


- 1). With reference to the removal of the Governor of a state, consider the following statements:

1. Governor shall be removed when there is a change in the Central Government.
2. The decision to remove a Governor cannot be challenged in a court of law.
3. Governor shall be removed when s/he is at variance with the policies and ideologies of the central government.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

- 0 mins 36 s
- Explanation
- Status

- As per Article 155 and Article 156 of the Constitution, a Governor of a state is an appointee of the President, and he or she holds office “during the pleasure of the President”.

The Supreme Court’s interpretation

In 2010, a constitutional bench of the Supreme Court interpreted these provisions and laid down some binding principles (B.P. Singhal v. Union of India). The Supreme Court held:

1. The President, in effect the central government, has the power to remove a Governor at any time without giving him or her any reason, and without granting an opportunity to be heard.
2. However, this power cannot be exercised in an arbitrary, capricious or unreasonable manner. The power of removing Governors should only be exercised in rare and exceptional circumstances for valid and compelling reasons.
3. The mere reason that a Governor is at variance with the policies and ideologies of the central government, or that the central government has lost confidence in him or her, is not sufficient to remove a Governor. Thus, a change in central government cannot be a ground for removal of Governors, or to appoint more favourable persons to this post.
4. A decision to remove a Governor can be challenged in a court of law. In such cases, first the petitioner will have to make a prima facie case of arbitrariness or bad faith on part of the central government. If a prima facie case is established, the court can require the central government to produce the materials on the basis of which the decision was made in order to verify the presence of compelling reasons. In summary, this means that the central government enjoys the power to remove Governors of the different states, as long as it does not act arbitrarily, without reason, or in bad faith.

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- 2). Consider the following statements regarding the composition of the council of ministers:
1. Deputy Ministers are not members of the Cabinet.

2. Parliament secretaries often hold the rank of the Minister of State.

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

- 0 mins 32 s
- Explanation
- Status

- • The council of ministers consists of three categories of ministers, namely, cabinet ministers, ministers of state, and deputy ministers. The difference between them lies in their respective ranks, emoluments, and political importance.
 - At the top of all these ministers stands the Prime Minister—the supreme governing authority of the country. The cabinet ministers head the important ministries of the Central government like home, defence, finance, external affairs and so forth. They are members of the cabinet, attend its meetings and play an important role in deciding policies. Thus, their responsibilities extend over the entire gamut of Central government. The ministers of state can either be given independent charge of ministries/departments or can be attached to cabinet ministers. In case of attachment, they may either be given the charge of departments of the ministries headed by the cabinet ministers or allotted specific items of work related to the ministries headed by cabinet ministers. In both the cases, they work under the supervision and guidance as well as under the overall charge and responsibility of the cabinet ministers. In case of independent charge, they perform the same functions and exercise the same powers in relation to their ministries/departments as cabinet ministers do. However, they are not members of the cabinet and do not attend the cabinet meetings unless specially invited when something related to their ministries/departments are considered by the cabinet. Next in rank are the deputy ministers. They are not given independent charge of ministries/departments. They are attached to the cabinet ministers or ministers of state and assist them in their administrative, political, and parliamentary duties. They are not members of the cabinet and do not attend cabinet meetings.
 - Parliamentary secretaries are the members of the last category of the council of ministers (which is also known as the ‘ministry’). They have no department under their control. They are attached to the senior ministers and assist them in the discharge of their parliamentary duties. However, since 1967, no parliamentary secretaries have been appointed except during the first phase of Rajiv Gandhi Government.
 - Further reading :<http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/Is-the-appointment-of-Parliamentary-Secretary-unconstitutional/article14424083.ece>

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- 3) .With reference to the general features of the amendment procedure, consider the following statements:

1. The state legislature cannot initiate any Bill for amendment of the Constitution.
2. Constitutional Amendment Bills are to be introduced only in Lok Sabha.
3. Constitutional Amendment Bills cannot be introduced as a private member bill.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a . 1 only
- b . 1 and 2 only
- c . 2 and 3 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3

- 1 mins 16 s
- Explanation
- Status

- 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.
 3. The bill must be passed in each House by a special majority, that is, a majority (that is, more than 50 per cent) 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.

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- 4) .Consider the following statements regarding the privileges of the Members of the Parliament.
 1. The privileges of the Members of the Parliament are codified in the Indian Constitution.
 2. MPs have the freedom of speech to discuss the conduct of any Judge of the High 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 ✓

- 0 mins 38 s
- Explanation
- Status

- • The privileges of the members of the Parliament and the State Legislative Assemblies are not yet codified. Although some of the privileges enjoyed by the members have been laid down in the statute, they have not been ‘codified’ or enacted into law. The Constitution does mandate that the Parliament or the state legislature enact the privileges into law.
- The reason behind the Parliament or the Legislature not enacting the law is “if enacted the law will be tested on the touch stone of the fundamental rights guaranteed under our Constitution. The Supreme Court is bound to test the law on the provisions of the fundamental rights. Under Article 13, any law that violates fundamental rights can be declared null and void by the Supreme Court”.
- A Member of Parliament cannot be made liable in any court of law in any court of law in respect of anything said in Parliament or any Committee thereof. But this does not mean unrestricted licence to speak anything that a member may like, regardless of the dignity of the House.
- The Constitution itself imposes another limitation upon the freedom of speech in Parliament, namely, that no discussion shall take place in Parliament with respect to the conduct of any Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court in the discharge of his duties except upon a motion for presenting an address to the President praying for the removal of the Judge.

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• 5) .Consider the following statements regarding Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in India

1. The concept of CSR rests on the ideology of give and take.
2. The provisions of CSR are applicable only to Indian Companies not applicable to branch and project offices of a foreign company in India.
3. Flexibility is permitted to the companies by allowing them to choose their preferred CSR engagements that are in conformity with the CSR policy.

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

- 0 mins 9 s
- Explanation
- Status

- **Corporate Social Responsibility**

- Companies Act 2013 (Companies Act) has introduced several new provisions which change the face of Indian corporate business. One of such new provisions is Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). The concept of CSR rests on the ideology of give and take. Companies take resources in the form of raw materials, human resources etc from the society. By performing the task of CSR activities, the companies are giving something back to the society.

- Every company having net worth of rupees five hundred crore or more, or turnover of rupees one thousand crore or more or a net profit of rupees five crore or more during any financial year shall constitute a Corporate Social Responsibility Committee of the Board consisting of three or more directors, out of which at least one director shall be an independent director.

- Applicability: Section 135 of the Companies Act provides the threshold limit for applicability of the CSR to a Company i.e. (a) net worth of the company to be Rs 500 crore or more; (b) turnover of the company to be Rs 1000 crore or more; (c) net profit of the company to be Rs 5 crore or more. Further as per the CSR Rules, the provisions of CSR are not only applicable to Indian companies, but also applicable to branch and project offices of a foreign company in India.

- Every qualifying company requires spending of at least 2% of its average net profit for the immediately preceding 3 financial years on CSR activities. Further, the qualifying company will be required to constitute a committee (CSR Committee) of the Board of Directors (Board) consisting of 3 or more directors. The CSR Committee shall formulate and recommend to the Board, a policy which shall indicate the activities to be undertaken (CSR Policy); recommend the amount of expenditure to be incurred on the activities referred and monitor the CSR Policy of the company. The Board shall take into account the recommendations made by the CSR Committee and approve the CSR Policy of the company.

The term CSR has been defined under the CSR Rules which includes but is not limited to:

1. Projects or programs relating to activities specified in the Schedule; or
2. Projects or programs relating to activities undertaken by the Board in pursuance of recommendations of the CSR Committee as per the declared CSR policy subject to the condition that such policy covers subjects enumerated in the Schedule.

- This definition of CSR assumes significance as it allows companies to engage in projects or programs relating to activities enlisted under the Schedule. Flexibility is also permitted to the companies by allowing them to choose their preferred CSR engagements that are in conformity with the CSR policy.

- Activities under CSR: The activities that can be done by the company to achieve its CSR obligations include eradicating extreme hunger and poverty, promotion of education, promoting gender equality and empowering women, reducing child mortality and improving maternal health, combating human immunodeficiency virus, acquired, immune deficiency syndrome, malaria and other diseases, ensuring environmental sustainability, employment enhancing vocational skills, social business projects, contribution to the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund or any other fund set up by the Central Government or the State Governments for socio-economic development and relief and funds for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, other

backward classes, minorities and women and such other matters as may be prescribed.

• **Local Area:** Under the Companies Act, preference should be given to local areas and the areas where the company operates. Company may also choose to associate with 2 or more companies for fulfilling the CSR activities provided that they are able to report individually. The CSR Committee shall also prepare the CSR Policy in which it includes the projects and programmes which is to be undertaken, prepare a list of projects and programmes which a company plans to undertake during the implementation year and also focus on integrating business models with social and environmental priorities and process in order to create share value.

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• 6). Consider the following statements regarding Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) in India

1. Every LLP shall have at least two partners and shall also have at least two individuals as Designated Partners, of whom at least one shall be resident in India.

2. The Liability of partners incurred in the normal course of business also extend into the personal assets of the partners

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

- 0 mins 7 s
- Explanation
- Status

• **Limited Liability Partnership (LLP)**

• LLP is governed by the provisions of the Limited Liability Partnership Act 2008

• It is a new corporate structure that combines the flexibility of a partnership and the advantages of limited liability of a company at a low compliance cost. In other words, it is an alternative corporate business vehicle that provides the benefits of limited liability of a company, but allows its members the flexibility of organising their internal management on the basis of a mutually arrived agreement, as is the case in a partnership firm.

• Owing to flexibility in its structure and operation, it would be useful for small and medium enterprises, in general, and for the enterprises in services sector, in particular. Internationally, LLPs are the preferred vehicle of business, particularly for service industry or for activities involving professionals.

• The LLP shall be a body corporate and a legal entity separate from its partners. Any two or more persons, associated for carrying on a lawful business with a view to profit, may by subscribing their names to an incorporation document and filing the same with the Registrar, form a Limited Liability Partnership.

• The LLP will be a separate legal entity, liable to the full extent of its assets, with the liability of the partners being limited to their agreed contribution in the LLP which may

be of tangible or intangible nature or both tangible and intangible in nature. No partner would be liable on account of the independent or un-authorized actions of other partners or their misconduct. The liabilities of the LLP and partners who are found to have acted with intent to defraud creditors or for any fraudulent purpose shall be unlimited for all or any of the debts or other liabilities of the LLP.

- Every LLP shall have at least two partners and shall also have at least two individuals as Designated Partners, of whom at least one shall be resident in India.
- The Liability of partners incurred in the normal course of business does not extend into the personal assets of the partners.

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- 7) .With reference to the Centre-State Legislative relations, consider the following statements:

1. The Parliament has an absolute right to make laws for the whole or any part of the territory of India.
2. The executive power relating to the subjects of Concurrent List shall ordinarily remain with 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

- 0 mins 40 s
- Explanation
- Status


- • The Parliament can make laws for the whole or any part of the territory of India. The territory of India includes the states, the union territories and any other for the time being included in the territory of India.
- However, the Constitution places certain restrictions on the plenary territorial jurisdiction of the Parliament. The laws of the Parliament are not applicable in the following areas:
 - i. The President can make regulations for the peace, progress and good government of the four UTs- Andaman and Nicobar, Lakshadweep, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu.
 - ii. The governor is empowered to direct that an act of parliament does not apply to 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 tribal area in the state or apply with specified modifications and exceptions.
 - iv. As regards matters included in the Concurrent Legislative List (List III), the executive function shall ordinarily remain with the States, but subject to the provisions of the Constitution or of any law of Parliament conferring such function expressly upon the Union.

- Ordinarily the executive power relating to concurrent subjects remain with the States, except in two cases:
 - a) Where a law of Parliament relating to such subjects vests some executive function specifically in the Union. Examples: the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. So far as these functions specified in such Union law are concerned, it is the Union and not the States which shall have the executive power while the rest of the executive power relating to the subjects shall remain with the States.
 - b) Where the provisions of the Constitution itself vest some executive functions upon the Union. Thus,
 - i. The executive power to implement any treaty or international agreement belongs exclusively to the Union, whether the subject appertains to the Union, State or Concurrent list.
 - ii. The Union has the power to give directions to the State government as regards the executive power, in certain matters.

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- 8). Consider the following statements regarding Finance Commission:
 1. It recommends measures and methods on how revenues need to be distributed between the Centre and States.
 2. It lays down the principles for giving out grant-in-aids to states and other local bodies.
 3. It ensures a sense of equality in public services across the states.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a . 3 only
- b . 1 and 2 only
- c . 2 and 3 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3 

- 0 mins 23 s
- Explanation
- Status

- The finance commission is required to make recommendations to the President of India on the following matters:
 1. The distribution of the net proceeds of taxes to be shared between the Centre and the states and the allocation between the states of the respective shares of such proceeds.
 2. The principles that should govern the grants-in-aid to the states by the Centre.
 3. The measures needed to augment the consolidated fund of a state to supplement the resources of the panchayats and the municipalities in the state on the basis of the recommendations made by the state finance commission.
 4. Any other matter referred to it by the president in the interest of sound finance.

The commission has to take on itself the job of addressing the imbalances that often arise between the taxation powers and expenditure responsibilities of the centre and the states, respectively. Primarily, it has to ensure a sense of equality in public services across the states.

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- 9). Consider the following statements regarding the NITI Aayog
 1. It is a Constitutional body headed by the Prime Minister of India.
 2. It leads initiative to convert 100% Government to Citizen (G2C) Transactions to the digital platform.

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

- 0 mins 17 s
- Explanation
- Status

- The National Institution for Transforming India, also called NITI Aayog, was formed via a resolution of the Union Cabinet on January 1, 2015. NITI Aayog is the premier policy 'Think Tank' of the Government of India, providing both directional and policy inputs. While designing strategic and long term policies and programmes for the Government of India, NITI Aayog also provides relevant technical advice to the Centre and States.

Digital Payments

NITI Aayog leads initiative to convert 100% Government – Citizen Transactions to the digital platform.

Aim:

1. To weed out black money and corruption from public life.
2. This is integral part of the Governments strategy to transform India into a cashless economy.
3. The aim of the committee is to identify various digital payment systems appropriate to different sectors of the economy and coordinate efforts to make them accessible and user-friendly.

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- 10). Which of the following statements regarding the GST is/are correct?
 1. Intra state supply of goods and services attract CGST, SGST and IGST.
 2. GST aims to widen the tax base in the country.
 3. GST will amalgamate all the existing Direct and Indirect Taxes in India.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a . 2 only ✓
- b . 1 and 2 only
- c . 2 and 3 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3

- 0 mins 25 s


- Explanation
- Status

- • Intra state supply of goods and services attract only CGST and SGST. While the interstate supply of goods and services attract IGST.
- It amalgamates only the indirect taxes levied by the Centre and States but not all the taxes (which includes direct taxes).

- 11) .Consider the following statements regarding the Inter State Council

1. It is a permanent constitutional body.
2. It investigates subjects in which the states or the Centre and the states have a common interest.
3. The recommendations of the Inter State council are binding on the government.

Which of the statements given above is/are **not** correct?

- a . 1 and 3 only 
- b . 1 and 2 only
- c . 2 and 3 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3

- 0 mins 35 s
- Explanation
- Status

- • 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. So, it is not a permanent constitutional body. He can define the nature of duties to be performed by such a council and its organisation and procedure. Even though the president is empowered to define the duties of an inter-state council, Article 263 specifies the duties that can be assigned to it in the following manner:
Enquiring into and advising upon disputes which may arise between states;
Investigating and discussing subjects in which the states or the centre and the states have a common interest; and
Making recommendations upon any such subject, and particularly for the better co-ordination of policy and action on it.
- • “The council’s function to enquire and advice upon inter-state disputes is complementary to the Supreme Court’s jurisdiction under Article 131 to decide a legal controversy between the governments. The Council can deal with any controversy whether legal or non-legal, but its function is advisory unlike that of the court which gives a binding decision.”

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- 12) .Consider the following statements regarding the powers of the Governor of the State

1. When the governor reserves a money bill for the consideration of the President, the latter can

return the bill for reconsideration of the state legislature.

2. The judges of the high court are appointed by the Governor of the State.

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 

- 0 mins 42 s
- Explanation
- Status


- • Indian constitution establishes integrated and independent judiciary system. The judges of a high court are appointed by the president in consultation with the members of the judiciary itself as per the existing appointment procedures.
- Every money bill after it is passed by the legislature, is presented to the governor for his assent. He has three alternatives:
 - 1. He may give his assent to the bill, the bill then becomes an act.
 - 2. He may withhold his assent to the bill, the bill then ends and does not become an act.
 - 3. He may reserve the bill for the consideration of the president.
- Thus, the governor cannot return a money bill for the reconsideration of the state legislature. Normally, the governor gives his assent to a money bill as it is introduced in the state legislature with his previous permission.
- When the governor reserves a money bill for the consideration of the President, he will not have any further role in the enactment of the bill. If the President gives his assent to the bill, it becomes an Act. This means that the assent of the governor is no longer required.

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• 13). Which of the following digital interactions are considered as a part of e-Governance?

- 1. Citizen to Government (C2G)
- 2. Government to Citizen (G2C)
- 3. Government to Government (G2G)
- 4. Government to Business (G2B)
- 5. Government to Employees (G2E)
- 6. Business to Business (B2B)

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- a . 2, 3 and 4 only
- b . 1, 2, 3 and 5 only
- c . 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 only 
- d . 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6

- 0 mins 16 s
- Explanation

- Status

- **E-Governance**


- E-government (short for electronic government) is the use of electronic communications devices, computers and the Internet to provide public services to citizens and other persons in a country or region.
- The term consists of the digital interactions such as G2G (Government-to-Government), G2E (Government-to-Employee), G2B (Government-to-Business), B2G (Business-to-Government), G2C (Government-to-Citizen), C2G (Citizen-to-Government) are other forms
- On the Internet, B2B (business-to-business), also known as e-biz, is the exchange of products, services or information (aka e-commerce) between businesses, rather than between businesses and consumers.

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- 14). Consider the following statements regarding MyGov.in

1. It is aimed at creating a common platform for Indian citizens to "crowd source governance ideas from citizens".
2. The users shall be allowed to discuss and to contribute on various government projects and plans and to upload documents in various formats.
3. It was announced that the thoughts, ideas or questions to the Prime Minister shall be submitted to MyGov and those worthy will be responded by the Prime Minister in subsequent radio addresses.

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 

- 0 mins 38 s
- Explanation
- Status

- **MyGov**

- It is a citizen engagement platform founded by the Government of India to promote the active participation of Indian citizens in their country's governance and development. It is also aimed at creating a common platform for Indian citizens to "crowd source governance ideas from citizens".
- The users shall be allowed to discuss and to contribute on various government projects and plans. It also allows users to upload documents in various formats. Prime Minister Narendra Modi stated that the aim was to reduce the long gap developed between the electorate and the Executive after being elected.
- Shortly before his first address to the nation through All India Radio, it was announced

that the thoughts, ideas or questions to the Prime Minister shall be submitted to MyGov and those worthy will be responded to by the Prime Minister in subsequent radio addresses.

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- 15). Which of the following public authorities undergo Oath or Affirmation 'to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution'?

1. The President
2. The Prime Minister
3. UPSC Chairman
4. Chief Justice of India
5. The Chief Minister

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a . 1 only ✓
- b . 2 and 5 only
- c . 1, 3 and 4 only
- d . 1 and 4 only

- 0 mins 29 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Before entering upon the office, the President has to make and subscribe to an oath or affirmation. In his oath, the President swears:

- to faithfully execute the office;
- to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution and the law; and
- to devote himself to the service and well-being of the people of India.

The oath of office to the President is administered by the Chief Justice of India and in his absence, the senior most judge of the Supreme Court available.

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- 16). Which of the following is/are the sources of law in India?

1. Constitution
2. Statutes
3. Customary law

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a . 1 only
- b . 1 and 2 only
- c . 2 and 3 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3 ✓

- 0 mins 17 s
- Explanation


- Status
- The main sources of law in India are the Constitution, statutes (legislation), customary law and case law. Statutes are enacted by Parliament, State legislatures and Union Territory legislatures. Besides, there is a vast body of laws known as subordinate legislation in the form of rules, regulations as well as bye-laws made by Central/State governments and local authorities like municipal corporations, municipalities, gram panchayats and other local bodies. This subordinate legislation is made under the authority conferred or delegated either by Parliament or State or Union Territory legislatures concerned. Judicial decisions of superior courts like Supreme Court and High Courts are important sources of law. Decisions of Supreme Court are binding on all courts within the territory of India. Local customs and conventions which are not against statute, morality, etc., are also recognised and taken into account by courts while administering justice in certain spheres.

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- 17). Consider the following statements regarding the Rajya Sabha and the Legislative Council

1. Both represent the federal character of Indian polity.
2. Legislative council is heterogeneously constituted while Rajya Sabha is homogeneously constituted.

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

- 0 mins 35 s
- Explanation
- Status

- The position of the council vis-a-vis the assembly is much weaker than the position of the Rajya Sabha vis-a-vis the Lok Sabha. The Rajya Sabha has equal powers with the Lok Sabha in all spheres except financial matters and with regard to the control over the Government. Thus, the predominance of the assembly over the council is fully established. Even though both the council and the Rajya Sabha are second chambers, the Constitution has given the council much lesser importance than the Rajya Sabha due to the following reasons:
 1. The Rajya Sabha consists of the representatives of the states and thus reflect the federal element of the polity. It maintains the federal equilibrium by protecting the interests of the states against the undue interference of the Centre. On the other hand, the issue of federal significance does not arise in the case of a council.
 2. The council is heterogeneously constituted. It represents different interests and consists

of differently elected members and also include some nominated members. It's very composition makes its position weak and reduces its utility as an effective revising body. On the other hand, the Rajya Sabha is homogeneously constituted. It represents only the states and consists of mainly elected members (only 12 out of 250 are nominated).


3. The position accorded to the council is in accordance with the principles of democracy. The council should yield to the assembly, which is a popular house. This pattern of relationship between the two Houses of the state legislature is adopted from the British model.

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- 18) .Consider the following statements regarding the Article 352

1. The President needs parliamentary approval for the revocation of Proclamation of Emergency.
2. The legislative power of the state legislature is suspended during the national emergency.

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 

- 0 mins 26 s
- Explanation
- Status


- • A proclamation of emergency under Article 352 may be revoked by the President at any time by a subsequent proclamation. Such a proclamation does not require the parliamentary approval.
 - Further, the President must revoke a proclamation if the Lok Sabha passes a resolution disapproving its continuation. Again, this safeguard was introduced by the 44th Amendment Act of 1978. Before the amendment, a proclamation could be revoked by the president on his own and the Lok Sabha had no control in this regard.
 - The 44th Amendment Act of 1978 also provided that, where one-tenth of the total number of members of the Lok Sabha give a written notice to the Speaker (or to the president if the House is not in session), a special sitting of the House should be held within 14 days for the purpose of considering a resolution disapproving the continuation of the proclamation.
- **Legislative relations between the Centre and the States:** During a national emergency, the Parliament becomes empowered to make laws on any subject mentioned in the State List. Although the legislative power of a state legislature is not suspended, it becomes subject to the overriding power of the Parliament. Thus, the normal distribution of the legislative powers between the Centre and states is suspended, though the state Legislatures are not suspended. In brief, the Constitution becomes unitary rather than federal.

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- 19). Which of the following receipts form the major sources for the non-tax revenue of the States?

1. Railways
2. Forests
3. State Public Enterprises

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a . 3 only
- b . 1 and 2 only
- c . 2 and 3 only 
- d . 1, 2 and 3

- 0 mins 17 s
- Explanation
- Status


- Distribution of Non-tax revenues:
 - **The State:** The receipts from the following form the major sources of the revenues of the states: irrigation, forests, fisheries, state public enterprises and escheat and lapse.
 - **The Centre:** Posts, railways, banking, broadcasting, coinage and currency, central public enterprises and escheat and lapse.

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- 20). Consider the following statements:

1. Parliament has exclusive power over Union Territory, including matters which are enumerated in the State List.
2. The President has got a legislative power over Delhi which overrides the legislative power 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

- 1 mins 1 s
- Explanation
- Status


- According to Article 246(4), the Parliament has exclusive legislative power over a Union Territory, including matters which are enumerated in the State List. But so far as the Andaman Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep islands, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Puducherry are concerned; the President has got a legislative power, to make a regulations for the peace, progress and good government of these Territories.
 - This power of President Overrides the legislative power of Parliament inasmuch as a

regulation made by the President as regards these Territories may repeal or amend any Act of Parliament which is for the time being applicable to the Union Territory.

- 21). The World Day to combat Desertification is being celebrated every year on June 17th and this year theme was Inclusive cooperation for achieving Land Degradation Neutrality. In this context consider the following statements regarding United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)

1. It is the only convention stemming from a direct recommendation of the Rio Conference's Agenda 21.
2. It is the only internationally legally binding framework set up to address the problem of desertification.

Which of the given above statements is/are correct?

- a . 1 only
- b . 2 only
- c . Both 1 and 2 
- d . Neither 1 Nor 2

- 0 mins 8 s
- Explanation
- Status

- **UNCCD**

- The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa (UNCCD) is a Convention to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought through national action programs that incorporate long-term strategies supported by international cooperation and partnership arrangements.
- The Convention, the only convention stemming from a direct recommendation of the Rio Conference's Agenda 21, was adopted in Paris, France on 17 June 1994 and entered into force in December 1996. It is the only internationally legally binding framework set up to address the problem of desertification. The Convention is based on the principles of participation, partnership and decentralization—the backbone of Good Governance and Sustainable Development. It has 195 parties, making it near universal in reach. On 28 March 2013, Canada became the first country to withdraw from the convention.
- To help publicize the Convention, 2006 was declared "International Year of Deserts and Desertification" but debates have ensued regarding how effective the International Year was in practice.

-

- 22). Consider the following statements:

1. All the Cabinet Committees are headed by the Prime Minister.
2. When the Lok Sabha is dissolved, a bill pending in the Rajya Sabha but not passed by the Lok Sabha does not lapse.

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

- 0 mins 35 s
- Explanation
- Status

- **STATEMENT 1:**

- Cabinet Committees are an organizational device to reduce the enormous workload of the Cabinet. They also facilitate in-depth examination of policy issues and effective coordination.
- They are extra-constitutional in emergence. In other words, they are not mentioned in the Constitution. However, the Rules of Business provide for their establishment.
- They are of two types—standing and ad hoc. The former are of a permanent nature while the latter are of a temporary nature. The ad hoc committees are constituted from time to time to deal with special problems. They are disbanded after their task is completed.
- They are set up by the Prime Minister according to the exigencies of the time and requirements of the situation. Hence, their number, nomenclature, and composition varies from time to time.
- They are based on the principles of division of labour and effective delegation.
- Their membership varies from three to eight. They usually include only Cabinet Ministers. However, the non-cabinet Ministers are not debarred from their membership.
- They not only include the Ministers in charge of subjects covered by them but also include other senior Ministers.
- They are mostly headed by the Prime Minister. Sometimes other Cabinet Ministers, particularly the Home Minister or the Finance Minister, also acts as their Chairman. But, in case the Prime Minister is a member of a committee, he invariably presides over it.
- They not only sort out issues and formulate proposals for the consideration of the Cabinet, but also take decisions. However, the Cabinet can review their decisions.

LIST OF CABINET COMMITTEES

1. Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs
2. Cabinet Committee on Prices
3. Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs
4. Appointments Committee of the Cabinet
5. Cabinet Committee on Security
6. Cabinet Committee on World Trade Organization (WTO) Matters
7. Cabinet Committee on Investment
8. Cabinet Committee on Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) related issues
9. Cabinet Committee on Parliamentary Affairs
10. Cabinet Committee on Accommodation

STATEMENT 2

- When the Lok Sabha is dissolved, all business including bills, motions, resolutions, notices, petitions and so on pending before it or its committees lapse. They (to be pursued further) must be reintroduced in the newly-constituted Lok Sabha. However, some pending bills and all pending assurances that are to be examined by the Committee on Government Assurances do not lapse on the dissolution of the Lok Sabha. The position with respect to lapsing of bills is as follows:

1. A bill pending in the Lok Sabha lapses (whether originating in the Lok Sabha or transmitted to it by the Rajya Sabha).
2. A bill passed by the Lok Sabha but pending in the Rajya Sabha lapses.
3. A bill not passed by the two Houses due to disagreement and if the president has notified the holding of a joint sitting before the dissolution of Lok Sabha, does not lapse.
4. A bill pending in the Rajya Sabha but not passed by the Lok Sabha does not lapse.
5. A bill passed by both Houses but pending assent of the president does not lapse.
6. A bill passed by both Houses but returned by the president for reconsideration of Houses does not lapse.

-

- 23). Consider the following statements regarding Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO)

1. The SFIO is involved in major fraud probes and is the co-ordinating agency with the Income Tax and CBI.
2. The SFIO is a multi-disciplinary organization consisting of experts in the field of accountancy, forensic auditing, law, information technology, investigation, company law, capital market and taxation for detecting and prosecuting or recommending for prosecution white-collar crimes/frauds.
3. It has been vested with police powers and powers of civil court in their investigation

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

- 0 mins 3 s
- Explanation
- Status

- **SFIO**

- The SFIO is a multi-disciplinary organization under Ministry of Corporate Affairs, consisting of experts in the field of accountancy, forensic auditing, law, information technology, investigation, company law, capital market and taxation for detecting and prosecuting or recommending for prosecution white-collar crimes/frauds. The SFIO will normally take up for investigation only such cases, which are characterized by complexity and having inter-departmental and multi-disciplinary ramifications ; substantial involvement of public interest to be judged by size, either in terms of monetary misappropriation or in terms of persons affected, and;

the possibility of investigation leading to or contributing towards a clear improvement in systems, laws or procedures. The SFIO shall investigate serious cases of fraud received from Department of company Affairs.

- The SFIO is involved in major fraud probes and is the co-ordinating agency with the Income Tax and CBI. It has been vested with police powers not civil court powers in their investigation.

•

- 24). The Competition Commission of India (CCI) has been established for which of the following objectives in India?

1. Eliminating Practices having adverse effect on competition
2. Creating Public awareness
3. Protecting the Interest of consumers
4. Ensuring Freedom of Trade in the markets in India

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a . 1 and 2 only
- b . 1 and 3 only
- c . 1, 2 and 3 only
- d . 1, 2, 3 and 4 ✓

- 0 mins 7 s
- Explanation
- Status

- **Competition Commission of India**

- Competition Commission of India is a body of the Government of India responsible for enforcing The Competition Act, 2002 throughout India and to prevent activities that have an appreciable adverse effect on competition in India.
- The objectives of the Act are sought to be achieved through the Competition Commission of India (CCI), which has been established by the Central Government with effect from 14th October 2003. CCI consists of a Chairperson and 6 Members appointed by the Central Government. It is the duty of the Commission to eliminate practices having adverse effect on competition, promote and sustain competition, protect the interests of consumers and ensure freedom of trade in the markets of India. The Commission is also required to give opinion on competition issues on a reference received from a statutory authority established under any law and to undertake competition advocacy, create public awareness and impart training on competition issues.

•

- 25). Which of the following grants is/are made by the Parliament under extraordinary or special circumstances?

1. Token Grant
2. Supplementary Grant

3. Grant-in-Aid

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a . 3 only
- b . 2 only
- c . 1 and 2 only ✓
- d . 1, 2 and 3

- 0 mins 14 s
- Explanation
- Status

- In addition to the budget that contains the ordinary estimates of income and expenditure for one financial year, various other grants are made by the Parliament under extraordinary or special circumstances:
 - **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.
 - **Exceptional Grant:** It is granted for a special purpose and forms no part of the current service of any financial year.
 - **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. Reappropriation involves transfer of funds from one head to another. It does not involve any additional expenditure.

•

- 26). Consider the following statements regarding the sessions of Indian Parliament:
 1. Prorogation of the session is done by the President of India
 2. Adjournment 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

- 0 mins 24 s
- Explanation
- Status

• Adjournment vs Prorogation

Sl.No	Adjournment	Prorogation
1	It only terminates a sitting and not a session of the House.	It not only terminates a sitting but also a session of the House.
2	It is done by presiding officer of the House.	It is done by the president of India
3	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.	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.

•

- 27) .With reference to the Adjournment Motion, consider the followings statements:

1. Adjournment Motion is not permitted to be introduced in Rajya Sabha.
2. Adjournment Motion notice can be issued only once for session.
3. It should raise a matter which is definite, factual, urgent and of public importance.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a . 1 and 3 only
b . 1 and 2 only
c . 2 and 3 only
d . 1, 2 and 3 ✓

- 0 mins 26 s
- Explanation
- Status

- It is introduced in the Parliament to draw attention of the House to a definite matter of urgent public importance, and needs the support of 50 members to be admitted. As it interrupts the normal business of the House, it is regarded as an extraordinary device. It involves an element of censure against the government and hence Rajya Sabha is not permitted to make use of this device. The discussion on an adjournment motion should last for not less than two hours and thirty minutes.

- The right to move a motion for an adjournment of the business of the House is subject to the following restrictions:
 1. It should raise a matter which is definite, factual, urgent and of public importance;
 2. It should not cover more than one matter;
 3. It should be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence and should not be framed in general terms;
 4. It should not raise a question of privilege;
 5. It should not revive discussion on a matter that has been discussed in the same session;
 6. It should not deal with any matter that is under adjudication by court; and
 7. It should not raise any question that can be raised on a distinct motion.

•

- 28).Consider the following statements:
 1. Financial Bills which contain provisions exclusively on matters listed in Article 110 of the constitution are called Money Bills.
 2. The President of India certifies whether a Financial Bill is a Money Bill or not as it can be introduced only on the recommendation of the President.
 3. All Financial Bills 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 . 1 and 2 only
- c . 2 and 3 only
- d . 1 and 3 only

- 0 mins 42 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Financial bills are those bills that deal with fiscal matters, that is, revenue or expenditure. However, the Constitution uses the term ‘financial bill’ in a technical sense. Financial bills are of three kinds:
 1. Money bills—Article 110
 2. Financial bills (I)—Article 117 (1)
 3. Financial bills (II)—Article 117 (3)
 - This classification implies that money bills are simply a species of financial bills. Hence, all money bills are financial bills but all financial bills are not money bills. Only those financial bills are money bills which contain exclusively those matters which are mentioned in Article 110 of the Constitution. These are also certified by the Speaker of Lok Sabha as money bills. The financial bills (I) and (II), on the other hand, have been dealt with in Article 117 of the Constitution.
 - Money Bill and Financial Bills (I) are to be introduced only in the Lok Sabha and with the prior recommendation of the President. Financial Bill (II) can be introduced in either house of the Parliament without the prior recommendation of the President.
 - 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.

•

- 29) .Consider the following statements regarding the Lieutenant Governor and the Governor in the Indian polity:

1. Both are appointed by the President of India.
2. The President may appoint the Governor of an adjoining state as Lieutenant Governor for a Union Territory.
3. Lieutenant Governor cannot appoint the Council of ministers unlike the Governor does.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a . 3 only
- b . 1 and 2 only
- c . 2 and 3 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3 ✓

- 0 mins 19 s
- Explanation
- Status

•

- Every union territory is administered by the President acting through an administrator appointed by him. An administrator of a union territory is an agent of the President and not head of state like a governor. The President can specify the designation of an administrator; it may be Lieutenant Governor or Chief Commissioner or Administrator. At present, it is Lieutenant Governor in the case of Delhi, Puducherry and Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Administrator in the case of Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu and Lakshadweep. The President can also appoint the governor of a state as the administrator of an adjoining union territory. In that capacity, the governor is to act independently of his council of ministers.
- The chief minister is appointed by the President (not by the Lt. governor). The other ministers are appointed by the president on the advice of the chief minister. The ministers hold office during the pleasure of the President..

•

- 30) .Consider the following Statements

1. The proceedings of the Supreme Court are conducted in official languages of India such as English and Hindi.

2. The Proceedings of the High Court are conducted in Hindi, English along with Regional Languages.

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

- 0 mins 38 s
- Explanation
- Status

- **Proceedings of High Court and Supreme Court**

- 348 - Language to be used in the Supreme Court and in the High Courts and for Acts, Bills, etc.
- The constitution provides that all proceedings in the Supreme Court of India, the country's highest court and the High Courts, shall be in English. Parliament has the power to alter this by law, but has not done so. However, in many high courts, there is, with consent from the president, allowance of the optional use of Hindi. Such proposals have been successful in the states of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, and Bihar.
- The constitution gives the power to authorise the use of Hindi, or the state's official language in proceedings of the High Court to the Governor, rather than the state legislature, and requires the Governor to obtain the consent of the President of India, who in these matters acts on the advice of the Government of India. The Official Languages Act gives the Governor a similar power, subject to similar conditions, in relation to the language in which the High Court's judgments will be delivered.
- Four states—Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan—have been granted the right to conduct proceedings in their High Courts in their official language, which, for all of them, was Hindi. However, the only non-Hindi state to seek a similar power—Tamil Nadu, which sought the right to conduct proceedings in Tamil in its High Court—had its application rejected by the central government earlier, which said it was advised to do so by the Supreme Court.

- 31) .Consider the following Statements regarding Gram Nyayalayas

1. The Gram Nyayalayas have both civil and criminal jurisdiction over the offences and nature of suits
2. The Gram Nyayalaya will not be bound by the rules of evidence provided in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 but shall be guided by the principles of natural justice and subject to any rule made by the High Court.
3. It is a mobile court and its objective is to provide inexpensive justice to people in rural areas at their doorsteps.

Which of the given above statements is/are correct?

- a . 1 and 2 only
- b . 2 and 3 only
- c . 1 and 3 only

d . 1, 2 and 3 ✓

- 0 mins 15 s
- Explanation
- Status

- **Gram Nyayalayas Act**

- Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008 is an Act of Parliament of India enacted for establishment of Gram Nyayalayas or village courts for speedy and easy access to justice system in the rural areas of India. The Act came into force from 2 October 2009.
- Objective is to provide inexpensive justice to people in rural areas at their doorsteps. Gram Nyayalaya are established generally at headquarter of every Panchayat at intermediate level or a group of contiguous panchayat in a district where there is no panchayat at intermediate level.
- A Gram Nyayalaya have jurisdiction over an area specified by a notification by the State Government in consultation with the respective High Court. The Court can function as a mobile court at any place within the jurisdiction of such Gram Nyayalaya, after giving wide publicity to that regards.
- The Gram Nyayalayas have both civil and criminal jurisdiction over the offences and nature of suits specified in the First, Second and Third schedule of the Act. The pecuniary jurisdiction of the Nyayalayas are fixed by the respective High Courts. The fees charged in civil suits shall not exceed Rs.100 irrespective of the value of property in dispute.
- The Gram Nyayalaya will not be bound by the rules of evidence provided in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 but shall be guided by the principles of natural justice and subject to any rule made by the High Court;
- Gram Nyayalaya is a mobile court and exercises the powers of both Criminal and Civil Courts; i.e., the seat of the Gram Nyayalaya will be located at the headquarters of the intermediate Panchayat, but they will go to villages, work there and dispose of the cases. It can try criminal cases, civil suits, claims or disputes which are specified in the First Schedule and the Second Schedule to the Gram Nyayalaya Act and the scope of these cases can be amended by the Central as well as the State Governments, as per their respective legislative competence;

•

- 32) .Ordinance making power in India is vested with

1. The Supreme Court
2. The Parliament
3. The President
4. The Governor
5. The Prime Minister

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a . 3 and 4 only ✓
- b . 3 only
- c . 2 and 5 only

- 0 mins 14 s
- Explanation
- Status


- • Article 123 of the Constitution empowers the President to promulgate ordinances during the recess of Parliament. These ordinances have the same force and effect as an act of Parliament, but are in nature of temporary laws. It has been vested in him to deal with the unforeseen or urgent matters.
- Article 213 empowers the Governor to promulgate ordinances in the similar manner to that of the President. The governor can issue ordinance at any time except when the Legislative assembly of a State is in session, or where there is a Legislative council in a state, except when both Houses of the Legislature are in session.
- Governor must be satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action, then he may promulgate such Ordinance as the circumstances appear to him to require.

•

- 33). Consider the following statements regarding the Censure Motion and No-confidence Motion:

1. If Censure Motion is passed in the Lok Sabha, the council of ministers must resign from the office.
2. It is not needed to state the reasons for the adoption of the No-Confidence Motion in the Lok 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

- 0 mins 28 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Article 75 of the Constitution says that the council of ministers shall be collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha. It means that the ministry stays in office so long as it enjoys confidence of the majority of the members of the Lok Sabha. The motion needs the support of the 50 members to be admitted.

Censure Motion	No-Confidence Motion
It should state the reasons for its adoption in the Lok Sabha	It need not state the reasons for its adoption in the Lok Sabha
It can be moved against an individual minister	It can be moved against the entire council of

or a group of ministers or the entire council of ministers.	ministers only.
It is moved for censuring the council of ministers for specific policies and actions.	It is moved for ascertaining the confidence of Lok Sabha in the council of ministers.
If it is passed in the Lok Sabha, the council of ministers need not resign from the office.	If it is passed in the Lok Sabha, the council of ministers must resign from office.

•

- 34) .Which of the following Parliamentary committees comprise the members from the Rajya Sabha only?

1. Public Accounts Committee
2. Estimates Committee
3. Committee on Public Undertakings

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

- 0 mins 24 s
- Explanation
- Status

- A parliamentary committee means a committee that :
 1. Is appointed or elected by the House or nominated by the Speaker/Chairman;
 2. Works under the direction of the Speaker/Chairman;
 3. Presents its report to the House or to the Speaker/Chairman; and
 4. has a secretariat provided by the Lok Sabha/ Rajya Sabha secretariat.
- **Public Accounts Committee:** It consists of 22 members (15 members from the Lok Sabha and 7 from the Rajya Sabha). It examine the annual audit reports of the CAG, which are laid before the Parliament by the President. CAG submits three audit reports to the President: audit report on appropriation accounts, audit report on finance accounts and audit report on public undertakings.
- **Estimates Committee:** It has 30 members, all represented from Lok Sabha. The Rajya Sabha has no representation in this committee. It examines the estimates included in the budget and suggest economies in public expenditure.
- **Committee on Public undertaking:** It has 22 members (15 from Lok Sabha and 7 from Rajya Sabha). Its main functions include:
 1. To examine the reports and accounts of public undertakings.
 2. To examine the reports of the comptroller and auditor general on public undertakings.
 3. To examine whether the affairs of the public undertakings are being managed in accordance with sound business principles and prudent commercial practices.

4. To exercise such other functions vested in the public accounts committee and the estimates committee in relation to public undertakings which are allotted to it by the Speaker from time to time.

•

• 35). Consider the following statements regarding the Administrative relations between the Centre and the States:

1. The Centre is empowered to give directions to the states regarding the measures to be taken for the protection of the railways within the state.

2. The President may with the consent of the state government entrust to that government any of the executive functions of the Centre.

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

- 0 mins 23 s
- Explanation
- Status

- • The Centre is empowered to give directions to the states with regard to the exercise of their executive power in the following matters:
 - i. the construction and maintenance of means of communication (declared to be of national or military importance) by the state;
 - ii. the measures to be taken for the protection of the railways within the state;
 - iii. the provision of adequate facilities for instruction in the mother-tongue at the primary stage of education to children belonging to linguistic minority groups in the state; and
 - iv. the drawing up and execution of the specified schemes for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the state.
- The Constitution provides for inter-government delegation of executive functions in order to mitigate rigidity and avoid a situation of deadlock. Accordingly, the President may, with the consent of the state government, entrust to that government any of the executive functions of the Centre. Conversely, the governor of a state may, with the consent of the Central government, entrust to that government any of the executive functions of the state.
- The Constitution also makes a provision for the entrustment of the executive functions of the Centre to a state without the consent of that state. But, in this case, the delegation is by the Parliament and not by the president. Thus, a law made by the Parliament on a subject of the Union List can confer powers and impose duties on a state, or authorize the conferring of powers and imposition of duties by the Centre upon a state (irrespective of the consent of the state concerned).

•

- 36) .Consider the following statements:

1. Statutory Grants are financial assistance granted equally to every state based on the recommendations of the Finance Commission.

2. Discretionary Grants are allotted to different states by the Centre based on the recommendations of the Planning Commission.

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

- 0 mins 28 s
- Explanation
- Status

- • **Grants-in-Aid to the States:** The Constitution provides for grants-in-aid to the states from the Central resources. There are two types of grants-in-aid, viz, statutory grants and discretionary grants:

- **Statutory Grants:**

Article 275 empowers the Parliament to make grants to the states which are in need of financial assistance and not to every state. Also, different sums may be fixed for different states. These sums are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India every year. Apart from this general provision, the Constitution also provides for specific grants for promoting the welfare of the scheduled tribes in a state or for raising the level of administration of the scheduled areas in a state including the State of Assam.

The statutory grants under Article 275 (both general and specific) are given to the states on the recommendation of the Finance Commission.

- **Discretionary Grants:** Article 282 empowers both the Centre and the states to make any grants for any public purpose, even if it is not within their respective legislative competence. Under this provision, the Centre makes grants to the states on the recommendations of the Planning Commission. After the scrap of the Planning Commission, this function is under abeyance.

- These grants have a two-fold purpose: to help the state financially to fulfil plan targets; and to give some leverage to the Centre to influence and coordinate state action to effectuate the national plan.”

-

- 37) .Consider the following Statements regarding National Legal Services Authority (NALSA)

1. Its purpose is to provide free legal services to eligible candidates and to organize Lok Adalats for speedy resolution of cases.

2. The prime objective of NALSA is speedy disposal of cases and reducing the burden of judiciary.

3. The Chief Justice of India is patron-in-chief of NALSA while second senior most judge of

Supreme Court of India is the Executive-Chairman.

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 ✓

- 0 mins 6 s
- Explanation
- Status

- **National Legal Services Authority**

National Legal Services Authority of India (NALSA) was formed on 5 December 1995 under the authority of the Legal Services Authorities Act 1987. Its purpose is to provide free legal services to eligible candidates (defined in Sec. 12 of the Act), and to organize Lok Adalats for speedy resolution of cases. The Chief Justice of India is patron-in-chief of NALSA while second senior most judge of Supreme Court of India is the Executive-Chairman. There is a provision for similar mechanism at state and district level also headed by Chief Justice of High Courts and Chief Judges of District courts respectively. The prime objective of NALSA is speedy disposal of cases and reducing the burden of judiciary.

Lok Adalats (people's courts)

Lok Adalat is very effective in settlement of money claims. Disputes like partition suits, damages and matrimonial cases can also be easily settled before Lok Adalat, as the scope for compromise through an approach of give and take is high in these cases.

- Lok Adalats (people's courts) settle dispute through conciliation and compromise.
- Accepts cases pending in regular court under their jurisdiction
- The Lok Adalat is presided over by a sitting or retired judicial officer as the chairman, with two other members, usually a lawyer and a social worker.
- Main condition of the Lok Adalat is that both parties in dispute should agree for settlement.
- There is no court fee.
- If the case is already filed in the regular court, the fee paid will be refunded if the dispute is settled at the Lok Adalat
- The procedural laws and the Evidence Act are not strictly followed while assessing the merits of the claim by the Lok Adalat
- The decision of the Lok Adalat is binding on the parties to the dispute and its order is capable of execution through legal process.
- No appeal lies against the order of the Lok Adalat.

-

- 38). Which of the following are duties of Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) which functions under the aegis of Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) of the Government of India?

1. Dealing with Left Wing Extremism

2. Rescue and Relief operations during natural Calamities
3. Fighting aggression during War time
4. Participating in UN Peace Keeping Mission

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- a . 1 and 2 only
- b . 1 and 3 only
- c . 1, 2 and 3 only
- d . 1, 2, 3 and 4 ✓

- 0 mins 24 s
- Explanation
- Status

- **Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)**

- The Central Reserve Police Force is the largest of India's Central Armed Police Forces. It functions under the aegis of Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) of the Government of India. The CRPF's primary role lies in assisting the State/Union Territories in police operations to maintain law and order and counter insurgency.

- Besides Law and Order and counter-insurgency duties, the role of CRPF in the General Elections, held repeatedly during the past few years, has been very significant and vital.

- Broad gamut of duties performed by the CRPF are

Crowd control

Riot control

Counter Militancy / Insurgency operations.

Dealing with Left Wing Extremism

Overall co-ordination of large scale security arrangement especially with regard to elections in disturbed areas.

Protection of VIPs and vital installations.

Checking environmental de-gradation and protection of local Flora and Fauna

Fighting aggression during War time

Participating in UN Peace Keeping Mission

Rescue and Relief operations at the time of Natural Calamities.

- One of the vital roles of the CRPF, which is not very evident, is guarding vital Central Govt. installations such as Airport, Powerhouses, Bridges, Doordarshan Kendras, All India Radio Stations, residence of Governors and Chief Ministers, Nationalised Banks and other Government establishments in insurgency affected States. The CRPF is ensuring the safety of the democratic institutions, and preventing the takeover of civil society by the militants, in these highly disturbed areas. This contribution of the CRPF, though not very visible, is nonetheless very vital.

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- 39) .Consider the following statements regarding the pardoning power of the President of India:

1. The President has the power to grant pardon to person who was sentenced by the Military

Court.

2. If the President regards any punishment as unduly harsh, then he/ she may grant relief to the persons who have been convicted under central law.

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

- 0 mins 22 s
- Explanation
- Status

- • Article 72 of the Constitution empowers the President to grant pardons to persons who have been tried and convicted of any offence in all cases where the Punishment or sentence is for an offence against a Union Law; Punishment or sentence is by a court martial (military court) ; and Sentence is a sentence of death.
- The Pardoning power of the President is independent of the Judiciary; it is an executive power. But, the President while exercising this power, does not sit as a court of appeal. The object of conferring this power on the President is two-fold: a) to keep the door open for correcting any judicial errors in the operation of law and b) to afford relief from a sentence, which the President regards as unduly harsh.

•

• 40) .With reference to the Vice President of India, consider the following statements:

1. He/ She is the ex-officio chairman of the Rajya Sabha.
2. No ground has been mentioned in the Constitution for the removal of the Vice-President.
3. While acting as a President, the Vice-President also performs the duties of the Office of the Chairman of Rajya Sabha.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a . 3 only
- b . 1 and 2 only ✓
- c . 2 and 3 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3

- 0 mins 22 s
- Explanation
- Status

- • The Vice-President occupies the second highest office in the country. He acts as the ex-officio chairman of Rajya Sabha. In this capacity, his powers and functions are similar to those of the Speaker of Lok Sabha.

- While acting as President or discharging the functions of President, the Vice-President does not perform the duties of the office of the chairman of Rajya Sabha. During this period, those duties are performed by the Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha.
- A formal impeachment is not required for his removal. He can be removed by a resolution of the Rajya Sabha passed by an absolute majority and agreed to by the Lok Sabha. But, no such resolution can be moved unless at least 14 days' advance notice has been given. Notably, no ground has been mentioned in the Constitution for his removal.

• 41) .The Prime Minister of India is

1. Also the head of the Departments of Space and Atomic Energy.
2. Also the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Armed Forces in the absence of President.
3. Paid same salary as other Members of Parliament are paid.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a . 1 only ✓
- b . 1 and 2 only
- c . 2 and 3 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3

- 0 mins 18 s
- Explanation
- Status

- The prime minister is usually always in-charge/head of:
 1. Appointments Committee of the Cabinet;
 2. Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions;
 3. NITI Aayog;
 4. Department of Atomic Energy;
 5. Department of Space and
 6. Nuclear Command Authority
 - The prime minister represents the country in various delegations, high level meetings and international organizations that require the attendance of the highest government office and also addresses to the nation on various issues of national or other importance.
 - The President of India is the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Armed Forces. The Vice-President acts as President in the absence of the President due to death, resignation, impeachment, or other situations.
 - The salary of Prime Minister is higher than the Members of the Parliament.
- For more:https://www.wikiwand.com/en/Salary_of_Government_Officials_in_India

•

• 42) .Which of the following are considered as Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) of India?

1. Border Security Force (BSF)
2. Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)
3. Assam Rifles

4. Special Frontier Force

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- a . 1 only
- b . 1 and 2 only ✓
- c . 1, 2 and 3 only
- d . 1, 2, 3 and 4

- 0 mins 18 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Central Armed Police Forces

- The Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) refers to uniform nomenclature of five security forces in India under the authority of Ministry of Home Affairs. They are the Border Security Force (BSF), Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), Central Industrial Security Force (CISF), Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP), and Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB).
- The term "paramilitary forces" in India has not been defined in any acts or by authorities officially however they are conventionally used to refer to two forces i.e. Assam Rifles and Special Frontier Force.
- Central Armed Police Forces were formerly referred as Paramilitary Forces however from March 2011, Ministry of Home Affairs adopted a uniform nomenclature of Central Armed Police Forces for five forces namely CRPF, BSF, ITBP, CISF, SSB to avoid confusion.
- The Assam Rifles (AR) 50,000 personnel (led by Indian Army officers reporting to the Ministry of Home Affairs)
- The Special Frontier Force (SFF) 10,000 personnel (led by Indian Army officers reporting to Indian Intelligence)

-

- 43) .Consider the following Statements regarding Delimitation Commission of India

1. The main task of the commission is redrawing the boundaries of the various assembly and Lok Sabha constituencies based on a recent census.
2. The Commission is a powerful body whose orders cannot be challenged in a court of law.
3. The orders are laid before the Lok Sabha and the respective State Legislative Assemblies so that modifications or alterations can be done.

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


- 0 mins 24 s
- Explanation

- Status

- **Delimitation Commission of India**

- Delimitation commission or Boundary commission of India is a Commission established by Government of India under the provisions of the Delimitation Commission Act. The main task of the commission is redraw the boundaries of the various assembly and Lok Sabha constituencies based on a recent census. The representation from each state is not changed during this exercise. However, the number of SC and ST seats in a state are changed in accordance with the census.
- The Commission is a powerful body whose orders cannot be challenged in a court of law. The orders are laid before the Lok Sabha and the respective State Legislative Assemblies. However, modifications are not permitted.
- Delimitation commissions have been set up four times in the past - In 1952, 1963, 1973 and 2002 under Delimitation Commission acts of 1952, 1962, 1972 and 2002.
- The government had suspended delimitation in 1976 until after the 2001 census so that states' family planning programs would not affect their political representation in the Lok Sabha. This had led to wide discrepancies in the size of constituencies, with the largest having over three million electors, and the smallest less than 50,000. The recent delimitation commission was set up on 12 July 2002 after the 2001 census with Justice Kuldeep Singh, a retired Judge of the Supreme Court of India as its Chairperson.
- The present delimitation of parliamentary constituencies has been done on the basis of 2001 census figures under the provisions of Delimitation Act, 2002. However, the Constitution of India was specifically amended in 2002 not to have delimitation of constituencies till the first census after 2026. Thus, the present Constituencies carved out on the basis of 2001 census shall continue to be in operation till the first census after 2026.

•

- 44). Consider the following statements regarding the Cabinet Secretariat of India:
 1. The Cabinet Secretary also acts as a chairman for the National Authority, Chemical Weapons Convention.
 2. The Cabinet Secretariat provides secretarial assistance to Cabinet and Cabinet Committees.
 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

- 0 mins 13 s
- Explanation
- Status

- The Cabinet Secretariat is under the direct charge of the Prime Minister. The administrative head of the Secretariat is the Cabinet Secretary who is also the ex-officio Chairman of the Civil Services Board. In the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961 "Cabinet Secretariat" finds a place in the First Schedule to the Rules. The subjects allotted to this Secretariat are:-a) Secretarial assistance to Cabinet and Cabinet Committees and b) Rules of Business.
- National Authority, Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) was set up by a resolution of Cabinet Secretariat dated 5th May 1997 to fulfill the obligations enunciated in the Chemical Weapons Convention for the purpose prohibiting of the development, production, execution, transfer, use and stockpiling of all chemical weapons by Member-States is a non-discriminatory process.
- To fulfill its obligations, each State Party has to designate or establish a National Authority to serve as the national focal point for effective liaison with Organization for Prohibition of the Chemical Weapons and other State Parties and hence the NA, CWC under the administrative control of the Cabinet Secretariat was set up.
- The National Authority is headed by the Chairperson who is in the rank of Additional Secretary to the Government of India and is supported by a suitable Technical Secretariat to look after the various functions.

•

- 45) .Under which of the following categories members are nominated to the Rajya Sabha?

1. Anglo Indians
2. Social Service
3. Sports

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a . 2 only ✓
- b . 1 and 2 only
- c . 2 and 3 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3

- 0 mins 22 s
- Explanation
- Status

- The 12 nominated members shall be chosen by the President from amongst persons having 'special knowledge or practical experience in literature, science, art and social service. The Constitution thus adopts the principle of nomination for giving distinguished persons a place in the upper Chamber.


•

- 46) .Under which of the following circumstances the members of the State Legislative Assembly is/are disqualified?

1. If he/she holds any office of profit under the Government of India.

2. If he/she failed to disclose the criminal records against him/her.
3. If he/she is disqualified under the provisions of the Tenth schedule.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a . 3 only
- b . 1 and 2 only
- c . 2 and 3 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3 

- 1 mins 2 s
- Explanation
- Status


- Under the constitution, a person shall be disqualified for being chosen as and for being a member of the legislative assembly:
 1. if he holds any office of profit under the Union or State government (except that of a minister or any other office exempted by state legislature).
 2. if he is of unsound mind and stands so declared by a court
 3. if he is an undischarged insolvent.
 4. if he is not a citizen of India or has voluntarily acquired the citizenship of a foreign state or is under any acknowledgement of allegiance to a foreign state and
 5. if he is so disqualified under any law made by Parliament
- 6. The constitution also lays down that a person shall be disqualified for being a member of either House of state legislature if he is so disqualified on the ground of defection under the provisions of the Tenth schedule.
- 7. If one is found guilty of an illegal practice in relation to election and being a director or managing agent of a corporation in which government has a financial interest.
- 8. Section 8 of the RP Act deals with disqualification on conviction for certain offences:

A person convicted of any offence and sentenced to imprisonment for varying terms under Sections 8 (1) (2) and (3) shall be disqualified from the date of conviction and shall continue to be disqualified for a further period of six years since his release.
- 9. In 2015, Supreme Court held that even after a Returning Officer has declared the result, the election can be nullified if candidate has not disclosed criminal records.

•

- 47) .Consider the following statements regarding the Financial Emergency:
 1. During Financial emergency, the Money Bill passed by the State Legislature is to be reserved for the consideration of the President.
 2. The President is competent for the reduction of salaries and allowances of the Central government employees but not the State government employees.

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

- 0 mins 35 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Article 360 empowers the president to proclaim a Financial Emergency if he is satisfied that a situation has arisen due to which the financial stability or credit of India or any part of its territory is threatened.

The consequences of the proclamation of a Financial Emergency are as follows:

1. The executive authority of the Centre extends (a) to directing any state to observe such canons of financial propriety as are specified by it; and (b) to directions as the President may deem necessary and adequate for the purpose.
2. Any such direction may include a provision requiring (a) the reduction of salaries and allowances of all or any class of persons serving in the state; and (b) the reservation of all money bills or other financial bills for the consideration of the President after they are passed by the legislature of the state.
3. The President may issue directions for the reduction of salaries and allowances of (a) all or any class of persons serving the Union; and (b) the judges of the Supreme Court and the high court.
4. Thus, during the operation of a financial emergency, the Centre acquires full control over the states in financial matters. H N Kunzru, a member of the Constituent Assembly, stated that the financial emergency provisions pose a serious threat to the financial autonomy of the states.

•

- 48). Which of the following type of amendments require the ratification of atleast half of the assemblies of the States?

1. If there is a change in the distribution of the administrative powers between the centre and the states.
2. If it affects the manner of appointment of the governor.
3. If it affects the representation of States in Parliament.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a . 3 only ✓
- b . 1 and 2 only
- c . 2 and 3 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3

- 0 mins 16 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Those provisions of the Constitution which are related to the federal structure of the polity can be amended by a special majority of the Parliament and also with the consent of half of the state legislatures by a simple majority. If one or some or all the remaining

states take no action on the bill, it does not matter; the moment half of the states give their consent, the formality is completed. There is no time limit within which the states should give their consent to the bill.

The following provisions can be amended in this way:

1. Election of the President and its manner.
2. Extent of the executive power of the Union and the states.
3. Supreme Court and high courts.
4. Distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the states.
5. Any of the lists in the Seventh Schedule.
6. Representation of states in Parliament.
7. Power of Parliament to amend the Constitution and its procedure (Article 368 itself).

•

- 49) .Consider the following statements regarding the Powers of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha:

1. The Speaker can exercise a casting vote in case of a tie.
2. The Speaker presides over the joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament.
3. The Speaker is the final interpreter of the provisions of the Constitution of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a . 1 and 2 only ✓
- b . 2 and 3 only
- c . 3 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3

- 0 mins 21 s
- Explanation
- Status

- The Speaker is the head of the Lok Sabha, and its representative. He is the guardian of powers and privileges of the members, the House as a whole and its committees. He enjoys great honour, high dignity and supreme authority within the House.

The Speaker has the following powers and duties:

1. The Speaker maintains order and decorum in the House for conducting its business and regulating its proceedings. This is his primary responsibility and he has final power in this regard.
2. The Speaker is the final interpreter of the provisions of (a) the Constitution of India, (b) the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of Lok Sabha, and (c) the parliamentary precedents, **within the House**.
3. The Speaker adjourns the House or suspends the meeting in absence of a quorum.
4. The Speaker does not vote in the first instance. But he can exercise a casting vote in the case of a tie. Such vote is called casting vote, and its purpose is to resolve a deadlock.
5. The Speaker presides over a joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament. Such a sitting is summoned by the President to settle a deadlock between the two Houses on a bill.

6. The Speaker can allow a 'secret' sitting of the House at the request of the Leader of the House.

7. The Speaker decides whether a bill is a money bill or not and his decision on this question is final. When a money bill is transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for recommendation and presented to the President for assent, the Speaker endorses on the bill his certificate that it is a money bill.

8. The Speaker decides the questions of disqualification of a member of the Lok Sabha, arising on the ground of defection under the provisions of the Tenth Schedule.

9. The Speaker appoints the chairman of all the parliamentary committees of the Lok Sabha and supervises their functioning. He himself is the chairman of the Business Advisory Committee, the Rules Committee and the General Purpose Committee.

•

• 50) .Consider the following statements

1. A Non-Resident citizen of India, who is not included in the electoral roll, and who is absenting from his place of ordinary residence in India owing to his employment, education or otherwise is eligible to be registered as a voter in the constituency in which his place of residence in India as mentioned in his passport is located.

2. Non Resident Indians can also cast their vote at diplomatic missions abroad where they are residing or staying

3. At present, Non-resident Indians (NRIs) can be able to cast their vote through electronic-ballots or through their nominees residing in India

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

a . 1 only ✓

b . 1 and 2 only

c . 1 and 3 only

d . 1, 2 and 3

- 1 mins 17 s
- Explanation
- Status

• **NRI Voting Rights**

- A Non-Resident citizen of India, who is not included in the electoral roll, and who is absenting from his place of ordinary residence in India owing to his employment, education or otherwise is eligible to be registered as a voter in the constituency in which his place of residence in India as mentioned in his passport is located.

- Non-resident Indians (NRIs) will soon be able to cast their vote through electronic-ballots or through their nominees residing in India.

- The Union government informed the Supreme Court that it had accepted Election Commission's recommendation to allow NRIs to vote through e-ballot system or through proxy. The EC discarded other possibilities - postal ballot and internet voting - terming them fraught with the danger of manipulation.

- The EC examined several suggestions to enable NRIs to cast their vote and rejected the


idea of allowing them to cast their votes at diplomatic missions abroad. The committee is also of the view that internet voting is also not a feasible option until appropriate technology/information technology applications and all other vulnerabilities are addressed.

- E-postal ballot, where blank postal ballot paper is transferred electronically to NRI and returned by post by NRI can be considered to be employed after proofing, validation of the process and pilot Implementation in one or two constituencies in elections to the legislative assemblies and then scale up to more assembly elections and finally parliamentary elections if found feasible, practicable and meeting the objectives of free and fair election.
- The committee recommends that the option of voting through proxy appointed by the overseas electors can be considered to be provided to NRIs. In order to cater to needs of all categories of NRIs, additional options of e-postal ballot and proxy voting can be made available depending upon the preference exercised by the NRI voter. In case NRI voter does not exercise any of these additional two options, then by default it will be deemed that overseas elector will cast his vote as per existing legal provisions and procedures at the polling station in India."
- Describing the e-ballot procedure, the EC committee said the NRI wishing to vote through this procedure would have to send an application either electronically or physically to the returning officer six months before the expiry of the term of the House.

- 51) .The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 is applicable to which of the following communities?

1. Buddhist
2. Jain
3. Sikh
4. Parsi or Jews

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- a . 1 and 2 only
- b . 1, 2 and 3 only 
- c . 1, 2, 3 and 4
- d . None of the above

- 0 mins 16 s
- Explanation
- Status

- **The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955**

- The Hindu Marriage Act is an Act of the Parliament of India enacted in 1955. Three other important acts were also enacted as part of the Hindu Code Bills during this time: the Hindu Succession Act (1956), the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act (1956), the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act (1956).
- This Act applies -
to any person who is a Hindu by religion in any of its forms or developments, including a Virashaiva, a Lingayat or a follower of the Brahmo, Prarthana or Arya Samaj;
to any person who is a Buddhist, Jain or Sikh by religion; and

to any other person domiciled in the territories to which this Act extends who is not a Muslim, Christian, Parsi or Jew by religion, unless it is proved that any such person would not have been governed by the Hindu law or by any custom or usage as part of that law in respect of any of the matters dealt with herein if this Act had not been passed.

- This section therefore applies to Hindus by religion in any of its forms and Hindus within the extended meaning i.e. Buddhist, Jaina or Sikh and, in fact, applies to all such persons domiciled in the country who are not Muslims, Christians, Parsi or Jew, unless it is proved that such persons are not governed by the Act under any custom or usage. The Act applies to Hindus outside the territory of India only if such a Hindu is domiciled in the territory of India.

- The Act was viewed as conservative because it applied to any person who is Hindu by religion in any of its forms, yet groups other religions into the act (Jains, Buddhists, or Sikhs) as specified in Article 44 of the Indian Constitution. However, with the passage of Anand Karj marriage act, Sikhs now also have their own personal law related to marriage.

-

- 52) . Consider the following statements regarding the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers Act:

1. It grants the forest dwellers the right of ownership and access to collect, use and dispose of the minor forest produce.
2. It does not provide a provision for diversion of forest land for public utility facilities managed by the Government.
3. The Gram Sabha is empowered to initiate the process of determining the extent of forest rights that may be given to each eligible individual or family.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a . 1 and 3 only ✓
- b . 1 and 2 only
- c . 2 and 3 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3

- 0 mins 34 s
- Explanation
- Status

- The Scheduled Tribes (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 seeks to recognise forest rights of forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes (FDSTs) who have been occupying the land before October 25, 1980.

Features:

1. An FDST nuclear family would be entitled to the land currently occupied subject to a maximum of 2.5 hectares. The land may be allocated in all forests including core areas of National Parks and Sanctuaries.
2. In core areas, an FDST would be given provisional land rights for five years, within which period he would be relocated and compensated. If the relocation does not take

place within five years, he gets permanent right over the land.

3. The Bill outlines 12 forest rights which include the right to live-in the forest, to self-cultivate, and to use minor forest produce. Activities such as hunting and trapping are prohibited.

4. The Gram Sabha is empowered to initiate the process of determining the extent of forest rights that may be given to each eligible individual or family.

5. The Act also provides for diversion of forest land for public utility facilities managed by the Government, such as schools, dispensaries, fair price shops, electricity and telecommunication lines, water tanks, etc. with the recommendation of Gram Sabhas.

•

• 53) . Which of the following members commonly participate in the elections of both the President of India and the Vice President of India?

1. The elected members of the House of the People
2. The elected members of the Council of the states
3. The elected members of the Legislative Assemblies
4. The elected members of the Legislative Councils
5. The nominated members of both the Houses of Parliament.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a . 1, 2 and 3 only
- b . 1, 2, 3 and 5 only
- c . 1 and 2 only ✓
- d . 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

- 0 mins 38 s
- Explanation
- Status

• 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 Vice-President, like the president, is elected not directly by the people but by the method of indirect election. He is elected by the members of an electoral college consisting of the members of both Houses of Parliament. Thus, this electoral college is

different from the electoral college for the election of the President in the following two respects:

1. It consists of both elected and nominated members of the Parliament (in the case of president, only elected members).
2. It does not include the members of the state legislative assemblies (in the case of President, the elected members of the state legislative assemblies are included).

•

- 54) . Which of the following is/are the quasi-judicial bodies in Indian polity?

1. Central Administrative Tribunal
2. Election Commission of India
3. National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a . 1 and 3 only
- b . 1 and 2 only
- c . 2 and 3 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3 ✓

- 0 mins 21 s
- Explanation
- Status

- • Quasi-judicial bodies are institutes which have powers analogous to that of the law imposing bodies but these are not courts. They primarily oversee the administrative zones. The courts have the power to supervise over all types of disputes but the quasi-judicial bodies are the ones with the powers of imposing laws on administrative agencies. These bodies support to lessen the burden of the courts. Quasi-judicial activity is restricted to the issues that concern the particular administrative agency. Quasi-judicial action may be appealed to a court of law.

• Important quasi-judicial bodies in India are as under: Election Commission of India, National Human Rights Commission, State Human Rights Commission, Central Information Commission, State Information Commission, National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission, State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission, District Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum, Competition Commission of India, Appellate Tribunal for Electricity, State Electricity Regulatory Commission, Railway Claims Tribunal, Income Tax Appellate Tribunal, Intellectual Property Appellate Tribunal, Central Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal, Banking Ombudsman, Insurance Ombudsman, Income tax Ombudsman, Electricity Ombudsman, State Sales tax Appellate Tribunal.

•

- 55) . Under which of the following circumstances, Emergency is proclaimed in India?

1. Failure of the constitutional machinery in the states

2. Internal disturbance

3. Armed rebellion

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

a . 3 only

b . 1 and 2 only

c . 1 and 3 only ✓

d . 1, 2 and 3

- 0 mins 17 s
- Explanation
- Status

- The Constitution stipulates three types of emergencies:
 1. An emergency due to war, external aggression or armed rebellion (Article 352). This is popularly known as 'National Emergency'. However, the Constitution employs the expression 'proclamation of emergency' to denote an emergency of this type.
 2. An Emergency due to the failure of the constitutional machinery in the states (Article 356). This is popularly known as 'President's Rule'. It is also known by two other names—'State Emergency' or 'constitutional Emergency'. However, the Constitution does not use the word 'emergency' for this situation.
 3. Financial Emergency due to a threat to the financial stability or credit of India (Article 360).

•

- 56). Which of the following authority can take decision on questions related to disqualification of Members of Parliament?

1. The President

2. The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha

3. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

a . 1 only

b . 1 and 2 only

c . 2 and 3 only

d . 1, 2 and 3 ✓

- 0 mins 28 s
- Explanation
- Status

- • The President's decision is final on the question whether a member is disqualified subject to any of the disqualification provisions mentioned in the Constitution and the Representation of the People's Act, 1951.
 - The question of disqualification under the Tenth Schedule is decided by the Chairman

in the case of Rajya Sabha and Speaker in the case of Lok Sabha (and not by the president of India).

-

- 57) . Consider the following statements regarding the Members of the Parliament in India:
 1. Members of Parliament shall transact business in the House in any of the languages mentioned in Schedule VIII.
 2. Members of Parliament discussing the conduct of judges of the Supreme Court would attract the contempt of the 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 ✓

- 0 mins 28 s
- Explanation
- Status

- **Language to be used in Parliament:**

- The business in Parliament shall be transacted in Hindi or in English: Provided that the Chairman of the Council of States or Speaker of the House of the People, or Person acting as such, as the Case may be, may permit any member who cannot adequately express himself in Hindi or in English to address the House in his mother tongue (not only Scheduled languages).
- No discussions shall take place in Parliament with respect to the conduct of any Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court in the discharge of his duties except upon a motion for presenting an address to the President praying for the removal of the Judge.
- The validity of any proceedings in Parliament shall not be called in question on the ground of any alleged irregularity of procedure and hence it will not come under the purview of the contempt of the court. Even if there is any violation of these limits it would still be a matter exclusively for Parliament to deal with and the courts would have no jurisdiction to look into the matter.

-

- 58) . The Special Indian Forces unit, which is under the Ministry of Home Affairs and who are often referred as Black Cats, is which of the following one?

- a . Rapid Action Force
- b . Special Frontier Force
- c . Special Protection Guard
- d . National Security Guard ✓

- 0 mins 8 s

- Explanation
- Status

- **National Security Guard**

- The National Security Guard (NSG) is an Indian Special Forces unit under the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA). It was raised in 1984, following Operation Blue Star and the assassination of Indira Gandhi, "for combating terrorist activities with a view to protect states against internal disturbances".
- NSG is under the authority of Ministry of Home Affairs (India), However it is not categorised under the uniform nomenclature of Central Armed Police Forces. It has a Special Forces mandate, and its core operational capability is provided by the Special Action Group (SAG) which is drawn from the Indian Army. The Special Rangers Group (SRG), the police component of NSG, which also handles VIP security, is composed of personnel on deputation from other Central Armed Police Forces and State Police Forces. The NSG personnel are often referred to in the media as Black Cats because of the black dress and black cat insignia worn on their uniform.

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- 59). Which of the following taglines is/are applicable to the state of Arunachal Pradesh?

1. Land of the Dawnlit Mountains
2. Orchid State of India
3. The Paradise of the Botanists
4. Land of the Rising Sun

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- a . 1 only
- b . 1 and 2 only
- c . 1, 2, and 3 only
- d . 1, 2, 3 and 4 ✓

- 0 mins 31 s
- Explanation
- Status

- **Arunachal Pradesh**

Arunachal Pradesh, whose name means Land of the Dawn-Lit Mountains in Sanskrit, is also known as the Orchid State of India or the Paradise of the Botanists. It is also known as "Land of the Rising Sun" due to its locality. Dong valley in Arunachal witnesses the first sunrise in India.

•

- 60). Which of the following is considered as legislative powers of the President?

- a . The Power of the President to consult Supreme Court on matters of public importance.


- b . The Power of the President to promulgate Ordinances during recess of Parliament. ✓
- c . The Power of the President to appoint the Chief Election Commissioner.
- d . The Power of the President to appoint the chiefs of the Indian Armed Forces.

- 0 mins 35 s
- Explanation
- Status
- The President is an integral part of the Parliament of India, and enjoys the following legislative powers.
 - (a) He can summon or prorogue the Parliament and dissolve the Lok Sabha. He can also summon a joint sitting of both the Houses of Parliament, which is presided over by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.
 - (b) He can address the Parliament at the commencement of the first session after each general election and the first session of each year.
 - (c) He can send messages to the Houses of Parliament, whether with respect to a bill pending in the Parliament or otherwise.
 - (d) He can appoint any member of the Lok Sabha to preside over its proceedings when the offices of both the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker fall vacant.
 - (e) He nominates 12 members of the Rajya Sabha from amongst persons having special knowledge or practical experience in literature, science, art and social service.
 - (f) He can nominate two members to the Lok Sabha from the Anglo-Indian Community.
 - (g) He decides on questions as to disqualifications of members of the Parliament, in consultation with the Election Commission.
 - (h) His prior recommendation or permission is needed to introduce certain types of bills in the Parliament.
 - (i) When a bill is sent to the President after it has been passed by the Parliament, he can:
 - (i) give his assent to the bill, or
 - (ii) withhold his assent to the bill, or
 - (iii) return the bill (if it is not a money bill) for reconsideration of the Parliament.However, if the bill is passed again by the Parliament, with or without amendments, the President has to give his assent to the bill.
 - (j) When a bill passed by a state legislature is reserved by the governor for consideration of the President, the President can:
 - (i) give his assent to the bill, or
 - (ii) withhold his assent to the bill, or
 - (iii) direct the governor to return the bill (if it is not a money bill) for reconsideration of the state legislature.
 - (k) He can promulgate ordinances when the Parliament is not in session
 - (l) He lays the reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General, Union Public Service Commission, Finance Commission, and others, before the Parliament.
 - (m) He can make regulations for the peace, progress and good government of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu

- 61) . Consider the following statements regarding the Cooperative Societies:

1. The Maximum number of directors of a co-operative society shall not exceed twenty-one.
2. The State Legislature shall provide for the reservation of one seat for the SC/ST and two seats for women on board of every cooperative society.

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

- 0 mins 9 s
- Explanation
- Status

- The Constitution (Ninety Seventh Amendment) Act 2011 relating to the co-operatives is aimed to encourage economic activities of cooperatives which in turn help progress of rural India.
 - It is expected to not only ensure autonomous and democratic functioning of cooperatives, but also the accountability of the management to the members and other stakeholders.
 - As per the amendment the changes done to constitution are:-
 - a) In Part III of the constitution, after words "or unions" the words "Cooperative Societies" was added.
 - b) In Part IV a new Article 43B was inserted, which says: The state shall endeavour to promote voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control and professional management of the co-operative societies".
 - c) After Part IXA of the constitution, a Part IXB was inserted to accommodate state vs centre roles.

Salient features

Part IXB :

- a) It makes Right to form cooperatives as a fundamental right.
- b) Reservation of one seat for SC/ST and two seats for women on the board of every co-operative society.
- c) Cooperatives could set up agency which would oversee election.
- d) Uniformity in the tenure of Cooperative Board of Directors.
- e) Provisions for incorporation, regulation and winding up of co-operative societies based on the principles of democratic process and specifying the maximum number of directors as twenty-one.
- f) Providing for a fixed term of five years from the date of election in respect of the elected members of the board and its office bearers;
- g) Providing for a maximum time limit of six months during which a board of directors of co-operative society could be kept under suspension;
- h) Providing for independent professional audit;
- i) Providing for right of information to the members of the co-operative societies;

•

• 62) . With reference to the special provisions related to the Delhi administration, consider the following statements:

1. Delhi is the only union territory which has the legislative assembly since Independence.
2. The sixty ninth amendment of the Constitution has renamed the Union Territory of Delhi as the National Capital Territory of Delhi.
3. The Delhi Legislature shall have no power to make laws for the whole of National Capital Territory with respect to matters enumerated in the Concurrent list.

Which of the statements given above is/are not correct?

- a . 1 and 3 only ✓
- b . 1 and 2 only
- c . 2 and 3 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3

- 0 mins 26 s
- Explanation
- Status

- • Delhi legislative assembly after independence was constituted on 1952 under the Government of Part C states Act, 1951. However, the States Reorganisation Commission, set up in 1953, led to the Constitutional amendment through States Reorganisation Act, 1956, which came into effect on 1 November 1956. This meant that Delhi was no longer a Part-C State and was made a Union Territory under the direct administration of the President of India. Also the Delhi Legislative Assembly and the Council of Ministers were abolished simultaneously.
- This Council was finally replaced by the Delhi Legislative Assembly through the Constitution (Sixty-ninth Amendment) Act, 1991, followed by the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi Act, 1991 the Sixty-ninth Amendment to the Constitution of India, which declared the Union Territory of Delhi to be formally known as National Capital Territory of Delhi and also supplements the constitutional provisions relating to the Legislative Assembly and the Council of Ministers and related matters.
- After article 239A of the Constitution, the following articles shall be inserted namely :-
 1. As from the date of commencement of the Constitution (Sixty-ninth Amendment) Act, 1991 the Union Territory of Delhi shall be called the National Capital Territory) and the administrator thereof appointed under article 239 shall be designated as the Lieutenant Governor.
 2.
 - a) There shall be a Legislative Assembly for the National Capital Territory of Delhi and the seats in such Assembly shall be filled by members chosen by direct election from territorial constituencies in the National Capital Territory.
 - b) The total number of seats in the Legislative Assembly, the number of seats reserved for scheduled castes, the division of the National Capital Territory into territorial constituencies (including the basis for such division) and all other matters relating to the functioning of the Legislative Assembly shall be regulated by law made by Parliament.

c) The provisions of articles 324 to 327 and 329 shall apply in relation to the National Capital Territory, the Legislative Assembly of the National Capital Territory and the members thereof as they apply, in relation to a State, the Legislative Assembly of a State and the members thereof respectively and any reference in articles 326 and 329 to “appropriate Legislature” shall be deemed to be a reference to Parliament.

•

- 63) . Consider the following statements regarding the Inter-State Relations:
 1. The Supreme Court has the power to adjudicate the inter-state river water disputes.
 2. Zonal Councils which aim to strengthen the cooperative federalism in India work under the Ministry of Home Affairs.

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

- 0 mins 16 s
- Explanation
- Status
- Article 262 of the Constitution provides for the adjudication of inter-state water disputes. It makes two provisions:
 - i. Parliament may by law provide for the adjudication of any dispute or complaint with respect to the use, distribution and control of waters of any inter-state river and river valley.
 - ii. Parliament may also provide that neither the Supreme Court nor any other court is to exercise jurisdiction in respect of any such dispute or complaint.**Zonal Council:**
 - The zonal councils have been established by the Parliament to promote inter-state cooperation and coordination. The Zonal Councils are the statutory (and not the constitutional) bodies. They are established by an Act of the Parliament, that is, States Reorganisation Act of 1956. The act divided the country into five zones (Northern, Central, Eastern, Western and Southern) and provided a zonal council for each zone. While forming these zones, several factors have been taken into account which include: the natural divisions of the country, the river systems and means of communication, the cultural and linguistic affinity and the requirements of economic development, security and law and order. Each zonal council consists of the following members: (a) home minister of Central government. (b) chief ministers of all the States in the zone. (c) Two other ministers from each state in the zone. (d) Administrator of each union territory in the zone.
 - The objectives (or the functions) of the zonal councils, in detail, are as follows:
 - To achieve an emotional integration of the country.
 - To help in arresting the growth of acute state-consciousness, regionalism, linguism and

particularistic trends.

To help in removing the after-effects of separation in some cases so that the process of reorganisation, integration and economic advancement may synchronise.

To enable the Centre and states to cooperate with each other in social and economic matters and exchange ideas and experience in order to evolve uniform policies.

To cooperate with each other in the successful and speedy execution of major development projects.

To secure some kind of political equilibrium between different regions of the country

•

- 64). The famous Agricultural Festival in Arunachal Pradesh, which involves the sacrifice of fowls, eggs and animals to the gods and celebrated by the Apatani tribal people, is known as

a . Lossar
b . Boori-boot
c . Dree ✓
d . Nyokum

- 0 mins 11 s
- Explanation
- Status

- **Dree Festival**

The Dree Festival is an Apatani agricultural rite. It involves the sacrifice of fowls, eggs and animals to the gods – Tamu, Metii and Danyi Pilo(Sun and Moon God). The purpose of the festival is to appease these gods so that famine could be avoided. This rite is observed by the Apatanis in Arunachal Pradesh, India. UNESCO has proposed the Apatani valley for inclusion as a World Heritage Site for its "extremely high productivity" and "unique" way of preserving the ecology.

•

- 65). Consider the following statements regarding Arunachal Pradesh

1. It is the largest among the North-east Indian states commonly known as the Seven Sister States.

2. It shares international borders with Bhutan in the west, Myanmar in the east and China in the north and Bangladesh in the South

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

- 0 mins 27 s
- Explanation

- Status

- Borders of Arunachal Pradesh

Arunachal Pradesh borders the states of Assam and Nagaland to the south, and shares international borders with Bhutan in the west, Myanmar in the east and China in the north. Most of the state, formerly called the North-East Frontier Agency, was ceded to Britain by the Tibetan government with the Simla Accord (1914). It is the largest among the North-east Indian states commonly known as the Seven Sister States.

-

- 66) . Which of the following statements regarding the National Development Council is **not** correct?

1. It is non-constitutional body.
2. It is headed by the Prime Minister of India
3. It prescribes guidelines for preparation of the National Plan.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

- 0 mins 31 s
- Explanation
- Status

- National Development Council (NDC) was established in August 1952 by an executive resolution of the Government of India on the recommendation of the first five year plan. Like the Planning Commission, it is neither a constitutional body nor a statutory body. The NDC is composed of the following members.

1. Prime minister of India (as its chairman).
2. All Union cabinet ministers (since 1967).
3. Chief Ministers of all states.
4. Chief ministers/administrators of all union territories.
5. Members of the Planning Commission.

The secretary of the Planning Commission acts as the secretary to the NDC. It (NDC) is also provided with administrative and other assistance for its work by the Planning Commission.

Objectives

The NDC was established with the following objectives.

1. To secure cooperation of states in the execution of the Plan.
2. To strengthen and mobilise the efforts and resources of the nation in support of the Plan.
3. To promote common economic policies in all vital spheres.

4. To ensure balanced and rapid development of all parts of the country.

Functions

1. To realise the above objectives, the NDC is assigned with the following functions:
2. To prescribe guidelines for preparation of the national Plan.
3. To consider the national Plan as prepared by the Planning Commission.
4. To make an assessment of the resources that are required for implementing the Plan and to suggest measures for augmenting them.
5. To consider important questions of social and economic policy affecting national development.
6. To review the working of the national Plan from time to time.
7. To recommend measures for achievement of the aims and targets set out in the national Plan.

Important: As planning commission has been scrapped and replaced by NITI Aayog, the existence of NDC is doubtful. Soon, the five year planning system is to be replaced by the 15 year long term agenda. So, the future of NDC is ambiguous.

•

- 67) . Consider the following statements:

1. India is not having common law for both civil and criminal matters.
2. The Principle of Natural Justice concerns procedural fairness and ensures a fair decision is reached by an objective decision maker.

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

- 0 mins 24 s
- Explanation
- Status

- • India, being a common law country, derives most of its modern judicial framework from the British legal system. There exists a uniform system of justice dispensation, with the Supreme Court at the apex and High Courts in the States (provincial units in India), as well as numerous other subordinate courts.
 - Common law (also known as case law or precedent) is law developed by judges, courts, and similar tribunals, stated in decisions that nominally decide individual cases but that in addition have precedential effect on future cases. Common law can be seen in contrast to statutes which are adopted through the legislative process, and regulations which are promulgated by the executive branch. In cases where the parties disagree on what the law is, a common law court looks to past precedential decisions of relevant courts. If a similar dispute has been resolved in the past, the court is usually bound to follow the reasoning used in the prior decision (a principle known as stare decisis).
 - India maintains a common law legal system inherited from the colonial era and various

legislations first introduced by the British are still in effect in modified forms today.

What are the rules of natural justice?

- The principles of natural justice concern procedural fairness and ensure a fair decision is reached by an objective decision maker. Maintaining procedural fairness protects the rights of individuals and enhances public confidence in the process. It includes audialterampartem (the right to be heard) and nemojudex in parte sua (no person may judge their own case or non-biasness).
- These two basic legal safeguards govern all decisions by judges or government officials when they take quasi-judicial or judicial decisions.
- Three common law rules are referred to in relation to natural justice or procedural fairness.

a) The Hearing Rule

This rule requires that a person must be allowed an adequate opportunity to present their case where certain interests and rights may be adversely affected by a decision-maker.

b) The Bias Rule

This second rule states that no one ought to be judge in his or her case. This is the requirement that the deciding authority must be unbiased when according the hearing or making the decision. A decision-maker must be impartial and must make a decision based on a balanced and considered assessment of the information and evidence before him or her without favouring one party over another.

c) The Evidence Rule

The third rule is that an administrative decision must be based upon logical proof or evidence material.

•

- 68). Consider the following powers of the Presidents of India and USA:

1. The President of USA does not have the power to promulgate the ordinance unlike the President of India does.
2. Both the executives enjoy the same veto powers.

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

- 0 mins 18 s
- Explanation
- Status

- The veto power enjoyed by the executive in modern states can be classified into the following four types:
 1. **Absolute veto:** Withholding of assent to the bill passed by the legislature.
 2. **Qualified veto:** Which can be overridden by the legislature with a higher majority.
 3. **Suspensive veto:** Which can be over ridden by the legislature with an ordinary

majority.

4. **Pocket veto:** 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.

- Article 123 of the Constitution empowers the President to promulgate ordinances during the recess of Parliament. These ordinances have the same force and effect as an act of Parliament, but are in the nature of temporary laws.

- An ordinance like any other legislation, can be retrospective, that is, it may come into force from a back date. It may modify or repeal any act of Parliament or another ordinance. It can alter or amend a tax law also. However, it cannot be issued to amend the Constitution. The ordinance-making power of the President in India is rather unusual and not found in most of the democratic Constitutions of the world including that of USA, and UK.

•

- 69). Which of the following provisions is/are the special provisions regarding the Scheduled Castes (SC)?


1. Abolition of Untouchability

2. Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race and caste.

3. Reservation of seats for SC in Rajya Sabha and Legislative council.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

a . 1 and 3 only

b . 1 and 2 only 

c . 2 and 3 only

d . 1, 2 and 3

- 0 mins 19 s
- Explanation
- Status

- There is no explanation for this question.

•

- 70). With reference to the constitution of Jammu Kashmir, consider the following statements:

1. The residuary powers are vested in state government.

2. The power to make laws related to preventive detention in the State belongs to the State Legislature.

3. The Governor of the state shall nominate two women to the State Legislature if he is of opinion that women are not adequately represented.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

a . 1 and 3 only

- b . 1 and 2 only
- c . 2 and 3 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3 ✓

- 0 mins 23 s
- Explanation
- Status

- • There is no constitutional provision for reservation of any kind in the council of states or the upper house, which has members elected by the State Assemblies as distinct from the directly elected Lok Sabha. The absence of reservation for SCs and STs in the Rajya Sabha has neither been contested nor considered so far.
- **Further reading:** <http://socialjustice.nic.in/writereaddata/UploadFile/ii.pdf>

• 71) . The Brahmaputra River, one of the major rivers of Asia and the trans-boundary river which flows through China, India and Bangladesh, is known as which of the following names in the state of Arunachal Pradesh?

1. Yarlung Tsangpo
2. Dihang
3. Siang
4. Jamuna

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- a . 1 and 2 only
- b . 2 and 3 only ✓
- c . 2, 3 and 4 only
- d . 1, 2, 3 and 4

- 0 mins 25 s
- Explanation
- Status

- **Brahmaputra River**

- The Brahmaputra is one of the major rivers of Asia, a trans-boundary river which flows through China, India and Bangladesh.
- With its origin in the Angsi glacier, located on the northern side of the Himalayas in Burang County of Tibet as the Yarlung Tsangpo River. it flows across southern Tibet to break through the Himalayas in great gorges (including the Yarlung Tsangpo Grand Canyon) and into Arunachal Pradesh (India), where it is known as Dihang or Siang. It flows southwest through the Assam Valley as Brahmaputra and south through Bangladesh as the Jamuna. In the vast Ganga Delta, it merges with the Padma, the popular name of the river Ganga in Bangladesh, and finally the Meghna and from here it is known as Meghna before emptying into the Bay of Bengal.

-

- 72). Which of the following statements regarding Arunachal Pradesh is/are correct?

1. It is one of the two states in India, where English alone is the official language.
2. It has the lowest population density in India.
3. India's largest Buddhist monastery is in this state only.
4. There is no Rail Transport in this state.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- a . 2 and 4 only
- b . 1 and 2 only
- c . 1, 2 and 3 only ✓
- d . 1, 2, 3 and 4

- 0 mins 28 s
- Explanation
- Status

• **Features of Arunachal Pradesh**

- Tawang Monastery, in the Indian state of Arunachal Pradesh, is the largest monastery in India and second largest in the world after the Potala Palace in Lhasa, Tibet. It is situated in the valley of the Tawang River, near the small town of the same name in the north western part of Arunachal Pradesh, in close proximity to the Tibetan and Bhutanese border. It was founded by Merak Lama Lodre Gyatso in 1680-1681 in accordance with the wishes of the 5th Dalai Lama, Ngawang Lobsang Gyatso. It belongs to the Gelug school of Mahayana Buddhism and had a religious association with Drepung Monastery of Lhasa, which continued during the period of British rule.
- Arunachal Pradesh is one of the two states of India in which English alone is the official language. The other Indian state where English alone is the official language is Nagaland. English along with other regional languages is official language of Assam, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Manipur, Meghalaya, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. Arunachal Pradesh is the Indian state with lowest population density of only 17 /Sq Km. Arunachal Pradesh has second largest decadal population growth rate of 25.9% (first is Meghalaya with 27.8%). This state is one of the linguistically richest and most diverse regions of Asia with more than 30 languages in practice.
- Arunachal Pradesh got its first railway line in late 2013 with the opening of the new link line from Harmuti on the main Rangpara North-Murkongselak railway line to Naharlagun in Arunachal Pradesh. The construction of the 33 kilometre 1,676 mm (5 ft 6 in) broad gauge railway line was completed in 2012, and the link became operational after the gauge conversion of the main line under Project Unigauge. The state capital Itanagar was added to the Indian railway map on 12 April 2014 via the newly built 20 kilometre Harmuti-Naharlagun railway line, when a train from Dekargaon in Assam reached Naharlagun railway station, 10 kilometres from the centre of Itanagar, a total distance of 181 kilometres.
- On 20 February 2015 the first through train was run from New Delhi to Naharlagun, flagged off from the capital. India plans to eventually extend the railway to Tawang, near the border with China.

•

- 73). Which of the following constitute the electorates in the elections to the Legislative Councils of the State?

1. Members of municipalities
2. District boards
3. Primary school teachers
4. MLAs
5. MPs

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a . 1, 2 and 4 only ✓
- b . 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
- c . 1, 2, 4 and 5 only
- d . 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

- 0 mins 16 s
- Explanation
- Status

- • Manner of Election Of the total number of members of a legislative council:
 1. 1/3 are elected by the members of local bodies in the state like municipalities, district boards, etc.,
 2. 1/12 are elected by graduates of three years standing and residing within the state,
 3. 1/12 are elected by teachers of three years standing in the state, not lower in standard than secondary school,
 4. 1/3 are elected by the members of the legislative assembly of the state from amongst persons who are not members of the assembly, and
 5. The remainder are nominated by the governor from amongst persons who have a special knowledge or practical experience of literature, science, art, cooperative movement and social service.
 - Thus, 5/6 of the total number of members of a legislative council are indirectly elected and 1/6 are nominated by the governor. The members are elected in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote. The bonafides or propriety of the governor's nomination in any case cannot be challenged in the courts.

•

- 74). Which of the following states have special provisions under the Sixth Schedule of Indian Constitution regarding the administration of the Tribal Areas?

1. Arunachal Pradesh


2. Mizoram

3. Tripura

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

a . 3 only

b . 1 and 2 only

c . 2 and 3 only 

d . 1, 2 and 3

- 0 mins 22 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Unlike other states, residual powers are vested in state government. The Parliament has no power to legislate Preventive Detention laws for the state; only the state legislature has the power to do so.
- The Legislative Assembly was initially composed of 100 members, later increased to 111 by the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir (Twentieth Amendment) Act of 1988. Of these, 24 seats are designated for the territorial constituencies of the state that were occupied by Pakistan in 1947. These seats remain officially vacant as per section 48 of the state constitution. These seats are not taken into account for reckoning the total membership of the Assembly, especially for deciding quorum and voting majorities for legislation and government formation. Hence the total contestable and filled seats of the assembly are presently 87. The Kashmir valley region has 46 seats, the Jammu region has 37 seats and the Ladakh region has 4 seats. Two women may be nominated as members by the Governor of Jammu and Kashmir if he is of the opinion that women are not adequately represented.

•

• 75). Which of the following criteria are followed for specification of a community as a Scheduled Tribe?

1. Primitive traits

2. Distinctive culture


3. Shyness of contact with the community at large

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

a . 1 and 3 only

b . 1 and 2 only

c . 2 and 3 only

d . 1, 2 and 3 

- 0 mins 8 s
- Explanation
- Status

- The Constitution of India enjoins on the State a special responsibility for the protection and development of Scheduled Tribes. Clause (25) of article 366 of the Constitution defines, “Scheduled Tribes means such tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within such tribes or tribal communities as are deemed under article 342 to be Scheduled Tribes for the purposes of this Constitution”. The Scheduled Tribes are notified by the Presidential Order under Clause (1) of the article 342 of the Constitution.
- The criteria followed for specification of a community as Scheduled Tribe are
 - a) Indications of primitive traits;
 - b) Distinctive culture;
 - c) Geographical isolation;
 - d) Shyness of contact with the community at large; and
 - e) Backwardness these criteria are not spelt out in the Constitution but have become well established and accepted.

•

- 76). Consider the following statements regarding the double membership of the Member of Parliament:

1. If a person is elected to both the Houses of Parliament, his seat in the Rajya Sabha become vacant.
2. If a sitting member of one House is also elected to the other House, his seat in the first House become vacant.
3. If a person is elected to both Parliament and the State legislature, his seat in the State Legislature become vacant.

Which of the statements given above is/are **not** correct?

- a . 1 and 3 only ✓
- b . 1 and 2 only
- c . 2 and 3 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3

- 0 mins 36 s
- Explanation
- Status

- 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.
 - 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.

-

- 77) . Consider the following statements regarding Krishi Kalyan Cess (KKC)

1. With effect from June, KKC adds on another 0.5 per cent cess to Income Tax and service tax.
2. It is based on the idea that levying a cess on a thriving sector of the economy can help fund a lifeline to a sector which is in distress.
3. It will be equally shared by both centre and state governments.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a . 1 and 3 only
- b . 2 and 3 only
- c . 2 only ✓
- d . 1, 2 and 3

- 0 mins 58 s
- Explanation
- Status

- **KKC**

- As per Article 270 of the Constitution, cesses imposed by the Parliament for earmarked purposes need not be shared with state governments. If there is an unspent amount, it is simply carried forward for use in the following year. While the Centre has to mandatorily share the revenue from other taxes with the States, it gets to retain the entire kitty with a cess.
- Unlike taxes, amounts collected via cess are meant to be segregated in government accounts and used for a specific purpose. So KKC is to be solely used towards financing activities for the improvement of agriculture and farmer welfare. Although charged along with service tax, KKC is to be listed separately by your service providers on the invoice, as a distinct line-item and paid using a unique accounting code notified by the government.
- The KKC is based on the idea that levying a cess on a thriving sector of the economy can help fund a lifeline to a sector which is in distress. India's transition to a service economy from an agrarian economy picked up after the reforms in the early 1990s. Services now contribute around 58 per cent to GDP, around thrice the contribution from agriculture. But despite ranking second worldwide in farm output, India has a legacy of recurring farm distress. The problem is particularly acute this year after two consecutive years of monsoon failure. KKC will ensure that strong growth in services will automatically boost the kitty available to the Centre, for alleviating farm distress. Over the long-term, any improvement in agricultural productivity can help farmers earn higher income and consumers benefit from lower prices as a result of better supplies, keeping a lid on food inflation.
- After ushering in the 0.5 per cent Swachh Bharat Cess last year, the finance minister proposed the Krishi Kalyan Cess (KKC) in the February 2016 Budget. With effect from

June 1, KKC adds on another 0.5 per cent to your service tax burden. After this latest addition, the service tax rate on all the services you use stands at 15 per cent.

•

- 78) . Consider the following statements regarding Human Capital Index

1. The index takes a life-course approach to human capital, evaluating the levels of education, skills and employment available to people in five distinct age groups, starting from under 15 years to over 65 years.

2. It is being released annually by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

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

- 0 mins 27 s
- Explanation
- Status

- **Human Capital Report 2016**

The World Economic Forum's Human Capital Report ranks 130 countries on how well they are developing and deploying their talent. The index takes a life-course approach to human capital, evaluating the levels of education, skills and employment available to people in five distinct age groups, starting from under 15 years to over 65 years. The aim is to assess the outcome of past and present investments in human capital and offer insight into what a country's talent base looks like today and how it is likely to evolve into the future. This year's edition also explores new data sources to reveal fresh insights on skills diversity, the gig economy and talent mobility.

•

- 79) . Consider the following statements

1. The Governor of any state is deemed to hold office of profit.

2. A Presidential candidate should be qualified for election as a member of the Lok sabha and 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 ✓

- 1 mins 1 s
- Explanation
- Status

- **CONDITIONS OF GOVERNOR'S OFFICE**

The Constitution lays down the following conditions for the governor'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 appointed as governor, he is deemed to have vacated his seat in that House on the date on which he enters upon his office as the governor.
2. He should not hold any other office of profit.
3. He is entitled without payment of rent to the use of his official residence (the Raj Bhavan).
4. He is entitled to such emoluments, allowances and privileges as may be determined by Parliament.
5. When the same person is appointed as the governor of two or more states, the emoluments and allowances payable to him are shared by the states in such proportion as determined by the president.
6. His emoluments and allowances cannot be diminished during his term of office.


Qualifications for Election as President

A person to be eligible for election as President 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 Lok 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. A sitting President or Vice-President of the Union, the Governor of any state and a minister of the Union or any state is not deemed to hold any office of profit and hence qualified as a presidential candidate.

-

- 80) . The Chief Minister of a state in India is **not** eligible to vote in the presidential election, If

- a . He is yet to prove his majority on the floor of the lower house of the state legislature.
- b . He himself as a candidate
- c . He is a member of the upper house of the state legislature. 
- d . None of the above

- 0 mins 43 s
- Explanation
- Status


- 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.

• 81) . Consider the following Bodies

1. Inter- State Council
2. National Disaster Management Authority
3. Civil Services Board
4. National Integration Council
5. National Water Resources Council

Which of the above bodies are headed by Prime Minister of India?

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

- 0 mins 10 s
- Explanation
- Status

- • Prime Minister of India is one of the most important person of India. PMO India have many responsibility as its represented our country to the globe and responsible person for all the major factor in India growth.

• Below mentioned Organizations/Institutions are headed by the PMO India.

1. Planning Commission
2. National Integration Council
3. National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA)
4. National Development Council (NDC)
5. National Commission for Population Control
6. Department of Space (DoS)
7. Department of Atomic Energy
8. Indian Board of Wild Life
9. National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)
10. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)
11. Nuclear Command Authority

•

• 82) . Consider the following statements:

1. The secretary general of the parliament is appointed by the chairman in the case of Rajya sabha and by speaker in the case of lok sabha.

2. He holds a rank equivalent to the Cabinet secretary.

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

- 0 mins 28 s
- Explanation
- Status

- • Role, Powers and Functions the Speaker is the head of the Lok Sabha, and its representative. He is the guardian of powers and privileges of the members, the House as a whole and its committees. He is the principal spokesman of the House, and his decision in all Parliamentary matters is final. He is thus much more than merely the presiding officer of the Lok Sabha. In these capacities, he is vested with vast, varied and vital responsibilities and enjoys great honour, high dignity and supreme authority within the House.
 - The Speaker of the Lok Sabha derives his powers and duties from three sources, that is, the Constitution of India, the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of Lok Sabha, and Parliamentary Conventions (residuary powers that are unwritten or unspecified in the Rules).
 - Altogether, he has the following powers and duties:
 1. He maintains order and decorum in the House for conducting its business and regulating its proceedings. This is his primary responsibility and he has final power in this regard.
 2. He is the final interpreter of the provisions of (a) the Constitution of India, (b) the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of Lok Sabha, and (c) the parliamentary precedents, within the House.
 3. He adjourns the House or suspends the meeting in absence of a quorum. The quorum to constitute a meeting of the House is one-tenth of the total strength of the House.
 4. He does not vote in the first instance. But he can exercise a casting vote in the case of a tie. In other words, only when the House is divided equally on any question, the Speaker is entitled to vote. Such vote is called casting vote, and its purpose is to resolve a deadlock.
 5. He presides over a joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament. Such a sitting is summoned by the President to settle a deadlock between the two Houses on a bill.
 6. He can allow a 'secret' sitting of the House at the request of the Leader of the House. When the House sits in secret, no stranger can be present in the chamber, lobby or galleries except with the permission of the Speaker.
 7. He decides whether a bill is a money bill or not and his decision on this question is final. When a money bill is transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for recommendation and presented to the President for assent, the Speaker endorses on the bill his certificate that it is a money bill.
 8. He decides the questions of disqualification of a member of the Lok Sabha, arising on

the ground of defection under the provisions of the Tenth Schedule. In 1992, the Supreme Court ruled that the decision of the Speaker in this regard is subject to judicial review¹⁰.

9. He acts as the ex-officio chairman of the Indian Parliamentary Group of the Inter Parliamentary Union. He also acts as the ex-officio chairman of the conference of presiding officers of legislative bodies in the country.

10. He appoints the chairman of all the parliamentary committees of the Lok Sabha and supervises their functioning. He himself is the chairman of the Business Advisory Committee, the Rules Committee and the General Purpose Committee.

•

- 83) . Consider the following statements regarding PSLV-C34

1. The PSLV-C34 successfully carried and deployed 20 satellites which have more than 2000 kilograms payload, in the Sun-synchronous orbit.

2. It is being called as the biggest ever mission for India's space agency and it is also known as Cartosat-2 series satellite

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

- 0 mins 10 s
- Explanation
- Status

- **PSLV-C34**

PSLV-C34 (also known as Cartosat-2 series satellite) was the 36th mission of the PSLV program and 14th mission of PSLV in XL configuration. The PSLV-C34 successfully carried and deployed 20 satellites in the Sun-synchronous orbit. With a launch mass of 320,000 kilograms (710,000 lb) and payload mass of 1,288 kilograms (2,840 lb), the C34 set a new record of deploying the maximum number of satellites by Indian Space Research Organisation in a single mission. The PSLV-C34 carried One Cartosat-2 satellite, SathyabamaSat (satellite from Sathyabama University, Chennai), Swayam (satellite from College of Engineering, Pune) & 17 other satellites from USA, Canada, Germany & Indonesia)

•

- 84) . Consider the following statements regarding National Civil Aviation Policy

1. Airlines will soon charge only Rs 2,500 for one hour flights

2. Airlines will get tax incentives for operating on unserved routes

3. According to the new rules, new airlines will need to deploy 20 aircraft or 20 per cent of the total fleet size, whichever is higher, on domestic routes in order to secure international flying

rights.

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 ✓

- 0 mins 45 s
- Explanation
- Status

- New Civil Aviation Policy
 - Airlines will soon charge only Rs 2,500 for one hour flights and will get tax incentives for operating on unserved routes even as fliers will have to pay additional levy towards regional connectivity fund under the civil aviation policy unveiled
 - The government has scrapped the controversial 5/20 norm and now any domestic airline can fly overseas provided they deploy 20 planes or 20 per cent of their total capacity for domestic operations.
 - The policy aims to bolster the domestic aviation sector by tapping its high growth potential with provisions such as capping airfares at Rs 2,500 for a one-hour flight, auctioning of unilateral traffic rights, tax incentives for airlines, maintenance and repair works of aircraft besides mooting 2 per cent levy on all air tickets to fund regional connectivity scheme and providing viability gap funding for airlines to encourage operate on regional routes.

•

- 85) . Consider the following statements:

1. The Speaker of lok sabha submits his resignation to the president of India.
2. The speaker of the lok sabha derives its power and duties from the constitution only.
3. Speaker presides the joint sitting of the two houses of parliament if president summons such sitting to settle a deadlock between the two houses on a bill.

Which of the statements given above is/are **not** correct?

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

- 0 mins 50 s
- Explanation
- Status

- There is no explanation for this question.

-

- 86) . Which of the following constitutional and other authorities take the oath in following lines “To uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India”?

1. President
 2. Judges of Supreme court and High court
 3. Governor
 4. Members of the Parliament and State legislature
 5. Comptroller and Auditor-General of India
- Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a . 1 and 3 only
- b . 2 , 4 and 5 only ✓
- c . 1, 2 and 3 only
- d . 1, 2, 3 and 4 only

- 0 mins 43 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Oath or Affirmation A person appointed as a judge of the Supreme Court, High Court, member of parliament and state legislature and CAG before entering upon their Office, has to make and subscribe an oath or affirmation before the President, or some person appointed by him for this purpose. In his oath, a judge of the Supreme Court swears:
 1. To bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India;
 2. To uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India;
 3. To duly and faithfully and to the best of his ability, knowledge and judgement perform the duties of the Office without fear or favour, affection or ill-will; and
 4. To uphold the Constitution and the laws.

-

- 87) . Who/which of the following is empowered to declare an area to be a Scheduled area?

- a . The Parliament
- b . State Legislative Assembly
- c . Governor of the State
- d . The President of India ✓

- 0 mins 27 s
- Explanation
- Status

- **Scheduled Area**

1. In this Constitution, expression Scheduled Areas means such areas as the President may by order declare to be Scheduled Areas.

2. The President may at any time by order.

a) Direct that the whole or any specified part of a Scheduled Area shall cease to be a Scheduled Area or a part of such an area

b) Increase the area of any Scheduled Area in a State after consultation with the Governor of that State.

c) Alter, but only by way of rectification of boundaries, any Scheduled Area.

d) On any alteration of the boundaries of a State on the admission into the Union or the establishment of a new State, declare any territory not previously included in any State to be, or to form part of, a Scheduled Area.

e) Rescind, in relation to any State of States, any order or orders made under this paragraph, and in consultation with the Governor of the State concerned, make fresh orders redefining the areas which are to be Scheduled Areas.

and any such order may contain such incidental and consequential provisions as appear to the President to be necessary and proper, but save as aforesaid, the order made under subparagraph (1) of this paragraph shall not be varied by any subsequent order". Thus the specification of Scheduled Areas in relation to a particular State/Union Territory is by a notified Order of the President, after consultation with the State Governments concerned. The same procedure will apply while altering, increasing or rescinding any order(s) relating to Scheduled Areas.

3. The criteria followed for declaring an area as Scheduled Area are preponderance of tribal population; compactness and reasonable size of the area; under-developed nature of the area; and marked disparity in economic standard of the people. These criteria are not spelt out in the Constitution of India but have become well established. They embody principles followed in declaring `Excluded and `Partially-Excluded Areas under the Government of India Act 1935, Schedule `B of recommendations of the Excluded and Partially Excluded Areas Sub Committee of Constituent Assembly and the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission 1961.

4. In exercise of the powers conferred by paragraph 6 of the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution, the President after consultation with the State governments concerned had by Orders called `the Scheduled Areas (Part A States) Order, 1950 and the Scheduled Areas (Part B States) Order 1950 set out the Scheduled Areas in the States. Further by Orders namely the Madras Scheduled Areas (Cesser) Order, 1951 and the Andhra Scheduled Areas (Cesser) Order, 1955 certain areas of the then east Godavari and Visakhapatnam districts were rescheduled. At the time of devising and adopting the strategy of Tribal sub Plan (TSP) for socioeconomic development of Scheduled Tribes during Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79), certain areas besides Scheduled Areas, were also found having preponderance of tribal population. A review of protective measures available to the tribal of these newly identified areas vis-à-vis Scheduled Areas was made and it was observed that a systematic use of protective measures and other powers available to the executive under Fifth Schedule will help in effective implementation of the development programmes in sub-Plan Areas. Therefore, in August 1976 it was decided to make the boundaries of the Scheduled Areas co-terminus with the Tribal Sub-Plan areas. Accordingly, Clause (2) of the paragraph 6 of the Fifth Schedule was amended vide the Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1976 to empower the President to increase the area of any Scheduled Areas in any State. Pursuant to above the President have issued from time to time Orders specifying Scheduled Areas afresh in relation to the

States of Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Rajasthan. The tribal areas in Himachal Pradesh were scheduled on 27.11.1975. While scheduling the areas in Himachal Pradesh the principle of making the sub plan and the Fifth Schedule areas coterminous was kept in view. Thus, presently the Tribal Sub-Plan areas (Integrated Tribal Development Projects/Integrated Tribal Development Agency areas only) are coterminous with Scheduled Areas in the States of Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Rajasthan. The State of Andhra Pradesh, where the Tribal Sub-Plan areas are not coterminous with Scheduled Areas, has also furnished a proposal to this effect which is under examination.

•

- 88) . Consider the following statements:

1. The speaker of the last Lok sabha vacates his office immediately after the first meeting of the newly-elected Lok sabha.

2. The date of election of the deputy speaker is fixed by the president.

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

- 0 mins 29 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Speaker of Lok Sabha

- Election and Tenure the Speaker is elected by the Lok Sabha from amongst its members (as soon as may be, after it's first sitting). Whenever the office of the Speaker falls vacant, the Lok Sabha elects another member to fill the vacancy. The date of election of the Speaker is fixed by the President.

- Usually, the Speaker remains in office during the life of the Lok Sabha. However, he has to vacate his office earlier in any of the following three cases:

1. If he ceases to be a member of the Lok Sabha;

2. If he resigns by writing to the Deputy Speaker; and

3. If he is removed by a resolution passed by a majority of all the members of the Lok Sabha.

Such a resolution can be moved only after giving 14 days' advance notice.

- When a resolution for the removal of the Speaker is under consideration of the House, he cannot preside at the sitting of the House, though he may be present. However, he can speak and take part in the proceedings of the House at such a time and vote in the first instance, though not in the case of an equality of votes. It should be noted here that, whenever the Lok Sabha is dissolved, the Speaker does not vacate his office and continues till the newly- elected Lok Sabha meets.

-

- 89). Which of the following statements is **not** correct?

- a . A bill passed by the Lok sabha but pending in the Rajya sabha lapses on the dissolution of the Lok sabha.

- b . A bill under consideration of the Lok sabha lapses when the Lok sabha is prorogued. ✓

- c . A bill pending in the Rajya sabha but not passed by the Lok sabha does not lapse on the dissolution of the Lok sabha.

- d . A bill passed by the both houses but returned by the president for reconsideration of houses does not lapse on the dissolution of the Lok sabha.

- 1 mins 17 s
 - Explanation
 - Status

- There is no explanation for this question.

-

- 90). Which one of the following statements with regard to Rules committee of Lok sabha is correct?

- a . The Deputy speaker is the chairman of the committee.

- b . It examines the assurances and promises given by ministers on the floor of the House.

- c . It considers the matters of procedure and conduct of business in the House. ✓

- d . None of the above

- 0 mins 7 s
 - Explanation
 - Status

- **Rules Committee (Lok Sabha)**

- The Rules Committee consists of 15 members including the Speaker who is the ex-officio Chairman of the Committee. The members are nominated by the Speaker. The Committee considers matters of procedure and conduct of business in the House and recommends any amendments or additions to the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha that are considered necessary.

- 91). A member of Lok sabha does not become qualified to continue as a member of the House. If the member

- 1. Abstains from voting contrary to the direction by his/her political party.

- 2. Is expelled by the political party from which he/she had been elected to the house.

- 3. Voluntarily gives up his/her membership of the political party from which he/she was elected.

- Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a . 1 and 2 only

- b . 1 and 3 only ✓
- c . 2 and 3 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3

- 0 mins 44 s
- Explanation
- Status

• **MEMBERSHIP OF PARLIAMENT**

Qualifications

• The Constitution lays down the following qualifications for a person to be chosen a member of the Parliament:

1. He must be a citizen of India.
2. 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
 - a) To bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India
 - b) To uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India
3. He must be not less than 30 years of age in the case of the Rajya Sabha and not less than 25 years of age in the case of the Lok Sabha.
4. He must possess other qualifications prescribed by Parliament.

• The Parliament has laid down the following additional qualifications in the Representation of People Act (1951).

1. He must be registered as an elector for a parliamentary constituency. This is same in the case of both, the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha. The requirement that a candidate contesting an election to the Rajya Sabha from a particular state should be an elector in that particular state was dispensed with in 2003. In 2006, the Supreme Court upheld the constitutional validity of this change.
2. He must be a member of a scheduled caste or scheduled tribe in any state or union territory, 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.

Disqualifications

• Under the Constitution, a person shall be disqualified for being elected as a Member of Parliament:

1. If he holds any office of profit under the Union or state government (except that of a minister or any other office exempted by Parliament).
2. If he is of unsound mind and stands so declared by a court.
3. If he is an undischarged insolvent.
4. If he is not a citizen of India or has voluntarily acquired the citizenship of a foreign state or is under any acknowledgement of allegiance to a foreign state; and
5. If he is so disqualified under any law made by Parliament.

• The Parliament has laid down the following additional disqualifications in the Representation of People Act (1951):


1. He must not have been found guilty of certain election offences or corrupt practices in the elections.
 2. He must not have been convicted for any offence resulting in imprisonment for two or more years. But, the detention of a person under a preventive detention law is not a disqualification.
 3. He must not have failed to lodge an account of his election expenses within the time.
 4. He must not have any interest in government contracts, works or services.
 5. He must not be a director or managing agent nor hold an office of profit in a corporation in which the government has at least 25 per cent share.
 6. He must not have been dismissed from government service for corruption or disloyalty to the State.
 7. He must not have been convicted for promoting enmity between different groups or for the offence of bribery.
 8. He must not have been punished for preaching and practising social crimes such as untouchability, dowry and sati.
- On the question whether a member is subject to any of the above disqualifications, the president's decision is final. However, he should obtain the opinion of the election commission and act accordingly.

•

- 92) . Recently Union Cabinet has approved the signing of contract with International Seabed Authority (ISA). In this context consider the following statements

1. It is an organization established by the Law of the Sea Convention under United Nations.
2. It is an intergovernmental body, established to organize, regulate and control all mineral-related activities in the international seabed area beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, an area underlying most of the world's oceans.
3. By signing the contract, India's exclusive rights for exploration of Polymetallic Sulphides in the allotted Area in the Central Indian Ridge, and South West Indian Ridge in Indian Ocean will be formalized.

Which of the given above statements are correct?

- a . 1 and 2 only
- b . 2 and 3 only
- c . 1 and 3 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3 

- 0 mins 13 s
- Explanation
- Status

- International Seabed Authority (ISA)
 - It is an intergovernmental body based in Kingston, Jamaica, that was established to organize, regulate and control all mineral-related activities in the international seabed area beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, an area underlying most of the world's oceans. It is an organization established by the Law of the Sea Convention.

- The Union Cabinet has given its approval for signing of 15 years contract by the Ministry of Earth Sciences with the International Seabed Authority (ISA) for undertaking exploration and other developmental activities related to Polymetallic Sulphides in the allotted area of 10,000 sq km. It will be done in parts of Central and South - West Indian Ridges (SWIR), located in the Indian Ocean.
- By signing the 15 year contract, India's exclusive rights for exploration of Polymetallic Sulphides in the allotted Area in the Central Indian Ridge, and South West Indian Ridge in Indian Ocean will be formalized. Further, it will enhance India's presence in the Indian Ocean where other players like China, Korea and Germany are active. The program will be implemented by the Ministry of Earth Sciences with the participation from various national institutes and research laboratories/ organisations.
- Deep seabed Poly-Metallic Sulphides (PMS) containing iron, copper, zinc, silver, gold, platinum in variable constitutions are precipitates of hot fluids from upwelling hot magma from deep interior of the oceanic crust discharged through mineralized chimneys. PMS in the Ocean Ridges have attracted worldwide attention for their long term commercial as well as strategic values.
- The International Seabed Authority (ISA), under the United Nations Convention on Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), earlier approved an application submitted by the Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES), Government of India, for allotment of 10,000 sq. km. area along with 15 years plan of work for exploration of Polymetallic Sulphide (PMS) along Central Indian Ridge (CIR) 85 Southwest Indian Ridge (SWIR) region of the Indian Ocean. ISA governs non-living resources of seabed lying in international waters.

•

- 93) . Consider the following statements regarding Law Commission of India
 1. It is a statutory body, whose major function is to work for legal reform.
 2. Its membership primarily comprises legal experts, who are entrusted a mandate by the Government.
 3. It is established for a fixed tenure and works as an advisory body to the Ministry of Law and Justice.

Which of the given above statements are correct?

- a . 1 and 2 only
- b . 2 and 3 only ✓
- c . 1 and 3 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3

- 0 mins 14 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Law commission of India
 - Law Commission of India is an executive body established by an order of the Government of India. Its major function is to work for legal reform. Its membership primarily comprises legal experts, who are entrusted a mandate by the Government. The

Commission is established for a fixed tenure and works as an advisory body to the Ministry of Law and Justice.

- The first Law Commission was established during the British Raj era in 1834 by the Charter Act of 1833. The present Law Commission was established in 2015, and has tenure to 2018. Justice Balbir Singh Chauhan, a former judge of the Supreme Court was appointed Chairman of the 21st Law Commission on 10 March. This post was lying vacant since September 2015. 66-year old Justice Chauhan is currently heading the Cauvery River Water Disputes Tribunal. One of the key issues pending before the Law Commission is a call on amending the Indian Penal Code (IPC) amid allegations of abuse and arbitrary use of the law. The Law Ministry had urged the Commission to study the usage of the provisions of Section 124A (Sedition) of the IPC. On 10 June 2016, Mr. Satya Pal Jain, Additional Solicitor General of India was appointed as Part-time Member of the Commission.

-

- 94). The functions of the committee on Estimates, as incorporated in the constitution of India, shall be to

1. To consider the report of the CAG relating to an audit of any receipts.
2. To examine whether the money is well laid out within the limits of the policy implied in the estimates.
3. To examine money spent on any service during a financial year in excess of the amount granted by the Lok sabha for that purpose.
4. To report what economies, Improvements in organization, efficiency or administrative reform may be effected.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a . 1 and 3 only
- b . 2 and 4 only ✓
- c . 1, 3 and 4 only
- d . 1, 2, 3 and 4

- 0 mins 24 s
- Explanation
- Status


- The functions of the Estimates Committee are:
 - a) To report what economies, improvements in organization, efficiency or administrative reform, consistent with the policy underlying the estimates may be effected;
 - b) To suggest alternative policies in order to bring about efficiency and economy in administration;
 - c) To examine whether the money is well laid out within the limits of the policy implied in the estimates; and
 - d) To suggest the form in which the estimates shall be presented to Parliament.

-

- 95). Which of the following factors that limit the sovereignty of Indian Parliament?

1. Fundamental Rights
2. Federal system of Government
3. Written Nature of the constitution
4. Supreme Court
5. High court

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

- 1 mins 4 s
- Explanation
- Status


- There is no explanation for this question.

•

- 96). Which of the following circumstances, the Governor can reserve a state bill for the consideration of the president?

1. If it is opposed to the DPSP.
2. If it endangers the position of the state High court.
3. If it is ultra vires
4. If it is dealing with the compulsory acquisition of property under article 31A.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

- 0 mins 18 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Reserve the bill for the consideration of the president. In one case such reservation is obligatory, that is, where the bill passed by the state legislature endangers the position of the state high court. In addition, the governor can also reserve the bill if it is of the following nature:
 - i. Ultra-vires, that is, against the provisions of the Constitution.
 - ii. Opposed to the Directive Principles of State Policy.
 - iii. Against the larger interest of the country.
 - iv. Of grave national importance.


v. Dealing with compulsory acquisition of property under Article 31A of the Constitution.

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• 97). Which of the following criteria's required for any area declared as scheduled area under the 5th schedule of the constitution?

1. Compactness and reasonable size of the area.
2. Economic backwardness of the area as compared the neighbouring states.
3. Preponderance of tribal population.
4. A viable administrative entity such as a district, block or taluk.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:


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

- 0 mins 13 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Refer explanation of question no 87.

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• 98). Which of the following can be considered as ultimate custodian of the popular will of people in India?

- a . Parliament 
- b . President of India
- c . Council of ministers headed with Prime minister
- d . Supreme Court

- 0 mins 42 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Of the three classical organs of the government, if the executive is generally associated with the reason of the state, and the judiciary with the guardianship of the constitution, the parliament is the ultimate custodian of the popular will.

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• 99). Water 4 Crops is an innovative project, aimed at recycling and reuse of waste water that would be collected from industries and households. Under the project, the International Crops

Research Institute for the Semi Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) will be embarking upon recycling treated waste water (grey water), stretching to a period of four years, including two years of experimentation and validation. This project is joint initiative between India and

a . European Union (EU) ✓

b . ASEAN

c . BIMSTEC

d . G20

- 0 mins 15 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Water4Crops

- The European Union and Government of India co-funded project Integrating Bio-treated Wastewater Reuse with Enhanced Water Use Efficiency to Support the Green Economy in EU and India has shown remarkable success in reducing water scarcity and making safe the reuse of wastewater in agriculture By constructing wetlands with plant species such as Cann indica, lemon grass (Cymbopogon), napier (Pennisetum purpureum X Pennisetum americanum), para grass (Urochloa mutica), typha (Typha latifolia), water hyacinth (Eichhornia crassipes), water lettuce (Pistia stratiotes) and a weed species Agaratum Conyzoides the chemical oxygen demand in wastewaters have been reduced by 30-92%. Moreover, yield evaluations have shown increased crop yields (14 to 40%) of crops like okra, brinjal and chilly irrigated with treated wastewater as compared to fresh water.
- Under the project, the ICRISAT, along with its consortium partners – 22 partners from EU, 12 partners from India and two investment partners – will be embarking upon recycling treated waste water (grey water), stretching to a period of four years, including two years of experimentation and validation.

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- 100) . The Global Peace Index (GPI) is an attempt to measure the relative position of nations' and regions' peacefulness. The index gauges global peace using three broad themes: the level of safety and security in society, the extent of domestic and international conflict, and the degree of militarization. It is being released by which of the following Organization?

a . Transparency International

b . Amnesty International

c . Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI)

d . Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP) ✓

- 0 mins 54 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Global Peace Index
 - The Global Peace Index (GPI) is an attempt to measure the relative position of nations' and regions' peacefulness. It is the product of the Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP) and developed in consultation with an international panel of peace experts from peace institutes and think tanks with data collected and collated by the Economist Intelligence Unit.
 - The index gauges global peace using three broad themes: the level of safety and security in society, the extent of domestic and international conflict, and the degree of militarization. Factors are both internal such as levels of violence and crime within the country and external such as military expenditure and wars.
 - The updated index is released each year at events in London, Washington DC and at the United Nations Secretariat in New York. The GPI currently indicates Iceland, Denmark, Austria, Portugal, and New Zealand to be the most peaceful countries and Syria, Afghanistan, South Sudan, Central African Republic and Iraq to be the least peaceful.
 - The world is becoming a more dangerous place and there are now just 10 countries which can be considered completely free from conflict, according to authors of the 10th annual Global Peace Index.
 - The worsening conflict in the Middle East, the lack of a solution to the refugee crisis and an increase in deaths from major terrorist incidents have all contributed to the world being less peaceful in 2016 than it was in 2015.