ ਚੋਣ ਕਰੋ । a) ਗੁਣ b) ਨਿ c) ਨਿਰ d) ਨਇਰ
24	Bias ਸ਼ਬਦ ਦਾ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਰੂਪ ਲਿਖੋ। a) ਪੱਖਪਾਤ b) ਵਿਰੋਧੀ c) ਸਮਕਾਲ d) ਨਿਰਪੱਖ
25	ਲੋਹੜੀ ਦਾ ਤਿਉਹਾਰ ਕਿਸ ਦੇਸੀ ਮਹੀਨੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ? a) ਮਾਘ b) ਪੋਹ c) ਮੱਘਰ d) ਅੱਸੂ
26	ਗੈਂ (ਗਊ), ਚਾਸਣੀ (ਕੜਾਹੀ), ਭੱਤ (ਚੌਲ) ਸ਼ਬਦ ਕਿਸ ਉਪ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੇ ਹਨ? a) ਪੁਆਧੀ b) ਮੁਲਤਾਨੀ c) ਪੋਠੋਹਾਰੀ d) ਡੋਗਰੀ
27	ਲਾਹੌਰ ਵਿੱਚ ‘ਬਸੰਤ ਪੰਚਮੀ’ ਦੇ ਦਿਨ ਕਿਸ ਦੀ ਸਮਾਧ ‘ਤੇ ਲੋਕ ਪਤੰਗਬਾਜ਼ੀ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ? a) ਸ਼ਾਹ ਹੁਸੈਨ b) ਮਾਧੋ ਲਾਲ ਸ਼ਾਹ ਹੁਸੈਨ c) ਬੁਲ੍ਹੇ ਸ਼ਾਹ d) ਹਾਸ਼ਮ ਸ਼ਾਹ
28	ਕਿਹੜਾ ਵਾਕ ਵਿਸ਼ਰਾਮ ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹ ਮੁਤਾਬਕ ਸਹੀ ਹੈ? a) ਘਰ-ਘਰ ਜਾ ਕੇ ‘ਸੱਦਾ-ਪੱਤਰ’ ਦੇ ਕੇ ਆਓ। b) ਘਰ-ਘਰ ਜਾ ਕੇ ਸੱਦਾ ਪੱਤਰ ਦੇ ਕੇ ਆਓ। c) ਘਰ ਘਰ ਜਾ ਕੇ ਸੱਦਾ ਪੱਤਰ ਦੇ ਕੇ ਆਓ। d) ਘਰ-ਘਰ ਜਾ ਕੇ ਸੱਦਾ-ਪੱਤਰ ਦੇ ਕੇ ਆਓ।

	ਨਿਮਨ ਲਿਖਤ ਪੈਰੇ ਨੂੰ ਪੜ੍ਹ ਕੇ ਪੁਸ਼ਨ ਨੰ. 29 ਅਤੇ ਪੁਸ਼ਨ ਨੰ. 30 ਦੇ ਉੱਤਰ ਦਿਓ। ਪੰਜਾਬੀਅਤ ਨਾਮ ਹੈ ਸਾਂਝੀ ਤਹਿਜੀਬ ਦਾ, ਉਹ ਤਹਿਜੀਬ ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਸ਼ੇਖ ਬਾਬਾ ਫਰੀਦ, ਸੰਤ ਨਾਮਦੇਵ, ਸੰਤ ਕਬੀਰ, ਸੰਤ ਰਵਿਦਾਸ, ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਤੋਂ ਗੁਰੂ ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਤੱਕ ਦਸ ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬਾਨ ਦਾ ਰਹੱਸ ਦਰਸ਼ਨ, ਸ਼ਾਹ ਹੁਸੈਨ . ਬਾਬਾ ਬੁਲ੍ਹੇ ਸ਼ਾਹ, ਸੁਲਤਾਨ ਬਾਹੂ ਦਾ ਸੂਫੀ ਫਲਸਫਾ, ਦਮੋਦਰ, ਹਾਸ਼ਮ ਸ਼ਾਹ, ਵਾਰਿਸ ਸ਼ਾਹ ਤੇ ਪੀਲੂ ਵਰਗੇ ਦਾਨਿਸ਼ਵਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਮੁਹੱਬਤ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਤਹਿਜੀਬ ਵਿਚ ਉਜੜਨਾ ਮਾਇਨੇ ਰੱਖਦਾ ਹੈ ਵਸਣਾ ਨਹੀਂ। ਤੇ ਜਦੋਂ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਬੰਦਾ ਉਜੜ ਕੇ 150 ਦੇ ਲਗਭਗ ਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਜਾ ਵਸਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਇਸ ਤਹਿਜੀਬ ਨੂੰ ਪਿਛੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਛੱਡ ਕੇ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਸਗੋਂ ਅੰਗ-ਸੰਗ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਤੁਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਉਹ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਕੋਣੇ ਵਿਚ ਜਾ ਵਸੇ, ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਨਾਲ ਇਸ਼ਕ ਕਮਾਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ, ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਨੂੰ ਸੰਭਲ ਸੰਭਲ ਕੇ ਵਰਤਦਾ ਹੈ, ਰੱਜ ਕੇ ਮਿਹਨਤ ਕਰਨਾ ਉਸਦੀ ਖਸਲਤ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਦੇ ਪਿਆਲੇ ਨੂੰ ਉਸਦੇ ਆਖਰੀ ਘੁੱਟ ਤੱਕ ਪੀਣ ਦੀ ਚਾਹਤ ਉਸਦੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀਅਤ ਦਾ ਖਾਸਾ ਹੈ। ਉਹ ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ ਪੂਰਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੇ ਸੁਪਨਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਹੈ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਕਹਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ- ਇਹ ਬੇਪ੍ਰਵਾਹ ਜਵਾਨ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਮੌਤ ਨੂੰ ਮਖੌਲ ਕਰਨਮਰਨ ਥੀਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਡਰਦੇ। ਪਿਆਰ ਨਾਲ ਇਹ ਕਰਨ ਗੁਲਾਮੀ, ਜਾਨ ਕੋਹ ਆਪਣੀ ਵਾਰ ਦਿੰਦੇ, ਪਰ ਟੈਂ ਨਾ ਮੰਨਣ ਕਿਸੇ ਦੀਖੜ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਡਾਂਗਾਂ ਮੋਢੇ ਤੇ ਉਲਾਰ ਕੇ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਡਾਂਗਾਂ ਉਲਾਰਨ ਦਾ ਹੀ ਸਿੱਟਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਥੇ ਬਾਬਰ ਵਰਗਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ‘ਰਾਜੇ ਸ਼ੀਹ ਮੁਕਦਮ ਕੁੱਤੇ’ ਕਹਿਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਨਾਬਰ ਵੀ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੋਏ, ਜਹਾਂਗੀਰ, ਔਰੰਗਜ਼ੇਬ ਵਰਗਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਜ਼ੁਲਮਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਹਿ ਕੇ ਜ਼ਫਰਨਾਮੇ ਵਰਗੇ ਖਤਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਜ਼ਾਲਮ ਦੀ ਹਉਮੈ ਦਾ ਸਰਬਨਾਸ਼ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੇ ਰਹਿਬਰ ਵੀ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੋਏ। ਏਥੇ ਦੁੱਲਾ ਭੱਟੀ ਵੀ ਨਾਇਕ ਹੈ, ਕਰਤਾਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਸਰਾਭਾ ਵੀ, ਭਗਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਵੀ, ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸੰਕਟ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਜਾਨਾਂ ਵਾਰਨ ਵਾਲੇ ਸਿਰਲੱਥ ਯੋਧੇ ਵੀ ਅਤੇ ਕਿਸਾਨ ਅੰਦੋਲਨ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਸਰਕਾਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਹਉਂ ਭੰਨਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਗਰੀਬ ਕਿਸਾਨ ਵੀ। ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ੀ ਹਮਲਿਆਂ ਵਿਰੁਧ ਚਟਾਨ ਵਾਂਗ ਖੜਨਾ ਸਾਡਾ ਖਾਸਾ ਹੈ। ਹਾਲੇ ਕੱਲ੍ਹ ਦੀ ਗੱਲ ਹੈ, ਪੂਰੇ ਹਿੰਦੋਸਤਾਨ ਉਤੇ ਦੇ ਸੌ ਸਾਲ ਰਾਜ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੀ ਬਰਤਾਨਵੀ ਹਕੂਮਤ ਪੂਰੇ ਇਕ ਸੌ ਸਾਲ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਗੋਡੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਵਾ ਸਕੀ। ਤੇ ਜਦੋਂ ਕਾਬਜ਼ ਵੀ ਹੋਈ ਤਾਂ ਪਹਿਲੇ 5-7 ਸਾਲਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਹੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਤੱਤੇ ਹੱਥਾਂ ਮੂਹਰੇ ਕਈ ਵਾਰ ਸ਼ਰਮਸਾਰ ਵੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਰਹੀ।
29	ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਬੰਦੇ ਦੇ ਜੀਵਨ ਦੀ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਗੱਲ ਕੀ ਹੈ? a) ਜੀਵਨ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਲਾਪ੍ਰਵਾਹੀ b) ਚਲਦੇ ਫਿਰਦੇ ਰਹਿਣਾ c) ਕਿਤੇ ਟਿਕ ਕੇ ਨਾ ਬੈਠਣਾ d) ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਨੂੰ ਅੰਤ ਤੱਕ ਰੱਜ ਕੇ ਜੀਣਾ
30	ਪੂਰੇ ਹਿੰਦੋਸਤਾਨ ਤੇ ਹਕੂਮਤ ਜਮਾਉਣ ਦੇ ਕਿੰਨੀ ਦੇਰ ਬਾਅਦ ਬਰਤਾਨਵੀ ਹਕੂਮਤ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਉਤੇ ਕਾਬਜ਼ ਹੋ ਸਕੀ ਸੀ?? a) ਸੱਠ ਸਾਲ ਬਾਅਦ b) ਦੋ ਸੌ ਸਾਲ ਬਾਅਦ c) ਮਹਾਰਾਜਾ ਰਣਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੇ ਸਮੇਂ d) ਇੱਕ ਸੌ ਸਾਲ ਬਾਅਦ
31	Growth in child development primarily refers to: a) Improvement in emotional control b) Increase in height, weight and body size c) Learning how to behave in society d) Development of moral understanding
32	Early childhood is considered a critical period of development mainly because of: a) Readiness for formal education b) Expansion of peer relationships c) High neural plasticity and brain growth d) Increase in physical endurance

33	The life-cycle approach in Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) is reflected in its emphasis on: a) Strengthening parental involvement and community-based delivery mechanisms b) Integrated attention to health, nutrition, learning and protection across early life stages c) Early academic readiness aligned with formal schooling requirements d) Targeted nutritional interventions during the preschool period
34	Which international instrument is considered the cornerstone of global child welfare? a) UN Convention on the Rights of the Child b) UN Millennium Development Goals c) ILO Minimum Age Convention on Child Labour d) Hague Convention on Protection of Children
35	Effective child nutrition policy requires convergence because: a) Nutritional outcomes depend primarily on clinical health interventions b) Educational attainment alone can correct dietary deficiencies c) Malnutrition results from interlinked health, sanitation, care, and socio-economic factors d) Constraints in food availability determine nutritional status
36	Gender socialization during childhood primarily occurs through: a) Innate biological attributes influencing behaviour b) Formal legal and institutional arrangements c) Exposure to media and digital environments d) Everyday family practices, language use, and social interactions
37	A major contemporary challenge to child welfare governance in India is: a) Absence of national child welfare policies b) Over-allocation of funds without supporting programs c) Lack of legal provisions for child protection d) Gap between policy objectives and field-level implementation
38	Which of the following is not an agency of socialization of a child? a) The family b) The Peer Group c) The school d) The Government
39	Which of the following is a period of physical, physiological, Psychological and social change? a) Old age b) Adolescence c) Childhood d) Infancy
40	What is the approximate Female Literacy Rate in India, as per Census 2011? a) 50 b) 55 c) 65 d) 60
41	Sex and age are parts of _____. a) mental construct b) traditions c) achieved status d) ascribed status

42	Consider the following statements: Statement I: Social norms determine the privileges and responsibilities which a status possesses. Statement II: Males, females, mothers, fathers etc, are all statuses with different normative roles attached to them. Choose the correct option: a) Only Statement I is correct b) Only Statement II is correct c) Both Statements I and II are correct d) Both Statements I and II are incorrect
43	Which of the following is not seen as a feature of an inclusive education programme? a) Expecting uniformity and conformity from children b) Using multiple teaching methods c) Making adjustments in the learning environment d) Recognising children's abilities
44	Arrange the stages of child development in correct sequence: (I) Antenatal (II) Prenatal (III) Infancy (IV) Neonatal (V) Toddlerhood a) (II), (III), (I), (IV), (V) b) (II), (I), (IV), (III), (V) c) (I), (II), (IV), (III), (V) d) (I), (II), (III), (IV), (V)
45	As a child advances from 3 to 6 years of age, all of the following increase, except: a) Balance b) Blood Pressure c) Attention span d) Respiration and heart rates
46	Which of the following reflexes are most important for the survival of a new born child? a) The rooting and sucking reflexes b) The walking and swimming reflexes c) The push back reflexes d) All of the above
47	In behavioural view, language is acquired through: a) reinforcement and imitation b) deliberate teaching c) cognitive maturity d) innate capacity
48	Mental health of children refers to: a) Cognitive capacity assessed through intelligence-related measures b) Overall emotional, psychological, and social functioning of a child c) Presence of emotional or behavioural disturbances in childhood d) Clinical status determined solely by presence or absence of mental disorders

49	Stunting among children is best understood as an indicator of: a) Short-term lack of food b) Inherited genetic disorders c) Chronic undernutrition d) Childhood obesity
50	Wasting in children primarily reflects: a) Acute malnutrition and recent weight loss b) Long-term nutritional neglect c) Vitamin deficiency d) Poor environmental hygiene
51	Iron deficiency anaemia in children most commonly leads to: a) Lower immunity and learning difficulties b) Skeletal deformities c) Excess body weight d) Vision problems in low light
52	The intergenerational cycle of malnutrition explains how: a) Genetic traits influence nutritional status b) Food supply varies across generations c) Cultural practices dominate nutrition d) Maternal undernutrition affects child growth
53	Hidden hunger refers to: a) Low seasonal food intake b) Deficiency of essential vitamins and minerals despite adequate caloric intake c) Acute deprivation resulting in visible starvation conditions d) Chronic deficiency of calories and protein leading to undernutrition
54	Adolescent reproductive health education often faces resistance due to: a) Deep-rooted social norms and cultural taboos surrounding sexuality b) Inadequate financial allocations for adolescent health programmes c) Limited availability of professionally trained health educators d) Restrictive statutory provisions governing health communication
55	Which of the following issues need to be addressed for effective public health measures? a) Food and Hygiene b) Clean Air c) Water and Sanitation d) All of the above
56	Which of the following vitamin deficiencies is likely to cause high respiratory and genitourinary tract infection levels in women? a) Vitamin B b) Vitamin A c) Vitamin C d) Vitamin D
57	Under which Article, the Constitution of India states, "The State shall regard raising the level of nutrition and standard of living of its people and improving public health among its primary duties"? a) Article 15 b) Article 47 c) Article 48 d) Article 51A

58	Which of the following factors affect women's health? a) Fertility b) Education and Work c) Utilisation of Health Services d) All of the above
59	When a baby dies within the first four weeks of life, it is known as _____. a) Ante-natal Mortality b) Mortality c) Neo-natal mortality d) Post-neo-natal mortality
60	According to demographers, which fertility rate in a country ensures a stable population? a) 3.5 b) 3.1 c) 2.5 d) 2.1
61	Assertion 'A': Low child sex ratio in India is mainly due to female foeticide. Reason 'B': Son preference is quite strong in India owing to patriarchal system. Choose the correct option: - a) Both 'A' and 'R' are true and 'R' is correct explanation of 'A' b) Both 'A' and 'R' are 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
62	As per Census 2011, the Sex Ratio in India (number of females per 1000 males) is: a) 940 b) 927 c) 933 d) 948
63	The "Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana" in India is a savings scheme primarily aimed at: a) Encouraging savings for the girl child's education and marriage b) Encouraging savings for children's health care c) Encouraging savings for the girl child's education only d) Encouraging savings for retirement of girl child
64	The death of children below 01 year is known as: a) Infant mortality b) Child mortality c) Child death rate d) Post-natal mortality
65	Which of the following are the methods of nutritional assessment of children using anthropometry? (i) Body weight (ii) Blood pressure (iii) Mid upper arm circumference (iv) Height Choose the correct option: - a) (i), (iii) and (iv) only b) (iii), (ii) and (iv) only c) (iv), (ii) and (i) only d) (iii), (ii) and (i) only

66	Higher fertility is associated with which of the following? (i) Lower age at marriage (ii) Lower household income (iii) Higher illiteracy rate (iv) Higher proportion of urban population Choose the correct option: - a) (i), (iii) and (iv) only b) (ii), (iii) and (iv) only c) (i), (ii) and (iii) only d) (i), (ii) and (iv) only
67	If the pregnancy of a woman is within the first trimester (within 12 weeks), which of the following is needed for medical termination of pregnancy (MTP)? a) opinion of one doctor is necessary b) opinion of two doctors is necessary c) opinion of a medical board with more than two doctors is necessary d) permission from the local civil court is necessary
68	In India pre-natal sex determination of an unborn child is legally: a) allowed when the woman already has two girl children b) allowed when the woman is expecting twin children c) allowed when foetal abnormalities and genetic defects are suspected d) not allowed at all
69	Child vulnerability refers to a condition where a child: a) Is exposed to risk without adequate support or safeguards b) Suffers from a physical impairment c) Struggles to cope with emotional pressures d) Grows up in economically constrained settings
70	Which of the following is a fundamental principle of care and protection under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015? a) Principle of deterrence in dealing with juvenile behaviour b) Principle of retribution proportional to the offence committed c) Principle of presumption of innocence and dignity of the child d) Principle of stigmatising semantics
71	Under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, an offence that carries a maximum punishment of more than seven years' imprisonment is classified as: a) Petty offence b) Serious offence c) Cognizable offence d) Heinous offence
72	Child resilience refers to the capacity of a child to: a) Remain unaffected by exposure to stress or trauma b) Rely primarily on external protection to manage adversity c) Adapt positively and recover following stress, adversity, or trauma d) Avoid exposure to adverse situations through protective isolation
73	Child abuse remains underreported mainly due to: a) Absence of an adequate statutory framework governing child protection b) Institutional limitations within law enforcement and justice systems c) Social stigma, fear of retaliation, and unequal power relations d) Demographic concentration associated with rapid urban growth

74	The principle of 'best interests of the child' in protection systems requires: a) Consistent application of welfare standards b) Case-by-case evaluation of the child's specific circumstances c) Timely decision-making within administrative procedures d) Consideration of parental or guardian views in decision-making
75	Administrative machinery for child protection in India operates at: a) Central and State authorities b) State and local authorities c) Central, State and district authorities d) Voluntary and community organisations
76	A child-centric approach differs from an adult-centric approach by prioritizing: a) Participation, dignity and age-appropriate development b) Procedural uniformity in decision-making c) Behavioural control through structured authority d) Accountability through penal consequences
77	What is the full form of ASHA workers? a) Anganwadi Social Health Activities b) Accredited Social Health Activist c) Accredited Special Health Activist d) None of the above
78	The "1098" is a toll-free helpline number in India for: a) Reporting child abuse and seeking help for children in distress b) Reporting child undernutrition cases c) Reporting domestic violence d) Reporting sexual harassment at workplace
79	According to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which article stipulated, that motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance? a) Article 7 b) Article 13 c) Article 25 d) Article 27
80	Which Act fixed the age of marriage of boys and girls for the first time in India? a) Roy Act b) Sarda Act c) Hindu Act d) Dowry Act
81	To ensure that an 8 years old child is comfortable when being administered a psychological test _____. a) He/she should be tested at home b) His/her mother should be present c) the Examiner should form rapport with the child d) the Examiner should test the child alone
82	The National Human Rights Commission is headed by: a) Former Chief Justice of High Court b) Former Justice of the Supreme Court of India c) Prime Minister of India d) President of India

83	The National Policy for Children, 2013 recognizes children as: a) Recipients of welfare and protective services b) Primarily dependents under family authority c) Rights-holders whose well-being imposes obligations on the State d) Subjects of economic development planning
84	Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) was launched primarily to address: a) Women's economic participation and employment b) Maternal and adolescent health outcomes c) Gender discrimination reflected in declining child sex ratio and low status of girls d) Legal reform relating to marriage and inheritance
85	One Stop Centres (OSCs) function as: a) Residential rehabilitation homes for women b) Crisis-response and service coordination centres for women facing violence c) Skill development and economic empowerment units d) Statutory dispute resolution authorities
86	Poshan Abhiyan differs from earlier nutrition programmes mainly due to its emphasis on: a) Use of technology-based monitoring systems and inter-departmental convergence b) Delegation of programme implementation to non-governmental agencies c) Expansion of food subsidy coverage for vulnerable households d) Centralized procurement and uniform distribution of nutrition commodities
87	Gender budgeting is a tool that: a) Formulates an autonomous budget outside the regular governmental financial framework b) Analyses public expenditure to identify its differential impact on women and men c) Restricts public expenditure exclusively to women-specific welfare schemes d) Transfers fiscal responsibility for women's development programmes to non-state actors
88	Child Protection Services under Mission Vatsalya aim to: a) Ensure care, protection, rehabilitation and reintegration of vulnerable children b) Increase reliance on long-term institutional placement of children c) Impose legal sanctions on families in situations of child vulnerability d) Emphasize punitive interventions to issues concerning children
89	Mahila Shakti Kendras were conceptualized to: a) Facilitate access to public services and information for rural women b) Disburse direct financial benefits to women c) Provide temporary residential assistance to women d) Replace existing institutional mechanisms for women
90	Consider the following statements: 1. The Nirbhaya Fund is primarily intended to fund measures designed to improve safety and security for women. 2. The 'One Stop Centre Scheme' for women is funded by Nirbhaya Fund. Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct? a) 1 only b) 2 only c) Both 1 and 2 d) Neither 1 nor 2

91	Which of the following committees was constituted in pre-independence India to survey the health situation in the country and make recommendations for the future? a) Bhore Committee b) Mehta Committee c) Khanna Committee d) None of the above
92	Which of the policy recognises, "The importance of health in the process of economic and social development and improving the quality of life of citizens."? a) National Rural Health Mission b) Child Survival and Safe Motherhood c) Integrated Child Development Services d) National Nutrition Policy
93	Which of the following Article of the Constitution of India promises that State shall direct its policy toward ensuring that "Children are not abused and that citizens are not forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their age or strength."? a) Article 14 b) Article 39 c) Article 40 d) Article 51A
94	Which of the following Rights does the Indian Constitution provide to children? a) No child under the age of 14 years to be employed in any factory or mine or engaged in any hazardous employment b) Right to Education c) Both (a) and (b) d) Neither (a) nor (b)
95	Match list I and list II and give the correct answer given below: List-I -Policy A. National Nutrition Policy B. National Policy for Empowerment of Women C. National Policy for Children D. The National Policy on Child Labour List-II- year I. 1986 II. 2013 III. 2001 IV. 1993 A B C D a) IV III II I b) III IV I II c) IV I II III d) II III I IV
96	Which of the following Articles of the Constitution of India provides for reserving 1/3 rd of the total number of Chairpersons' posts at all levels of the panchayat system? a) Article 142 b) Article 243 D c) Article 225 d) Article 196
97	Under which Article of Constitution of India, the State shall make special provision for women and children? a) Article 15 b) Article 51(A) c) Article 16 d) Article 14

98	_____ is an online complaint portal launched by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India. It was introduced in 2017 to provide a platform for women to report incidents of sexual harassment at the workplace. a) 1098 helpline b) 181 helpline c) Shebox d) 100 helpline
99	'SABLA' is a centrally sponsored program under a) Ministry of Education, Govt. of India b) Ministry of Women and Child Development, Govt. of India c) Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India d) Ministry of Health, Govt. of India
100	Gender mainstreaming is a: a) Strategy for making women's and men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes b) Political agendas discussed by men to show their concern towards women's issues c) Focus to strengthen women and give more benefits to them d) Strategy to design policies and programs without differentiating between men and women
101	Which of the following is an online platform launched by the Ministry of Women and Child Development to support women entrepreneurs? a) Digital India b) Mahila E-haat c) One Stop Centre Scheme d) None of the above
102	What is the key nutritional component emphasized for pregnant women under ICDS? a) Iron and Folic Acid b) Vitamin C c) Calcium d) Vitamin D
103	Sexual harassment at workplace is defined under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 based on: a) Principles laid down in Vishaka & Others v. State of Rajasthan b) Norms evolved through judicial interpretation in Shah Bano Begum v. Union of India c) Guidelines evolved in Githa Hariharan v. Reserve Bank of India d) Principles laid down in Mary Roy v. State of Kerala
104	The National Commission for Women Act, 1990 establishes the NCW primarily as a: a) Body exercising adjudicatory powers equivalent to a court b) Statutory body with recommendatory, review, and inquiry functions c) Authority empowered to impose binding penalties and sanctions d) Agency entrusted with direct implementation of welfare schemes
105	The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 seeks to regulate: a) Prescriptive norms relating to attire and personal appearance of women b) Publication of matrimonial notices in print and electronic media c) Depiction of women in advertisements, publications, and other media d) Standards governing interpersonal conduct at workplaces

106	The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 is considered child-centric because it: a) Determines offences primarily on the basis of consent b) Adopts gender-neutral definitions of sexual offence with child-friendly procedures c) Permits settlement of offences through mutual agreement d) Restricts applicability of the law to institutional settings
107	The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 differs from earlier laws because it: a) Confers legal validity on marriages involving minors b) Treats child marriages as voidable and strengthens protective provisions c) Declares all child marriages void ab initio irrespective of circumstances d) Limits the applicability of the Act exclusively to female children
108	The Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 provides for: a) Statutory commissions at both national and state levels b) A single central body exercising nationwide jurisdiction c) Adjudicatory courts with trial and sentencing powers d) Supervisory mechanisms operated through voluntary organisations
109	Juvenile Justice Boards are mandated to adopt which approach? a) Retributive justice approach b) Deterrence-based justice approach c) Reformatory and restorative justice approach d) Discipline-oriented corrective approach
110	The concept of “child-friendly courts” primarily seeks to: a) Improve procedural efficiency in court proceedings b) Simplify formal requirements during trials c) Regulate participation of persons in court d) Reduce emotional distress faced by children
111	According to the Juvenile Justice Act 2015, When on inquiry, the Board is satisfied that the children have committed an offence, it can: a) Allow the child to go home after advice or admonition b) Send the child to a Special Home c) Order the child to pay a fine if he is above 14 years of age d) All of the above
112	Juvenile Board consists of a) A bench, comprising a Magistrate assisted by a panel of two social workers (out of whom one has to be a woman) b) A Police officer and a guardian c) A bench of Magistrates and Police officers d) None of the above
113	What among the following qualifies as domestic violence, as per The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act? a) Physical abuse b) Sexual abuse c) Verbal and emotional abuse d) All of the above
114	An amendment to the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 was made in 2005. As per this amendment, a married Hindu Woman has now the right to inherit _____. a) Property of her father like her brother b) Only to the self-acquired property of her father and not ancestral property c) A lower share than her brothers in the property of her father d) A proportion of the moveable property of her father

115	The Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 is also applicable to a) Muslims, Christians, Jains b) Buddhists, Jain, Sikhs c) Buddhists, Sikhs, Christians d) Buddhists, Jains, Muslims
116	The two main schools of law in matters of inheritance are, Dayabhaga and _____. a) Mayabhaga b) Pitakshara c) Satyabhaga d) Mitakshara
117	The Roop Kanwar Case, 1988, Rajasthan is famous for the enactment of: a) The Dowry Act b) The Domestic Violence Act c) The Sati Act d) The Widow Remarriage Act
118	The Child Welfare Officer is defined under which section of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015? a) Section 2(14) b) Section 2(15) c) Section 2(16) d) Section 2(17)
119	Which section of The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 defines "child marriage"? a) Section 1 b) Section 2 (b) c) Section 2 (c) d) Section 3
120	As per statutory provisions in India, for a specific job, the wages are a) dependent on the gender of the employee b) dependent on the work nature and the gender both c) independent of the gender if the work is same d) 10% higher for males as compared to females

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

PUNJAB PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

READ INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE FILLING ANY DETAILS OR ATTEMPTING TO ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

Total Questions: 120
Time Allowed: 2 Hours

Candidate's Name _____

Father's Name _____

Date of Birth
DATE MONTH YEAR

OMR Response Sheet No. _____

Roll No. _____

Candidate's Signature
(Please sign in the box)

Question Booklet
Set

C

Question Booklet No.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. The candidate shall NOT open this booklet till told to do so by the Invigilation Staff. In the meantime, it is the candidate's responsibility to encode and fill the relevant boxes 1 to 9 of the Optical Mark Reader (OMR) response sheet, carefully, and without any omission or discrepancy, at the appropriate places. ANY OMISSION/DISCREPANCY WILL RENDER THE OMR RESPONSE SHEET LIABLE FOR REJECTION.
2. The candidate, when allowed to open the question booklet, MUST FIRST CHECK THOROUGHLY to confirm that it has **18** pages, printed clearly and there are no blank or torn pages. In case of any such error, the candidate should IMMEDIATELY report to the Invigilation Staff and get the booklet replaced with the SAME SET as given earlier.
3. In case of any replacement of the Question booklet, the Invigilation Staff must make necessary corrections in their record (including attendance sheet) regarding the change in the serial no. of Question booklet.
4. Use only **blue or black ball point pen** to fill the relevant columns on this page as well as in the OMR Response Sheet. Use of Ink pen or any other pen is not allowed.
5. You must fill credentials/information in specific space allotted above in CAPITAL letters. **DO NOT** write anything else on the Test Booklet. Space for rough work is provided at the end of the Booklet.
6. Each candidate is required to attempt 120 questions in 120 minutes, except for certain Persons with Disabilities candidates, who would be given 40 minutes extra.
7. This paper consists of 480 Marks. Each question carries 4 marks. There are four options for each question and the candidate has to mark the MOST APPROPRIATE ANSWER on the OMR Response Sheet.
8. There is **negative marking** (1 mark for each question) for questions wrongly answered by the candidate.
9. If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a wrong answer even if one of the given answers is correct. There will be same penalty, as above, to that question.
10. Use of Electronic/Manual Calculator is prohibited.
11. The candidate **MUST READ INSTRUCTIONS BEHIND THE OMR SHEET** before answering the questions and check that two carbon copies attached to the OMR sheet are intact.
12. After filling in all your responses you must **carefully tear the perforated part** of the OMR Response Sheet. When the examination has concluded, you should hand over the OMR Response Sheet and the first carbon copy to the invigilator. You are permitted to take this Test Booklet as well as the second carbon copy of OMR Response Sheet with you.

1	ਅਖਾਣ ਨੂੰ ਪੂਰਾ ਕਰੋ:- ਘਿਓ ਡੁੱਲ੍ਹਾ ਥਾਲ ਨਾ ਮਿਹਣਾ ਨਾ _____ a) ਗੁੱਸਾ b) ਗਾਲ਼ c) ਮਾਰਨਾ d) ਮਾਲ
2	ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਸਮੂਹਾਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਕਿਹੜਾ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਜੋੜਾਂ ਪੱਖੋਂ ਸਹੀ ਹੈ ? a) ਫਰਸ਼, ਸੇਖੀਆਂ, ਕੁਫਰ b) ਫਰਸ਼, ਸੇਖੀਆਂ, ਕੁਫਰ c) ਫਰਸ਼, ਸੇਖੀਆਂ, ਕੁਫਰ d) ਫਰਸ਼, ਸੇਖੀਆਂ, ਕੁਫਰ
3	‘ਨਿਰਗੁਣ’ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਵਿਚਲੇ ਅਗੇਤਰ ਦੀ ਚੋਣ ਕਰੋ । a) ਗੁਣ b) ਨਿ c) ਨਿਰ d) ਨਇਰ
4	Bias ਸ਼ਬਦ ਦਾ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਰੂਪ ਲਿਖੋ। a) ਪੱਖਪਾਤ b) ਵਿਰੋਧੀ c) ਸਮਕਾਲ d) ਨਿਰਪੱਖ
5	ਲੋਹੜੀ ਦਾ ਤਿਉਹਾਰ ਕਿਸ ਦੇਸੀ ਮਹੀਨੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ? a) ਮਾਘ b) ਪੋਹ c) ਮੱਘਰ d) ਅੱਸੂ
6	ਗੈਂ (ਗਊ), ਚਾਸਣੀ (ਕੜਾਹੀ), ਭੱਤ (ਚੌਲ) ਸ਼ਬਦ ਕਿਸ ਉਪ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੇ ਹਨ? a) ਪੁਆਧੀ b) ਮੁਲਤਾਨੀ c) ਪੋਠੋਹਾਰੀ d) ਡੋਗਰੀ
7	ਲਾਹੌਰ ਵਿੱਚ ‘ਬਸੰਤ ਪੰਚਮੀ’ ਦੇ ਦਿਨ ਕਿਸ ਦੀ ਸਮਾਧ ‘ਤੇ ਲੋਕ ਪਤੰਗਬਾਜ਼ੀ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ? a) ਸ਼ਾਹ ਹੁਸੈਨ b) ਮਾਧੋ ਲਾਲ ਸ਼ਾਹ ਹੁਸੈਨ c) ਬੁਲ੍ਹੇ ਸ਼ਾਹ d) ਹਾਸ਼ਮ ਸ਼ਾਹ

8	ਕਿਹੜਾ ਵਾਕ ਵਿਸਰਾਮ ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹ ਮੁਤਾਬਕ ਸਹੀ ਹੈ? a) ਘਰ-ਘਰ ਜਾ ਕੇ 'ਸੱਦਾ-ਪੱਤਰ' ਦੇ ਕੇ ਆਓ। b) ਘਰ-ਘਰ ਜਾ ਕੇ ਸੱਦਾ ਪੱਤਰ ਦੇ ਕੇ ਆਓ। c) ਘਰ ਘਰ ਜਾ ਕੇ ਸੱਦਾ ਪੱਤਰ ਦੇ ਕੇ ਆਓ। d) ਘਰ-ਘਰ ਜਾ ਕੇ ਸੱਦਾ-ਪੱਤਰ ਦੇ ਕੇ ਆਓ।
	ਨਿਮਨ ਲਿਖਤ ਪੈਰੇ ਨੂੰ ਪੜ੍ਹ ਕੇ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ ਨੰ. 9 ਅਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ ਨੰ. 10 ਦੇ ਉੱਤਰ ਦਿਓ। ਪੰਜਾਬੀਅਤ ਨਾਮ ਹੈ ਸਾਂਝੀ ਤਹਿਜੀਬ ਦਾ, ਉਹ ਤਹਿਜੀਬ ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਸ਼ੇਖ ਬਾਬਾ ਫਰੀਦ, ਸੰਤ ਨਾਮਦੇਵ, ਸੰਤ ਕਬੀਰ, ਸੰਤ ਰਵਿਦਾਸ, ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਤੋਂ ਗੁਰੂ ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਤੱਕ ਦਸ ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬਾਨ ਦਾ ਰਹੱਸ ਦਰਸ਼ਨ, ਸ਼ਾਹ ਹੁਸੈਨ . ਬਾਬਾ ਬੁਲ੍ਹੇ ਸ਼ਾਹ, ਸੁਲਤਾਨ ਬਾਹੂ ਦਾ ਸੂਫੀ ਫਲਸਫਾ, ਦਮੋਦਰ, ਹਾਸ਼ਮ ਸ਼ਾਹ, ਵਾਰਿਸ ਸ਼ਾਹ ਤੇ ਪੀਲੂ ਵਰਗੇ ਦਾਨਿਸ਼ਵਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਮੁਹੱਬਤ ਸ਼ਾਮਿਲ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਤਹਿਜੀਬ ਵਿਚ ਉਜੜਨਾ ਮਾਇਨੇ ਰੱਖਦਾ ਹੈ ਵਸਣਾ ਨਹੀਂ। ਤੇ ਜਦੋਂ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਬੰਦਾ ਉਜੜ ਕੇ 150 ਦੇ ਲਗਭਗ ਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਜਾ ਵਸਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਇਸ ਤਹਿਜੀਬ ਨੂੰ ਪਿਛੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਛੱਡ ਕੇ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਸਗੋਂ ਅੰਗ-ਸੰਗ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਤੁਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਉਹ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਕੋਣੇ ਵਿਚ ਜਾ ਵਸੇ, ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਨਾਲ ਇਸ਼ਕ ਕਮਾਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ, ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਨੂੰ ਸੰਭਲ ਸੰਭਲ ਕੇ ਵਰਤਦਾ ਹੈ, ਰੱਜ ਕੇ ਮਿਹਨਤ ਕਰਨਾ ਉਸਦੀ ਖਸਲਤ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਦੇ ਪਿਆਲੇ ਨੂੰ ਉਸਦੇ ਆਖਰੀ ਘੁੱਟ ਤੱਕ ਪੀਣ ਦੀ ਚਾਹਤ ਉਸਦੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀਅਤ ਦਾ ਖਾਸਾ ਹੈ। ਉਹ ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ ਪੂਰਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੇ ਸੁਪਨਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਹੈ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਕਹਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ- ਇਹ ਬੇਪ੍ਰਵਾਹ ਜਵਾਨ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਮੌਤ ਨੂੰ ਮਖੌਲ ਕਰਨਮਰਨ ਥੀਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਡਰਦੇ। ਪਿਆਰ ਨਾਲ ਇਹ ਕਰਨ ਗੁਲਾਮੀ, ਜਾਨ ਕੋਹ ਆਪਣੀ ਵਾਰ ਦਿੰਦੇ, ਪਰ ਟੈਂ ਨਾ ਮੰਨਣ ਕਿਸੇ ਦੀਖੜ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਡਾਂਗਾਂ ਮੋਢੇ ਤੇ ਉਲਾਰ ਕੇ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਡਾਂਗਾਂ ਉਲਾਰਨ ਦਾ ਹੀ ਸਿੱਟਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਥੇ ਬਾਬਰ ਵਰਗਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ 'ਰਾਜੇ ਸ਼ੀਹ ਮੁਕਦਮ ਕੁੱਤੇ' ਕਹਿਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਨਾਬਰ ਵੀ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੋਏ, ਜਹਾਂਗੀਰ, ਔਰੰਗਜ਼ੇਬ ਵਰਗਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਜ਼ੁਲਮਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਹਿ ਕੇ ਜ਼ਫਰਨਾਮੇ ਵਰਗੇ ਖਤਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਜ਼ਾਲਮ ਦੀ ਹਉਮੈ ਦਾ ਸਰਬਨਾਸ਼ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੇ ਰਹਿਬਰ ਵੀ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੋਏ। ਏਥੇ ਦੁੱਲਾ ਭੱਟੀ ਵੀ ਨਾਇਕ ਹੈ, ਕਰਤਾਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਸਰਾਭਾ ਵੀ, ਭਗਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਵੀ, ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸੰਕਟ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਜਾਨਾਂ ਵਾਰਨ ਵਾਲੇ ਸਿਰਲੱਥ ਯੋਧੇ ਵੀ ਅਤੇ ਕਿਸਾਨ ਅੰਦੋਲਨ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਸਰਕਾਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਹਉਂ ਭੰਨਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਗਰੀਬ ਕਿਸਾਨ ਵੀ। ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ੀ ਹਮਲਿਆਂ ਵਿਰੁਧ ਚਟਾਨ ਵਾਂਗ ਖੜਨਾ ਸਾਡਾ ਖਾਸਾ ਹੈ। ਹਾਲੇ ਕੱਲ੍ਹ ਦੀ ਗੱਲ ਹੈ, ਪੂਰੇ ਹਿੰਦੋਸਤਾਨ ਉਤੇ ਦੇ ਸੌ ਸਾਲ ਰਾਜ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੀ ਬਰਤਾਨਵੀ ਹਕੂਮਤ ਪੂਰੇ ਇਕ ਸੌ ਸਾਲ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਗੋਡੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਵਾ ਸਕੀ। ਤੇ ਜਦੋਂ ਕਾਬਜ਼ ਵੀ ਹੋਈ ਤਾਂ ਪਹਿਲੇ 5-7 ਸਾਲਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਹੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਤੱਤੇ ਹੱਥਾਂ ਮੂਹਰੇ ਕਈ ਵਾਰ ਸ਼ਰਮਸਾਰ ਵੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਰਹੀ।
9	ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਬੰਦੇ ਦੇ ਜੀਵਨ ਦੀ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਗੱਲ ਕੀ ਹੈ? a) ਜੀਵਨ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਲਾਪ੍ਰਵਾਹੀ b) ਚਲਦੇ ਫਿਰਦੇ ਰਹਿਣਾ c) ਕਿਤੇ ਟਿਕ ਕੇ ਨਾ ਬੈਠਣਾ d) ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਨੂੰ ਅੰਤ ਤੱਕ ਰੱਜ ਕੇ ਜੀਣਾ
10	ਪੂਰੇ ਹਿੰਦੋਸਤਾਨ ਤੇ ਹਕੂਮਤ ਜਮਾਉਣ ਦੇ ਕਿੰਨੀ ਦੇਰ ਬਾਅਦ ਬਰਤਾਨਵੀ ਹਕੂਮਤ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਉਤੇ ਕਾਬਜ਼ ਹੋ ਸਕੀ ਸੀ?? a) ਸੱਠ ਸਾਲ ਬਾਅਦ b) ਦੋ ਸੌ ਸਾਲ ਬਾਅਦ c) ਮਹਾਰਾਜਾ ਰਣਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੇ ਸਮੇਂ d) ਇੱਕ ਸੌ ਸਾਲ ਬਾਅਦ

11	Growth in child development primarily refers to: a) Improvement in emotional control b) Increase in height, weight and body size c) Learning how to behave in society d) Development of moral understanding
12	Early childhood is considered a critical period of development mainly because of: a) Readiness for formal education b) Expansion of peer relationships c) High neural plasticity and brain growth d) Increase in physical endurance
13	The life-cycle approach in Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) is reflected in its emphasis on: a) Strengthening parental involvement and community-based delivery mechanisms b) Integrated attention to health, nutrition, learning and protection across early life stages c) Early academic readiness aligned with formal schooling requirements d) Targeted nutritional interventions during the preschool period
14	Which international instrument is considered the cornerstone of global child welfare? a) UN Convention on the Rights of the Child b) UN Millennium Development Goals c) ILO Minimum Age Convention on Child Labour d) Hague Convention on Protection of Children
15	Effective child nutrition policy requires convergence because: a) Nutritional outcomes depend primarily on clinical health interventions b) Educational attainment alone can correct dietary deficiencies c) Malnutrition results from interlinked health, sanitation, care, and socio-economic factors d) Constraints in food availability determine nutritional status
16	Gender socialization during childhood primarily occurs through: a) Innate biological attributes influencing behaviour b) Formal legal and institutional arrangements c) Exposure to media and digital environments d) Everyday family practices, language use, and social interactions
17	A major contemporary challenge to child welfare governance in India is: a) Absence of national child welfare policies b) Over-allocation of funds without supporting programs c) Lack of legal provisions for child protection d) Gap between policy objectives and field-level implementation
18	Which of the following is not an agency of socialization of a child? a) The family b) The Peer Group c) The school d) The Government
19	Which of the following is a period of physical, physiological, Psychological and social change? a) Old age b) Adolescence c) Childhood d) Infancy

20	What is the approximate Female Literacy Rate in India, as per Census 2011? a) 50 b) 55 c) 65 d) 60
21	Sex and age are parts of _____. a) mental construct b) traditions c) achieved status d) ascribed status
22	Consider the following statements: Statement I: Social norms determine the privileges and responsibilities which a status possesses. Statement II: Males, females, mothers, fathers etc, are all statuses with different normative roles attached to them. Choose the correct option: a) Only Statement I is correct b) Only Statement II is correct c) Both Statements I and II are correct d) Both Statements I and II are incorrect
23	Which of the following is not seen as a feature of an inclusive education programme? a) Expecting uniformity and conformity from children b) Using multiple teaching methods c) Making adjustments in the learning environment d) Recognising children's abilities
24	Arrange the stages of child development in correct sequence: (I) Antenatal (II) Prenatal (III) Infancy (IV) Neonatal (V) Toddlerhood a) (II), (III), (I), (IV), (V) b) (II), (I), (IV), (III), (V) c) (I), (II), (IV), (III), (V) d) (I), (II), (III), (IV), (V)
25	As a child advances from 3 to 6 years of age, all of the following increase, except: a) Balance b) Blood Pressure c) Attention span d) Respiration and heart rates
26	Which of the following reflexes are most important for the survival of a new born child? a) The rooting and sucking reflexes b) The walking and swimming reflexes c) The push back reflexes d) All of the above

27	In behavioural view, language is acquired through: a) reinforcement and imitation b) deliberate teaching c) cognitive maturity d) innate capacity
28	Mental health of children refers to: a) Cognitive capacity assessed through intelligence-related measures b) Overall emotional, psychological, and social functioning of a child c) Presence of emotional or behavioural disturbances in childhood d) Clinical status determined solely by presence or absence of mental disorders
29	Stunting among children is best understood as an indicator of: a) Short-term lack of food b) Inherited genetic disorders c) Chronic undernutrition d) Childhood obesity
30	Wasting in children primarily reflects: a) Acute malnutrition and recent weight loss b) Long-term nutritional neglect c) Vitamin deficiency d) Poor environmental hygiene
31	Iron deficiency anaemia in children most commonly leads to: a) Lower immunity and learning difficulties b) Skeletal deformities c) Excess body weight d) Vision problems in low light
32	The intergenerational cycle of malnutrition explains how: a) Genetic traits influence nutritional status b) Food supply varies across generations c) Cultural practices dominate nutrition d) Maternal undernutrition affects child growth
33	Hidden hunger refers to: a) Low seasonal food intake b) Deficiency of essential vitamins and minerals despite adequate caloric intake c) Acute deprivation resulting in visible starvation conditions d) Chronic deficiency of calories and protein leading to undernutrition
34	Adolescent reproductive health education often faces resistance due to: a) Deep-rooted social norms and cultural taboos surrounding sexuality b) Inadequate financial allocations for adolescent health programmes c) Limited availability of professionally trained health educators d) Restrictive statutory provisions governing health communication
35	Which of the following issues need to be addressed for effective public health measures? a) Food and Hygiene b) Clean Air c) Water and Sanitation d) All of the above

36	Which of the following vitamin deficiencies is likely to cause high respiratory and genitourinary tract infection levels in women? a) Vitamin B b) Vitamin A c) Vitamin C d) Vitamin D
37	Under which Article, the Constitution of India states, "The State shall regard raising the level of nutrition and standard of living of its people and improving public health among its primary duties"? a) Article 15 b) Article 47 c) Article 48 d) Article 51A
38	Which of the following factors affect women's health? a) Fertility b) Education and Work c) Utilisation of Health Services d) All of the above
39	When a baby dies within the first four weeks of life, it is known as _____. a) Ante-natal Mortality b) Mortality c) Neo-natal mortality d) Post-neo-natal mortality
40	According to demographers, which fertility rate in a country ensures a stable population? a) 3.5 b) 3.1 c) 2.5 d) 2.1
41	Assertion 'A': Low child sex ratio in India is mainly due to female foeticide. Reason 'B': Son preference is quite strong in India owing to patriarchal system. Choose the correct option: - a) Both 'A' and 'R' are true and 'R' is correct explanation of 'A' b) Both 'A' and 'R' are 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
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51	Under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, an offence that carries a maximum punishment of more than seven years' imprisonment is classified as: a) Petty offence b) Serious offence c) Cognizable offence d) Heinous offence
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53	Child abuse remains underreported mainly due to: a) Absence of an adequate statutory framework governing child protection b) Institutional limitations within law enforcement and justice systems c) Social stigma, fear of retaliation, and unequal power relations d) Demographic concentration associated with rapid urban growth
54	The principle of 'best interests of the child' in protection systems requires: a) Consistent application of welfare standards b) Case-by-case evaluation of the child's specific circumstances c) Timely decision-making within administrative procedures d) Consideration of parental or guardian views in decision-making
55	Administrative machinery for child protection in India operates at: a) Central and State authorities b) State and local authorities c) Central, State and district authorities d) Voluntary and community organisations
56	A child-centric approach differs from an adult-centric approach by prioritizing: a) Participation, dignity and age-appropriate development b) Procedural uniformity in decision-making c) Behavioural control through structured authority d) Accountability through penal consequences
57	What is the full form of ASHA workers? a) Anganwadi Social Health Activities b) Accredited Social Health Activist c) Accredited Special Health Activist d) None of the above
58	The "1098" is a toll-free helpline number in India for: a) Reporting child abuse and seeking help for children in distress b) Reporting child undernutrition cases c) Reporting domestic violence d) Reporting sexual harassment at workplace
59	According to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which article stipulated, that motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance? a) Article 7 b) Article 13 c) Article 25 d) Article 27

60	Which Act fixed the age of marriage of boys and girls for the first time in India? a) Roy Act b) Sarda Act c) Hindu Act d) Dowry Act
61	To ensure that an 8 years old child is comfortable when being administered a psychological test _____. a) He/she should be tested at home b) His/her mother should be present c) the Examiner should form rapport with the child d) the Examiner should test the child alone
62	The National Human Rights Commission is headed by: a) Former Chief Justice of High Court b) Former Justice of the Supreme Court of India c) Prime Minister of India d) President of India
63	The National Policy for Children, 2013 recognizes children as: a) Recipients of welfare and protective services b) Primarily dependents under family authority c) Rights-holders whose well-being imposes obligations on the State d) Subjects of economic development planning
64	Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) was launched primarily to address: a) Women's economic participation and employment b) Maternal and adolescent health outcomes c) Gender discrimination reflected in declining child sex ratio and low status of girls d) Legal reform relating to marriage and inheritance
65	One Stop Centres (OSCs) function as: a) Residential rehabilitation homes for women b) Crisis-response and service coordination centres for women facing violence c) Skill development and economic empowerment units d) Statutory dispute resolution authorities
66	Poshan Abhiyan differs from earlier nutrition programmes mainly due to its emphasis on: a) Use of technology-based monitoring systems and inter-departmental convergence b) Delegation of programme implementation to non-governmental agencies c) Expansion of food subsidy coverage for vulnerable households d) Centralized procurement and uniform distribution of nutrition commodities
67	Gender budgeting is a tool that: a) Formulates an autonomous budget outside the regular governmental financial framework b) Analyses public expenditure to identify its differential impact on women and men c) Restricts public expenditure exclusively to women-specific welfare schemes d) Transfers fiscal responsibility for women's development programmes to non-state actors
68	Child Protection Services under Mission Vatsalya aim to: a) Ensure care, protection, rehabilitation and reintegration of vulnerable children b) Increase reliance on long-term institutional placement of children c) Impose legal sanctions on families in situations of child vulnerability d) Emphasize punitive interventions to issues concerning children

69	Mahila Shakti Kendras were conceptualized to: a) Facilitate access to public services and information for rural women b) Disburse direct financial benefits to women c) Provide temporary residential assistance to women d) Replace existing institutional mechanisms for women																														
70	Consider the following statements: 1. The Nirbhaya Fund is primarily intended to fund measures designed to improve safety and security for women. 2. The 'One Stop Centre Scheme' for women is funded by Nirbhaya Fund. Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct? a) 1 only b) 2 only c) Both 1 and 2 d) Neither 1 nor 2																														
71	Which of the following committees was constituted in pre-independence India to survey the health situation in the country and make recommendations for the future? a) Bhore Committee b) Mehta Committee c) Khanna Committee d) None of the above																														
72	Which of the policy recognises, "The importance of health in the process of economic and social development and improving the quality of life of citizens."? a) National Rural Health Mission b) Child Survival and Safe Motherhood c) Integrated Child Development Services d) National Nutrition Policy																														
73	Which of the following Article of the Constitution of India promises that State shall direct its policy toward ensuring that "Children are not abused and that citizens are not forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their age or strength."? a) Article 14 b) Article 39 c) Article 40 d) Article 51A																														
74	Which of the following Rights does the Indian Constitution provide to children? a) No child under the age of 14 years to be employed in any factory or mine or engaged in any hazardous employment b) Right to Education c) Both (a) and (b) d) Neither (a) nor (b)																														
75	Match list I and list II and give the correct answer given below: <table><tr><td>List-I -Policy</td><td>List-II- year</td></tr><tr><td>A. National Nutrition Policy</td><td>I. 1986</td></tr><tr><td>B. National Policy for Empowerment of Women</td><td>II. 2013</td></tr><tr><td>C. National Policy for Children</td><td>III. 2001</td></tr><tr><td>D. The National Policy on Child Labour</td><td>IV. 1993</td></tr></table> <table><tr><td>A</td><td>B</td><td>C</td><td>D</td></tr><tr><td>a) IV</td><td>III</td><td>II</td><td>I</td></tr><tr><td>b) III</td><td>IV</td><td>I</td><td>II</td></tr><tr><td>c) IV</td><td>I</td><td>II</td><td>III</td></tr><tr><td>d) II</td><td>III</td><td>I</td><td>IV</td></tr></table>	List-I -Policy	List-II- year	A. National Nutrition Policy	I. 1986	B. National Policy for Empowerment of Women	II. 2013	C. National Policy for Children	III. 2001	D. The National Policy on Child Labour	IV. 1993	A	B	C	D	a) IV	III	II	I	b) III	IV	I	II	c) IV	I	II	III	d) II	III	I	IV
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76	Which of the following Articles of the Constitution of India provides for reserving 1/3 rd of the total number of Chairpersons' posts at all levels of the panchayat system? a) Article 142 b) Article 243 D c) Article 225 d) Article 196
77	Under which Article of Constitution of India, the State shall make special provision for women and children? a) Article 15 b) Article 51(A) c) Article 16 d) Article 14
78	_____ is an online complaint portal launched by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India. It was introduced in 2017 to provide a platform for women to report incidents of sexual harassment at the workplace. a) 1098 helpline b) 181 helpline c) Shebox d) 100 helpline
79	'SABLA' is a centrally sponsored program under a) Ministry of Education, Govt. of India b) Ministry of Women and Child Development, Govt. of India c) Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India d) Ministry of Health, Govt. of India
80	Gender mainstreaming is a: a) Strategy for making women's and men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes b) Political agendas discussed by men to show their concern towards women's issues c) Focus to strengthen women and give more benefits to them d) Strategy to design policies and programs without differentiating between men and women
81	Which of the following is an online platform launched by the Ministry of Women and Child Development to support women entrepreneurs? a) Digital India b) Mahila E-haat c) One Stop Centre Scheme d) None of the above
82	What is the key nutritional component emphasized for pregnant women under ICDS? a) Iron and Folic Acid b) Vitamin C c) Calcium d) Vitamin D
83	Sexual harassment at workplace is defined under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 based on: a) Principles laid down in Vishaka & Others v. State of Rajasthan b) Norms evolved through judicial interpretation in Shah Bano Begum v. Union of India c) Guidelines evolved in Githa Hariharan v. Reserve Bank of India d) Principles laid down in Mary Roy v. State of Kerala

84	The National Commission for Women Act, 1990 establishes the NCW primarily as a: a) Body exercising adjudicatory powers equivalent to a court b) Statutory body with recommendatory, review, and inquiry functions c) Authority empowered to impose binding penalties and sanctions d) Agency entrusted with direct implementation of welfare schemes
85	The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 seeks to regulate: a) Prescriptive norms relating to attire and personal appearance of women b) Publication of matrimonial notices in print and electronic media c) Depiction of women in advertisements, publications, and other media d) Standards governing interpersonal conduct at workplaces
86	The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 is considered child-centric because it: a) Determines offences primarily on the basis of consent b) Adopts gender-neutral definitions of sexual offence with child-friendly procedures c) Permits settlement of offences through mutual agreement d) Restricts applicability of the law to institutional settings
87	The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 differs from earlier laws because it: a) Confers legal validity on marriages involving minors b) Treats child marriages as voidable and strengthens protective provisions c) Declares all child marriages void ab initio irrespective of circumstances d) Limits the applicability of the Act exclusively to female children
88	The Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 provides for: a) Statutory commissions at both national and state levels b) A single central body exercising nationwide jurisdiction c) Adjudicatory courts with trial and sentencing powers d) Supervisory mechanisms operated through voluntary organisations
89	Juvenile Justice Boards are mandated to adopt which approach? a) Retributive justice approach b) Deterrence-based justice approach c) Reformatory and restorative justice approach d) Discipline-oriented corrective approach
90	The concept of “child-friendly courts” primarily seeks to: a) Improve procedural efficiency in court proceedings b) Simplify formal requirements during trials c) Regulate participation of persons in court d) Reduce emotional distress faced by children
91	According to the Juvenile Justice Act 2015, When on inquiry, the Board is satisfied that the children have committed an offence, it can: a) Allow the child to go home after advice or admonition b) Send the child to a Special Home c) Order the child to pay a fine if he is above 14 years of age d) All of the above
92	Juvenile Board consists of a) A bench, comprising a Magistrate assisted by a panel of two social workers (out of whom one has to be a woman) b) A Police officer and a guardian c) A bench of Magistrates and Police officers d) None of the above

93	What among the following qualifies as domestic violence, as per The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act? a) Physical abuse b) Sexual abuse c) Verbal and emotional abuse d) All of the above
94	An amendment to the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 was made in 2005. As per this amendment, a married Hindu Woman has now the right to inherit _____. a) Property of her father like her brother b) Only to the self-acquired property of her father and not ancestral property c) A lower share than her brothers in the property of her father d) A proportion of the moveable property of her father
95	The Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 is also applicable to a) Muslims, Christians, Jains b) Buddhists, Jain, Sikhs c) Buddhists, Sikhs, Christians d) Buddhists, Jains, Muslims
96	The two main schools of law in matters of inheritance are, Dayabhaga and _____. a) Mayabhaga b) Pitakshara c) Satyabhaga d) Mitakshara
97	The Roop Kanwar Case, 1988, Rajasthan is famous for the enactment of: a) The Dowry Act b) The Domestic Violence Act c) The Sati Act d) The Widow Remarriage Act
98	The Child Welfare Officer is defined under which section of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015? a) Section 2(14) b) Section 2(15) c) Section 2(16) d) Section 2(17)
99	Which section of The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 defines "child marriage"? a) Section 1 b) Section 2 (b) c) Section 2 (c) d) Section 3
100	As per statutory provisions in India, for a specific job, the wages are a) dependent on the gender of the employee b) dependent on the work nature and the gender both c) independent of the gender if the work is same d) 10% higher for males as compared to females
101	What was the major outcome of the Battle of Talikota (1565) for the Vijayanagar Empire? a) The empire's expansion into the Deccan plateau b) The fall of Vijayanagar to the combined forces of the Deccan Sultanates c) The establishment of the new capital at Hampi d) The defeat of the Bahmani Sultanate

102	What immediate action did the British government take following the All India Congress Committee's resolution on 8th August, 1942 to start a mass struggle? a) Declared martial law across India b) Arrested all Congress leaders and declared the Congress an illegal body c) Imposed heavy fines on Indian provinces d) Dissolved provincial legislatures
103	What was the major reason behind the British building a vast network of roads in India during colonial rule? a) To encourage local tourism b) To enhance military mobility and administrative efficiency c) To improve transportation of agricultural produce for local markets d) To connect all rural areas with urban centres
104	Who was the President of the Gaya Congress Session held in December 1922? a) Mahatma Gandhi b) Chittaranjan Das c) Abul Kalam Azad d) Motilal Nehru
105	When authorized or unauthorized users are able to bypass standard security measures and gain high-level access to a computer system, network, or software application, the situation is referred to as: a) Spoofing b) War Dialing c) Back Doors d) Sniffing
106	For the Assertion (A) and Reason (R) given below, choose the correct alternative from the following: Assertion (A): Concentrations of chloroform, benzene, carbon tetrachloride, formaldehyde, and styrene can be many times higher in indoor air than in outdoor air. Reason (R): Plastics, carpets, paints, and other common materials off-gas these compounds. a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A b) Both A and R are 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
107	Consider the following statements about the Indian political system: 1. The President is Head of the State but not Head of the Government. 2. Parliament is sovereign. 3. The Supreme Court is the guardian of the Constitution. 4. The Directive Principles of State Policy are non-justiciable. Select the correct answer from the codes given below: a) 1 and 3 only b) 2 and 3 only c) 1, 3 and 4 only d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

108	Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct in respect of NITI Aayog? 1. It is a constitutional body. 2. It is a statutory body established as a think-tank. 3. Its chairperson is the Prime Minister. Select the correct answer from the codes given below: a) 1 only b) 1 and 3 only c) 2 and 3 only d) 3 only
109	Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha, in his Mahan Kosh, gives a list of "Bavanja Kavi" - fifty two court poets of Guru Gobind Singh. Who among the following was not one of these fifty two court poets? a) Nand Lal Goya b) Syed Muhammad Latif c) Sainapat d) Hussain Ali
110	Which of the following compositions are not a part of Dasam Granth? 1. Jaap Sahib 2. Alahunian 3. Chandi di Var 4. Anand Sahib Choose the correct option: a) 1 and 3 only b) 2 and 4 only c) 1 and 4 only d) 2 and 3 only
111	If 'p' is an integer and $q=3p+2$, then which of the following cannot be a divisor of 'q'? a) 4 b) 3 c) 7 d) 5
112	If 16th January, 2020 is Friday, then 4th March 2020 is: a) Wednesday b) Thursday c) Monday d) Friday
113	Statements: Gold prices are very high these days. Only rich people are buying gold. Conclusions: I. Gold prices will drop in future II. Only few gold shops are open these days. a) Only Conclusion I follows b) Only Conclusion II follows c) Both I and II follows d) Neither I nor II follows
114	If positive integers 'p' and 'q' are not both odd, then which of the following must be even: a) $p-q$ b) $2(p+q) - 1$ c) pq d) $p+q$

115	Three friends Ashok, Naman and Prateek travel same distance with speeds in the ratio 2 : 3 : 4. What is the ratio of the times taken by them to cover the distance? a) 5 : 4 : 3 b) 4 : 3 : 2 c) 6 : 4 : 3 d) None of these
116	In a dice numbered 1 to 6, 1 is opposite to 2 and adjacent to 5 and 6, then which of the following must be true? a) 5 is adjacent to 6 b) 2 is adjacent to 4 c) 4 is opposite to 6 d) 3 is opposite to 5
117	There are 26 children sitting in a circle, their names, in clockwise order, being A, B, C...Y, Z. They start counting clockwise from A, alternately saying 1, 2, 1, 2... Every child who says 2 leaves the circle immediately (So B is the first to leave, followed by D and F and so on). If they keep counting till only 1 child is left, who will that child be? a) N b) M c) U d) P
118	170 mangoes are bought at the rate of Rs. 765 and sold at the rate of Rs. 66 per dozen. The percentage of profit or loss is: a) 21 1/9% loss b) 22 2/9% loss c) 21 1/9 % profit d) 22 2/9% profit
119	What is the unit digit in $\{(6254)^{1793} \times (1825)^{317} \times (1678^{491})\}$? a) 0 b) 2 c) 5 d) 7
120	There are two big vessels P and Q containing milk. If 20 litres of milk is poured from P to Q, then the milk in both vessels is same. If 40 litres of milk is poured from Q to P, then the milk in P is double of the milk in Q. The milk in vessel P in litres is? a) 100 b) 80 c) 20 d) 200

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

PUNJAB PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

READ INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE FILLING ANY DETAILS OR ATTEMPTING TO ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

Total Questions: 120
Time Allowed: 2 Hours

Candidate's Name _____

Father's Name _____

Date of Birth
DATE MONTH YEAR

OMR Response Sheet No. _____

Roll No. _____

Candidate's Signature
(Please sign in the box)

Question Booklet
Set

D

Question Booklet No.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. The candidate shall NOT open this booklet till told to do so by the Invigilation Staff. In the meantime, it is the candidate's responsibility to encode and fill the relevant boxes 1 to 9 of the Optical Mark Reader (OMR) response sheet, carefully, and without any omission or discrepancy, at the appropriate places. ANY OMISSION/DISCREPANCY WILL RENDER THE OMR RESPONSE SHEET LIABLE FOR REJECTION.
2. The candidate, when allowed to open the question booklet, MUST FIRST CHECK THOROUGHLY to confirm that it has **18** pages, printed clearly and there are no blank or torn pages. In case of any such error, the candidate should IMMEDIATELY report to the Invigilation Staff and get the booklet replaced with the SAME SET as given earlier.
3. In case of any replacement of the Question booklet, the Invigilation Staff must make necessary corrections in their record (including attendance sheet) regarding the change in the serial no. of Question booklet.
4. Use only **blue or black ball point pen** to fill the relevant columns on this page as well as in the OMR Response Sheet. Use of Ink pen or any other pen is not allowed.
5. You must fill credentials/information in specific space allotted above in CAPITAL letters. **DO NOT** write anything else on the Test Booklet. Space for rough work is provided at the end of the Booklet.
6. Each candidate is required to attempt 120 questions in 120 minutes, except for certain Persons with Disabilities candidates, who would be given 40 minutes extra.
7. This paper consists of 480 Marks. Each question carries 4 marks. There are four options for each question and the candidate has to mark the MOST APPROPRIATE ANSWER on the OMR Response Sheet.
8. There is **negative marking** (1 mark for each question) for questions wrongly answered by the candidate.
9. If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a wrong answer even if one of the given answers is correct. There will be same penalty, as above, to that question.
10. Use of Electronic/Manual Calculator is prohibited.
11. The candidate **MUST READ INSTRUCTIONS BEHIND THE OMR SHEET** before answering the questions and check that two carbon copies attached to the OMR sheet are intact.
12. After filling in all your responses you must **carefully tear the perforated part** of the OMR Response Sheet. When the examination has concluded, you should hand over the OMR Response Sheet and the first carbon copy to the invigilator. You are permitted to take this Test Booklet as well as the second carbon copy of OMR Response Sheet with you.

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11	Under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, an offence that carries a maximum punishment of more than seven years' imprisonment is classified as: a) Petty offence b) Serious offence c) Cognizable offence d) Heinous offence
12	Child resilience refers to the capacity of a child to: a) Remain unaffected by exposure to stress or trauma b) Rely primarily on external protection to manage adversity c) Adapt positively and recover following stress, adversity, or trauma d) Avoid exposure to adverse situations through protective isolation
13	Child abuse remains underreported mainly due to: a) Absence of an adequate statutory framework governing child protection b) Institutional limitations within law enforcement and justice systems c) Social stigma, fear of retaliation, and unequal power relations d) Demographic concentration associated with rapid urban growth
14	The principle of 'best interests of the child' in protection systems requires: a) Consistent application of welfare standards b) Case-by-case evaluation of the child's specific circumstances c) Timely decision-making within administrative procedures d) Consideration of parental or guardian views in decision-making
15	Administrative machinery for child protection in India operates at: a) Central and State authorities b) State and local authorities c) Central, State and district authorities d) Voluntary and community organisations
16	A child-centric approach differs from an adult-centric approach by prioritizing: a) Participation, dignity and age-appropriate development b) Procedural uniformity in decision-making c) Behavioural control through structured authority d) Accountability through penal consequences

17	What is the full form of ASHA workers? a) Anganwadi Social Health Activities b) Accredited Social Health Activist c) Accredited Special Health Activist d) None of the above
18	The "1098" is a toll-free helpline number in India for: a) Reporting child abuse and seeking help for children in distress b) Reporting child undernutrition cases c) Reporting domestic violence d) Reporting sexual harassment at workplace
19	According to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which article stipulated, that motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance? a) Article 7 b) Article 13 c) Article 25 d) Article 27
20	Which Act fixed the age of marriage of boys and girls for the first time in India? a) Roy Act b) Sarda Act c) Hindu Act d) Dowry Act
21	To ensure that an 8 years old child is comfortable when being administered a psychological test _____. a) He/she should be tested at home b) His/her mother should be present c) the Examiner should form rapport with the child d) the Examiner should test the child alone
22	The National Human Rights Commission is headed by: a) Former Chief Justice of High Court b) Former Justice of the Supreme Court of India c) Prime Minister of India d) President of India
23	The National Policy for Children, 2013 recognizes children as: a) Recipients of welfare and protective services b) Primarily dependents under family authority c) Rights-holders whose well-being imposes obligations on the State d) Subjects of economic development planning
24	Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) was launched primarily to address: a) Women's economic participation and employment b) Maternal and adolescent health outcomes c) Gender discrimination reflected in declining child sex ratio and low status of girls d) Legal reform relating to marriage and inheritance
25	One Stop Centres (OSCs) function as: a) Residential rehabilitation homes for women b) Crisis-response and service coordination centres for women facing violence c) Skill development and economic empowerment units d) Statutory dispute resolution authorities

26	Poshan Abhiyan differs from earlier nutrition programmes mainly due to its emphasis on: a) Use of technology-based monitoring systems and inter-departmental convergence b) Delegation of programme implementation to non-governmental agencies c) Expansion of food subsidy coverage for vulnerable households d) Centralized procurement and uniform distribution of nutrition commodities
27	Gender budgeting is a tool that: a) Formulates an autonomous budget outside the regular governmental financial framework b) Analyses public expenditure to identify its differential impact on women and men c) Restricts public expenditure exclusively to women-specific welfare schemes d) Transfers fiscal responsibility for women's development programmes to non-state actors
28	Child Protection Services under Mission Vatsalya aim to: a) Ensure care, protection, rehabilitation and reintegration of vulnerable children b) Increase reliance on long-term institutional placement of children c) Impose legal sanctions on families in situations of child vulnerability d) Emphasize punitive interventions to issues concerning children
29	Mahila Shakti Kendras were conceptualized to: a) Facilitate access to public services and information for rural women b) Disburse direct financial benefits to women c) Provide temporary residential assistance to women d) Replace existing institutional mechanisms for women
30	Consider the following statements: 1. The Nirbhaya Fund is primarily intended to fund measures designed to improve safety and security for women. 2. The 'One Stop Centre Scheme' for women is funded by Nirbhaya Fund. Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct? a) 1 only b) 2 only c) Both 1 and 2 d) Neither 1 nor 2
31	Which of the following committees was constituted in pre-independence India to survey the health situation in the country and make recommendations for the future? a) Bhore Committee b) Mehta Committee c) Khanna Committee d) None of the above
32	Which of the policy recognises, "The importance of health in the process of economic and social development and improving the quality of life of citizens."? a) National Rural Health Mission b) Child Survival and Safe Motherhood c) Integrated Child Development Services d) National Nutrition Policy
33	Which of the following Article of the Constitution of India promises that State shall direct its policy toward ensuring that "Children are not abused and that citizens are not forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their age or strength."? a) Article 14 b) Article 39 c) Article 40 d) Article 51A

34	Which of the following Rights does the Indian Constitution provide to children? a) No child under the age of 14 years to be employed in any factory or mine or engaged in any hazardous employment b) Right to Education c) Both (a) and (b) d) Neither (a) nor (b)
35	Match list I and list II and give the correct answer given below: List-I -Policy A. National Nutrition Policy B. National Policy for Empowerment of Women C. National Policy for Children D. The National Policy on Child Labour List-II- year I. 1986 II. 2013 III. 2001 IV. 1993 ABCD a) IV III II I b) III IV I II c) IV I II III d) II III I IV
36	Which of the following Articles of the Constitution of India provides for reserving 1/3 rd of the total number of Chairpersons' posts at all levels of the panchayat system? a) Article 142 b) Article 243 D c) Article 225 d) Article 196
37	Under which Article of Constitution of India, the State shall make special provision for women and children? a) Article 15 b) Article 51(A) c) Article 16 d) Article 14
38	_____ is an online complaint portal launched by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India. It was introduced in 2017 to provide a platform for women to report incidents of sexual harassment at the workplace. a) 1098 helpline b) 181 helpline c) Shebox d) 100 helpline
39	'SABLA' is a centrally sponsored program under a) Ministry of Education, Govt. of India b) Ministry of Women and Child Development, Govt. of India c) Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India d) Ministry of Health, Govt. of India
40	Gender mainstreaming is a: a) Strategy for making women's and men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes b) Political agendas discussed by men to show their concern towards women's issues c) Focus to strengthen women and give more benefits to them d) Strategy to design policies and programs without differentiating between men and women

41	Which of the following is an online platform launched by the Ministry of Women and Child Development to support women entrepreneurs? a) Digital India b) Mahila E-haat c) One Stop Centre Scheme d) None of the above
42	What is the key nutritional component emphasized for pregnant women under ICDS? a) Iron and Folic Acid b) Vitamin C c) Calcium d) Vitamin D
43	Sexual harassment at workplace is defined under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 based on: a) Principles laid down in Vishaka & Others v. State of Rajasthan b) Norms evolved through judicial interpretation in Shah Bano Begum v. Union of India c) Guidelines evolved in Githa Hariharan v. Reserve Bank of India d) Principles laid down in Mary Roy v. State of Kerala
44	The National Commission for Women Act, 1990 establishes the NCW primarily as a: a) Body exercising adjudicatory powers equivalent to a court b) Statutory body with recommendatory, review, and inquiry functions c) Authority empowered to impose binding penalties and sanctions d) Agency entrusted with direct implementation of welfare schemes
45	The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 seeks to regulate: a) Prescriptive norms relating to attire and personal appearance of women b) Publication of matrimonial notices in print and electronic media c) Depiction of women in advertisements, publications, and other media d) Standards governing interpersonal conduct at workplaces
46	The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 is considered child-centric because it: a) Determines offences primarily on the basis of consent b) Adopts gender-neutral definitions of sexual offence with child-friendly procedures c) Permits settlement of offences through mutual agreement d) Restricts applicability of the law to institutional settings
47	The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 differs from earlier laws because it: a) Confers legal validity on marriages involving minors b) Treats child marriages as voidable and strengthens protective provisions c) Declares all child marriages void ab initio irrespective of circumstances d) Limits the applicability of the Act exclusively to female children
48	The Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 provides for: a) Statutory commissions at both national and state levels b) A single central body exercising nationwide jurisdiction c) Adjudicatory courts with trial and sentencing powers d) Supervisory mechanisms operated through voluntary organisations
49	Juvenile Justice Boards are mandated to adopt which approach? a) Retributive justice approach b) Deterrence-based justice approach c) Reformatory and restorative justice approach d) Discipline-oriented corrective approach

50	The concept of “child-friendly courts” primarily seeks to: a) Improve procedural efficiency in court proceedings b) Simplify formal requirements during trials c) Regulate participation of persons in court d) Reduce emotional distress faced by children
51	According to the Juvenile Justice Act 2015, When on inquiry, the Board is satisfied that the children have committed an offence, it can: a) Allow the child to go home after advice or admonition b) Send the child to a Special Home c) Order the child to pay a fine if he is above 14 years of age d) All of the above
52	Juvenile Board consists of a) A bench, comprising a Magistrate assisted by a panel of two social workers (out of whom one has to be a woman) b) A Police officer and a guardian c) A bench of Magistrates and Police officers d) None of the above
53	What among the following qualifies as domestic violence, as per The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act? a) Physical abuse b) Sexual abuse c) Verbal and emotional abuse d) All of the above
54	An amendment to the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 was made in 2005. As per this amendment, a married Hindu Woman has now the right to inherit _____. a) Property of her father like her brother b) Only to the self-acquired property of her father and not ancestral property c) A lower share than her brothers in the property of her father d) A proportion of the moveable property of her father
55	The Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 is also applicable to a) Muslims, Christians, Jains b) Buddhists, Jain, Sikhs c) Buddhists, Sikhs, Christians d) Buddhists, Jains, Muslims
56	The two main schools of law in matters of inheritance are, Dayabhaga and _____. a) Mayabhaga b) Pitakshara c) Satyabhaga d) Mitakshara
57	The Roop Kanwar Case, 1988, Rajasthan is famous for the enactment of: a) The Dowry Act b) The Domestic Violence Act c) The Sati Act d) The Widow Remarriage Act
58	The Child Welfare Officer is defined under which section of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015? a) Section 2(14) b) Section 2(15) c) Section 2(16) d) Section 2(17)

59	Which section of The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 defines "child marriage"? a) Section 1 b) Section 2 (b) c) Section 2 (c) d) Section 3
60	As per statutory provisions in India, for a specific job, the wages are a) dependent on the gender of the employee b) dependent on the work nature and the gender both c) independent of the gender if the work is same d) 10% higher for males as compared to females
61	What was the major outcome of the Battle of Talikota (1565) for the Vijayanagar Empire? a) The empire's expansion into the Deccan plateau b) The fall of Vijayanagar to the combined forces of the Deccan Sultanates c) The establishment of the new capital at Hampi d) The defeat of the Bahmani Sultanate
62	What immediate action did the British government take following the All India Congress Committee's resolution on 8th August, 1942 to start a mass struggle? a) Declared martial law across India b) Arrested all Congress leaders and declared the Congress an illegal body c) Imposed heavy fines on Indian provinces d) Dissolved provincial legislatures
63	What was the major reason behind the British building a vast network of roads in India during colonial rule? a) To encourage local tourism b) To enhance military mobility and administrative efficiency c) To improve transportation of agricultural produce for local markets d) To connect all rural areas with urban centres
64	Who was the President of the Gaya Congress Session held in December 1922? a) Mahatma Gandhi b) Chittaranjan Das c) Abul Kalam Azad d) Motilal Nehru
65	When authorized or unauthorized users are able to bypass standard security measures and gain high-level access to a computer system, network, or software application, the situation is referred to as: a) Spoofing b) War Dialing c) Back Doors d) Sniffing
66	For the Assertion (A) and Reason (R) given below, choose the correct alternative from the following: Assertion (A): Concentrations of chloroform, benzene, carbon tetrachloride, formaldehyde, and styrene can be many times higher in indoor air than in outdoor air. Reason (R): Plastics, carpets, paints, and other common materials off-gas these compounds. a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A b) Both A and R are 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

67	Consider the following statements about the Indian political system: 1. The President is Head of the State but not Head of the Government. 2. Parliament is sovereign. 3. The Supreme Court is the guardian of the Constitution. 4. The Directive Principles of State Policy are non-justiciable. Select the correct answer from the codes given below: a) 1 and 3 only b) 2 and 3 only c) 1, 3 and 4 only d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
68	Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct in respect of NITI Aayog? 1. It is a constitutional body. 2. It is a statutory body established as a think-tank. 3. Its chairperson is the Prime Minister. Select the correct answer from the codes given below: a) 1 only b) 1 and 3 only c) 2 and 3 only d) 3 only
69	Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha, in his Mahan Kosh, gives a list of "Bavanja Kavi" - fifty two court poets of Guru Gobind Singh. Who among the following was not one of these fifty two court poets? a) Nand Lal Goya b) Syed Muhammad Latif c) Sainapat d) Hussain Ali
70	Which of the following compositions are not a part of Dasam Granth? 1. Jaap Sahib 2. Alahunian 3. Chandi di Var 4. Anand Sahib Choose the correct option: a) 1 and 3 only b) 2 and 4 only c) 1 and 4 only d) 2 and 3 only
71	If 'p' is an integer and $q=3p+2$, then which of the following cannot be a divisor of 'q'? a) 4 b) 3 c) 7 d) 5
72	If 16th January, 2020 is Friday, then 4th March 2020 is: a) Wednesday b) Thursday c) Monday d) Friday

73	Statements: Gold prices are very high these days. Only rich people are buying gold. Conclusions: I. Gold prices will drop in future II. Only few gold shops are open these days. a) Only Conclusion I follows b) Only Conclusion II follows c) Both I and II follows d) Neither I nor II follows
74	If positive integers 'p' and 'q' are not both odd, then which of the following must be even: a) $p-q$ b) $2(p+q) - 1$ c) pq d) $p+q$
75	Three friends Ashok, Naman and Prateek travel same distance with speeds in the ratio 2 : 3 : 4. What is the ratio of the times taken by them to cover the distance? a) 5 : 4 : 3 b) 4 : 3 : 2 c) 6 : 4 : 3 d) None of these
76	In a dice numbered 1 to 6, 1 is opposite to 2 and adjacent to 5 and 6, then which of the following must be true? a) 5 is adjacent to 6 b) 2 is adjacent to 4 c) 4 is opposite to 6 d) 3 is opposite to 5
77	There are 26 children sitting in a circle, their names, in clockwise order, being A, B, C...Y, Z. They start counting clockwise from A, alternately saying 1, 2, 1, 2... Every child who says 2 leaves the circle immediately (So B is the first to leave, followed by D and F and so on). If they keep counting till only 1 child is left, who will that child be? a) N b) M c) U d) P
78	170 mangoes are bought at the rate of Rs. 765 and sold at the rate of Rs. 66 per dozen. The percentage of profit or loss is: a) $21 \frac{1}{9}\%$ loss b) $22 \frac{2}{9}\%$ loss c) $21 \frac{1}{9}\%$ profit d) $22 \frac{2}{9}\%$ profit
79	What is the unit digit in $\{(6254)^{1793} \times (1825)^{317} \times (1678^{491})\}$? a) 0 b) 2 c) 5 d) 7

80	There are two big vessels P and Q containing milk. If 20 litres of milk is poured from P to Q, then the milk in both vessels is same. If 40 litres of milk is poured from Q to P, then the milk in P is double of the milk in Q. The milk in vessel P in litres is? a) 100 b) 80 c) 20 d) 200
81	ਅਖਾਣ ਨੂੰ ਪੂਰਾ ਕਰੋ:- ਘਿਓ ਡੁੱਲ੍ਹਾ ਥਾਲ ਨਾ ਮਿਹਣਾ ਨਾ _____ a) ਗੁੱਸਾ b) ਗਾਲ਼ c) ਮਾਰਨਾ d) ਮਾਲ
82	ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਸਮੂਹਾਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਕਿਹੜਾ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਜੋੜਾਂ ਪੱਖੋਂ ਸਹੀ ਹੈ ? a) ਫਰਸ਼, ਸੇਖੀਆਂ, ਕੁਫਰ b) ਫਰਸ਼, ਸੇਖੀਆਂ, ਕੁਫਰ c) ਫਰਸ਼, ਸੇਖੀਆ, ਕੁਫਰ d) ਫਰਸ਼, ਸੇਖੀਆ, ਕੁਫਰ
83	‘ਨਿਰਗੁਣ’ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਵਿਚਲੇ ਅਗੇਤਰ ਦੀ ਚੋਣ ਕਰੋ । a) ਗੁਣ b) ਨਿ c) ਨਿਰ d) ਨਇਰ
84	Bias ਸ਼ਬਦ ਦਾ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਰੂਪ ਲਿਖੋ। a) ਪੱਖਪਾਤ b) ਵਿਰੋਧੀ c) ਸਮਕਾਲ d) ਨਿਰਪੱਖ
85	ਲੋਹੜੀ ਦਾ ਤਿਉਹਾਰ ਕਿਸ ਦੇਸੀ ਮਹੀਨੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ? a) ਮਾਘ b) ਪੋਹ c) ਮੱਘਰ d) ਅੱਸੂ
86	ਗੈਂ (ਗਊ), ਚਾਸਣੀ (ਕੜਾਹੀ), ਭੱਤ (ਚੋਲ) ਸ਼ਬਦ ਕਿਸ ਉਪ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੇ ਹਨ? a) ਪੁਆਧੀ b) ਮੁਲਤਾਨੀ c) ਪੋਠੋਹਾਰੀ d) ਡੋਗਰੀ

87	ਲਾਹੌਰ ਵਿੱਚ 'ਬਸੰਤ ਪੰਚਮੀ' ਦੇ ਦਿਨ ਕਿਸ ਦੀ ਸਮਾਧ 'ਤੇ ਲੋਕ ਪਤੰਗਬਾਜ਼ੀ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ? a) ਸ਼ਾਹ ਹੁਸੈਨ b) ਮਾਧੋ ਲਾਲ ਸ਼ਾਹ ਹੁਸੈਨ c) ਬੁਲ੍ਹੇ ਸ਼ਾਹ d) ਹਾਸ਼ਮ ਸ਼ਾਹ
88	ਕਿਹੜਾ ਵਾਕ ਵਿਸਰਾਮ ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹ ਮੁਤਾਬਕ ਸਹੀ ਹੈ? a) ਘਰ-ਘਰ ਜਾ ਕੇ 'ਸੱਦਾ-ਪੱਤਰ' ਦੇ ਕੇ ਆਓ। b) ਘਰ-ਘਰ ਜਾ ਕੇ ਸੱਦਾ ਪੱਤਰ ਦੇ ਕੇ ਆਓ। c) ਘਰ ਘਰ ਜਾ ਕੇ ਸੱਦਾ ਪੱਤਰ ਦੇ ਕੇ ਆਓ। d) ਘਰ-ਘਰ ਜਾ ਕੇ ਸੱਦਾ-ਪੱਤਰ ਦੇ ਕੇ ਆਓ।
89	ਨਿਮਨ ਲਿਖਤ ਪੈਰੇ ਨੂੰ ਪੜ੍ਹ ਕੇ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ ਨੰ. 89 ਅਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ ਨੰ. 90 ਦੇ ਉੱਤਰ ਦਿਓ। ਪੰਜਾਬੀਅਤ ਨਾਮ ਹੈ ਸਾਂਝੀ ਤਹਿਜੀਬ ਦਾ, ਉਹ ਤਹਿਜੀਬ ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਸ਼ੇਖ ਬਾਬਾ ਫਰੀਦ, ਸੰਤ ਨਾਮਦੇਵ, ਸੰਤ ਕਬੀਰ, ਸੰਤ ਰਵਿਦਾਸ, ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਤੋਂ ਗੁਰੂ ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਤੱਕ ਦਸ ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬਾਨ ਦਾ ਰਹੱਸ ਦਰਸ਼ਨ, ਸ਼ਾਹ ਹੁਸੈਨ . ਬਾਬਾ ਬੁਲ੍ਹੇ ਸ਼ਾਹ, ਸੁਲਤਾਨ ਬਾਹੂ ਦਾ ਸੂਫੀ ਫਲਸਫਾ, ਦਮੋਦਰ, ਹਾਸ਼ਮ ਸ਼ਾਹ, ਵਾਰਿਸ ਸ਼ਾਹ ਤੇ ਪੀਲੂ ਵਰਗੇ ਦਾਨਿਸ਼ਵਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਮੁਹੱਬਤ ਸ਼ਾਮਿਲ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਤਹਿਜੀਬ ਵਿਚ ਉਜੜਨਾ ਮਾਇਨੇ ਰੱਖਦਾ ਹੈ ਵਸਣਾ ਨਹੀਂ। ਤੇ ਜਦੋਂ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਬੰਦਾ ਉਜੜ ਕੇ 150 ਦੇ ਲਗਭਗ ਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਜਾ ਵਸਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਇਸ ਤਹਿਜੀਬ ਨੂੰ ਪਿਛੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਛੱਡ ਕੇ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਸਗੋਂ ਅੰਗ-ਸੰਗ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਤੁਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਉਹ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਕੋਣੇ ਵਿਚ ਜਾ ਵਸੇ, ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਨਾਲ ਇਸ਼ਕ ਕਮਾਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ, ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਨੂੰ ਸੰਭਲ ਸੰਭਲ ਕੇ ਵਰਤਦਾ ਹੈ, ਰੱਜ ਕੇ ਮਿਹਨਤ ਕਰਨਾ ਉਸਦੀ ਖਸਲਤ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਦੇ ਪਿਆਲੇ ਨੂੰ ਉਸਦੇ ਆਖਰੀ ਘੁੱਟ ਤੱਕ ਪੀਣ ਦੀ ਚਾਹਤ ਉਸਦੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀਅਤ ਦਾ ਖਾਸਾ ਹੈ। ਉਹ ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ ਪੂਰਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੇ ਸੁਪਨਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਹੈ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਕਹਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ- ਇਹ ਬੇਪ੍ਰਵਾਹ ਜਵਾਨ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਮੌਤ ਨੂੰ ਮਖੌਲ ਕਰਨਮਰਨ ਥੀਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਡਰਦੇ। ਪਿਆਰ ਨਾਲ ਇਹ ਕਰਨ ਗੁਲਾਮੀ, ਜਾਨ ਕੋਹ ਆਪਣੀ ਵਾਰ ਦਿੰਦੇ, ਪਰ ਟੈਂ ਨਾ ਮੰਨਣ ਕਿਸੇ ਦੀਖੜ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਡਾਂਗਾਂ ਮੋਢੇ ਤੇ ਉਲਾਰ ਕੇ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਡਾਂਗਾਂ ਉਲਾਰਨ ਦਾ ਹੀ ਸਿੱਟਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਥੇ ਬਾਬਰ ਵਰਗਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ 'ਰਾਜੇ ਸ਼ੀਹ ਮੁਕਦਮ ਕੁੱਤੇ' ਕਹਿਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਨਾਬਰ ਵੀ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੋਏ, ਜਹਾਂਗੀਰ, ਔਰੰਗਜ਼ੇਬ ਵਰਗਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਜ਼ੁਲਮਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਹਿ ਕੇ ਜ਼ਫਰਨਾਮੇ ਵਰਗੇ ਖਤਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਜ਼ਾਲਮ ਦੀ ਹਉਮੈ ਦਾ ਸਰਬਨਾਸ਼ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੇ ਰਹਿਬਰ ਵੀ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੋਏ। ਏਥੇ ਦੁੱਲਾ ਭੱਟੀ ਵੀ ਨਾਇਕ ਹੈ, ਕਰਤਾਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਸਰਾਭਾ ਵੀ, ਭਗਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਵੀ, ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸੰਕਟ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਜਾਨਾਂ ਵਾਰਨ ਵਾਲੇ ਸਿਰਲੱਥ ਯੋਧੇ ਵੀ ਅਤੇ ਕਿਸਾਨ ਅੰਦੋਲਨ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਸਰਕਾਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਹਉਂ ਭੰਨਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਗਰੀਬ ਕਿਸਾਨ ਵੀ। ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ੀ ਹਮਲਿਆਂ ਵਿਰੁਧ ਚਟਾਨ ਵਾਂਗ ਖੜਨਾ ਸਾਡਾ ਖਾਸਾ ਹੈ। ਹਾਲੇ ਕੱਲ੍ਹ ਦੀ ਗੱਲ ਹੈ, ਪੂਰੇ ਹਿੰਦੋਸਤਾਨ ਉਤੇ ਦੇ ਸੌ ਸਾਲ ਰਾਜ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੀ ਬਰਤਾਨਵੀ ਹਕੂਮਤ ਪੂਰੇ ਇਕ ਸੌ ਸਾਲ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਗੋਡੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਵਾ ਸਕੀ। ਤੇ ਜਦੋਂ ਕਾਬਜ਼ ਵੀ ਹੋਈ ਤਾਂ ਪਹਿਲੇ 5-7 ਸਾਲਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਹੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਤੱਤੇ ਹੱਥਾਂ ਮੂਹਰੇ ਕਈ ਵਾਰ ਸ਼ਰਮਸਾਰ ਵੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਰਹੀ। a) ਜੀਵਨ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਲਾਪ੍ਰਵਾਹੀ b) ਚਲਦੇ ਫਿਰਦੇ ਰਹਿਣਾ c) ਕਿਤੇ ਟਿਕ ਕੇ ਨਾ ਬੈਠਣਾ d) ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਨੂੰ ਅੰਤ ਤੱਕ ਰੱਜ ਕੇ ਜੀਣਾ

90	ਪੂਰੇ ਹਿੰਦੋਸਤਾਨ ਤੇ ਹਕੂਮਤ ਜਮਾਉਣ ਦੇ ਕਿੰਨੀ ਦੇਰ ਬਾਅਦ ਬਰਤਾਨਵੀ ਹਕੂਮਤ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਉਤੇ ਕਾਬਜ਼ ਹੋ ਸਕੀ ਸੀ?? a) ਸੱਠ ਸਾਲ ਬਾਅਦ b) ਦੋ ਸੌ ਸਾਲ ਬਾਅਦ c) ਮਹਾਰਾਜਾ ਰਣਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੇ ਸਮੇਂ d) ਇੱਕ ਸੌ ਸਾਲ ਬਾਅਦ
91	Growth in child development primarily refers to: a) Improvement in emotional control b) Increase in height, weight and body size c) Learning how to behave in society d) Development of moral understanding
92	Early childhood is considered a critical period of development mainly because of: a) Readiness for formal education b) Expansion of peer relationships c) High neural plasticity and brain growth d) Increase in physical endurance
93	The life-cycle approach in Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) is reflected in its emphasis on: a) Strengthening parental involvement and community-based delivery mechanisms b) Integrated attention to health, nutrition, learning and protection across early life stages c) Early academic readiness aligned with formal schooling requirements d) Targeted nutritional interventions during the preschool period
94	Which international instrument is considered the cornerstone of global child welfare? a) UN Convention on the Rights of the Child b) UN Millennium Development Goals c) ILO Minimum Age Convention on Child Labour d) Hague Convention on Protection of Children
95	Effective child nutrition policy requires convergence because: a) Nutritional outcomes depend primarily on clinical health interventions b) Educational attainment alone can correct dietary deficiencies c) Malnutrition results from interlinked health, sanitation, care, and socio-economic factors d) Constraints in food availability determine nutritional status
96	Gender socialization during childhood primarily occurs through: a) Innate biological attributes influencing behaviour b) Formal legal and institutional arrangements c) Exposure to media and digital environments d) Everyday family practices, language use, and social interactions
97	A major contemporary challenge to child welfare governance in India is: a) Absence of national child welfare policies b) Over-allocation of funds without supporting programs c) Lack of legal provisions for child protection d) Gap between policy objectives and field-level implementation
98	Which of the following is not an agency of socialization of a child? a) The family b) The Peer Group c) The school d) The Government

99	Which of the following is a period of physical, physiological, Psychological and social change? a) Old age b) Adolescence c) Childhood d) Infancy
100	What is the approximate Female Literacy Rate in India, as per Census 2011? a) 50 b) 55 c) 65 d) 60
101	Sex and age are parts of _____. a) mental construct b) traditions c) achieved status d) ascribed status
102	Consider the following statements: Statement I: Social norms determine the privileges and responsibilities which a status possesses. Statement II: Males, females, mothers, fathers etc, are all statuses with different normative roles attached to them. Choose the correct option: a) Only Statement I is correct b) Only Statement II is correct c) Both Statements I and II are correct d) Both Statements I and II are incorrect
103	Which of the following is not seen as a feature of an inclusive education programme? a) Expecting uniformity and conformity from children b) Using multiple teaching methods c) Making adjustments in the learning environment d) Recognising children's abilities
104	Arrange the stages of child development in correct sequence: (I) Antenatal (II) Prenatal (III) Infancy (IV) Neonatal (V) Toddlerhood a) (II), (III), (I), (IV), (V) b) (II), (I), (IV), (III), (V) c) (I), (II), (IV), (III), (V) d) (I), (II), (III), (IV), (V)
105	As a child advances from 3 to 6 years of age, all of the following increase, except: a) Balance b) Blood Pressure c) Attention span d) Respiration and heart rates
106	Which of the following reflexes are most important for the survival of a new born child? a) The rooting and sucking reflexes b) The walking and swimming reflexes c) The push back reflexes d) All of the above

107	In behavioural view, language is acquired through: a) reinforcement and imitation b) deliberate teaching c) cognitive maturity d) innate capacity
108	Mental health of children refers to: a) Cognitive capacity assessed through intelligence-related measures b) Overall emotional, psychological, and social functioning of a child c) Presence of emotional or behavioural disturbances in childhood d) Clinical status determined solely by presence or absence of mental disorders
109	Stunting among children is best understood as an indicator of: a) Short-term lack of food b) Inherited genetic disorders c) Chronic undernutrition d) Childhood obesity
110	Wasting in children primarily reflects: a) Acute malnutrition and recent weight loss b) Long-term nutritional neglect c) Vitamin deficiency d) Poor environmental hygiene
111	Iron deficiency anaemia in children most commonly leads to: a) Lower immunity and learning difficulties b) Skeletal deformities c) Excess body weight d) Vision problems in low light
112	The intergenerational cycle of malnutrition explains how: a) Genetic traits influence nutritional status b) Food supply varies across generations c) Cultural practices dominate nutrition d) Maternal undernutrition affects child growth
113	Hidden hunger refers to: a) Low seasonal food intake b) Deficiency of essential vitamins and minerals despite adequate caloric intake c) Acute deprivation resulting in visible starvation conditions d) Chronic deficiency of calories and protein leading to undernutrition
114	Adolescent reproductive health education often faces resistance due to: a) Deep-rooted social norms and cultural taboos surrounding sexuality b) Inadequate financial allocations for adolescent health programmes c) Limited availability of professionally trained health educators d) Restrictive statutory provisions governing health communication
115	Which of the following issues need to be addressed for effective public health measures? a) Food and Hygiene b) Clean Air c) Water and Sanitation d) All of the above
116	Which of the following vitamin deficiencies is likely to cause high respiratory and genitourinary tract infection levels in women? a) Vitamin B b) Vitamin A c) Vitamin C d) Vitamin D

117	Under which Article, the Constitution of India states," The State shall regard raising the level of nutrition and standard of living of its people and improving public health among its primary duties"? a) Article 15 b) Article 47 c) Article 48 d) Article 51A
118	Which of the following factors affect women's health? a) Fertility b) Education and Work c) Utilisation of Health Services d) All of the above
119	When a baby dies within the first four weeks of life, it is known as _____. a) Ante-natal Mortality b) Mortality c) Neo-natal mortality d) Post-neo-natal mortality
120	According to demographers, which fertility rate in a country ensures a stable population? a) 3.5 b) 3.1 c) 2.5 d) 2.1

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