

1. Which of the following provided for the establishment of a Supreme Court at Calcutta?

- A. Regulating Act of 1773 ✓
- B. Government of India Act of 1858
- C. Government of India Act of 1919
- D. Government of India Act of 1935

○

○ Correct Answer : A

○ **Answer Justification :**

Regulating Act of 1773

This act was of great constitutional importance as (a) it was the first step taken by the British Government to control and regulate the affairs of the East India Company in India; (b) it recognized, for the first time, the political and administrative functions of the Company; and (c) it laid the foundations of central administration in India.

The features of this Act were as follows:

1. It designated the Governor of Bengal as the 'Governor- General of Bengal' and created an Executive Council of four members to assist him. The first such Governor General was Lord Warren Hastings.

2. It made the governors of Bombay and Madras presidencies subordinate to the governor-general of Bengal, unlike earlier, when the three presidencies were independent of one another.

3. It provided for the establishment of a Supreme Court at Calcutta (1774) comprising one chief justice and three other judges. Hence, option (a) is correct.

4. It prohibited the servants of the Company from engaging in any private trade or accepting presents or bribes from the 'natives.'

5. It strengthened the control of the British Government over the Company by requiring the Court of Directors (governing body of the Company) to report on its revenue, civil, and military affairs in India.

Government of India Act of 1935

Federal court

1. **A federal court was established at Delhi** for the resolution of disputes between provinces and also between the centre and the provinces.

2. It was to have 1 Chief Justice and not more than 6 judges.

2. Which of the following are features of Charter Act of 1813?

1. It ended the activities of the East India Company as a commercial body, which became a purely administrative body.
 2. It provided for the spread of western education among the inhabitants of the British territories in India.
 3. It authorized the Local Governments in India to impose taxes on persons.
- Which of the statements given above are correct?
- A. 1 and 2 only
 - B. 2 and 3 only ✓
 - C. 1 and 3 only
 - D. 1, 2 and 3

◦

◦ Correct Answer : B

◦ **Answer Justification :**

Charter Act of 1813

The features of this Act were as follows:

1. It abolished the trade monopoly of the company in India i.e., the Indian trade was thrown open to all British merchants. However, it continued the monopoly of the company over trade in tea and trade with China.
2. It asserted the sovereignty of the British Crown over the Company's territories in India.
3. It allowed the Christian missionaries to come to India for the purpose of enlightening the people.
4. **It provided for the spread of western education among the inhabitants of the British territories in India.**
5. **It authorised the Local Governments in India to impose taxes on persons.** They could also punish the persons for not paying taxes.

Charter Act of 1833

It ended the activities of the East India Company as a commercial body, which became a purely administrative body. Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.

It provided that the Company's territories in India were held by it 'in trust for His Majesty, His heirs and successors'.

3. Consider the following statements regarding Objectives Resolution

1. This Resolution was unanimously adopted by the Assembly in 1950.
2. Its modified version forms the Preamble of the present Constitution of India

◦ Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only ✓
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

◦

◦ Correct Answer : B

◦ **Answer Justification :**

Objectives Resolution

On December 13, 1946, Jawaharlal Nehru moved the historic 'Objectives Resolution' in the Assembly. It laid down the fundamentals and philosophy of the constitutional structure. It read:

1. "This Constituent Assembly declares its firm and solemn resolve to proclaim India as an Independent Sovereign Republic and to draw up for her future governance a Constitution:
2. Wherein the territories that now comprise British India, the territories that now form the Indian States and such other parts of India as are outside India and the States as well as other territories as are willing to be constituted into the independent sovereign India, shall be a Union of them all;
3. wherein the said territories, whether with their present boundaries or with such others as may be determined by the Constituent Assembly and thereafter according to the law of the Constitution, shall possess and retain the status of autonomous units together with residuary powers and exercise all powers and functions of Government and administration save and except such powers and functions as are vested in or assigned to the Union or as are inherent or implied in the Union or resulting therefrom; and
4. wherein all power and authority of the sovereign independent India, its constituent parts and organs of Government are derived from the people;

This Resolution was unanimously adopted by the Assembly on January 22, 1947. Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.

It influenced the eventual shaping of the constitution through all its subsequent stages. **Its modified version forms the Preamble of the present Constitution.**

4. Consider the following statements regarding Major Committees of Constituent Assembly

1. Fundamental Rights Sub-Committee was headed by J.B. Kripalani.
2. Minorities Sub-Committee was headed by H.C. Mukherjee.
3. Provincial Constitution Committee was headed by Sardar Patel.

◦ Which of the statements given above are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3 ✓

◦

◦ Correct Answer : D

◦ **Answer Justification :**

All the above statements are correct.

The Constituent Assembly appointed a number of committees to deal with different tasks of constitution-making. Out of these, eight were major committees and the others were minor committees. The names of these committees and their Chairman are given below:

Major Committees

1. Union Powers Committee - Jawaharlal Nehru

2. Union Constitution Committee -Jawaharlal Nehru.

3. Provincial Constitution Committee -Sardar Patel

4. Drafting Committee - Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

5. Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights, Minorities and Tribal and Excluded Areas - Sardar Patel. This committee had the following five sub committees:

(a) Fundamental Rights Sub-Committee - J.B. Kripalani

(b) Minorities Sub-Committee - H.C. Mukherjee

(c) North-East Frontier Tribal Areas and Assam Excluded & Partially Excluded Areas Sub-Committee -Gopinath Bardoloi

(d) Excluded and Partially Excluded Areas (other than those in Assam) Sub-Committee - A.V. Thakkar

(e) North-West Frontier Tribal Areas Sub-Committee

6. Rules of Procedure Committee - Dr. Rajendra Prasad

7. States Committee (Committee for Negotiating with States) - Jawaharlal Nehru

8. Steering Committee - Dr. Rajendra Prasad

5. Originally, the Constitution of India did not make any provision with respect to an authoritative text of the Constitution in the Hindi language. Later, a provision in this regard was made by which of the following amendment?

- A. First Amendment Act, 1951
- B. Seventh Amendment Act, 1956
- C. Forty-Second Amendment Act, 1976
- D. Fifty-Eighth Amendment Act, 1987 ✓

○

○ Correct Answer : D

○ **Answer Justification :**

Hindi text of the constitution

Originally, the Constitution of India did not make any provision with respect to an authoritative text of the Constitution in the Hindi language. Later, a provision in this regard was made by the 58th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1987. Hence, option (d) is correct.

This amendment inserted a new Article 394-A in the last part of the Constitution i.e., Part XXII. This article contains the following provisions:

1. The President shall cause to be published under his authority:

(i) The translation of the Constitution in Hindi language. The modifications which are necessary to bring it in conformity with the language, style and terminology adopted in the authoritative texts of the Central Acts in Hindi can be made in it. All the amendments of the Constitution made before such publication should be incorporated in it.

(ii) The translation in Hindi of every amendment of the constitution made in English.

2. The translation of the Constitution and its every amendment published shall be construed to have the same meaning as the original text in English. If any difficulty arises in this matter, the President shall cause the Hindi text to be revised suitably.

3. The translation of the Constitution and its every amendment published shall be deemed to be, for all purposes, its authoritative text in Hindi.

6. Consider the following statements regarding Indian Constitution

1. The Constitution of India is the lengthiest of all the written Constitutions of the world.
2. The Constitution contains only the fundamental principles of governance.

◦ Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only ✓
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

◦

◦ Correct Answer : A

◦ **Answer Justification :**

Lengthiest Written Constitution

Constitutions are classified into written, like the American Constitution, or unwritten, like the British Constitution. **The Constitution of India is the lengthiest of all the written Constitutions of the world.** It is a very comprehensive, elaborate and detailed document.

Originally (1949), the Constitution contained a Preamble, 395 Articles (divided into 22 Parts) and 8 Schedules. Presently (2019), it consists of a Preamble, about 470 Articles (divided into 25 Parts) and 12 Schedules, as on March 2020. The various amendments carried out since 1951 have deleted about 20 Articles and one Part (VII) and added about 95 Articles, four Parts (IVA, IXA, IXB and XIVA) and four Schedules (9, 10, 11 and 12). No other Constitution in the world has so many Articles and Schedules.

Four factors have contributed to the elephantine size of our Constitution. They are:

- (a) Geographical factors, that is, the vastness of the country and its diversity.
- (b) Historical factors, e.g., the influence of the Government of India Act of 1935, which was bulky.
- (c) Single Constitution for both the Centre and the states.
- (d) Dominance of legal luminaries in the Constituent Assembly.

The Constitution contains not only the fundamental principles of governance, but also detailed administrative provisions. Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.

Further, those matters which in other modern democratic countries have been left to the ordinary legislation or established political conventions have also been included in the constitutional document itself in India.

7. The provision for appointment of state governors by the Centre was borrowed from

- A. British Constitution
- B. Canadian Constitution ✓
- C. US Constitution
- D. Irish Constitution

○

○ Correct Answer : B

○ **Answer Justification :**

Sources	Features Borrowed
British Constitution	Parliamentary government, Rule of Law, legislative procedure, single citizenship, cabinet system, prerogative writs, parliamentary privileges and bicameralism.
Canadian Constitution	Federation with a strong Centre, vesting of residuary powers in the Centre, appointment of state governors by the Centre , and advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.
Australian Constitution	Concurrent List, freedom of trade, commerce and inter-course, and joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament.
US Constitution	Fundamental rights, independence of judiciary, judicial review, impeachment of the president, removal of Supreme Court and high court judges and post of vice-president.
Irish Constitution	Directive Principles of State Policy, nomination of members to Rajya Sabha and method of election of president.

Hence, option (b) is correct.

8. Consider the following statements regarding Indian federation

1. The term 'Federation' has nowhere been used in the Constitution.
2. Indian Federation is a result of an agreement by the states.

○ Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only ✓
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

○

○ Correct Answer : A

○ **Answer Justification :**

Federal System with Unitary Bias

The Constitution of India establishes a federal system of Government. It contains all the usual features of a federation, viz., two Governments, division of powers, written Constitution, supremacy of Constitution, rigidity of Constitution, independent judiciary and bicameralism.

However, the Indian Constitution also contains a large number of unitary or non-federal features, viz., a strong Centre, single Constitution, single citizenship, flexibility of Constitution, integrated judiciary, appointment of state governor by the Centre, all-India services, emergency provisions and so on.

Moreover, **the term 'Federation' has nowhere been used in the Constitution. Article 1**, on the other hand, describes India as a 'Union of States' which implies two things: one, **Indian Federation is not the result of an agreement by the states**; and two, no state has the right to secede from the federation. **Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.**

9. Which of the following provisions impose a moral obligation on the state authorities for their application?

- A. Preamble
- B. Fundamental Rights
- C. Directive Principles of State Policy 
- D. Fundamental Duties

○

○ Correct Answer : C

○ **Answer Justification :**

Directive Principles of State Policy

According to Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, the Directive Principles of State Policy is a 'novel feature' of the Indian Constitution. They are enumerated in Part IV of the Constitution. They can be classified into three broad categories—socialistic, Gandhian and liberal intellectual.

The Directive Principles are meant for promoting the ideal of social and economic democracy. They seek to establish a 'welfare state' in India. However, unlike the Fundamental Rights, the directives are non-justiciable in nature, that is, they are not enforceable by the courts for their violation. **Yet, the Constitution itself declares that 'these principles are fundamental in the governance of the country and it shall be the duty of the state to apply these principles in making laws'. Hence, they impose a moral obligation on the state authorities for their application. But, the real force (sanction) behind them is political, that is, public opinion.**

Hence, option (c) is correct.

10. Consider the following statements regarding Fundamental Duties

1. The Part IV-A of the Constitution, which consists of only one Article 51-A, specifies the eleven Fundamental Duties.
2. The 91th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2002 added one fundamental duty to the constitution.

◦ Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only ✓
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

◦

◦ Correct Answer : A

◦ **Answer Justification :**

Fundamental Duties

The original constitution did not provide for the Fundamental Duties of the citizens.

These were added during the operation of internal emergency (1975-77) by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976 on the recommendation of the Swaran Singh Committee. **The 86th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2002 added one more fundamental duty. Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.**

The Part IV-A of the Constitution (which consists of only one Article 51-A) specifies the eleven Fundamental Duties viz., to respect the Constitution, national flag and national anthem; to protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of the country; to promote the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people; to preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture and so on.

The fundamental duties serve as a reminder to citizens that while enjoying their rights, they have also to be quite conscious of duties they owe to their country, their society and to their fellow citizens. However, like the Directive Principles, the duties are also non-justiciable in nature.

11. Consider the following statements regarding Govind Ballabh Pant

1. Pant was appointed by the Congress party to initially represent Ramprasad Bismill, Ashfaqulla Khan.
2. Pant took over as the Chief Minister of the United Provinces from 1937 to 1939.
3. He organised a massive salt movement in the United Provinces

◦ Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only

- B. 1, 2 and 3 ✓
 C. 2 and 3 only
 D. 3 only

- ○ Correct Answer : B

○ **Answer Justification :**

All the statements given above are correct.

Govind Ballabh Pant (10 September 1887 – 7 March 1961) was an Indian freedom fighter and one of the architects of modern India.

Alongside Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and Vallabh Bhai Patel, Pant was a key figure in the movement for India's Independence and later a pivotal figure in the Indian Government.

He was one of the foremost political leaders of Uttarakhand (then known as United Provinces) and a key player in the unsuccessful movement to establish Hindi as the national language of Indian Union.

Pant took over as the Chief Minister of the United Provinces from 1937 to 1939.

In 1945, the British Labour government ordered new elections to the Provincial legislatures.

The Congress won a majority in the 1946 elections in the United Provinces and Pant was again the Premier, continuing even after India's independence in 1947.

Pant was appointed by the Congress party to initially represent **Ramprasad Bismill, Ashfaqulla Khan** and other revolutionaries involved in the Kakori case in the mid 1920s.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Govind_Ballabh_Pant

12. Consider the following statements regarding Sundarbans

1. It is the only mangrove forest in the world inhabited by tigers.
2. Indian Sundarbans constitute over 80% of the country's total mangrove forest area.
3. It is a World heritage site.

- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- A. 1 only
 B. 1 and 3 only ✓
 C. 1 and 2 only
 D. 2 and 3 only

- ○ Correct Answer : B

◦ **Answer Justification :**

Sundarbans is a vast contiguous mangrove forest ecosystem in the coastal region of Bay of Bengal spread over India and Bangladesh on the delta of the Ganges, Brahmaputra and Meghna rivers.

The Sunderbans Delta is the only mangrove forest in the world inhabited by tigers.

Indian Sundarbans constitute over 60% of the country's total mangrove forest area. Indian Sundarbans has been recognised as UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1987 and 'Wetland of International Importance' under the Ramsar Convention in January, 2019. Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

It is home to rare and globally threatened species, such as the Northern River Terrapin, Royal Bengal Tiger, Irrawaddy Dolphin, and the Fishing Cat.

13. Which of the following passes connects India and China?

1. Banihal Pass
2. Lipu Lekh
3. Shipki La

◦ Select the correct answer using the code given below

- A. 1 and 3 only
- B. 2 and 3 only ✓
- C. 3 only
- D. None

◦

◦ Correct Answer : B

◦ **Answer Justification :**

Banihal pass is a popular pass in Jammu and Kashmir. It is situated in the Pir- Panjal Range. It connects Banihal with Qazigund.

Lipu Lekh is located in Uttarakhand. It connects Uttarakhand with Tibet. This pass is an important border post for trade with China.

Shipki La is located through Sutlej Gorge. It connects Himachal Pradesh with Tibet. It is India's third border post for trade with China after Lipu Lekh and Nathula Pass.

14. Consider the following statements regarding Sixth Mass Extinction

1. Earlier extinction was caused by massive volcanic eruptions, depletion of ocean oxygen or collision with an asteroid.
2. The Holocene extinction includes the disappearance of large land animals known as

megafauna.

- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2 ✓
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

◦

- Correct Answer : C

- **Answer Justification :**

Both the statements are correct.

The Holocene extinction, otherwise referred to as the sixth mass extinction or Anthropocene extinction, is an ongoing extinction event of species during the present Holocene epoch (with the more recent time sometimes called Anthropocene) as a result of human activity.

The included extinctions span numerous families of plants and animals, including mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fishes and invertebrates. With widespread degradation of highly biodiverse habitats such as coral reefs and rainforests, as well as other areas, the vast majority of these extinctions are thought to be undocumented, as the species are undiscovered at the time of their extinction, or no one has yet discovered their extinction. The current rate of extinction of species is estimated at 100 to 1,000 times higher than natural background extinction rates.

The Holocene extinction includes the disappearance of large land animals known as megafauna, starting at the end of the last glacial period. Megafauna outside of the African mainland, which did not evolve alongside humans, proved highly sensitive to the introduction of new predation, and many died out shortly after early humans began spreading and hunting across the Earth

<https://earth.org/sixth-mass-extinction-of-wildlife-accelerating/>

<https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/explained-what-is-the-ongoing-sixth-mass-extinction-6439257/>

- 15.** Consider the following statements regarding Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana (VKY)

1. VKY aims at creating enabling environment for need based and outcome oriented holistic development of the tribal people.
2. It is implemented at schedule areas present in different states.
3. It is implemented by Ministry for Social Justice and Empowerment.

- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 only ✓
- D. 1, 2 and 3

○

○ Correct Answer : C

○ **Answer Justification :**

The Government of India, Ministry of Tribal Affairs has launched Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana (VKY) for welfare of Tribals. Hence Statement 3 is incorrect.

VKY aims at creating enabling environment for need based and outcome oriented holistic development of the tribal people.

This process envisages to ensure that all the intended benefits of goods and services under various programmes/schemes of Central as well as State Governments actually reach the target groups by convergence of resources through appropriate institutional mechanism.

It covers all tribal people and all areas with tribal population across the country.

<https://vikaspedia.in/social-welfare/scheduled-tribes-welfare/van-bandhu-kalyan-yojana>

16. Under Indian constitution, which of the following provisions describe India as Secular State?

1. The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or equal protection of the laws.
2. Equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters of public employment.
3. No person shall be compelled to pay any taxes for the promotion of a particular religion.

○ Which of the statements given above are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3 ✓

○

○ Correct Answer : D

○ **Answer Justification :**

All the above statements are correct.

Secular State

The Constitution of India stands for a Secular State. Hence, it does not uphold any particular religion as the official religion of the Indian State. The following provisions of the Constitution

reveal the secular character of the Indian State:

- (a) The term 'secular' was added to the Preamble of the Indian Constitution by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976.
- (b) The Preamble secures to all citizens of India liberty of belief, faith and worship.
- (c) **The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or equal protection of the laws (Article 14).**
- (d) The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on the ground of religion (Article 15).
- (e) **Equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters of public employment (Article 16).**
- (f) All persons are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right to freely profess, practice and propagate any religion (Article 25).
- (g) Every religious denomination or any of its section shall have the right to manage its religious affairs (Article 26).
- (h) **No person shall be compelled to pay any taxes for the promotion of a particular religion (Article 27).**
- (i) No religious instruction shall be provided in any educational institution maintained by the State (Article 28).
- (j) Any section of the citizens shall have the right to conserve its distinct language, script or culture (Article 29).
- (k) All minorities shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice (Article 30).
- (l) The State shall endeavour to secure for all the citizens a Uniform Civil Code (Article 44).

17. Which of the following schedule provides for division of powers between the Union and the States?

- A. Fourth Schedule
- B. Fifth Schedule
- C. Seventh Schedule ✓
- D. Eighth Schedule

○

○ Correct Answer : C

○ **Answer Justification :**

Seventh Schedule

Division of powers between the Union and the States in terms of

List I (Union List), List II (State List) and List III (Concurrent List). Presently, the Union List contains 98 subjects (originally 97), the State List contains 59 subjects (originally 66) and the Concurrent List contains 52 subjects (originally 47). **Hence, option (c) is correct.**

Eighth Schedule

Languages recognized by the Constitution. Originally, it had 14 languages but presently there are 22 languages.

Fourth Schedule

Allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha to the states and the union territories.


Fifth Schedule

Provisions relating to the administration and control of scheduled areas and scheduled tribes.

18. Which of the following are the manifestations of the democratic character of the Indian polity?

1. Universal adult franchise
2. Periodic elections
3. Rule of law
4. Independence of judiciary

◦ Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- A. 1, 2 and 3 only
- B. 2, 3 and 4 only
- C. 1, 2 and 4 only
- D. 1, 2, 3 and 4 

◦

◦ Correct Answer : D

◦ **Answer Justification :**

The Indian Constitution provides for representative parliamentary democracy under which the executive is responsible to the legislature for all its policies and actions. **Universal adult franchise, periodic elections, rule of law, independence of judiciary, and absence of discrimination on certain grounds are the manifestations of the democratic character of the Indian polity. All the above statements are correct.**

The term 'democratic' is used in the Preamble in the broader sense embracing not only political democracy but also social and economic democracy.

19. The term 'liberty' means

1. Absence of restraints on the activities of individuals
2. Providing opportunities for the development of individual personalities

◦ Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2 ✓
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

◦

◦ Correct Answer : C

◦ **Answer Justification :**

All the above statements are correct.

Liberty

The term 'liberty' means the absence of restraints on the activities of individuals, and at the same time, providing opportunities for the development of individual personalities.

The Preamble secures to all citizens of India liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship, through their Fundamental Rights, enforceable in court of law, in case of violation.

Liberty as elaborated in the Preamble is very essential for the successful functioning of the Indian democratic system. However, liberty does not mean 'license' to do what one likes, and has to be enjoyed within the limitations mentioned in the Constitution itself. In brief, the liberty conceived by the Preamble or Fundamental Rights is not absolute but qualified.

20. Which of the following are provisions amended under Forty-Fourth Amendment Act, 1978?

1. Omitted the reference to the British House of Commons in the provisions pertaining to the parliamentary privileges.
2. Deleted the provision which made the satisfaction of the president, governor and administrators final in issuing ordinances.
3. Empowered the president to send back once the advice of cabinet for reconsideration.

◦ Which of the statements given above are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3 ✓

◦

◦ Correct Answer : D

◦ **Answer Justification :**

All the above statements are correct.

Forty-Fourth Amendment Act, 1978

1. Restored the original term of the Lok Sabha and the state legislative assemblies (i.e., 5 years)."
2. Restored the provisions with regard to quorum in the Parliament and state legislatures.
3. **Omitted the reference to the British House of Commons in the provisions pertaining to the parliamentary privileges.**
4. Gave constitutional protection to publication in newspaper of true reports of the proceedings of the Parliament and the state legislatures.
5. **Empowered the president to send back once the advice of cabinet for reconsideration.** But, the reconsidered advice is to be binding on the president.
6. **Deleted the provision which made the satisfaction of the president, governor and administrators final in issuing ordinances.**
7. Restored some of the powers of the Supreme Court and high courts.
8. Replaced the term "internal disturbance" by "armed rebellion" in respect of national emergency.
9. Made the President to declare a national emergency only on the written recommendation of the cabinet.
10. Made certain procedural safeguards with respect to national emergency and President's rule.
11. Deleted the right to property from the list of Fundamental Rights and made it only a legal right.
12. Provided that the fundamental rights guaranteed by Articles 20 and 21 cannot be suspended during a national emergency.
13. Omitted the provisions which took away the power of the court to decide the election disputes of the president, the vice-president, the prime minister and the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

21. Consider the following statements regarding Indian sovereignty

1. India can acquire foreign territories according to the modes recognized by international law.

2. India has not acquired foreign territories since the commencement of the Constitution.

◦ Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only ☒
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

◦

◦ Correct Answer : A

◦ **Answer Justification :**

Being a sovereign state, **India can acquire foreign territories according to the modes recognised by international law**, i.e., cession (following treaty, purchase, gift, lease or plebiscite), occupation (hitherto unoccupied by a recognised ruler), conquest or subjugation. For example, **India acquired several foreign territories such as Dadra and Nagar Haveli; Goa, Daman and Diu; Puducherry; and Sikkim since the commencement of the Constitution. Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.**

22. Consider the following statements regarding Parliament's power to reorganize the states

1. Parliament has to refer the bill concerning reorganizing state, to the state legislature concerned for expressing its views within a specified period.
2. The Parliament is not bound by the views of the state legislature.

◦ Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only ☒
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

◦

◦ Correct Answer : B

◦ **Answer Justification :**

Parliament's power to reorganise the states

Article 3 authorises the Parliament to:

(a) form a new state by separation of territory from any state or by uniting two or more states or parts of states or by uniting any territory to a part of any state;

(b) increase the area of any state;

(c) diminish the area of any state;

(d) alter the boundaries of any state; and

(e) alter the name of any state.

However, Article 3 lays down two conditions in this regard: one, a bill contemplating the above changes can be introduced in the Parliament only with the prior recommendation of the President; and two, before recommending the bill, the **President has to refer the same to the state legislature concerned for expressing its views within a specified period.** Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.


Further, the power of Parliament to form new states includes the power to form a new state or union territory by uniting a part of any state or union territory to any other state or union territory.

The President (or Parliament) is not bound by the views of the state legislature and may either accept or reject them, even if the views are received in time. Further, it is not necessary to make a fresh reference to the state legislature every time an amendment to the bill is moved and accepted in Parliament. In case of a union territory, no reference need be made to the concerned legislature to ascertain its views and the Parliament can itself take any action as it deems fit.

23. Arrange the following states/UT chronologically based on its formation from earliest to latest.

1. Gujarat
2. Dadra and Nagar Haveli
3. Puducherry
4. Nagaland

◦ Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- A. 1 2 4 3
- B. 2 1 4 3
- C. 2 4 1 3
- D. 1 2 3 4 

◦

◦ Correct Answer : D

◦ **Answer Justification :**

New States and Union Territories Created After 1956

Maharashtra and Gujarat

In **1960**, the bilingual state of Bombay was divided into two separate states—Maharashtra and Gujarat.

Dadra and Nagar Haveli

The Portuguese ruled this territory until its liberation in 1954. Subsequently, the administration was carried on till **1961** by an administrator chosen by the people themselves. It was converted into a union territory of India by the 10th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1961.

Puducherry


The French handed over this territory to India in 1954. Subsequently, it was administered as an 'acquired territory', till **1962** when it was made a union territory by the 14th Constitutional Amendment Act.

Nagaland

In **1963**, the State of Nagaland was formed by taking the Naga Hills and Tuensang area out of the state of Assam. This was done to satisfy the movement of the hostile Nagas. However, before giving Nagaland the status of the 16th state of the Indian Union, it was placed under the control of governor of Assam in 1961.

Hence, option (d) is correct.

24. Which of the following rights and privileges are conferred on the citizens of India, not denied to aliens?

- A. Article 15
- B. Article 16
- C. Article 19
- D. Article 20 

-
- Correct Answer : D

- **Answer Justification :**

The Constitution confers the following rights and privileges on the citizens of India (and denies the same to aliens):


1. Right against discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth (**Article 15**).
2. Right to equality of opportunity in the matter of public employment (**Article 16**).
3. Right to freedom of speech and expression, assembly, association, movement, residence and profession (**Article 19**).
4. Cultural and educational rights (**Articles 29 and 30**).
5. Right to vote in elections to the Lok Sabha and state legislative assembly.

6. Right to contest for the membership of the Parliament and the state legislature.
7. Eligibility to hold certain public offices, that is, President of India, Vice-President of India, judges of the Supreme Court and the high courts, Governor of states, Attorney General of India and Advocate General of states.

Along with the above rights, the citizens also owe certain duties towards the Indian State, as for example, paying taxes, respecting the national flag and national anthem, defending the country and so on. In India both a citizen by birth as well as a naturalised citizen are eligible for the office of President while in USA, only a citizen by birth and not a naturalised citizen is eligible for the office of President.

Hence, option (c) is correct.

25. Consider the following statements regarding Overseas Citizen of India

1. The foreigner has to be ordinarily resident of India to be eligible to apply for OCI registration in India.
 2. They have been provided with multiple entry, multi-purpose lifelong visa to visit India.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- A. 1 only
 - B. 2 only
 - C. Both 1 and 2 
 - D. Neither 1 nor 2

◦

◦ Correct Answer : C

◦ **Answer Justification :**

All the above statements are correct.

Overseas Citizen Of India

A foreign national, - (i) who was a citizen of India at the time of, or at any time after 26th January, 1950; or (ii) who was eligible to become a citizen of India on 26th January, 1950; or (iii) who belonged to a territory that became part of India after 15th August, 1947; or (iv) who is a child or a grandchild or a great grandchild of such a citizen; or (v) who is a minor child of such persons mentioned above; or (vi) who is a minor child and whose both parents are

citizens of India or one of the parents is a citizen of India - is eligible for registration as OCI cardholder.

Besides, spouse of foreign origin of a citizen of India or spouse of foreign origin of an Overseas Citizen of India Cardholder and whose marriage has been registered and subsisted for a continuous period of not less than two years immediately preceding the presentation of the application is also eligible for registration as OCI cardholder. However, no person, who or either of whose parents or grandparents or great grandparents is or had been a citizen of Pakistan, Bangladesh or such other country as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify, shall be eligible for registration as an Overseas Citizen of India Cardholder.

Foreign nationals cannot apply for OCI in India while on Tourist Visa, Missionary Visa and Mountaineering Visa. Moreover, **the foreigner has to be ordinarily resident of India to be eligible to apply for OCI registration in India.**

Note: 'ordinarily resident' will mean a person staying in a particular country or in India for a continuous period of 6 months.

- (i) Multiple entry, multi-purpose lifelong visa to visit India;
- (ii) Exemption from reporting to Police authorities for any length of stay in India; and
- (iii) Parity with NRIs in financial, economic and educational fields except in the acquisition of agricultural or plantation properties.

26. Which of the following commodities/products is/are considered as Minor Forest Produce?

1. Wild Honey
2. Teak
3. Bamboo
4. Myrobalan

- Select the correct answer using the code given below
 - A. 1, 3 and 4 only ✓
 - B. 2 and 4 only
 - C. 1 and 3 only
 - D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

◦

◦ Correct Answer : A

◦ **Answer Justification :**

Minor Forest Produce (MFP) is more often than not determined by the traders instead of self-sustained process of demand and supply. Implementing a scheme to ensure that such forest dwellers are not deprived of their due. Under the scheme maximum selling price for MFP is being implemented in schedule V States initially. Web based portal has also been developed which indicate current price of MFPs on real time basis across different mandis of the States.

Included Products

12 MFP products have been included in the programme namely

- **Tendu Leave**
- **Bamboo**
- **Mahuwa Seeds**
- **Sal Leaf**
- **Sal Seed**
- **Lac**
- **Chironjee**
- **Wild Honey**
- **Myrobalan**
- **Tamarind**
- **Gums (Gum Karaya) and**
- **Karanja.**

<https://vikaspedia.in/social-welfare/scheduled-tribes-welfare/van-bandhu-kalyan-yojana>

27. Consider the following statements regarding The Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights (PPV&FR) Act, 2001

1. It is in conformity with International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV), 1978.
2. The legislation recognizes the contributions of both commercial plant breeders and farmers in plant breeding activity and also provides to implement TRIPs.
3. Under the act Researchers will have exclusive rights to produce, sell, market, distribute, import or export the protected variety.

◦ Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only ✓
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

◦

◦ Correct Answer : A

◦ **Answer Justification :**

The Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights (PPV&FR) Act, 2001:

Enacted by India in 2001 adopting **sui generis system**. It is **in conformity with International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV), 1978**.

- The legislation **recognizes the contributions of both commercial plant breeders and farmers in plant breeding activity and also provides to implement TRIPs** in a way that supports the specific socio-economic interests of all the stakeholders including private, public sectors and research institutions, as well as resource-constrained farmers. Rights under the Act:

Breeders' Rights: Breeders will have exclusive rights to produce, sell, market, distribute, import or export the protected variety. Breeder can appoint agent/ licensee and may exercise for civil remedy in case of infringement of rights.

- **Researchers' Rights:** Researcher can use any of the registered variety under the Act for conducting experiment or research. This includes the use of a variety as an initial source of variety for the purpose of developing another variety but repeated use needs prior permission of the registered breeder.

28. Arrange the following hills from south to north

1. Daffa Hills
2. Mizo Hills
3. Naga Hills

◦ Which of the following order given below is correct?

- A. 1 3 2
- B. 1 2 3
- C. 3 1 2
- D. 2 3 1 ✓

◦

◦ Correct Answer : D

◦ **Answer Justification :**

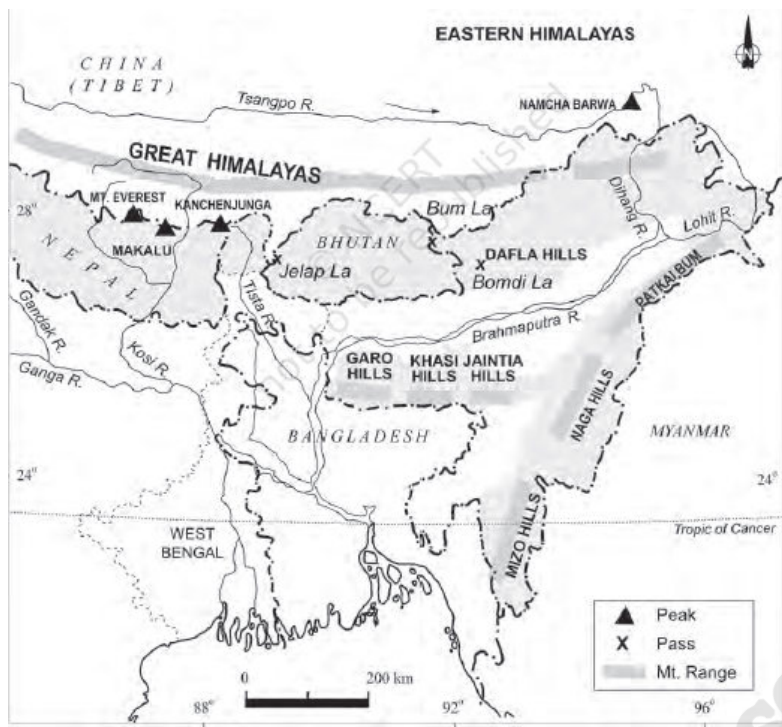


Figure 2.7 : Eastern Himalayas

29. Consider the following statements regarding Asiatic golden cat

1. It is found across eastern Nepal through north-eastern India to Indonesia.
2. It is listed as critically endangered species by IUCN.

◦ Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only ✓
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

◦

◦ Correct Answer : A

◦ **Answer Justification :**

The coat of Asiatic golden cat comes in five other shades besides the golden colour in Arunachal Pradesh, scientists have discovered. Its coat comes in six types: cinnamon, golden, gray, melanistic, ocelot and tightly rosetted.

It is found across eastern Nepal through north-eastern India to Indonesia. Scientists believe that the wide variation displayed in the cat's coats provides them with several ecological benefits such as occupying different habitats at different elevations — from wet tropical lowland forests to alpine scrubs — and providing camouflage while preying on pheasants and rabbits.

The Asiatic golden cat (*Catopuma temminckii*) is listed as near threatened on the International Union for Conservation of Nature's Red List of threatened species.

<https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/4038/97165437>

30. Consider the following statements regarding the Toda tribes

1. They are pastoral tribe of the Nilgiri Hills.
2. Their language belongs to the Dravidian family of language.
3. They are recognized as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) in the state of Tamil Nadu.

◦ Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3 ✓

◦

◦ Correct Answer : D

◦ **Answer Justification :**

Toda, pastoral tribe of **the Nilgiri Hills of southern India**. Numbering only about 800 in the early 1960s, they were rapidly increasing in population because of improved health facilities. **The Toda language is Dravidian but is the most aberrant of that linguistic stock.**

The criteria for identifying Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups are: -

1. Pre-agricultural level of technology,
2. Low level of literacy,
3. Economic backwardness,
4. A declining or stagnant population.

PVTGs in the state of Tamil Nadu:

1. Kattu Nayakans
2. Kotas
3. Kurumbas
4. Irulas
5. Paniyans

6. Todas

<https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/tamil-nadu/toda-embroidered-masks-help-in-the-fight-against-covid-19/article31549252.ece>

31. Consider the following statements regarding Double Membership in Houses of Parliament

1. If a person is elected to both the Houses of Parliament, he should exercise his option for one, otherwise, both seats become vacant.
 2. If a sitting member of one House is also elected to the other House, his seat in the first House becomes vacant.
 3. If a person is elected to two seats in a House, he should exercise his option for one, otherwise, both seats become vacant.
- Which of the statements given above are correct?
- A. 1 and 2 only
 - B. 2 and 3 only ✓
 - C. 1 and 3 only
 - D. 1, 2 and 3
-
- Correct Answer : B
- **Answer Justification :**

Double Membership

A person cannot be a member of both Houses of Parliament at the same time. Thus, the Representation of People Act (1951) provides for the following:

(a) If a person is elected to both the Houses of Parliament, he must intimate within 10 days in which House he desires to serve. In default of such intimation, his seat in the Rajya Sabha becomes vacant. Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.

(b) If a sitting member of one House is also elected to the other House, his seat in the first House becomes vacant.

(c) If a person is elected to two seats in a House, he should exercise his option for

one. Otherwise, both seats become vacant.

Similarly, a person cannot be a member of both the Parliament and the state legislature at the same time. If a person is so elected, his seat in Parliament becomes vacant if he does not resign his seat in the state legislature within 14 days.

32. Consider the following statements regarding Speaker in India

1. He is provided with a security of tenure.
2. His salaries and allowances are fixed by Parliament.
3. There is a convention that the Speaker has to resign from his party and remain politically neutral.

◦ Which of the statements given above are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only ✓
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

◦

◦ Correct Answer : A

◦ **Answer Justification :**

Independence and Impartiality

As the office of the Speaker is vested with great prestige, position and authority, independence and impartiality become its *sine qua non*. The following provisions ensure the independence and impartiality of the office of the Speaker:

1. He is provided with a security of tenure. He can be removed only by a resolution passed by the Lok Sabha by a special majority (ie, a majority of all the then members of the House) and not by an ordinary majority (ie, a majority of the members present and voting in the House). This motion of

removal can be considered and discussed only when it has the support of at least 50 members.

2. His salaries and allowances are fixed by Parliament. They are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India and thus are not subject to the annual vote of Parliament.

3. His work and conduct cannot be discussed and criticized in the Lok Sabha except on a substantive motion.

4. His powers of regulating procedure or conducting business or maintaining order in the House are not subject to the jurisdiction of any Court.


5. He cannot vote in the first instance. He can only exercise a casting vote in the event of a tie. This makes the position of Speaker impartial.

6. He is given a very high position in the order of precedence. He is placed at seventh rank, along with the Chief Justice of India. This means, he has a higher rank than all cabinet ministers, except the Prime Minister or Deputy Prime Minister.

In Britain, the Speaker is strictly a nonparty man. There is a convention that the Speaker has to resign from his party and remain politically neutral. Hence, statement 3 is incorrect.

This healthy convention is not fully established in India where the Speaker does not resign from the membership of his party on his election to the exalted office.

33. Consider the following statements regarding Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha

1. He acts as the Chairman only when the latter is absent from the sitting of the House and not during vacancy.
 2. The Deputy Chairman is subordinate to the Chairman.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- A. 1 only
 - B. 2 only
 - C. Both 1 and 2
 - D. Neither 1 nor 2 

◦

◦ Correct Answer : D

◦ **Answer Justification :**

Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha

The Deputy Chairman is elected by the Rajya Sabha itself from amongst its members. Whenever the office of the Deputy Chairman falls vacant, the Rajya Sabha elects another member to fill the vacancy.

The Deputy Chairman vacates his office in any of the following three cases:

1. if he ceases to be a member of the Rajya Sabha;
2. if he resigns by writing to the Chairman; and
3. if he is removed by a resolution passed by a majority of all the then members of the Rajya Sabha. Such a resolution can be moved only after giving 14 days' advance notice.

The Deputy Chairman performs the duties of the Chairman's office when it is vacant or when the Vice-President acts as President or discharges the functions of the President. He also acts as the Chairman when the latter is absent from the sitting of

the House. Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.

In both the cases, he has all the powers of the Chairman. **It should be emphasised here that the Deputy Chairman is not subordinate to the Chairman. Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.**


He is directly responsible to the Rajya Sabha.

Like the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman, while presiding over the House, cannot vote in the first instance; he can only exercise a casting vote in the case of a tie. Further, when a resolution for the removal of the Deputy Chairman is under consideration of the House, he cannot preside over a sitting of the House, though he may be present.

34. Consider the following statements regarding Secretariat to parliament

1. It has been setup under article 98 of the Constitution.
2. Each House of Parliament shall have a separate secretarial staff.

◦ Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2 
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

◦

◦ Correct Answer : C

◦ **Answer Justification :**

All the above statements are correct.

The Secretariat of Rajya Sabha was set up pursuant to the provisions contained in Article 98 of the Constitution. The said Article, which provides for a separate secretarial staff for each House of Parliament, reads as follows: - "98. Secretariat of Parliament -

(1) **Each House of Parliament shall have a separate secretarial staff:** Provided that nothing in this clause shall be construed as preventing the creation of posts common to both Houses of Parliament. (2) Parliament may by law regulate the recruitment and the conditions of service of persons appointed to the secretarial staff of either House of Parliament. (3) Until provision is made by Parliament under clause

(2), the President may, after consultation with the Speaker of the House of the People or the Chairman of the Council of States, as the case may be, make rules regulating the recruitment and the conditions of service of persons appointed to the secretarial staff of the House of the People or the Council of States and any rules so made shall have effect subject to the provisions of any law made under the said clause." Till 30 September 1955, the conditions of service of the Officers and Staff of the two Secretariats continued to be governed by the

Legislative Assembly Department (Conditions of Service) Rules, 1929, as amended and adapted from time to time. Thereafter, the Rajya Sabha Secretariat (Recruitment and Conditions of Service) Rules, 1957 (R&CS Rules) were framed and promulgated by the President in consultation with the Chairman, Rajya Sabha on 15 March 1957, in exercise of the powers conferred by the provisions contained in Article 98 of the Constitution.

35. Consider the following statements regarding whip

1. Their main job is ensuring that their members in Parliament and legislature vote in line with the party's official policy.
2. First All India Whips Conference was held in 1950.

◦ Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only ☒
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

◦

◦ Correct Answer : A

◦ **Answer Justification :**

A whip is an important member of a political party's parliamentary body, having a central role in 'Floor Management' in both the Houses of Parliament and is responsible for discipline within the party. Their main job is ensuring that their members in Parliament and legislature vote in line with the party's official policy on important issues and make sure that the members turn out for important votes.

Such an importance of Whips in the Parliamentary system had been acknowledged by organizing the First All India Whips Conference at Indore in 1952, in the very first year of general elections to the First Lok Sabha. Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.

36. Consider the following statements regarding Committee on Government Assurances of Rajya Sabha

1. It aims to scrutinize the assurances, promises, undertakings, etc., given by Ministers on the floor of the Council.
2. The Committee shall consist of 15 members who shall be nominated by the Chairman.
3. In order to constitute a meeting of the Committee, the quorum shall be 5.

◦ Which of the statements given above are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only ☒
- D. 1, 2 and 3

-
- Correct Answer : C

◦ **Answer Justification :**

Committee on Government Assurances of Rajya Sabha

There shall be a Committee on Government Assurances **to scrutinize the assurances, promises, undertakings, etc., given by Ministers, from time to time, on the floor of the Council** and to report on-

- (a) the extent to which such assurances, promises, undertakings, etc., have been implemented and
- (b) when implemented whether such implementation has taken place within the minimum time necessary for the purpose.

Constitution

(1) The Committee shall consist of ten members who shall be nominated by the Chairman. Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.

(2) The Committee nominated under sub-rule (1) shall hold office until a new Committee is nominated.

(3) Casual vacancies in the Committee shall be filled by the Chairman.

Chairman of Committee

(1) The Chairman of the Committee shall be appointed by the Chairman from amongst the members of the Committee:

Provided that if the Deputy Chairman is a member of the Committee he shall be appointed Chairman of the Committee.

(2) if the Chairman of the Committee is for any reason unable to act, the Chairman may similarly appoint another Chairman of the Committee in his place.

(3) If the Chairman of the Committee is absent from any meeting, the Committee shall choose another member to act as Chairman of the Committee for that meeting.

Quorum

(1) In order to constitute a meeting of the Committee, the quorum shall be five.

(2) The Chairman of the Committee shall not vote in the first instance but in the case of an equality of votes on any matter, he shall have, and exercise, a casting vote.

37. Consider the following statements regarding General Purposes Committee

1. This committee regulates the programme and time table of the House.
 2. In each House, this committee consists of the presiding officer (Speaker / Chairman) as its ex-officio chairman.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- A. 1 only
 - B. 2 only ✓
 - C. Both 1 and 2
 - D. Neither 1 nor 2

◦

◦ Correct Answer : B

◦ **Answer Justification :**

General Purposes Committee

This committee considers and advises on matters concerning affairs of the House, which do not fall within the jurisdiction of any other parliamentary committee. Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.

In each House, this committee consists of the presiding officer (Speaker / Chairman) as its ex-officio chairman, Deputy Speaker (Deputy Chairman in the case of Rajya Sabha), members of panel of chairpersons (panel of vice chairpersons in the case of Rajya Sabha), chairpersons of all the departmental standing committees of the House, leaders of recognized parties and groups in the House and such other members as nominated by the presiding officer.

38. Consider the following statements regarding Adjournment of the house

1. An adjournment suspends the work in a sitting for a specified time.
 2. It does not affect the bills or any other business pending before the House.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- A. 1 only
 - B. 2 only
 - C. Both 1 and 2 ✓
 - D. Neither 1 nor 2

◦

◦ Correct Answer : C

◦ **Answer Justification :**

All the above statements are correct.

Adjournment

An adjournment suspends the work in a sitting for a specified time, which may be hours, days or weeks. In this case, the time of reassembly is specified.

An adjournment only terminates a sitting and not a session of the House.

The power of adjournment lies with the presiding officer of the House.

It does not affect the bills or any other business pending before the House and the same can be resumed when the House meets again.

Prorogation

Prorogation means the termination of a session of the House by an order made by the President under article 85(2)(a) of the Constitution. Prorogation terminates both the sitting and session of the House.


Usually, within a few days after the House is adjourned sine die by the presiding officer, the President issues a notification for the prorogation of the session. However, the President can also prorogue the House while in session.

It also does not affect the bills or any other business pending before the House. However, all pending notices (other than those for introducing bills) lapse on prorogation and fresh notices have to be given for the next session.

39. Consider the following statements regarding motions

1. Substantive Motion is a self-contained independent proposal dealing with a very important matter.
2. Substitute Motion is a motion that, by itself, has no meaning and cannot state the decision of the House without reference to the original motion or proceedings of the House.

◦ Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only 
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

◦

◦ Correct Answer : A

◦ **Answer Justification :**

Motions

No discussion on a matter of general public importance can take place except on a motion

made with the consent of the presiding officer. The House expresses its decisions or opinions on various issues through the adoption or rejection of motions moved by either ministers or private members.

The motions moved by the members to raise discussions on various matters fall into three principal categories:

1. **Substantive Motion:** It is a self-contained independent proposal dealing with a very important matter like impeachment of the President or removal of Chief Election Commissioner.
2. **Substitute Motion:** It is a motion that is moved in substitution of an original motion and proposes an alternative to it. If adopted by the House, it supersedes the original motion. Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.
3. **Subsidiary Motion:** It is a motion that, by itself, has no meaning and cannot state the decision of the House without reference to the original motion or proceedings of the House.

40. Consider the following statements regarding Privilege Motion

1. It is concerned with the breach of parliamentary privileges by a minister.
 2. Its purpose is to censure the concerned minister.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- A. 1 only
 - B. 2 only
 - C. Both 1 and 2 ✓
 - D. Neither 1 nor 2

◦

◦ Correct Answer : C

◦ **Answer Justification :**

All the above statements are correct.

Privilege Motion

It is concerned with the breach of parliamentary privileges by a minister. It is moved by a member when he feels that a minister has committed a breach of privilege of the House or one or more of its members by withholding facts of a case or by giving wrong or distorted facts. **Its purpose is to censure the concerned minister.**

41. Consider the following statements regarding Statutory Resolution

1. It can be moved by a minister only.
2. It is so called because it is always tabled in pursuance of a provision in the Constitution or an Act of Parliament.

◦ Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only ✓
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

◦

◦ Correct Answer : B

◦ **Answer Justification :**

Resolutions are classified into three categories:

1. *Private Member's Resolution*: It is one that is moved by a private member (other than a minister). It is discussed only on alternate Fridays and in the afternoon sitting.

2. *Government Resolution*: It is one that is moved by a minister. It can be taken up any day from Monday to Thursday.

3. **Statutory Resolution: It can be moved either by a private member or a minister. It is so called because it is always tabled in pursuance of a provision in the Constitution or an Act of Parliament. Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.**

Resolutions are different from motions in the following respects: "All resolutions come in the category of substantive motions, that is to say, every resolution is a particular type of motion. All motions need not necessarily be substantive. Further, all motions are not necessarily put to vote of the House, whereas all the resolutions are required to be voted upon."

42. Which of the following are the provisions dealing with the money bill?

1. The imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax by any local authority or body for local purposes.
2. The appropriation of money out of the Consolidated Fund of India.
3. The receipt of money on account of the public account of India.

◦ Which of the statements given above are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only ✓
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

-
- Correct Answer : B

◦ **Answer Justification :**

Money Bills


Article 110 of the Constitution deals with the definition of money bills. It states that a bill is deemed to be a money bill if it contains 'only' provisions dealing with all or any of the following matters:

1. **The imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax;**
2. The regulation of the borrowing of money by the Union government;
3. The custody of the Consolidated Fund of India or the contingency fund of India, the payment of moneys into or the withdrawal of money from any such fund;
4. **The appropriation of money out of the Consolidated Fund of India;**
5. Declaration of any expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India or increasing the amount of any such expenditure;
6. **The receipt of money on account of the Consolidated Fund of India or the public account of India** or the custody or issue of such money, or the audit of the accounts of the Union or of a state; or
7. Any matter incidental to any of the matters specified above.

However, a bill is not to be deemed to be a money bill by reason only that it provides for:

1. the imposition of fines or other pecuniary penalties, or
2. the demand or payment of fees for licenses or fees for services rendered; or
3. **the imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax by any local authority or body for local purposes. Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.**

43. Consider the following statements regarding Financial Bills (I)

1. It contains provisions involving expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India, but does not include any of the matters mentioned in Article 110.
 2. It can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha and not in the Rajya Sabha.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- A. 1 only
 - B. 2 only 

- C. Both 1 and 2
 D. Neither 1 nor 2

-
- Correct Answer : B
- **Answer Justification :**

Financial Bills (I)

A financial bill (I) is a bill that contains not only any or all the matters mentioned in Article 110, but also other matters of general legislation. Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.

For instance, a bill that contains a borrowing clause, but does not exclusively deal with borrowing. In two respects, a financial bill (I) is similar to a money bill-(a) both of them can be **introduced only in the Lok Sabha and not in the Rajya Sabha**, and

(b) both of them can be introduced only on the recommendation of the president. In all other respects, a financial bill (I) is governed by the same legislative procedure applicable to an ordinary bill.

In case of a disagreement between the two Houses over such a bill, the president can summon a joint sitting of the two Houses to resolve the deadlock.

Financial Bills (II)

A financial bill (II) contains provisions involving expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India, but does not include any of the matters mentioned in Article 110.

It is treated as an ordinary bill and in all respects, it is governed by the same legislative procedure which is applicable to an ordinary bill. The only special feature of this bill is that it cannot be passed by either House of Parliament unless the President has recommended to that House the consideration of the bill. Hence, financial bill (II) can be introduced in either House of Parliament and recommendation of the President is not necessary for its introduction.

44. Which of the following are conditions to admit a cut motion?

1. It should relate to one demand only.
 2. It should not contain arguments or defamatory statements.
 3. It should not make suggestions for the amendment or repeal of existing laws.
- Which of the statements given above are correct?
 - A. 1 and 2 only
 - B. 2 and 3 only
 - C. 1 and 3 only
 - D. 1, 2 and 3 ✓

-
- Correct Answer : D

○ **Answer Justification :**

All the above statements are correct.

A cut motion, to be admissible, must satisfy the following conditions:

- (i) **It should relate to one demand only.**
- (ii) **It should be clearly expressed and should not contain arguments or defamatory statements.**
- (iii) It should be confined to one specific matter.
- (iv) **It should not make suggestions for the amendment or repeal of existing laws.**
- (v) It should not refer to a matter that is not primarily the concern of Union government.
- (vi) It should not relate to the expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India.
- (vii) It should not relate to a matter that is under adjudication by a court.
- (viii) It should not raise a question of privilege.
- (ix) It should not revive discussion on a matter on which a decision has been taken in the same session.
- (x) It should not relate to a trivial matter.
- (xi) It should not reflect on the character or conduct of any person whose conduct can only be challenged on a substantive motion.
- (xii) It should not anticipate a matter which has been previously appointed for consideration in the same session.
- (xiii) It should not seek to raise a discussion on a matter pending before any statutory tribunal or statutory authority performing judicial or quasi-judicial functions or any commission or court of enquiry.

45. Which of the following is a token grant?

- A. It is granted for a particular service for the current financial Year if it is found to be insufficient for that year.
- B. It is granted when a need has arisen during the current financial year for additional expenditure upon some new service not contemplated in the budget for that year.
- C. It is granted when money has been spent on any service during a financial year in excess

of the amount granted for that service in the budget for that year.

D. It is granted when funds to meet the proposed expenditure on a new service can be made available by reappropriation. ✓

○

○ Correct Answer : D

○ **Answer Justification :**

Supplementary Grant

It is granted when the amount authorized by the Parliament through the appropriation act for a particular service for the current financial year is found to be insufficient for that year.

Additional Grant

It is granted when a need has arisen during the current financial year for additional expenditure upon some new service not contemplated in the budget for that year.

Excess Grant

It is granted when money has been spent on any service during a financial year in excess of the amount granted for that service in the budget for that year. It is voted by the Lok Sabha after the financial year. Before the demands for excess grants are submitted to the Lok Sabha for voting, they must be approved by the Public Accounts Committee of Parliament.

Vote of Credit

It is granted for meeting an unexpected demand upon the resources of India, when on account of the magnitude or the indefinite character of the service, the demand cannot be stated with the details ordinarily given in a budget. Hence, it is like a blank cheque given to the Executive by the Lok Sabha.

Token Grant

It is granted when funds to meet the proposed expenditure on a new service can be made available by reappropriation. A demand for the grant of a token sum (of Re 1) is submitted to the vote of the Lok Sabha and if assented, funds are made available. Hence, option (d) is correct.

46. The Lok Sabha can express lack of confidence in which of the following ways?

1. By not passing a motion of thanks on the President's inaugural address.
2. By rejecting a money bill.
3. By passing a cut motion.
4. By passing a censure motion or an adjournment motion.

○ Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- A. 1, 2 and 3 only
- B. 2, 3 and 4 only
- C. 1, 2 and 4 only
- D. 1, 2, 3 and 4 ✓

○

○ Correct Answer : D

○ **Answer Justification :**

All the above statements are correct.

The Lok Sabha can express lack of confidence in the government in the following ways:

(a) By not passing a motion of thanks on the President's inaugural address.

(b) By rejecting a money bill.

(c) By passing a censure motion or an adjournment motion.

(d) By defeating the government on a vital issue.

(e) By passing a cut motion.

Therefore, "the first function of Parliament can be said to be to select the group which is to form the government, support and sustain it in power so long as it enjoys its confidence, and to expel it when it ceases to do so, and leave it to the people to decide at the next general election."

47. Consider the following statements regarding judge of the Supreme Court

1. Constitution has not prescribed a minimum age for appointment as a judge of the Supreme Court.
 2. The Constitution has not fixed the tenure of a judge of the Supreme Court.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 - A. 1 only
 - B. 2 only
 - C. Both 1 and 2 ✓
 - D. Neither 1 nor 2

○

○ Correct Answer : C

○ **Answer Justification :**

All the above statements are correct.

Qualifications of Judges

A person to be appointed as a judge of the Supreme Court should have the following qualifications:

1. He should be a citizen of India.
2. (a) He should have been a judge of a High Court (or high courts in succession) for five years; or (b) He should have been an advocate of a High Court (or High Courts in succession) for ten years; or (c) He should be a

distinguished jurist in the opinion of the president. From the above, it is clear that the **Constitution has not prescribed a minimum age for appointment as a judge of the Supreme Court.**

Oath or Affirmation

A person appointed as a judge of the Supreme Court, before entering upon his Office, has to make and subscribe an oath or affirmation before the President, or some person appointed by him for this purpose.

Tenure of Judges

The Constitution has not fixed the tenure of a judge of the Supreme Court. However, it makes the following three provisions in this regard:

1. He holds office until he attains the age of 65 years. Any question regarding his age is to be determined by such authority and in such manner as provided by Parliament.
2. He can resign his office by writing to the president.
3. He can be removed from his office by the President on the recommendation of the Parliament.

48. Which of the following are qualifications for a person to be chosen as a member of the state legislature?

1. He must be not less than 30 years of age in the case of the legislative assembly.
2. A member of scheduled castes or scheduled tribes cannot contest a seat not reserved for them.
3. For a person to be qualified for the Governor's nomination to the Legislative Council, must be a resident in the concerned state.

- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
A. 1 only

- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 3 only ✓
- D. 1, 2 and 3

-
- Correct Answer : C

○ **Answer Justification :**

Qualifications

The Constitution lays down the following qualifications for a person to be chosen a member of the state legislature.

(a) He must be a citizen of India.

(b) He must make and subscribe to an oath or affirmation before the person authorised by the Election Commission for this purpose.

In his oath or affirmation, he swears

(i) To bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India

(ii) To uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India

(c) He must be not less than 30 years of age in the case of the legislative council and not less than 25 years of age in the case of the legislative assembly. Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.

(d) He must possess other qualifications prescribed by Parliament. Accordingly, the Parliament has laid down the following additional qualifications in the Representation of People Act (1951):

(a) A person to be elected to the legislative council must be an elector for an assembly constituency in the concerned state and to be qualified for the governor's nomination, he must be a resident in the concerned state.

(b) A person to be elected to the legislative assembly must be an elector for an assembly constituency in the concerned state.

(c) He must be a member of a scheduled caste or scheduled tribe if he wants to contest a seat reserved for them. However, **a member of scheduled castes or scheduled tribes can also contest a seat not reserved for them. Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.**

49. In which of the following spheres, council is unequal to assembly?

1. Introduction and passage of ordinary bills.
2. Participation in the election of the president of India and representatives of the state in the Rajya Sabha.
3. Ratification of a constitutional amendment bill.

◦ Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 and 3 only ✓
- C. 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

◦

◦ Correct Answer : B

◦ **Answer Justification :**

The constitutional position of the council (as compared with the assembly) can be studied from two angles:

- A. Spheres where council is equal to assembly.
- B. Spheres where council is unequal to assembly.

Equal with Assembly

In the following matters, the powers and status of the council are broadly equal to that of the assembly:

1. **Introduction and passage of ordinary bills.** However, in case of disagreement between the two Houses, the will of the assembly prevails over that of the council. **Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.**
2. Approval of ordinances issued by the governor.
3. Selection of ministers including the chief minister. Under the Constitution the, ministers including the chief minister can be members of either House of the state legislature. However, irrespective of their membership, they are responsible only to the assembly.
4. Consideration of the reports of the constitutional bodies like State Finance Commission, state public service commission and Comptroller and Auditor General of India.
5. Enlargement of the jurisdiction of the state public service commission.

Unequal with Assembly

The council does not participate in the election of the president of India and representatives of the state in the Rajya Sabha. The council has no effective say in the

ratification of a constitutional amendment bill. In this respect also, the will of the assembly prevails over that of the council.

50. Which of the following are Individual Privileges of MLA's?

1. They cannot be arrested during the session of the state legislature and 40 days before the beginning, but can be arrested after the end of such session.
2. No member is liable to any proceedings in any court for anything said or any vote given by him in the state legislature or its committees.
3. They are exempted from jury service.

◦ Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 and 3 only ✓
- C. 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

◦

◦ Correct Answer : B

◦ **Answer Justification :**

Privileges of a state legislature are a sum of special rights, immunities and exemptions enjoyed by the Houses of state legislature, their committees and their members. They are necessary in order to secure the independence and effectiveness of their actions. Without these privileges, the Houses can neither maintain their authority, dignity and honour nor can protect their members from any obstruction in the discharge of their legislative responsibilities.

Individual Privileges

The privileges belonging to the members individually are:

1. They cannot be arrested during the session of the state legislature and 40 days before the beginning and 40 days after the end of such session. Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.

This privilege is available only in civil cases and not in criminal cases or preventive detention cases.

2. They have freedom of speech in the state legislature. No member is liable to any proceedings in any court for anything said or any vote given by him in the state legislature or its committees. This freedom is subject to the provisions of the Constitution and to the rules and standing orders regulating the procedure of the state legislature.

3. They are exempted from jury service. They can refuse to give evidence and appear as a witness in a case pending in a court when the state legislature is in session.

51. Under which of the following cases can Judicial Review be exercised by high court?

1. The legislative enactment by state which infringes on the fundamental rights.
2. The executive orders of central government, if it is repugnant to the constitutional provisions.
3. The executive orders of state government are outside the competence of the authority which has framed it.

◦ Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3 ✓

◦

◦ Correct Answer : D

◦ **Answer Justification :**

All the above statements are correct.

Power of Judicial Review

Judicial review is the power of a high court to examine the constitutionality of legislative enactments and executive orders of both the Central and state governments. On examination, if they are found to be violative of the Constitution (*ultra-vires*), they can be declared as illegal, unconstitutional and invalid (null and void) by the high court. Consequently, they cannot be enforced by the government.

Though the phrase 'judicial review' has nowhere been used in the Constitution, the provisions of Articles 13 and 226 explicitly confer the power of judicial review on a high court. The constitutional validity of a **legislative enactment or an executive order** can be challenged in a high court on the following three grounds:

(a) it infringes the fundamental rights (Part III),

(b) it is outside the competence of the authority which has framed it, and

(c) it is repugnant to the constitutional provisions.

52. Under Article 323 B of constitution, the state legislature can establish tribunals in which of the following matters?

1. Public service matters
2. Taxation
3. Industrial and labour

4. Land reforms

- Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- A. 1, 2 and 3 only
- B. 2, 3 and 4 only ✓
- C. 1, 2 and 4 only
- D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

◦

- Correct Answer : B

- **Answer Justification :**

Under Article 323 B, the Parliament and the state legislatures are authorized to provide for the establishment of tribunals for the adjudication of disputes relating to the following matters:

(a) Taxation

(b) Foreign exchange, import and export

(c) Industrial and labour

(d) Land reforms

(e) Ceiling on urban property

(f) Elections to Parliament and state legislatures

(g) Food stuffs

(h) Rent and tenancy rights

Articles 323 A and 323 B differs in the following three aspects:

1. While Article 323 A contemplates establishment of tribunals for public service matters only, Article 323 B contemplates establishment of tribunals for certain other matters (mentioned above). Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.

2. While tribunals under Article 323 A can be established only by Parliament, tribunals under Article 323 B can be established both by Parliament and state legislatures with respect to matters falling within their legislative competence.

3. Under Article 323 A, only one tribunal for the Centre and one for each state or two or more states may be established. There is no question of hierarchy of tribunals, whereas under Article 323 B a hierarchy of tribunals may be created.

53. Which of the following are qualifications for a person to be appointed as a district judge?

1. He should not already be in the service of the Central or the state government.
2. He should have been an advocate or a pleader for five years.
3. He should be recommended by the high court for appointment.

◦ Which of the statements given above are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only ✓
- D. 1, 2 and 3

◦

◦ Correct Answer : C

◦ **Answer Justification :**

Articles 233 to 237 in Part VI of the Constitution make the following provisions to regulate the organization of subordinate courts and to ensure their independence from the executive.

1. Appointment of District Judges

The appointment, posting and promotion of district judges in a state are made by the governor of the state in consultation with the high court.

A person to be appointed as district judge should have the following qualifications:

(a) He should not already be in the service of the Central or the state government.

(b) He should have been an advocate or a pleader for seven years. Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.

(c) He should be recommended by the high court for appointment.

2. Appointment of District Judges

Appointment of persons (other than district judges) to the judicial service of a state are made by the governor of the state after consultation with the State Public Service Commission and the high court.

3. Control over Subordinate Courts

The control over district courts and other subordinate courts including the posting, promotion and leave of persons belonging to the judicial service of a state and holding any post inferior to the post of district judge is vested in the high court.

54. Consider the following statements regarding special provisions for Mizoram

1. Article 371-G specifies the special provisions for Mizoram.
2. The Mizoram Legislative Assembly is to consist of not less than 30 members.

◦ Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only ✓
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

◦

◦ Correct Answer : A

◦ **Answer Justification :**

PROVISIONS FOR MIZORAM

Article 371-G specifies the following special provisions for Mizoram:

1. The Acts of Parliament relating to the following matters would not apply to Mizoram unless the State Legislative Assembly so decides:

- (i) religious or social practices of the Mizos;
- (ii) Mizo customary law and procedure;
- (iii) administration of civil and criminal justice involving decision according to Mizo customary law; and
- (iv) ownership and transfer of land.

**2. The Mizoram Legislative Assembly is to consist of not less than 40 members.
Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.**

55. Consider the following statements regarding e-Sansad and e-Vidhan

1. Its objective is to make the functioning of Parliament and State Legislatures paperless.
2. Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology is the Nodal Ministry for implementation of both the projects.

- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only ✓
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

◦

- Correct Answer : A

- **Answer Justification :**

Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs

e-Sansad and e-Vidhan are mission mode projects of Government of India under Digital India, to make the functioning of Parliament and State Legislatures paperless. MoPA is the Nodal Ministry for implementation of both the projects. Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.

According to the agenda prepared by MoPA for the Conference, these projects would make the functioning of Parliament and State Legislatures participative, responsive, transparent, productive and more accountable to the public and make the entire Legislative process more efficient. Further, this environment friendly initiative is in line with the 'Go Green' initiative of the Government.

Some States have made good progress in the field of automation of their Legislatures, yet consumption of huge volume of papers is still going on in these States. In order to address this issue and economize the entire Legislative process, e-Vidhan is proposed to be implemented in all the States/ UTs with Legislatures.

For rolling out e-Vidhan in the State legislatures, funding to the maximum extent would be provided by the MoPA. The Delegates of the Whips' Conference would deliberate on the issue and make suggestions/ recommendations for making the rolling out of e-Vidhan a success.

56. Consider the following statements regarding Indian Star Tortoise

1. It is protected under the Schedule I of Wildlife Protection Act, 1972
2. Loss of habitat to agriculture and illegal harvesting for the pet trade is the most concerned threat.
3. It is found in dry areas and scrub forest in India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka

- Which of the statement given above is/are correct?

- A. 2 only
- B. 1 and 2 only
- C. 2 and 3 only ✓

D. 1, 2 and 3

-
- Correct Answer : C
- **Answer Justification :**

The Indian star tortoise is a threatened species of tortoise found in dry areas and scrub forest in India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. Hence Statement 3 is correct.

This species is quite popular in the exotic pet trade, which is the main reason it is endangered. **Hence Statement 2 is correct.**

The Indian star tortoise was upgraded to CITES Appendix I in 2019 (threatened with extinction) by full consensus among all member states (of CoP18 with 183 countries), giving it the highest level of international protection from commercial trade.

Conservation group TRAFFIC found 6,040 were seized globally that were intended to be sold in the pet trade.

It is protected under schedule IV of WPA,1972. The species faces two threats: loss of habitat to agriculture and illegal harvesting for the pet trade. Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

<https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/andhra-pradesh/414-indian-star-tortoises-seized/article33604384.ece>

57. Consider the following pairs

New Species Found	Found in
1. Vaibhav's Protanilla	Meghalaya
2. Muduga Leaping Frog	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
3. Pit-Viper Snake	Arunachal Pradesh

- Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?
 - A. 1 and 2 only
 - B. 3 only ✓
 - C. 2 and 3 only
 - D. 1 only
-
- Correct Answer : B
- **Answer Justification :**

A new species of frog endemic to the Western Ghats, a mountain range in India that is

considered a global biodiversity hotspot, is the first new addition to the genus **Walkerana** in **more than a century**.

There are three previously known Walkerana species: W. leptodactyla, W. diplosticta, and W. phrynoderma. The newly discovered Muduga leaping frog, **Walkerana muduga**, is now the fourth member of the genus.

Other New Species Found in:

- Gunther's Wood Snake (Tamil Nadu)
- **Vaibhav's Protanilla**, Ant species (Goa)
- South Asian Cnemaspis, Indian Gekkonoid (Eastern Ghats)
- **Pit-Viper Snake** (Arunachal Pradesh);

58. Dzukou valley, sometime seen in the news, is located in which of the following region?

- A. Nagaland and Manipur ✓
- B. Assam and Meghalaya
- C. Arunachal Pradesh and Assam
- D. Mizoram and Nagaland

○

○ Correct Answer : A

○ **Answer Justification :**

Dzukou Valley -sometimes spelled Dzükou Valley or Dzüko Valley- sits high amongst the clouds, at 2,452 meters above sea level, **straddling the border of Nagaland and Manipur in northeast India**.

Mohammed Ali Shihad A., Deputy Commissioner of Kohima, said no fresh fire or smoke was visible from the valley. The Dzukou Valley, situated at an average altitude of 2,452 metres, is a popular trekking destination known for its exotic flowers.

"The Nagaland State Disaster Management Authority will soon assess the damage caused to the forest, environment and other flora and fauna in Dzukou Valley,"

<https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/other-states/dzukou-valley-wildfire-doused/article33553588.ece>

59. Consider the following statement regarding Vanadium

1. Vanadium-steel alloys are very tough and are used for armour plate and axles.
2. Vanadium is essential to some species, including humans.
3. India is a significant consumer of vanadium but is not a primary producer of the strategic metal.

◦ Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 3 only
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3 ✓

◦

◦ Correct Answer : D

◦ **Answer Justification :**

All the statements given above are correct.

About 80% of the vanadium produced is used as a steel additive. Vanadium-steel alloys are very tough and are used for armour plate, axles, tools, piston rods and crankshafts.

Less than 1% of vanadium, and as little chromium, makes steel shock resistant and vibration resistant. Vanadium alloys are used in nuclear reactors because of vanadium's low neutron-absorbing properties.

Vanadium(V) oxide is used as a pigment for ceramics and glass, as a catalyst and in producing superconducting magnets.

Vanadium is essential to some species, including humans, although we need very little. We take in just 0.01 milligrams each day, and this is more than sufficient for our needs. In some compounds vanadium can become toxic.

India is a significant consumer of vanadium but is not a primary producer of the strategic metal. It is recovered as a by-product from the slag collected from the processing of vanadiferous magnetite ores (iron ore), GSI officials said.

According to data provided by GSI, India consumed 4% of about 84,000 metric tonnes of vanadium produced across the globe in 2017. China, which produces 57% of the world's vanadium, consumed 44% of the metal.

<https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/other-states/arunachal-now-on-indias-vanadium-map/article33544369.ece>

60. Consider the following statements regarding Lithium Ore Reserves.

1. India currently imports all its lithium needs.
2. Karnataka is completely devoid of lithium ore reserves.

◦ Which of the statement given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only ✓
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

◦

◦ Correct Answer : A

◦ **Answer Justification :**

Alongside a move to tap into the global lithium value chain, India has initiated a concerted domestic exploration push for the alkali metal, a vital ingredient of the lithium-ion rechargeable batteries that power electric vehicles (EVs), laptops and mobile phones.

Preliminary surveys by the Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD), an arm of the **Department of Atomic Energy, is learnt to have shown the presence of 1,600 tonnes of lithium resources in the igneous rocks of the Marlagalla-Allapatna region of Karnataka's Mandya district. Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.**

Presently, India currently imports all its lithium needs.

<https://indianexpress.com/article/india/looking-for-lithium-toehold-india-finds-a-small-deposit-in-karnataka-7141303/>

61. Consider the following statements regarding Quantum Entanglement (QE)

1. It is a quantum mechanical phenomenon in which the quantum states of two or more objects have to be described with reference to each other, even though the individual objects may be spatially separated.
2. It is the physical phenomenon that occurs when a pair or group of particles is generated, interact, in a way such that the quantum state of each particle of the pair or group cannot be described independently of the state of the others.

◦ Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2 ✓
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

◦

◦ Correct Answer : C

◦ **Answer Justification :**

What is Quantum entanglement?

It is a **quantum mechanical phenomenon** in which **the quantum states** of two or more objects have to be described with reference to each other, even though the individual objects may be spatially separated.


It is the physical phenomenon that **occurs when a pair or group of particles is generated, interact, in a way such that the quantum state of each particle of the pair or group cannot be described independently of the state of the others.**

Significance:

Quantum entanglement is one of the peculiarities of quantum mechanics, which makes phenomena such as **quantum teleportation and super-dense coding possible.**

<https://www.insightsonindia.com/2020/05/22/what-is-quantum-entanglement/>

62. Consider the following statement regarding Nanobodies

1. Nanobodies are antibody fragments that are so simple that they can be produced by bacteria or yeast
 2. These are often seen as an alternative to conventional antibodies, and have significant differences in both production and use that influence their suitability.
- Which of the statements given above is/are not correct?
- A. 1 only
 - B. 2 only
 - C. Both 1 and 2
 - D. Neither 1 nor 2 

◦

◦ Correct Answer : D

◦ Answer Justification :

An international research team led by the University of Bonn has identified and further developed novel antibody fragments against SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes Covid-19. These “nanobodies” are much smaller than classic antibodies (which were used to treat United States President Donald Trump, for example) — and they, therefore, penetrate the tissue better and can be produced more easily in larger quantities, the university said in a media release.

The researchers at University Hospital Bonn have also combined the nanobodies into potentially particularly effective molecules, which attack different parts of the virus simultaneously.

The new approach could prevent the pathogen from evading the active agent through

mutations, the university said. The results have been published in the journal Science.

Antibodies are an important weapon in the immune system's defense against infections. They bind to the surface structures of bacteria or viruses and prevent their replication.

One strategy in the fight against disease is therefore to produce effective antibodies in large quantities and inject them into patients. However, producing antibodies is difficult and time-consuming; they are, therefore, probably not suitable for widespread use.

The researchers instead focussed on another group of molecules, the nanobodies.

"Nanobodies are antibody fragments that are so simple that they can be produced by bacteria or yeast, which is less expensive," the university quoted study co-author Dr Florian Schmidt as saying.

These are often seen as an alternative to conventional antibodies, and have significant differences in both production and use that influence their suitability.

<https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/more-effective-nanobodies-to-fight-novel-coronavirus-7145747/>

63. Consider the following statements regarding Fundamental Rights

1. Part III of the Constitution is described as the Magna Carta of India.
2. The Fundamental Rights are meant for promoting the ideal of social democracy.
3. They operate as limitations on the tyranny of the executive and arbitrary laws of the legislature.

◦ Which of the statements given above are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only ✓
- D. 1, 2 and 3

◦

◦ Correct Answer : C

◦ **Answer Justification :**

Part III of the Constitution is rightly described as the *Magna Carta of India*. It contains a very long and comprehensive list of 'justiciable' Fundamental Rights. In fact, the Fundamental Rights in our Constitution are more elaborate than those found in the Constitution of any other country in the world, including the USA.

The Fundamental Rights are guaranteed by the Constitution to all persons without any discrimination. They uphold the equality of all individuals, the dignity of the individual, the larger public interest and unity of the nation.

The Fundamental Rights are meant for promoting the ideal of political democracy. Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.

They prevent the establishment of an authoritarian and despotic rule in the country, and protect the liberties and freedoms of the people against the invasion by the State. **They operate as limitations on the tyranny of the executive and arbitrary laws of the legislature.** In short, they aim at establishing 'a government of laws and not of men'.

64. Which of the following are considered as State under Article 12 of the Indian Constitution?

1. All local authorities
2. LIC, ONGC and SAIL
3. A private body or an agency working as an instrument of the State

◦ Which of the statements given above are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3 ✓

◦

◦ Correct Answer : D

◦ **Answer Justification :**

All the above statements are correct.

The term 'State' has been used in different provisions concerning the fundamental rights. Hence, Article 12 has defined the term for the purposes of Part III. According to it, the State includes the following:

(a) Government and Parliament of India, that is, executive and legislative organs of the Union government.


(b) Government and legislature of states, that is, executive and legislative organs of state government.

(c) All local authorities, that is, municipalities, panchayats, district boards, improvement trusts, etc.

(d) All other authorities, that is, statutory or non-statutory authorities like LIC, ONGC, SAIL, etc.

Thus, State has been defined in a wider sense so as to include all its agencies. It is the actions of these agencies that can be challenged in the courts as violating the Fundamental Rights. According to the Supreme Court, even **a private body or an agency working as an instrument of the State** falls within the meaning of the 'State' under Article 12.

65. The Protection of language, script and culture of minorities is provided under which of the following rights?

- A. Right against exploitation
- B. Right to freedom
- C. Cultural and educational rights 
- D. Right to freedom of religion

○

○ Correct Answer : C

○ **Answer Justification :**

Cultural and educational rights (Articles 29-30)

(a) **Protection of language, script and culture of minorities** (Article 29). **Hence, option (c) is correct.**

(b) Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions (Article 30).

Right to freedom of religion (Article 25-28)

(a) Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion (Article 25).

(b) Freedom to manage religious affairs (Article 26).


(c) Freedom from payment of taxes for promotion of any religion (Article 27).

(d) Freedom from attending religious instruction or worship in certain educational institutions (Article 28).

66. Consider the following statements regarding Freedom of Assembly

1. It includes the right to hold public meetings and demonstrations but cannot take out processions.
2. This right does not include the right to strike.

○ Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only 
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

○

◦ Correct Answer : B

◦ **Answer Justification :**

Freedom of Assembly

Every citizen has the right to assemble peaceably and without arms. **It includes the right to hold public meetings, demonstrations and take out processions. Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.**


This freedom can be exercised only on public land and the assembly must be peaceful and unarmed. This provision does not protect violent, disorderly, riotous assemblies, or one that causes breach of public peace or one that involves arms. **This right does not include the right to strike.**

The State can impose reasonable restrictions on the exercise of right of assembly on two grounds, namely, sovereignty and integrity of India and public order including the maintenance of traffic in the area concerned.

67. Consider the following statements regarding writs

1. At present, only the Supreme Court can issue the writs and not any other court.
2. Under Article 32, the Parliament can empower any other court to issue writs.

◦ Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only 
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

◦

◦ Correct Answer : B

◦ **Answer Justification :**

The Supreme Court (under Article 32) and the high courts (under Article 226) can issue the writs of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, prohibition, *certiorari* and *quo-warranto*. Further, **the Parliament (under Article 32) can empower any other court to issue these writs. Since no such provision has been made so far, only the Supreme Court and the high courts can issue the writs and not any other court. Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.**

Before 1950, only the High Courts of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras had the power to issue the writs. Article 226 now empowers all the high courts to issue the writs.

These writs are borrowed from English law where they are known as 'prerogative writs'. They are so called in England as they were issued in the exercise of the prerogative of the King who was, and is still, described as the 'fountain of justice'. Later, the high court started issuing

these writs as extraordinary remedies to uphold the rights and liberties of the British people.

68. Which of the following statements regarding Habeas Corpus are correct?

1. The court then examines the cause and legality of detention.
2. The writ of habeas corpus can be issued only against both public authorities and not against private individuals.

◦ Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only ✓
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

◦

◦ Correct Answer : A

◦ **Answer Justification :**

Habeas Corpus

It is a Latin term which literally means 'to have the body of'. It is an order issued by the court to a person who has detained another person, to produce the body of the latter before it. **The court then examines the cause and legality of detention.** It would set the detained person free, if the detention is found to be illegal. Thus, this writ is a bulwark of individual liberty against arbitrary detention.

The writ of *habeas corpus* can be issued against both public authorities as well as private individuals. Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.

The writ, on the other hand, is not issued where the **(a)** detention is lawful, **(b)** the proceeding is for contempt of a legislature or a court, **(c)** detention is by a competent court, and **(d)** detention is outside the jurisdiction of the court.

69. Consider the following statements regarding fundamental rights for armed forces

1. Article 33 empowers the Parliament to restrict or abrogate the fundamental rights of the members of police forces and intelligence agencies.
2. Any such law made by Parliament cannot be challenged in any court on the ground of contravention of any of the fundamental rights.

- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 - A. 1 only
 - B. 2 only
 - C. Both 1 and 2 ✓
 - D. Neither 1 nor 2

◦

- Correct Answer : C

- **Answer Justification :**

All the above statements are correct.

ARMED FORCES AND FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Article 33 empowers the Parliament to restrict or abrogate the fundamental rights of the members of armed forces, para-military forces, police forces, intelligence agencies and analogous forces. The objective of this provision is to ensure the proper discharge of their duties and the maintenance of discipline among them.

The power to make laws under Article 33 is conferred only on Parliament and not on state legislatures. **Any such law made by Parliament cannot be challenged in any court on the ground of contravention of any of the fundamental rights.**

Accordingly, the Parliament has enacted the Army Act (1950), the Navy Act (1950), the Air Force Act (1950), the Police Forces (Restriction of Rights) Act, 1966, the Border Security Force Act and so on. These impose restrictions on their freedom of speech, right to form associations, right to be members of trade unions or political associations, right to communicate with the press, right to attend public meetings or demonstrations, etc.

70. Consider the following statements regarding Directive Principles

1. The Constitution has classified the Directive Principles into three broad categories.
2. Socialistic Principles lay down the framework of a democratic socialist state and aim at providing social and economic justice.

- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 - A. 1 only
 - B. 2 only ✓
 - C. Both 1 and 2
 - D. Neither 1 nor 2

◦

- Correct Answer : B

- **Answer Justification :**

CLASSIFICATION OF THE DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES

The Constitution does not contain any classification of Directive Principles. Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.

However, on the basis of their content and direction, they can be classified into three broad categories, viz, socialistic, Gandhian and liberal-intellectual.

Socialistic Principles

These principles reflect the ideology of socialism. They lay down the framework of a democratic socialist state, aim at providing social and economic justice, and set the path towards welfare state.


Gandhian Principles

These principles are based on Gandhian ideology. They represent the programme of reconstruction enunciated by Gandhi during the national movement. In order to fulfil the dreams of Gandhi, some of his ideas were included as Directive Principles.

Liberal-Intellectual Principles

The principles included in this category represent the ideology of liberalism.

71. Which of the following are significance of Directive Principles?

1. They have helped the courts in exercising their power of judicial review.
 2. They amplify the Preamble, which solemnly resolves to secure to all citizens of India justice, liberty, equality and fraternity.
 3. They are like an 'Instrument of Instructions'.
- Which of the statements given above are correct?
- A. 1 and 2 only
 - B. 2 and 3 only
 - C. 1 and 3 only
 - D. 1, 2 and 3 

◦

◦ Correct Answer : D

◦ **Answer Justification :**

All the above statements are correct.

According to M.C. Setalvad, the former Attorney General of India, the Directive Principles, although confer no legal rights and create no legal remedies, are significant and useful in the following ways:

1. **They are like an 'Instrument of Instructions'** or general recommendations addressed to all authorities in the Indian Union. They remind them of the basic principles of the new social and economic order, which the Constitution aims at building.
2. **They have served as useful beacon-lights to the courts. They have helped the courts in exercising their power of judicial review**, that is, the power to determine the constitutional validity of a law.
3. They form the dominating background to all State action, legislative or executive and also a guide to the courts in some respects.
4. **They amplify the Preamble, which solemnly resolves to secure to all citizens of India justice, liberty, equality and fraternity.**

72. Which of the following are legal provisions for the implementation of the Fundamental Duties?

1. The Protection of Civil Rights Act
 2. The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act
 3. The Representation of People Act
 4. The Forest (Conservation) Act
- Select the correct answer using the code given below:
- A. 1, 2 and 3 only
 - B. 2, 3 and 4 only
 - C. 1, 2 and 4 only
 - D. 1, 2, 3 and 4 ✓

◦

◦ Correct Answer : D

◦ **Answer Justification :**

All the above statements are correct.

The Verma Committee on Fundamental Duties of the Citizens (1999) identified the existence of **legal provisions for the implementation of some of the Fundamental Duties.**

They are mentioned below:

1. The Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act (1971) prevents disrespect to the Constitution of India, the National Flag and the National Anthem.
2. The various criminal laws in force provide for punishments for encouraging enmity between different sections of people on grounds of language, race, place of birth, religion and so on.
3. **The Protection of Civil Rights Act** (1955) provides for punishments for offences related

to caste and religion.

4. The Indian Penal Code (IPC) declares the imputations and assertions prejudicial to national integration as punishable offences.

5. **The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act** of 1967 provides for the declaration of a communal organization as an unlawful association.

6. **The Representation of People Act** (1951) provides for the disqualification of members of the Parliament or a state legislature for indulging in corrupt practice, that is, soliciting votes on the ground of religion or promoting enmity between different sections of people on grounds of caste, race, language, religion and so on.

7. The Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972 prohibits trade in rare and endangered species.

8. **The Forest (Conservation) Act** of 1980 checks indiscriminate deforestation and diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes.

73. Which of the following are restrictions on applicability of laws of Parliament?

1. The governor is empowered to direct that an act of Parliament does not apply to a scheduled area.
2. The Governor of Assam may direct that an act of Parliament does not apply to a tribal area in the state.
3. The President can make regulations for the peace, progress and good government of the Union Territories.

◦ Which of the statements given above are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3 ✓

◦

◦ Correct Answer : D

◦ **Answer Justification :**

All the above statements are correct.

The Constitution places certain restrictions on the plenary territorial jurisdiction of the Parliament. In other words, the laws of Parliament are not applicable in the following areas:

(i) **The President can make regulations for the peace, progress and good government of the five Union Territories-** the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu and Ladakh. A regulation so made has the same force and effect

as an act of Parliament. It may also repeal or amend any act of Parliament in relation to these union territories.

(ii) **The governor is empowered to direct that an act of Parliament does not apply to a scheduled area** in the state or apply with specified modifications and exceptions.

(iii) **The Governor of Assam may likewise direct that an act of Parliament does not apply to a tribal area (autonomous district) in the state** or apply with specified modifications and exceptions. The President enjoys the same power with respect to tribal areas (autonomous districts) in Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram.

74. Consider the following statements regarding Parliamentary Legislation in the State Field

1. When the legislatures of two or more states pass resolutions requesting the Parliament to enact laws on a matter in the State List, then the Parliament can make laws for regulating that matter.
2. Such a law can be amended or repealed both by the Parliament and by the legislatures of the states.
3. A law so enacted applies to all the states.

◦ Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only ✓
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

◦

◦ Correct Answer : A

◦ **Answer Justification :**

Parliamentary Legislation in the State Field

When States Make a Request

When the legislatures of two or more states pass resolutions requesting the Parliament to enact laws on a matter in the State List, then the Parliament can make laws for regulating that matter. A law so enacted applies only to those states which have passed the resolutions. Hence, statement 3 is incorrect.

However, any other state may adopt it afterwards by passing a resolution to that effect in its legislature. **Such a law can be amended or repealed only by the Parliament and not by the legislatures of the concerned states. Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.**

The effect of passing a resolution under the above provision is that the Parliament becomes entitled to legislate with respect to a matter for which it has no power to make a law. On the other hand, the state legislature ceases to have the power to make a law with respect to that

matter. The resolution operates as abdication or surrender of the power of the state legislature with respect to that matter and it is placed entirely in the hands of Parliament which alone can then legislate with respect to it.

Some examples of laws passed under the above provision are Prize Competition Act, 1955; Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972; Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974; Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976; and Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994.

75. Consider the following statements regarding residuary power of taxation

1. The residuary power of taxation is vested in the Parliament.
2. Under this provision, the Parliament has not imposed any tax.

◦ Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only ✓
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

◦

◦ Correct Answer : A

◦ **Answer Justification :**

The Constitution divides the taxing powers between the Centre and the states in the following way:

- The Parliament has exclusive power to levy taxes on subjects enumerated in the Union List (which are 13 in number).
- The state legislature has exclusive power to levy taxes on subjects enumerated in the State List (which are 18 in number).
- There are no tax entries in the Concurrent List. In other words, the concurrent jurisdiction is not available with respect to tax legislation. But, the 101st Amendment Act of 2016 has made an exception by making a special provision with respect to goods and services tax. This Amendment has conferred concurrent power upon Parliament and State Legislatures to make laws governing goods and services tax.
- **The residuary power of taxation (that is, the power to impose taxes not enumerated in any of the three lists) is vested in the Parliament. Under this provision, the Parliament has imposed gift tax, wealth tax and expenditure tax. Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.**

The Constitution also draws a distinction between the power to levy and collect a tax and the power to appropriate the proceeds of the tax so levied and collected. For example, the income-tax is levied and collected by the Centre but its proceeds are distributed between the Centre

and the states.

76. Which of the following are recommendations of Sarkaria Commission?

1. The institution of All-India Services should be abolished over a period of time.
2. The Centre should consult the states before making a law on a subject of the Concurrent List.
3. The Centre should have powers to deploy its armed forces, even without the consent of states.

◦ Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 and 3 only ✓
- C. 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

◦

◦ Correct Answer : B

◦ **Answer Justification :**

Sarkaria Commission

The Commission made 247 recommendations to improve Centre-state relations. The important recommendations are mentioned below:

1. A permanent Inter-State Council called the Inter-Governmental Council should be set up under Article 263.

2. Article 356 (President's Rule) should be used very sparingly, in extreme cases as a last resort when all the available alternatives fail.

3. The institution of All-India Services should be further strengthened and some more such services should be created. Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.

4. The residuary powers of taxation should continue to remain with the Parliament, while the other residuary powers should be placed in the Concurrent List.

5. When the president withholds his assent to the state bills, the reasons should be communicated to the state government.


6. The National Development Council (NDC) should be renamed and reconstituted as the National Economic and Development Council (NEDC).

7. The zonal councils should be constituted afresh and reactivated to promote the spirit of federalism.

8. The Centre should have powers to deploy its armed forces, even without the consent of states. However, it is desirable that the states should be consulted.

9. The Centre should consult the states before making a law on a subject of the Concurrent List.

77. Which of the following councils were under the provisions of Article 263?

1. Central Council of Health and Family Welfare
 2. Central Council of Local Government
 3. Regional Councils for Sales Tax
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- A. 1 only
 - B. 2 and 3 only
 - C. 3 only
 - D. 1, 2 and 3 

◦

◦ Correct Answer : D

◦ **Answer Justification :**

All the above statements are correct.

Article 263 contemplates the establishment of an Inter-State Council to effect coordination between the states and between Centre and states. Thus, the President can establish such a council if at any time it appears to him that the public interest would be served by its establishment. He can define the nature of duties to be performed by such a council and its organization and procedure.


Under the above provisions of Article 263, the president has established the following councils to make recommendations for the better coordination of policy and action in the related subjects:

- **Central Council of Health and Family Welfare.**
- **Central Council of Local Government**
- Four **Regional Councils for Sales Tax** for the Northern, Eastern, Western and Southern Zones.

78. Consider the following statements regarding Full Faith and Credit clause

1. Full faith and credit is to be given throughout the territory of India to public acts, records and judicial proceedings of the Centre and every state.
2. Final judgements and orders of civil and criminal courts in any part of India are capable of execution anywhere within India.

- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only 
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

◦

- Correct Answer : A

- **Answer Justification :**

the Constitution contains the “**Full Faith and Credit**” clause which lays down the following:

(i) **Full faith and credit is to be given throughout the territory of India to public acts, records and judicial proceedings of the Centre and every state.** The expression ‘public acts’ includes both legislative and executive acts of the government. The expression ‘public record’ includes any official book, register or record made by a public servant in the discharge of his official duties.

(ii) The manner in which and the conditions under which such acts, records and proceedings are to be proved and their effect determined would be as provided by the laws of Parliament. This means that the general rule mentioned above is subject to the power of Parliament to lay down the mode of proof as well as the effect of such acts, records and proceedings of one state in another state.


(iii) **Final judgements and orders of civil courts in any part of India are capable of execution anywhere within India (without the necessity of a fresh suit upon the judgement). Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.**

The rule applies only to civil judgements and not to criminal judgements. In other words, it does not require the courts of a state to enforce the penal laws of another state.

79. Consider the following statements regarding North-Eastern Council

1. A North-Eastern Council was created under States Reorganization Act of 1956.
2. It has to review from time to time the measures taken by the member states for the maintenance of security and public order in the region.

- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only 
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

◦

- Correct Answer : B

◦ **Answer Justification :**

North-Eastern Council

A North-Eastern Council was created by a separate Act of Parliament-the North-Eastern Council Act of 1971. Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.

Its members include Assam, Manipur, Mizoram, Arunchal Pradesh, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Tripura and Sikkim. Its functions are similar to those of the zonal councils, but with few additions. It has to formulate a unified and coordinated regional plan covering matters of common importance. **It has to review from time to time the measures taken by the member states for the maintenance of security and public order in the region.**

80. Consider the following statements regarding National emergency

1. It may be noted that the president can declare a national emergency only after the actual occurrence of war.
2. The President can proclaim a national emergency only after receiving a written recommendation from the Prime Minister.
3. The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 enabled the president to limit the operation of a National Emergency to a specified part of India.

◦ Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 3 only ✓
- D. 1, 2 and 3

◦

◦ **Correct Answer : C**

◦ **Answer Justification :**

National emergency

Grounds of Declaration

Under Article 352, the President can declare a national emergency when the security of India or a part of it is threatened by war or external aggression or armed rebellion. **It may be noted that the president can declare a national emergency even before the actual occurrence of war or external aggression or armed rebellion, if he is satisfied that there is an imminent danger. Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.**

A proclamation of national emergency may be applicable to the entire country or only a part of

it. **The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 enabled the president to limit the operation of a National Emergency to a specified part of India.**

The President, however, can proclaim a national emergency only after receiving a written recommendation from the cabinet. Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.

This means that the emergency can be declared only on the concurrence of the cabinet and not merely on the advice of the prime minister.

81. Which of the following are Consequences of President's Rule?

1. He can take up the functions of the state government and powers vested in the governor.
2. He can declare that the powers of the state legislature are to be exercised by the Parliament.
3. A law made by the Parliament or president or any other specified authority continues to be operative for six months only, after the President's Rule is ended.

◦ Which of the statements given above are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only ✓
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

◦

◦ Correct Answer : A

◦ **Answer Justification :**

Consequences of President's Rule

The President acquires the following extraordinary powers when the President's Rule is imposed in a state:

1. **He can take up the functions of the state government and powers vested in the governor** or any other executive authority in the state.
2. **He can declare that the powers of the state legislature are to be exercised by the Parliament.**
3. He can take all other necessary steps including the suspension of the constitutional provisions relating to anybody or authority in the state.

Therefore, when the President's Rule is imposed in a state, the President dismisses the state council of ministers headed by the chief minister. The state governor, on behalf of the President, carries on the state administration with the help of the chief secretary of the state or the advisors appointed by the President. This is the reason why a proclamation under Article 356 is popularly known as the imposition of 'President's Rule' in a state. Further, the President either suspends or dissolves the state legislative assembly. **The Parliament passes the state legislative bills and the state budget.**

A law made by the Parliament or president or any other specified authority continues to be operative even after the President's Rule. Hence, statement 3 is incorrect.

This means that the period for which such a law remains in force is not coterminous with the duration of the proclamation. But it can be repealed or altered or re-enacted by the state legislature.

82. Consider the following statements regarding election of President

1. Where an assembly is dissolved, the members cease to be qualified to vote in presidential election.
 2. The Constitution provides that there shall be uniformity in the scale of representation between the states as a whole and the Union at the election of the President.
 3. The President cannot be elected to the office more than twice.
- Which of the statements given above are correct?
- A. 1 and 2 only ✓
 - B. 2 and 3 only
 - C. 1 and 3 only
 - D. 1, 2 and 3

◦

◦ Correct Answer : A

◦ **Answer Justification :**

ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT

The President is elected not directly by the people but by members of electoral college consisting of:

1. the elected members of both the Houses of Parliament;
2. the elected members of the legislative assemblies of the states; and
3. the elected members of the legislative assemblies of the Union Territories of Delhi and Puducherry.

Thus, the nominated members of both of Houses of Parliament, the nominated members of the state legislative assemblies, the members (both elected and nominated) of the state legislative councils (in case of the bicameral legislature) and the nominated members of the Legislative Assemblies of Delhi and Puducherry do not participate in the election of the President. **Where an assembly is dissolved, the members cease to be qualified to vote in presidential election**, even if fresh elections to the dissolved assembly are not held before the presidential election.

The Constitution provides that there shall be uniformity in the scale of representation of different states as well as parity between the states as a whole and the Union at the election of the President.

The President can hold office beyond his term of five years until his successor assumes charge. **He is also eligible for re-election to that office. He may be elected for any number of terms. However, in USA, a person cannot be elected to the office of the President more than twice. Hence, statement 3 is incorrect.**

83. Which of the following statements regarding veto power are correct?

1. Absolute veto: withholding of assent to the bill passed by the legislature.
2. Qualified veto: can be overridden by the legislature with an ordinary majority.
3. Suspensive veto: can be overridden by the legislature with a higher majority.
4. Pocket veto: taking no action on the bill passed by the legislature.

◦ Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- A. 1 and 4 only ✓
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 2, 3 and 4 only
- D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

◦

◦ Correct Answer : A

◦ **Answer Justification :**

the President has the veto power over the bills passed by the Parliament, that is, he can withhold his assent to the bills. The object of conferring this power on the President is two-fold-(a) to prevent hasty and ill-considered legislation by the Parliament; and (b) to prevent a legislation which may be unconstitutional. The veto power enjoyed by the executive in modern states can be classified into the following four types:

1. Absolute veto, that is, withholding of assent to the bill passed by the legislature.

2. Qualified veto, which can be overridden by the legislature with a higher majority. Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.

3. Suspensive veto, which can be overridden by the legislature with an ordinary majority. Hence, statement 3 is incorrect.

4. Pocket veto, that is, taking no action on the bill passed by the legislature.

Of the above four, the President of India is vested with three- absolute veto, suspensive veto and pocket veto. There is no qualified veto in the case of Indian President; it is possessed by the American President.

84. Consider the following statements regarding Vice-President

1. A sitting President is disqualified for being a candidate for Vice-President.
2. Vice-President should not be a member of either House of Parliament or a House of the state legislature.

◦ Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only ✓
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

◦

◦ Correct Answer : B

◦ **Answer Justification :**

Qualifications

To be eligible for election as Vice-President, a person should fulfil the following qualifications:

1. He should be a citizen of India.
2. He should have completed 35 years of age.
3. He should be qualified for election as a member of the Rajya Sabha.
4. He should not hold any office of profit under the Union government or any state government or any local authority or any other public authority.

But, a sitting President or Vice-President of the Union, the governor of any state and a minister for the Union or any state is not deemed to hold any office of profit and hence qualified for being a candidate for Vice-President. Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.

Conditions of Office

The Constitution lays down the following two conditions of the Vice-President's office:

1. He should not be a member of either House of Parliament or a House of the state legislature. If any such person is elected Vice-President, he is deemed to have vacated his seat in that House on the date on which he enters upon his office as Vice-President.

2. He should not hold any other office of profit.

85. Consider the following statements regarding Prime Minister

1. The Prime Minister shall be appointed by the President and the other Ministers shall be appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister.
2. All executive actions of the Government of India are formally taken in his name.

◦ Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only ✓
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

◦

◦ Correct Answer : A

◦ **Answer Justification :**

Article 74—Council of Ministers to aid and advise

President

1. There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advise the President who shall, in the exercise of his functions, act in accordance with such advice. However, the President may require the Council of Ministers to reconsider such advice and the President shall act in accordance with the advice tendered after such reconsideration.

2. The advice tendered by Ministers to the President shall not be inquired into in any court.

Article 75-Other Provisions as to Ministers

1. The Prime Minister shall be appointed by the President and the other Ministers shall be appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister.

2. The total number of ministers, including the Prime Minister, in the Council of Ministers shall not exceed 15% of the total strength of the Lok Sabha. This provision was added by the 91st Amendment Act of 2003.

The executive power of the President

All executive actions of the Government of India are formally taken in his name.

Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.

86. The minister has which of the following responsibilities?

1. Collective Responsibility
 2. Individual Responsibility
 3. Legal Responsibility
- Which of the statements given above are correct?
- A. 1 and 2 only ✓
 - B. 2 and 3 only
 - C. 1 and 3 only
 - D. 1, 2 and 3

◦

◦ Correct Answer : A

◦ **Answer Justification :**

Collective Responsibility

The fundamental principle underlying the working of parliamentary system of government is the principle of collective responsibility. Article 75 clearly states that the council of ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha. This means that all the ministers own joint responsibility to the Lok Sabha for all their acts of omission and commission.

Individual Responsibility

Article 75 also contains the principle of individual responsibility. It states that the ministers hold office during the pleasure of the president, which means that the President can remove a minister even at a time when the council of ministers enjoys the confidence of the Lok Sabha. However, the President removes a minister only on the advice of the Prime Minister.

No Legal Responsibility

In Britain, every order of the King for any public act is countersigned by a minister. If the order is in violation of any law, the minister would be held responsible and would be liable in the court. The legally accepted phrase in Britain is, "The king can do no wrong." Hence, he cannot be sued in any court. **In India, on the other hand, there is no provision in the Constitution for the system of legal responsibility of a minister. Hence, statement 3 is incorrect.**

87. Consider the following statements regarding Inner Cabinet

1. Every prime minister in India has had his 'Inner Cabinet'—a circle within a circle.
2. It is an informal body that consists of the Prime Minister and two to four influential colleagues.

3. The phenomenon is unique to India.

◦ Which of the statements given above are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only ✓
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

◦

◦ Correct Answer : A

◦ **Answer Justification :**

KITCHEN CABINET

The cabinet, a small body consisting of the prime minister as its head and some 15 to 20 most important ministers, is the highest decision-making body in the formal sense. However, a still smaller body called the 'Inner Cabinet' or 'Kitchen Cabinet' has become the real centre of power. **This informal body consists of the Prime Minister and two to four influential colleagues** in whom he has faith and with whom he can discuss every problem. It advises the prime minister on important political and administrative issues and assists him in making crucial decisions. It is composed of not only cabinet ministers but also outsiders like friends and family members of the prime minister.

Every prime minister in India has had his 'Inner Cabinet'-a circle within a circle.

During the era of Indira Gandhi, the 'Inner Cabinet' which came to be called the 'Kitchen Cabinet' was particularly powerful.

The phenomenon of 'kitchen cabinet' (where decisions are cooked and placed before the cabinet for formal approval) is not unique to India. Hence, statement 3 is incorrect.

It also exists in USA and Britain and is quite powerful in influencing government decisions there.

88. Consider the following statements regarding Readjustment of territorial constituencies

1. The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 froze the allocation of seats in the Lok Sabha to the states and the division of each state into territorial constituencies till the year 2025 at the 1971 level.
2. Parliament is empowered to determine the authority and the manner in which the readjustment to be made.

◦ Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only ✓

- C. Both 1 and 2
 D. Neither 1 nor 2

-
- Correct Answer : B
- **Answer Justification :**


Readjustment after each Census

After every census, a readjustment is to be made in (a) allocation of seats in the Lok Sabha to the states, and (b) division of each state into territorial constituencies. **Parliament is empowered to determine the authority and the manner in which it is to be made.**

Accordingly, the Parliament has enacted the Delimitation Commission Acts in 1952, 1962, 1972 and 2002 for this purpose. **The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 froze the allocation of seats in the Lok Sabha to the states and the division of each state into territorial constituencies till the year 2000 at the 1971 level. This ban on readjustment was extended for another 25 years (ie, upto year 2026) by the 84th Amendment Act of 2001, with the same objective of encouraging population limiting measures. Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.**

The 84th Amendment Act of 2001 also empowered the government to undertake readjustment and rationalization of territorial constituencies in the states on the basis of the population figures of 1991 census. Later, the 87th Amendment Act of 2003 provided for the delimitation of constituencies on the basis of 2001 census and not 1991 census. However, this can be done without altering the number of seats allotted to each state in the Lok Sabha.

89. Consider the following statements regarding Telecom Equipment Export Promotion Council

1. TEPC has been set up by the Ministry of Commerce & Industry and Ministry of Communications.
 2. TEPC has organized India Telecom 2021', an Exclusive International Business Expo.
 3. TEPC has been set up to promote and develop of Export of Telecom Equipment and Services.
- Which of the statements given above are correct?
 - A. 1 and 2 only
 - B. 2 and 3 only
 - C. 1 and 3 only
 - D. 1, 2 and 3 

-
- Correct Answer : D

- **Answer Justification :**

All the above statements are correct.

Telecom Equipment Export Promotion Council


TEPC has been set up by the Ministry of Commerce & Industry and Ministry of Communications, Government of India to promote and develop of Export of Telecom Equipment and Services. The council undertakes several activities aimed at exports promotion such as Commissioning of Studies to find potential markets, holding of National/International Seminars and facilitating participation of exporters in various overseas exhibitions. The council also disseminates trade related data to its members. The council makes various recommendations to the Government for making necessary changes in various policies and procedures for promotion of Exports and Services.

TEPC (Telecom Equipment Export Promotion Council) has organized India Telecom 2021' - an Exclusive International Business Expo being held virtually on March 3 & 4, 2021 under Market Access Initiative Scheme (MAI) of Department of Commerce, Government of India and with support of Department of Telecommunications & Ministry of External Affairs. The event is being attended by potential buyers from countries across the globe. More than 1,000 delegates, out of which more than 200 are foreign delegates from more than 45 countries, are attending India Telecom 2021. More than 40 Indian telecom companies are showcasing their state-of-the-art products and capabilities at the exhibition which is organized by TEPC as a part of this event.

90. Consider the following statements regarding Central Revenues Control Laboratory (CRCL)

1. It is a body established in 1959 under the Central Board of Indirect Taxes & Customs.
2. It was recognized as Regional Customs Laboratory (RCL) of the World Customs Organisation (WCO) for Asia-Pacific Region.

◦ Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only 
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

◦

◦ Correct Answer : B

◦ **Answer Justification :**

Central Revenues Control Laboratory (CRCL), New Delhi, under the Central Board of Indirect Taxes & Customs, was recognized as a Regional Customs Laboratory (RCL) of the World Customs Organisation (WCO) for Asia-Pacific Region.

Established in 1939, CRCL is the headquarters of 14 Revenue Laboratories, including 2 laboratories working at Government Opium & Alkaloid Works, Ghazipur & Neemuch. Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.

These laboratories have been upgraded extensively in past 3 years and new state-of-art

equipments, costing about Rs.80 crore, have been installed. With the introduction of instrument-based testing, Revenue Laboratories are, now, facilitating faster clearances, without compromising on law enforcement, and thereby playing a vital role in trade facilitation.

With its recognition as RCL, CRCL joins a select group of Customs Laboratories in the region like those in Japan & Korea. On this occasion, Secretary General Mr. Kunio Mikuriya complimented the Indian Customs Administration and the CRCL for achieving this distinction. Mr. M. Ajit Kumar, Chairman, CBIC underlined the active role played by India in Customs co-operation and reiterated the commitment of Indian Customs Administration to play a leading role in the region through this newly recognised Regional Customs Laboratory.

91. Consider the following statements regarding Dark Matter and Dark Energy

1. Dark energy is a mysterious force that drives the accelerating expansion of the universe.
2. Dark matter only interacts with the rest of the universe through its gravity.
3. Dark Energy constitutes roughly 27% and Dark matter makes up about 68% of the universe.

◦ Which of the statement given above is/are correct?

- A. 2 and 3 only
- B. 1 only
- C. 1 and 2 only ✓
- D. 1 and 3 only

◦

◦ Correct Answer : C

◦ **Answer Justification :**

Most of the universe is made up of dark energy, a mysterious force that drives the accelerating expansion of the universe.

The next largest ingredient is dark matter, which only interacts with the rest of the universe through its gravity.

Normal matter, including all the visible stars, planets and galaxies, makes up less than 5 percent of the total mass of the universe.

Dark Energy constitutes roughly 68% of the universe. Dark matter makes up about 27%.

92. Consider the following statements regarding Animal Welfare Board of India

1. It is a statutory body created under Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 and functions under administrative control of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.
2. It provides for financial assistance to Animal welfare organizations and NGOs.

- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 - A. 1 only
 - B. 2 only
 - C. Both 1 and 2 ✓
 - D. Neither 1 nor 2

-
- Correct Answer : C

◦ **Answer Justification :**

Both the statements are correct.

The Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI) is the Country's Apex body for promoting the welfare of animals. It functions under administrative control of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Govt. of India. The Board was established in 1962 as per the provision of Section 4 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 (No. 59 of 1960).

Through its services, Board ensures that animal welfare laws in the country are diligently followed, provides grants to Animal Welfare Organizations and advises the Government of India on animal welfare issues. Presently, the AWBI headquarters is in Chennai, Tamil Nadu.

Schemes of AWBI

One of the most important functions of the Board is to provide financial assistance to the recognized Animal Welfare Organizations (AWOs). The Animal Welfare Board of India continues to be country's single largest funding organization for animal welfare work. Out of 3000 AWOs recognized by the Board, over 500 AWOs, including, NGOs, who had applied for financial assistance, including, Gaushalas and SPCAs, have been given financial assistance to carry out animal welfare activities.

Financial assistance is given for construction and maintenance of animal shelters and water troughs, purchase of veterinary medicines and equipment, providing Gaushalas and AWOs with animal ambulances, facilitating the implementation of animal birth control programmes for controlling rabies and population of stray dogs, and rescue and relief grants to animals affected by natural calamities.

<https://vikaspedia.in/agriculture/policies-and-schemes/livestock-poultry-related/financial-assistance-of-awbi-for-promotion-of-animal-welfare-activities?content=small>

93. Consider the following statements regarding National Start-Up Advisory Council

1. The Council will be chaired by Minister for Commerce & Industry.
2. It suggests measures to foster a culture of innovation amongst citizens and students in particular, promote innovation in all sectors of economy across the country.

- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2 ✓
- D. Neither 1 no 2

◦

- Correct Answer : C

- **Answer Justification :**

Both the statements are correct.

The Union Government has notified the structure of ***the National Startup Advisory Council*** to advice on measures needed to build a strong ecosystem for nurturing innovation and startups in the country.

Composition:

The Council will be ***chaired by Minster for Commerce & Industry.***

1. It will consist of the non-official members, to be nominated by Central Government, from various categories like founders of successful startups, veterans and persons capable of representing interests of incubators and accelerators etc.
2. The term of the non-official members of the Startup Advisory Council will be for a period of two years.
3. The nominees of the concerned Ministries/Departments/Organisations, not below the rank of Joint Secretary to the Government of India, will be ex-officio members of the Council.
4. Joint Secretary, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade will be the Convener of the Council.

Roles and functions:

1. **Suggest measures to foster a culture of innovation amongst citizens and students in particular, promote innovation in all sectors of economy across the country.**
2. Suggest measures to facilitate public organizations to assimilate innovation with a view to improving public service delivery, promote creation, protection and commercialization

of intellectual property rights.

3. Suggest making it easier to start, operate, grow and exit businesses by reducing regulatory compliances and costs, promote ease of access to capital for startups, and incentivize domestic capital for investments into startups.
4. Mobilize global capital for investments in Indian startups, keep control of startups with original promoters and provide access to global markets for Indian startups.

94. Consider the following statements regarding Coal in India

1. Indian coal has lower calorific value and high ash content
2. Indian coal reserves are primarily of anthracite and peat.
3. India has the world's 2nd largest reserves of coal.

◦ Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only ✓
- B. 1 and 2 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 2 and 3 only

◦

◦ Correct Answer : A

◦ **Answer Justification :**

India has the world's 5th largest reserves of coal, yet it is the world's 2nd largest importer.

Hence Statement 3 is incorrect.

Currently, India's 83% of the production coming from Coal India Ltd (CIL). Coal reserves are located mainly in states of: Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Telangana, Maharashtra.

Indian coal reserves are primarily of Lignite and Bituminous types (other two types are Peat and Anthracite). Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Indian coal has lower calorific value and high ash content. Hence Statement 1 is correct.

As a result of exploration carried out up to the maximum depth of 1200 m, a cumulative total of 319.02 billion tonnes of Geological Resources of Coal have so far been estimated in the country till April, 2018.

Hard coal deposit spread over 27 major coalfields, are mainly confined to eastern and south central parts of the country. The lignite reserves stand at a level around 36 billion tonnes, of which 90% occur in the southern State of Tamil Nadu.

95. Consider the following statements regarding Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS)

1. It is a statutory body
2. It was set up under the Companies Act, 1956
3. It works under the aegis of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution

◦ Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 and 3 only ✓
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

◦

◦ Correct Answer : A

◦ **Answer Justification :**


Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS)

1. **It is the national Standards Body of India working under the aegis of Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution.**
2. **It is a statutory body established in 1987.**
3. **It is established by the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986.**
4. The Minister in charge of the Ministry or Department having administrative control of the BIS is the ex-officio President of the BIS.

Composition: As a corporate body, it has 25 members drawn from Central or State Governments, industry, scientific and research institutions, and consumer organisations.

96. Consider the following statements about Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW).

1. It is the first legally binding international agreement to comprehensively prohibit nuclear weapons.
2. It was passed in 1974 after India conducted its first nuclear test.
3. The treaty automatically prohibits the development, testing, production, stockpiling, transfer and use of nuclear weapons for all the UN member countries.

- Which of the above statements is/are correct?
 - A. 1 only 
 - B. 1 and 2 only
 - C. 1 and 3 only
 - D. 1, 2 and 3

◦

- Correct Answer : A

◦ **Answer Justification :**

The Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) includes a comprehensive set of prohibitions on participating in any nuclear weapon activities. These include undertakings not to develop, test, produce, acquire, possess, stockpile, use or threaten to use nuclear weapons.

The Treaty also prohibits the deployment of nuclear weapons on national territory and the provision of assistance to any State in the conduct of prohibited activities. States parties will be obliged to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited under the TPNW undertaken by persons or on territory under its jurisdiction or control.

The Treaty also obliges States parties to provide adequate assistance to individuals affected by the use or testing of nuclear weapons, as well as to take necessary and appropriate measure of environmental remediation in areas under its jurisdiction or control contaminated as a result of activities related to the testing or use of nuclear weapons.

The Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW), or the Nuclear Weapon Ban Treaty, is the first legally binding international agreement to comprehensively prohibit nuclear weapons, with the goal of leading towards their total elimination. Hence Statement 1 is correct.

It was passed on 7 July 2017. Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

For those nations that are party to it, the treaty prohibits the development, testing, production, stockpiling, stationing, transfer, use and threat of use of nuclear weapons, as well as assistance and encouragement to the prohibited activities.

<https://www.un.org/disarmament/wmd/nuclear/tpnw/>

97. Consider the following statements regarding Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs)

1. A Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC) is a company registered under the Companies Act, 1956.
2. NBFC can accept demand deposits.
3. NBFCs do not form part of the payment and settlement system

- Which of the statement given above is/are correct?
 - A. 1 only

- B. 1 and 3 only ✓
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

○

○ Correct Answer : B

○ **Answer Justification :**

A Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC) is a company registered under the Companies Act, 1956 engaged in the business of loans and advances, acquisition of shares/stocks/bonds/debentures/securities issued by Government or local authority or other marketable securities of a like nature, leasing, hire-purchase, insurance business, chit business but does not include any institution whose principal business is that of agriculture activity, industrial activity, purchase or sale of any goods (other than securities) or providing any services and sale/purchase/construction of immovable property.

Hence, NBFCs lend and make investments and hence their activities are akin to that of banks; however there are a few differences as given below:

1. **NBFC cannot accept demand deposits; Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.**
2. **NBFCs do not form part of the payment and settlement system** and cannot issue cheques drawn on itself;
3. deposit insurance facility of Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation is not available to depositors of NBFCs, unlike in case of banks.

98. World Migration Report, sometime seen in the news, is published by

- A. International Organisation for Migration
- B. UN commission on human rights
- C. International Organisation for Migration ✓
- D. None of the above

○

○ Correct Answer : C

○ **Answer Justification :**

Since 2000, IOM has been producing world migration reports.

The World Migration Report 2020, the tenth in the world migration report series, has been produced to contribute to increased understanding of migration throughout the

world.

This new edition presents key data and information on migration as well as thematic chapters on highly topical migration issues, and is structured to focus on two key contributions for readers: Part I: key information on migration and migrants (including migration-related statistics); and Part II: balanced, evidence-based analysis of complex and emerging migration issues.

<https://publications.iom.int/books/world-migration-report-2020>

99. Which of the following concept has been taken from the American Constitution?

- A. The absence of any special privileges in favour of any person
- B. The equal subjection of all persons to the ordinary law of the land administered by ordinary law courts.
- C. No person (whether rich or poor, high or low, official or non-official) is above the law.
- D. The equality of treatment under equal circumstances. ✓

○

○ Correct Answer : D

○ **Answer Justification :**

Equality before Law and Equal Protection of Laws

Article 14 says that the State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India. This provision confers rights on all persons whether citizens or foreigners. Moreover, the word 'person' includes legal persons, viz, statutory corporations, companies, registered societies or any other type of legal person.

The concept of 'equality before law' is of British origin while the concept of 'equal protection of laws' has been taken from the American Constitution. The first concept connotes: (a) the absence of any special privileges in favour of any person, (b) the equal subjection of all persons to the ordinary law of the land administered by ordinary law courts, and (c) no person (whether rich or poor, high or low, official or non-official) is above the law.

The second concept, on the other hand, connotes: (a) **the equality of treatment under equal circumstances**, both in the privileges conferred and liabilities imposed by the laws, **Hence, option (d) is correct.**

(b) the similar application of the same laws to all persons who are similarly situated, and (c) the like should be treated alike without any discrimination. Thus, the former is a negative concept while the latter is a positive concept. However, both of them aim at establishing equality of legal status, opportunity and justice.

100. Consider the following statements regarding procedure for the amendment

1. The bill does not require prior permission of the president.
2. The bill can be introduced only by a minister.
3. The president must give his assent to the bill.

◦ Which of the statements given above are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only ✓
- D. 1, 2 and 3

◦

◦ Correct Answer : C

◦ **Answer Justification :**

PROCEDURE FOR AMENDMENT

The procedure for the amendment of the Constitution as laid down in Article 368 is as follows:

1. An amendment of the Constitution can be initiated only by the introduction of a bill for the purpose in either House of Parliament and not in the state legislatures.

2. The bill can be introduced either by a minister or by a private member and does not require prior permission of the president. Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.

3. The bill must be passed in each House by a special majority, that is, a majority of the total membership of the House and a majority of two-thirds of the members of the House present and voting.

4. Each House must pass the bill separately. In case of a disagreement between the two Houses, there is no provision for holding a joint sitting of the two Houses for the purpose of deliberation and passage of the bill.

5. If the bill seeks to amend the federal provisions of the Constitution, it must also be ratified by the legislatures of half of the states by a simple majority, that is, a majority of the members of the House present and voting.

6. After duly passed by both the Houses of Parliament and ratified by the state legislatures, where necessary, the bill is presented to the president for assent.

7. The president must give his assent to the bill. He can neither withhold his assent to the bill nor return the bill for reconsideration of the Parliament.

8. After the president's assent, the bill becomes an Act (i.e., a constitutional amendment act) and the Constitution stands amended in accordance with the terms of the Act.