

- Which of the following is true about the Gudi Padwa festival?
1. It marks the beginning of the Hindu New Year based on the lunisolar calendar.
2. Gudi refers to a sacred scripture recited on this day.
3. Traditionally, celebrations begin with the consumption of sweets for good luck.
- A. 1, 2 and 3 all are correct
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. Only 1

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is (d) Only 1

- **Gudi Padwa** marks the **Hindu New Year** in Maharashtra and some parts of Karnataka, based on the **lunisolar calendar (Chaitra Shukla Pratipada)**.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: **Gudi** refers to a **flag-like arrangement with a kalash (pot) hoisted on a stick**, symbolizing victory and prosperity, not a scripture.
- Statement 3 is incorrect: Traditions begin with **eating neem leaves mixed with jaggery**, symbolizing the balance of bitter and sweet in life, not sweets.

Information Booster:

- Celebrated mainly in **Maharashtra, Goa, and Karnataka**.
- Coincides with **Ugadi** in Andhra Pradesh/Telangana and **Navreh** in Kashmir.
- Marks the harvest season and the coronation of **Lord Rama** in some traditions.

Additional Knowledge:

- "Padwa" is derived from **Pratipada**, the first day of a lunar month.
- Similar new year festivals: **Baisakhi (Punjab)**, **Poila Boishakh (Bengal)**, **Vishu (Kerala)**.

- Q.2** Consider the following statements:
- Statement I: The objective of "Growth with Social Justice & Equality" was introduced in the 10th Five-Year Plan.
- Statement II: The first Five-Year Plan was based on the "Harrod-Domar model".
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?
- A. Statement I is incorrect, Statement II is correct
- B. Both statements I and II are correct
- C. Both statements I and II are incorrect
- D. Statement I is correct, Statement II is incorrect

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (a).

- **Statement I is incorrect** – The 10th Plan (2002–07) emphasized **growth with equity, justice, and poverty reduction**, but the slogan "Growth with Social Justice & Equality" was not first introduced here; it had been a recurring theme since earlier plans.
- **Statement II is correct** – The **First Five-Year Plan (1951–56)** was based on the **Harrod–Domar model**, emphasizing capital formation, agriculture, and irrigation.

Information Booster:

- First Plan actual growth: **3.6% vs target 2.1%**.
- 10th Plan target: 8% → achieved ~7.6%.
- Plans guided India's socialist path until NITI Aayog replaced Planning Commission in 2015.

Additional Knowledge – Five-Year Plans:

Plan	Years	Model / Approach	Major Focus / Target	Achievement
1st Plan	1951–56	Harrod–Domar Model	Agriculture, irrigation, Bhakra–Nangal Dam	3.6% vs 2.1% target
2nd Plan	1956–61	Mahalanobis Model	Heavy industries, public sector	4.1% vs 4.5% target
3rd Plan	1961–66	Agriculture + Industry balance	Defence, droughts disrupted	2.4% vs 5.6% target
4th Plan	1969–74	Growth with stability	Self-reliance, family planning	3.3% vs 5.7% target
5th Plan	1974–79	Poverty removal (Garibi Hatao)	Employment, self-reliance	4.8% vs 4.4% target
6th Plan	1980–85	Modernization	Poverty eradication, tech adoption	5.7% vs 5.2% target
7th Plan	1985–90	Productive growth	Food, employment, energy	6.0% vs 5.0% target
8th Plan	1992–97	Liberalisation Era	Human development, reforms	6.8% vs 5.6% target
9th Plan	1997–02	Equity + reforms	Growth with justice, poverty alleviation	5.5% vs 6.5% target
10th Plan	2002–07	Justice & Equity	8% GDP growth, doubling per capita income	7.6% vs 8% target
11th Plan	2007–12	Inclusive Growth	Education, health	7.9% vs 9% target
12th Plan	2012–17	Faster, sustainable growth	Last official Plan	7.5% vs 8% target

- Q.3** Which Constitutional Amendment Act made the Right to Education a Fundamental Right in India?
- A. 44th Amendment Act, 1978
- B. 42nd Amendment Act, 1976
- C. 86th Amendment Act, 2002
- D. 7th Amendment Act, 2011

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (c) 86th Amendment Act, 2002

- The **86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002** inserted **Article 21A**, making **Right to Education (RTE)** a Fundamental Right for children aged 6–14.
- The **RTE Act, 2009**, operationalized it from **1 April 2010**.

Information Booster:

- Fundamental Duties (Article 51A(k)): Parents must provide education to children aged 6–14.
- Directive Principle (Article 45): State to provide early childhood care.

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