

- 1) .The local time in Assam's tea gardens, known as "Tea Garden Time" or Bagan time, is
 - a . An hour ahead of the IST ✓
 - b . An hour behind the IST
 - c . The time equal to IST
 - d . The time equal to GMT

- 1 mins 2 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Tea Garden Time

Tea gardens in Assam do not follow the Indian Standard Time (IST), which is the time observed throughout India and Sri Lanka. The local time in Assam's tea gardens, known as "Tea Garden Time" or Bagantime, is an hour ahead of the IST. The system was introduced during British days keeping in mind the early sunrise in this part of the country.

By and large, the system has subsequently been successful in increasing the productivity of tea garden workers as they save on daylight by finishing the work during daytime, and vice versa. Working time for tea labourers in the gardens is generally between 9 a.m. (IST 8 a.m.) to 5 p.m. (IST 4p.m.)

In 2014, Chief Minister of Assam Tarun Gogoi started campaigning for another time zone for Assam and other north-eastern states of India. However, the proposal would need to be cleared by the Central Government of India.

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- 2) .A valley is a low area between hills, often with a river running through it. Valleys are destinations to the tourists. One who wants to spent a time in the midst of green and waters of the lakes and the rivers, the valleys are the true ways. At Assam we can found such valleys in which of the following rivers?

1. Barak
2. Brahmaputra
3. Teesta

Select the correct answer using the code given below

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

- 1 mins 0 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Valleys in Assam

Barak Valley and Brahmaputra River Valley are the two most important travel destinations for a nature enthusiast. In addition, these valleys in Assam are the abode of many flora and fauna.

Barak Valley is located in the southern region of the Indian state of Assam. The main city of the valley is Silchar. The region is named after the Barak River. Brahmaputra Valley is a vast region situated between hill ranges of the eastern and north-eastern Himalayan Mountain Range. The Brahmaputra Valley with its rainforest-like climate contains some of the most productive soils in the world. Brahmaputra River flows from Assam to Bengal where it meets the Ganga River to form the world's largest delta and finally flows into the Bay of Bengal in the south.

The Teesta River is a 309 km (192 mi) long river flowing through the Indian state of Sikkim. It carves out from the verdant Himalayas in temperate and tropical river valleys and forms the border between Sikkim and West Bengal.

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- 3) .Consider the following statements regarding the state of Assam

1. It is the only state in the North Easter part of India which shares border with all other six North Eastern States.

2. Except Manipur and Tripura, all the seven sister states were formed out of Assam since 1947.

3. It also touches the border countries of Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh.

Which of the given above statements is/are correct?

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

- 0 mins 16 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Assam borders

The state shares maximum number of borders with other states of North East. It is surrounded by seven states: Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya and West Bengal.

This state has been reduced to one third of its original size in previous 30 years. NEFA (now Arunachal Pradesh) was carved out in 1948. In 1968 Nagaland was carved out as separate state. In 1972 Meghalaya and Mizoram were separated out from it.

Assam shares an international border with Bhutan and Bangladesh; and its culture, people and climate are similar to those of South-East Asia – comprising the elements in India's Look East policy.

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• 4) .The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act provided constitutional recognition to Panchayati Raj Institutions in India. Which of the following were provided as Compulsory provisions in the constitution with regards to Panchayati Raj Institutions?

1. Reservation of seats for SC/ST at all three levels in panchayats.
2. Mechanism for maintenance and auditing of accounts of the PRIs.
3. Direct election to all the members in panchayats at village, intermediate and district levels.
4. Devolution of powers to the panchayats as per 11th schedule of the constitution.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

- 0 mins 44 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Statements 2 and 4 are voluntary provisions under the 73rd amendment.

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• 5) .Consider the following statements regarding the Press Council of India.

1. It acts as the regulator and standardization body for the Print Media only.
2. It is a non-constitutional and non-statutory organization which also acts as a quasi-judicial body.
3. It is headed by sitting or retired judge of Supreme Court of India.

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

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

- 0 mins 12 s
- Explanation
- Status

- PCI established under Press Council Act, 1965

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• 6) .The Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 was enacted in order to give greater power to grassroot democracy in the scheduled areas. Consider the following statements regarding the PESA Act, 1996

1. It aims to provide for extension of the provisions of Part-IX of the Constitution to areas under

Schedule 5 and Schedule 6 of the Constitution.

2. It provides that at least half of the seats for the election of chairpersons of panchayats at each level to be reserved for Scheduled Tribes.

3. The state legislature is to provide for reservation of different communities for election to panchayats in the Scheduled Areas.

4. The state government may nominate members of unrepresented Scheduled Tribes to Panchayats at the Intermediate and District levels only, subject to a limit of one-tenth of total members.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

a . 1 and 2 only

b . 4 only ✓

c . 3 and 4 only

d . 1, 2, 3 and 4

- 0 mins 53 s
- Explanation
- Status

- It aims to provide for extension of the provisions of Part-IX of the Constitution to areas under Schedule 5 of the Constitution. Schedule 6 areas come under Autonomous District Councils.

It provides that ALL the seats for the election of chairpersons of panchayats at each level to be reserved for Scheduled Tribes.

Reservation of different communities for election to panchayats in the Scheduled Areas is to be according to the proportion of the population of the communities for whom reservation is sought under Part-IX of the Constitution.

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- 7) .Which of the following is/are not among the items provided under 12th Schedule for devolution of powers to Municipalities?

1. Regulation of slaughter houses

2. Fire services

3. Prevention of cruelty to animals

4. Safeguarding the interests of the weaker sections

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

a . 1 only

b . 3 only

c . 2 and 4 only

d . None of the above ✓

- 0 mins 22 s
- Explanation
- Status

- 1. Urban planning including town planning.
 2. Regulation of land-use and construction of buildings.
 3. Planning for economic and social development.
 4. Roads and bridges.
 5. Water supply for domestic, industrial and commercial purposes.
 6. Public health, sanitation conservancy and solid waste management.
 7. Fire services.
 8. Urban forestry, protection of the environment and promotion of ecological aspects.
 9. Safeguarding the interests of weaker sections of society, including the handicapped and mentally retarded.
 10. Slum improvement and upgradation.
 11. Urban poverty alleviation.
 12. Provision of urban amenities and facilities such as parks, gardens, playgrounds.
 13. Promotion of cultural, educational and aesthetic aspects.
 14. Burials and burial grounds; cremations, cremation grounds; and electric crematoriums.
 15. Cattle pounds; prevention of cruelty to animals.
 16. Vital statistics including registration of births and deaths.
 17. Public amenities including street lighting, parking lots, bus stops and public conveniences.
 18. Regulation of slaughter houses and tanneries.

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- 8) .Judicial independence is a major criteria for a successful democracy. Which of the following factors have helped to maintain the independence of the Indian Judiciary?
 1. Constitutional provisions regarding appointment of Judges of Supreme Court and High Courts.
 2. Constitutional safeguards against removal of Judges of Supreme Court and High Courts.
 3. Constitutional restrictions on the Parliament with regards to changing the laws regarding the process for removal of Judges.
 4. Power of the Court to punish for its contempt.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

- 1 mins 37 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Constitution allows the Parliament to change the laws regarding the procedure for removal of judges. Hence does not strengthen independence.
Article 124: Every Judge of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal after consultation with such of the Judges of the Supreme

Court and of the High Courts in the States as the President may deem necessary for the purpose and shall hold office until he attains the age of sixty-five years. This provision curtails the absolute discretion of the executive as well as ensures that judicial appointments are not based on any political or practical

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- 9) .Consider the following statements

1. A Supreme Court Judge can be removed only on the grounds of Proved Misbehaviour or Incapacity.

2. The Constitution of India lays out the procedure for the presentation of an address and the conduct of investigation into charges of a Judge's misbehaviour or incapacity during the process of removal of a Supreme Court judge.

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

- The Judges Enquiry Act, 1968 regulates the procedure for presentation of the address and conduct of investigation.

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- 10) .Consider the following statements with regards to the Supreme Court of India

1. The Constitution authorizes the Parliament to appoint other places as the seat of the Supreme Court, given that the Chief Justice and the President have been consulted regarding the same.

2. References made to the Supreme Court by the President of India under Article 143 of the Constitution, are decided by a bench of at least 5 judges.

3. Although usually judgements are made by majority vote, in cases of important constitutional cases, the principle of unanimity is to be followed.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

- 1 mins 6 s
- Explanation
- Status

- The Constitution authorizes the Chief Justice of India to appoint other places as the seat of the Supreme Court, with the approval of the President.
All judgements are by majority vote. If some judges are differing, they can give dissenting judgements or opinions.

• 11) .Sualkuchi is a census town in Kamrup district in the Indian state of Assam. For what reason, it is known as the "Manchester of Assam"?

- a . Existence of Jute Mills
- b . Presence of Tea Estates
- c . Large number of cottage industry engaged in handloom ✓
- d . Large number of mechanised textile mills established in this state

- 0 mins 40 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Sualkuchi
It has large number of cottage industry engaged in handloom, for which it is also known as the "Manchester of Assam". This is the textile centre of Assam. Muga silk and Pat silk along with Eri silk and Endi cloth from this region is famous for its quality. Assam silk denotes the three major types of indigenous wild silks produced in Assam—golden Muga, white Pat and warm Eri silk. Its registered trademark is SUALKUCHI'S.

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• 12) .It is one of the important community fair held at Assam. During the occasion a huge bazaar is held. A few days before the mela starts, communities and tribes like Tiwa, Karbi, Khasi, and Jaintia of the northeast come down from the hills with products and interchange their merchandise with the local people in a barter system. It is said that perhaps the only fair in India where barter system is still alive. The fair mentioned here refers to

- a . Bihu Festival
- b . Ambubachi mela
- c . Joonbeel Mela ✓
- d . Pushkar mela

- 0 mins 6 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Joonbeel Mela
Joonbeel Mela is a three-day Tiwa community fair held the weekend of Magh Bihu at a historic place known as Dayang Belguri at Joonbeel. The Joonbeel (Joon and Beel are Assamese terms for the Moon and a wetland respectively) is so called because a large natural water body is shaped like a crescent moon. The National Highway connecting the

mela is NH 37. The mela is said to be begun not later than 15th century AD. It was first organized ago by the Tiwa (Lalung) and Ahom kings to discuss the prevailing political situations.

The Ambubachi Mela is celebrated in the largest city of Assam – Guwahati. The Mela is the most important festival of the renowned Kamakhya Temple that nestles in the Nilachal Hills of Guwahati. The Ambubachi is actually a ritual observed through "Tantrik means". It is believed that the presiding goddess of the temple, Devi Kamakhya, the Mother Shakti, goes through her annual cycle of menstruation during this time.

Celebrated to welcome the Assamese New Year, Bohag Bihu is one of the most prominent festivals in Assam. To be precise, the Assamese celebrate Bihu thrice in a year namely, Bohag or Rongali Bihu, Kaati or Kongali Bihu and Maagh or Bhogali Bihu.

The Pushkar Fair (Pushkar Camel Fair) or locally Pushkar ka Mela is an annual five-day camel and livestock fair held in the town of Pushkar in the state of Rajasthan, India. It is one of the world's largest camel fairs.

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- 13) .The pygmy hog is a critically endangered suid. The current world population is about 150 individuals or fewer. Recent conservation measures have improved the prospects of survival in the wild of this critically endangered species. It is found only in

- a . Kaziranga National Park
- b . Manas National park ✓
- c . Orang National Park
- d . Dibru-Saikhowa National Park

- 0 mins 13 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Pygmy Hog The pygmy hog is a critically endangered suid, previously spread across India, Nepal, and Bhutan, but now only found in Assam. The current world population is about 150 individuals or fewer. Recent conservation measures have improved the prospects of survival in the wild of this critically endangered species. Human encroachment has largely destroyed the natural habitat of the pygmy hog by development, agriculture, domestic grazing, and deliberate fires. Only one viable population remains in the Manas Tiger Reserve, but even there, threats due to livestock grazing, poaching, fire, and tigers persist. The total wild population has been estimated as less than 150 animals and the species is listed as "critically endangered". Their rarity contrasts greatly with the massive population of wild boars (*Sus scrofa cristatus*) in India.

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- 14) .Which of the following does not come under the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court?

- a . Dispute between Centre and one or more states.

- b . Dispute between the Centre and a Union Territory. ✓
- c . Dispute between two or more states
- d . Disputes between the Centre and any state or states on one side and one or more states on the other.

- 0 mins 53 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Such cases are originally heard by the respective High Court.

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- 15) .Consider the following statements regarding writ jurisdiction of the Indian Courts

1. The High Court can issue writs within and outside of its jurisdiction if the cause of action arises within its territory.

2. As per the Indian constitution, only the Supreme Court has writ jurisdiction in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

- 0 mins 50 s
- Explanation
- Status

- The High Courts have a wider writ jurisdiction.
Under Part-III, Article 32 mentions only the original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.
The jurisdiction of the High Court's is mentioned in Article 226, in Part-VI.

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- 16) .Which of the following does not qualify as criminal contempt of the Supreme Court?

- a . Wilful disobedience to any judgements of the Court. ✓
- b . Scandalising or lowering the authority of the Court.
- c . Interference with the due course of a judicial proceeding.
- d . Intimidating a witness

- 0 mins 34 s
- Explanation
- Status

- It is considered a civil contempt.

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- 17) .Which of the following come under Original Jurisdiction of the High Courts?

1. Matters of marriage, divorce and contempt of court.
2. In criminal cases, only for the High Courts of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.
3. Disputes regarding election of MPs and MLAs.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

- 0 mins 35 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Original jurisdiction of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras High Courts in Criminal cases was abolished by the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973.

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- 18) .Consider the following statements regarding the regional languages in the Eighth schedule

1. The choice of the state is not limited to the languages enumerated in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.
2. The constitution clearly specifies the official languages of different 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 45 s
- Explanation
- Status

- The Indian constitution does not specify the official languages to be used by the states for the conduct of their official functions, and leaves each state free to, through its legislature; adopt Hindi or any language used in its territory as its official language or languages. The language need not be one of those listed in the Eighth Schedule, and several states have adopted official languages which are not so listed. Examples include Kokborok in Tripura; Mizo in Mizoram; Khasi and Garo in Meghalaya.

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- 19) .Which of the following statements is not correct regarding tribunals in India?
 - a . Central Administrative Tribunal in India exercises original jurisdiction in relation to service matters of Central government employees.
 - b . Only the Parliament is authorized by the Constitution to establish administrative Tribunals. ✓
 - c . Appeal from the Tribunals lie to both the High Courts and Supreme Court.
 - d . Members of the Central Administrative Tribunal are drawn from both judicial and administration streams.

- 1 mins 11 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Article 323 A empowers the Parliament to provide for the establishment of administrative tribunals for the adjudication of disputes relating to recruitment and conditions of service of persons appointed to public services of the Centre, the states, local bodies, public corporations and other public authorities.

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- 20) .Consider the following statements:
 - 1. It is a constitutional body
 - 2. It is a staff agency
 - 3. It works under the direction of the Prime Minister.
 - 4. It is a creation of the Cabinet.

Which of the given above statements is/are correctly relates to the Cabinet Secretariat?

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

- 0 mins 20 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Cabinet Secretariat The Cabinet Secretariat is responsible for the administration of the Government of India. The Cabinet Secretariat is responsible for the administration of the Government of India (Transaction of Business) Rules, 1961 and the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules 1961, facilitating a smooth transaction of business in Ministries/ Departments of the Government by ensuring adherence to these rules. The Secretariat assists in decision-making in Government by ensuring Inter-Ministerial co-ordination, ironing out differences amongst Ministries/ Departments and evolving

consensus through the instrumentality of the standing/ ad hoc Committees of Secretaries. Before the adoption of the portfolio system in the Government of India, all governmental business was disposed of by the Governor-General-in Council (earlier name of Cabinet Secretariat), the Council functioning as a joint consultative board. As the amount and complexity of business of the Government increased, the work of the various departments was distributed amongst the members of the Council: only the more important cases were dealt with by the Governor-General or the Council collectively.

This procedure was legalised by the Councils Act of 1861, during the time of Lord Canning, leading to the introduction of the portfolio system and the inception of the Executive Council of the Governor-General. The Secretariat of the Executive Council was headed by the Cabinet Secretary.

The constitution of the Interim Government in September 1946 brought a change in the name, though little in functions, of this Office. The Executive Council's Secretariat was then designated as the Cabinet Secretariat. It seems, however, at least in retrospect, that Independence brought some change in the functions of the Cabinet Secretariat. It no longer remained concerned with only the passive work of circulating papers to Ministers and Ministries, but instead developed into an organisation for effecting co-ordination between the Ministries.

- 21) .In which of the following North East states of India, we can find UNESCO world Heritage sites?

1. Assam
2. Meghalaya
3. Arunachal Pradesh
4. Tripura

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 23 s
- Explanation
- Status

- UNESCO sites - Assam – Kaziranga and Manas

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- 22) .The wild water buffalo also called Asian buffalo is a large bovine native to the Indian Subcontinent and Southeast Asia. It has been listed as Endangered in the IUCN Red List since 1986, as the remaining population totals less than 4,000. It is found in large numbers only at

- a . West Bengal
- b . Karnataka
- c . Assam ✓

d . Arunachal Pradesh

- 1 mins 10 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Wild water buffalo

The wild water buffalo also called Asian buffalo, Asiatic buffalo and arni or arnee, is a large bovine native to the Indian Subcontinent and Southeast Asia. It has been listed as Endangered in the IUCN Red List since 1986, as the remaining population totals less than 4,000. A population decline of at least 50% over the last three generations (24–30 years) is projected to continue. The global population has been estimated at 3,400 individuals, of which 3,100 (91%) live in India, mostly in Assam. The wild water buffalo is the probable ancestor of the domestic water buffalo.

In India, they are largely restricted to in and around Kaziranga, Manas and Dibru-Saikhowa National Parks, Laokhowa Wildlife Sanctuary and Bura Chapori Wildlife Sanctuary and in a few scattered pockets in Assam; and in and around D'Ering Memorial Wildlife Sanctuary in Arunachal Pradesh. A small population survives in Balpakram National Park in Meghalaya, and in Chhattisgarh (formerly part of Madhya Pradesh) in the Indravati National Park and the Udanti Wildlife Sanctuary. This population might extend into adjacent parts of Orissa.

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- 23) .Out of the 1314 species of orchids found in India, this National park alone boasts of possessing a little more than 500 varieties of wild orchids collected from different parts of North East Indian States. Where this orchid and biodiversity park is located?

- a . Orang National Park
- b . Sunderbans National Park
- c . Manas National Park
- d . Kaziranga National Park ✓

- 0 mins 28 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Kaziranga National Orchid and Biodiversity Park

Krishak Mukti Sangram Samitee is the sole organisation to establish the Kaziranga Orchid Park and Biodiversity Conservation centre at Durgapur Village in Kohora range of the famous national park.

The Orchid Park, comprises an area of 16 bigha of land houses 500 orchid species found in Northeast, 200 varieties of paddy, medicinal plants which are fast becoming extinct, various types of local flowers and fruits. It also has a photo gallery of 500 orchids, a

green house, lakes with boating and angling facilities, small tree houses, among other attractions.

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- 24) .With reference to the “National Human Rights Commission”, Consider the following statements:

1. It enquire suo motu in cases of human rights violation.
2. It intervene in a proceeding involving allegation of human rights pending before a court of India.
3. It take action against those guilty of human rights violation.

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 only

- 0 mins 24 s
- Explanation
- Status

- The Rights Commission (NHRC) of India is an autonomous public body constituted on 12 October 1993 under the Protection of Human Rights Ordinance of 28 September 1993. It can advice the respective authorities to take action against those guilty of human rights violations. It has no powers to punish the violators of Human rights.

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- 25) .The Defence Acquisition Council (DAC) that approves major Defence related projects consist of:

1. Minister of State for Defence
2. Cabinet Secretary
3. Chiefs of Army, Navy and Air Staff
4. Defence Secretary
5. National Security Advisor

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

- 0 mins 12 s
- Explanation
- Status

- DAC was set up in October 2001 following recommendations from Group of Ministers (GOMs) on 'Reforming the National Security System.'
The need for DAC was felt post-Kargil conflict and this high-level body is chaired by the Defence Minister.
Other members include: Minister of State for Defence, Chief of Army Staff, Chief of Naval Staff, Chief of Air Staff, Defence Secretary, Secretary Defence Research & Development, Secretary Defence Production, Chief of Integrated Staff Committees (HQ IDS), Director General (Acquisition) and Deputy Chief of Integrated Defence Staff. The main aim of the DAC is to fast-track procurement process of the armed forces by optimally utilising the available budget.

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- 26) .Consider a situation where the incumbent executive has been found guilty of financial irregularities based on a CAG report as examined by the Public Accounts Committee. The ultimate responsibility to take appropriate action on this report lies on
 - a . The Supreme Court
 - b . The Parliament ✓
 - c . The President of India
 - d . The Prime Minister of India

- 0 mins 29 s
- Explanation
- Status

- PAC examines the three audit reports of CAG submitted to President viz. audit report on appropriation accounts, audit report on finance accounts and audit report on public undertakings.
It examines the appropriation accounts and the finance accounts of the Union government and any other accounts lay before the Lok Sabha. While doing this examination, it tries to ensure that money disbursed to various ministries was used for the purpose for which it was given; and this money was used as per rules and regulations.
It also examines the accounts of the public service corporations {except those public undertakings which have been allotted to committee on public undertakings}, and other such bodies whose accounts are audited by CAG.

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- 27) .Consider the following statements about the Public Interest litigation (PIL)
 1. A PIL may be introduced in a court of law by the court itself (suo motu).
 2. It can be entertained by both administrative and judicial bodies.
 3. Representatives of victims can also file a PIL.
 4. PIL can be filed only in social and environmental cases.
 Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 - a . 1, 2 and 4 only

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

- 1 mins 10 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Public-Interest Litigation is litigation for the protection of the public interest. In Indian law, Article 32 of the Indian constitution contains a tool which directly joins the public with judiciary.
A PIL may be introduced in a court of law by the court itself (suo motu), rather than the aggrieved party or another third party. For the exercise of the court's jurisdiction, it is not necessary for the victim of the violation of his or her rights to personally approach the court. In a PIL, the right to file suit is given to a member of the public by the courts through judicial activism. The member of the public may be a nongovernmental organization (NGO), an institution or an individual.

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- 28) .The Central Vigilance Commissioner and other Vigilance commissioners are appointed by the President on the recommendations of a select committee including

1. Prime Minister
2. Union Home Minister
3. Leader of Opposition from Lok Sabha
4. Speaker of the Lok Sabha
5. Deputy Chairman of the Rajya sabha

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

- 0 mins 59 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) is an apex Indian governmental body created in 1964 to address governmental corruption. The Central Vigilance Commissioner and the Vigilance Commissioners shall be appointed by the President on recommendation of a Committee consisting of the Prime Minister (Chairperson), the Minister of Home Affairs (Member) and the Leader of the Opposition in the House of the People (Member).

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- 29) .Lok Adalats are a useful instrument to reduce the burden on Judiciary in India. Which of the following types of cases can be handled by Lok Adalat?

1. Cases involving property disputes
2. Cases involving Pension and other transfer payment rights
3. Cases involving road accidents

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

- 0 mins 31 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Lok Adalats have been very successful in settlement of motor accident claim cases, matrimonial/family disputes, labour disputes, disputes relating to public services such as telephone, electricity, bank recovery cases and so on.

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- 30) .The Minister – Civil servant relationship in India was emerged as a result of the

- a . Montague – Chelmsford Reforms ✓
- b . Minto-Morley reforms
- c . Constitution of India
- d . Government of India Act of 1935

- 1 mins 10 s
- Explanation
- Status

- The Montague–Chelmsford Reforms or more briefly known as Mont-Ford Reforms were reforms introduced by the British colonial government in India to introduce self-governing institutions gradually to India.
These reforms represented the maximum concessions the British were prepared to make at that time. The franchise was extended, and increased authority was given to central and provincial legislative councils, but the viceroy remained responsible only to London. The changes at the provincial level were very significant, as the provincial legislative councils contained a considerable majority of elected members. In a system called "diarchy," the nation-building departments of government – agriculture, education, public works, and the like – were placed under ministers who were individually responsible to the legislature.

- 31) .The ex-officio members of the National Human Rights Commission are:

1. National commission for STs
2. National commission for Women
3. Chief Central commissioner for Disabled persons
4. National commission for Minorities
5. National commission for SCs

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

- 0 mins 29 s
- Explanation
- Status

- The NHRC (National Human Rights Commission) consists of:

A Chairperson retired Chief Justice of India.

One Member who is, or has been, a Judge of the Supreme Court of India.

One Member who is, or has been, the Chief Justice of a High Court.

Two Members to be appointed from among persons having knowledge of, or practical experience in, matters relating to human rights.

In addition, the Chairpersons of four National Commissions of (1.Minorities 2.SC and ST 3.Women) serve as ex-officio members.

-

- 32) .It is known as Oil Town of Assam where the first oil well in Asia was drilled. The First refinery was started here in 1901 and it has the oldest oil well in operation. The above mentioned oil block is located at


- a . Nunmati
- b . Naharkatia
- c . Bongaigaon
- d . Digboi ✓

- 0 mins 11 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Digboi Oil well Digboi is a town and a town area committee in Tinsukia district in the north-eastern part of the state of Assam, India. Crude oil was discovered here in late 19th century. Digboi is known as the Oil City of Assam where the first oil well in Asia was drilled. The first refinery was started here as early as 1901. Digboi has the oldest oil well in operation. It is said that the town gets its name from the phrase "dig-boy-dig," which is

what the English told the labourers as they dug for crude oil. Today, though the crude production is not high, Digboi has the distinction of being India's oldest continuously producing oilfield.

•

- 33) .The S4A scheme, which is often in News, refers to
 - a . Skill Development for ST People
 - b . Development of Entrepreneurship among the rural women population
 - c . Providing sanitation facilities in Urban Schools
 - d . Sustainable structuring of Stressed Assets programme 

- 0 mins 17 s
- Explanation
- Status

- S4A scheme Under this scheme, large ticket loans are restructured by separating a sustainable loan from an unsustainable loan. The lenders are required to make this classification. Sustainable level of debt is one which the banks think the stressed borrower can service with its current cash flows. This sustainable level of debt should not be less than half the loans or funded liabilities of the stressed entity. Banks can convert the unsustainable debt into equity or equity related instruments, which are expected to provide upside to the lenders in case the borrower cannot regain the glory and rework the financial structure.

The main aim of S4A: Strengthen the lenders' ability to deal with stressed assets Put real assets back on track of entities facing genuine difficulties by providing an avenue for reworking financial structure.

Construction major HCC's Rs.5,000-crore debt recast has become the first case to get approval from a high-level panel set up under Reserve Bank of India's new Scheme for Sustainable Structuring of Stressed Assets (S4A).


Under the scheme at least 50 per cent of the debt should be serviced in the same period as that of the existing loan. The balance can be converted into equity or quasi-equity instruments.

•

- 34) .Recently the Palampur Assembly constituency of Himachal Pradesh becomes the first e-Assembly of the nation. What will be the objectives of such concept?

1. To reduce Paper usage and increase online communications
2. To prepare auto compilation of queries and reports
3. To provide online Voting facility for citizens

Select the correct answer using the code given below

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

d . 1, 2 and 3

- 0 mins 26 s
- Explanation
- Status

- e-Assembly The Palampur Assembly Constituency has become the India's first e-assembly constituency at Kangra district in Himachal Pradesh. Now, the resident of constituency would not only know about the development works going on by one click on computer but they would also send their requirement about funds for different schemes in their respective areas online. This system would be introduced in other 67 constituencies of the state in next 6 months.

No papers in the House. All replies to questions, copies of bills and reports will be provided online

MLAs will use touch-screen device at their tables. e-Vidhan project will atomize total process involved in working of legislative Assembly and its secretariat. This includes working of committees. Government departments will communicate with Vidhan sabha online for sending replies to approved questions, bills.

Government will cut down expenditure by Rs 15 crore per annum incurred on use of paper and other overheads.

Digital audio and video recordings facility available.

•

- 35) .Recently the Group of Scientists from IISER have discovered a new technology called Gelator for which of the following objective?

- a . To predict the Earthquakes
- b . To trace the hydro carbon locations
- c . To capture the carbon emissions released by the cement industries
- d . To scoop out marine oil spills ✓

- 1 mins 12 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Gelator Recovering marine oil spills may soon become simple, efficient and cost-effective, thanks to a compound (gelator) developed by researchers at the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER) Thiruvananthapuram.

A team used glucose as a starting material and through several chemical reactions produced compounds (gelators) that selectively congeal oil, including crude oil, from an oil-water mixture.

Unlike other alternatives, the gelators, which are in a powder form, can be easily applied over oil-water mixture and do not cause any environmental damage.

Unlike current methods, our gelator can recover oil from oil-water mixture and the

gelator can be reused several times,” says Dr. Sureshan. “But in the case of crude oil, the gelator can’t be recycled. So our aim is to make the gelator cheaper and more efficient.” The gelator molecule is partly hydrophobic and partly hydrophilic. While the hydrophilic part helps in self-assembling to form gelator fibres, the hydrophobic part is responsible for its diffusion into the oil layer.

“To achieve better diffusion of the molecule into the oil phase and enhance the oil recovery we increased the hydrophobicity. This was done by adding an aromatic/alkyl group at some part of the molecule.

Since the outer part of the fibre is hydrophobic, oil tends to get into the spongy network made of fibres.

Once inside the fibre network, oil loses fluidity and becomes a gel. As the self-assembly is strong, the gel maintains its structure and rigidity even under pressure.

Strong gel

When the researchers applied the compound on a benzene-water mixture and diesel-water mixture, it was able to congeal all the benzene and diesel within a short span of time.

“The gel was strong enough to be scooped with a spatula,”. In the case of crude oil, it took a longer time for the compound to form a gel that was strong enough to be scooped off. “The crude oil is a mixture of several low- and high-boiling and polar and non-polar fractions. So the efficiency to form a gel is less in the case of crude oil,”.

•

- 36) .In November 2016, the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) approved opening of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV) in each of the 62 uncovered districts that will bring total number of JNVs to 660 once operational. In this context consider the following statements regarding this JNV

1. JNVs are fully residential and co-educational schools affiliated to Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE).
2. JNVs are specifically tasked with finding talented children in rural areas of India and providing them with an education equivalent to the best residential school system, without regard to their family's socio-economic condition.
3. JNVs exist all over India including the state of Tamil Nadu

Which of the given above statements is/are correct?

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

- 1 mins 8 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) are a system of alternate schools for gifted students in India. They are run by Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, New Delhi, an autonomous organization under the Ministry of Human Resource

Development, Department of School Education and Literacy, Government of India. JNVs are fully residential and co-educational schools affiliated to Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), New Delhi, with classes from VI to XII standard. JNVs are specifically tasked with finding talented children in rural areas of India and providing them with an education equivalent to the best residential school system, without regard to their family's socio-economic condition.

The Navodaya Vidyalaya System is a unique experiment unparalleled in the annals of school education in India and elsewhere. Its significance lies in the selection of talented rural children as the target group and the attempt to provide them with quality education comparable to the best in a residential school system. Such children are found in all sections of society, and in all areas including the most backward.

JNVs exist all over India, with the exception of Tamil Nadu, where anti Hindi movements were widespread during past times.

•

- 37) .A Joint Public Service Commission for two or more states can be established by:

- a . An executive Resolution
- b . An Act of parliament on the request of the concerned state legislatures. ✓
- c . President with the consent of concerned states.
- d . UPSC

- 0 mins 35 s
- Explanation
- Status

- The Constitution makes a provision for the establishment of a Joint State Public Service Commission (JSPSC) for two or more states. While the UPSC and the SPSC are created directly by the Constitution, a JSPSC can be created by an act of Parliament on the request of the state legislatures concerned. Thus, a JSPSC is a statutory and not a constitutional body. The two states of Punjab and Haryana had a JSPSC for a short period, after the creation of Haryana out of Punjab in 1966.

•

- 38) .The Director of the CBI is appointed by the recommendations of the committee consisting of

1. Prime Minister
2. Central Vigilance Commissioner
3. Union Home Minister
4. Leader of the opposition
5. Chief Justice of India

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

c . 1, 4 and 5 only ✓

d . 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

- 0 mins 21 s
- Explanation
- Status

- The amended Delhi Special Police Establishment Act empowers a committee to appoint the director of CBI. The committee consists the following people:

Prime Minister – chairperson

Leader of Opposition – member

Chief Justice of India or a Supreme Court Judge recommended by the Chief Justice – member.

When making recommendations, the committee considers the views of the outgoing director.

Above Selection committee was constituted under The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013. Before this central vigilance commissioner, under CVC act, had this power.

•

- 39) .Who among the following acts as the ‘Residual Legatee’ at the Central level?

a . Prime minister

b . Principal Secretary to the Prime minister ✓

c . Cabinet secretary

d . Secretary to Ministry of Home Affairs

- 1 mins 4 s
- Explanation
- Status

- The Residual Legatee, at the central level is performed by the Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister who is the administrative head of the PM office. The chief secretary is the Residual Legatee at the state level, while the Cabinet Secretary does not perform this legal function at the Centre.

•

- 40) .Consider the following statements:

1. Only Supreme Court Judge can be appointed as the Chairperson of the National commission for Backward Classes.

2. The advice of the National commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) shall be binding on upon the central government.

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

- National Commission for Backward Classes is an Indian statutory body established on 14 August 1993, under the provisions of National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993. The commission has five members: a Chairperson who is or has been a judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court; a social scientist; two persons, who have special knowledge in matters relating to backward classes; and a Member-Secretary, who is or has been an officer of the Central Government in the rank of a Secretary to the Government of India. Their term is of Three years.
The commission considers inclusions in and exclusions from the lists of communities notified as backward for the purpose of job reservations and tender the needful advice to the Central Government as per Section 9(1) of the NCBC Act, 1993. However it is not binding on the Government.

- 41) .The control over posting, promotion and leave of persons belonging to the Judicial services of a state is vested with

- a . Supreme Court
- b . High Court ✓
- c . District Court
- d . District Magistrate

- 0 mins 23 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Appointment of persons other than district judges to the judicial service of a state is made by the Governor of the State after consultation with State Public service Commission and the High Court. They administer justice in India at a district level. These courts are under administrative control of the High Court of the State to which the district concerned belongs. The decisions of District court are subject to the appellate jurisdiction of the concerned High court.

•

- 42) .Maharashtra becomes the first state to adopt Fly Ash Utilisation Policy under the mandate given by the Union Government of India. In this context, consider the following statements

1. The Policy will help to provide raw materials for schemes such as House for All, run by the

State.

2. The policy will encourage to use fly ash for cement industries and road construction
3. Fly ash will be used in the Agriculture sector in large size than any other sector

Which of the given above statements is/are correct?

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

- 1 mins 11 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Fly Ash Utilization policy

Use of fly ash generated from thermal power plants and biogas plants for construction activities.

This fly ash will be used to make bricks, blocks, tiles, wall panels, cement and other construction materials.

It will save soil excavation and protect environment. Earlier, use of fly ash was allowed within 100 kms radius of power plant, now it has been extended to 300 kms.

The policy will create new employment opportunities in the power plant areas and also make available raw material for construction at low cost to help 'Housing for All projects. Power plants in the country have long been experimenting with innovative ways to utilise fly ash. Though considered a hazardous by-product, it has proved to be a useful input in cement manufacturing, road building and house construction.

India produced the highest quantity of fly ash every year through thermal plants but there was no focus on using it for other purposes.

Annually India produces over 256 million tonnes of fly ash. “ But, unlike other countries, India uses only around 55 per cent of the by product in various fields and less than 2 per cent is being used in agriculture,”.

The reason for the high production was the low-quality of coal available in India which generates more fly ash.

Though close to 50 per cent fly ash is used by cement companies and 15 per cent for filling used mines and only 2 per cent in agriculture despite its advantages.

Fly ash is being used in some areas of land for agriculture but due to the heavy transport cost more farmers are reluctant to use it.

About 30-35 per cent of fly ash that gets generated goes into cement manufacture, including Pozzolanic cement mortar and concrete, 12 per cent respectively is used for mine filling and brick making, 11 per cent finds its way into low lying areas and about 3 per cent is utilised for agriculture.

•

- 43) .With reference to the Cabinet Secretariat, consider the following statements

1. The Cabinet Secretariat settles inter-ministerial disputes.

2. The Cabinet Secretariat deals with all the subjects which are not allotted to any ministry or department.

3. The Cabinet Secretariat acts as a think tank for the Prime Minister.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

- 0 mins 13 s
- Explanation
- Status

- 2nd and 3rd statements- Functions of the PMO.

(Source: cabinet secretariat website)

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:-

1. Secretarial assistance to Cabinet and Cabinet Committees.
2. Rules of Business.

The PMO provides secretarial assistance to the Prime Minister. It is headed by the Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister. The PMO includes the anti-corruption unit and the public wing dealing with grievances. The office houses the Prime Minister and few selected officers of Indian Civil Service who work with him to manage and coordinate government and his office. The Prime Minister through his office coordinates with all ministers in the central union cabinet, minister of independent charges and governors and ministers of state government.

•

- 44) .With reference to the removal of Union Public Service Commission members, consider the following statements

1. Chairman and members of UPSC can be removed in manner and on grounds same as judge of Supreme Court by the President.
2. The President must refer the matter for enquiry of Supreme Court if removal is on ground of misbehaviour.
3. During the course of enquiry the President cannot suspend them.

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 27 s
- Explanation
- Status


- During the enquiry the President can suspend them. The Chairman or UPSC member can also be placed under suspension by the President until report of Supreme Court into inquiry of alleged misbehaviour is pending.

•

- 45) .Consider the following statements

1. The First past post principle adopted in India owes it to the Constitution of the United States.
2. The First past post system has been adopted for the election of both 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 

- 0 mins 22 s
- Explanation
- Status


- First Past the Post is the electoral system used to elect the UK parliament. Under First Past the Post voting takes place in constituencies that elect a single MP each. In India this method is used for Lok Sabha and State Assembly elections whereas for Rajya Sabha the proportional system is used.

•

- 46) .Consider the following statements regarding to the Attorney General of India

1. He/she can become a member of any Parliamentary committee.
2. He/she is debarred from private legal practice.

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 46 s
- Explanation
- Status

- The Attorney General of India is the Indian government's chief legal advisor, and its primary lawyer in the Supreme Court of India. He is appointed by the President of India under Article 76(1) of the Constitution and holds office during the pleasure of the President. He must be a person qualified to be appointed as a Judge of the Supreme Court, also must have been a judge of some high court for five years or an advocate of some high court for ten years or an eminent jurist, in the opinion of the President and must be a citizen of India.

The Attorney General appears on behalf of Government of India in all cases (including suits, appeals and other proceedings) in the Supreme Court in which Government of India is concerned. He also represents the Government of India in any reference made by the President to the Supreme Court under Article 143 of the Constitution.

Unlike the Attorney General of the United States, the Attorney General of India does not have any executive authority. Those functions are performed by the Law Minister of India. Also the AG is not a government servant and is not debarred from private legal practice.

•

- 47) .Consider the following statements about Election Commission

1. The constitution debars the retiring election commissioners from any further appointment by the government.
2. The Chief election commissioner and the other two election commissioners of the commission hold office for a term of six years or until they attain the age of 65 years.

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 31 s
- Explanation
- Status

- The President of India based on a recommendation from the Government of India appoints the Election Commissioners. They have tenure of six years, or up to the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier. The Chief Election Commissioner can be removed from office only through impeachment by Parliament in a manner similar to that of a judge of the Supreme Court. On the other hand, other Election Commissioners can be removed by the President on recommendation of the Chief Election Commissioner. The Constitution does not debar any retiring election commissioners from any further employment of the Government.

•

- 48) .Simple majority is used for making changes for which of the following provisions of the Constitution?

1. Lists in the Seventh Schedule
2. Powers of the President
3. Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court
4. Number of judges in the Supreme Court

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

- 0 mins 36 s
- Explanation
- Status

- The original constitution provided for three categories of amendments. The first category of amendments are those contemplated in articles 4 (2), 169 (3) -1962, 239A (2) -1962, 239AA (7b) -1991, 243M (4b) -1992, 243ZC (3) -1992, 244A (4) -1969, 356 (1)c, para 7(2) of Schedule V and para 21(2) of Schedule VI.

These amendments can be effected by Parliament by a simple majority such as that required for the passing of any ordinary law. The amendments under this category are specifically excluded from the purview of article 368 which is the specific provision in the Constitution dealing with the power and the procedure for the amendment of the Constitution.

Article 4 provides that laws made by Parliament under article 2 (relating to admission or establishment of new States) and article 3 (relating to formation of new States and alteration of areas, boundaries or names of existing States) effecting amendments in the First Schedule or the Fourth Schedule and supplemental, incidental and consequential matters, shall not be deemed to be amendments of the Constitution for the purposes of article 368.

For example, the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, which brought about reorganisation of the States in India, was passed by Parliament as an ordinary piece of legislation.

Article 169 empowers Parliament to provide by law for the abolition or creation of the Legislative Councils in States and specifies that though such law shall contain such provisions for the amendment of the Constitution as may be necessary, it shall not be deemed to be an amendment of the Constitution for the purposes of article 368.

The Legislative Councils Act, 1957, which provided for the creation of a Legislative Council in Andhra Pradesh and for increasing the strength of the Legislative Councils in certain other States, is an example of a law passed by Parliament in exercise of its powers under article 169.

The Fifth Schedule contains provisions as to the administration and control of the Schedule Areas and Scheduled Tribes. Para 7 of the Schedule vests Parliament with plenary powers to enact laws amending the Schedule and lays down that no such law shall be deemed to be an amendment of the Constitution for the purposes of article 368.

Under Para 21 of the Sixth Schedule, Parliament has full power to enact laws amending the Sixth Schedule which contains provisions for the administration of Tribal Areas in the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram. No such law, will be deemed to be an amendment of the Constitution for the purposes of article 368.

•

- 49) .Consider the following statements

1. The strength of Council of Ministers is fixed at 15% of the total strength of assembly in the cases of Union Territories.
2. The size of the Council of Ministers was restricted to 15% of the total strength of lower houses of both Central and 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 41 s
- Explanation
- Status

- As per article 239AA of Indian Constitution, number of Cabinet Ministers cannot exceed ten percent of assembly seats.
91st Amendment introduced in 2003-04, capped the upper level of Ministers to 15% of the strength of the “popular house of the legislature” implying LS in case of Parliament and Vidhan Sabha in case of states. Exceptions were given for smaller legislature of Goa, Sikkim & Mizoram. In the case of smaller States like Sikkim, Mizoram and Goa having 32, 40 and 40 members in the Legislative Assemblies respectively, a minimum strength of seven ministers is proposed

•

- 50) .The Sixth Schedule of the constitution is concerned with the administration of the Tribal Areas of which of the following groups of States?

- a . Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram ✓
- b . Meghalaya, Manipur, Tripura and Mizoram
- c . Manipur, Tripura, Mizoram and Assam
- d . Meghalaya, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand, Mizoram


- 0 mins 19 s
- Explanation
- Status

- The basic thrust of the Fifth and Sixth Schedule of the constitution is the protection of cultural distinctiveness of Tribal. It also provides protection to the tribals on account of their economic disadvantages so that they could maintain their tribal identity without any coercion or exploitation. The interests of Schedule Tribes outside the North east is protected by Fifth Schedule The fifth schedule designates “Schedule areas” in large parts of India in which the interests of the “Scheduled Tribes” are to be protected. The scheduled area has more than 50 percent tribal population.
The Sixth Schedule is related to the administration of the states of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram in the North-east. It has provisions for the formation of autonomous districts and autonomous regions within the districts as there are different schedule tribes within the district

• 51) .The Parliament can make laws on the subjects enumerated in the State List under certain circumstances which include

1. When an item in the State List acquires national importance.
2. When two or more states request the Union to make law for them on a specific item in the State List.
3. When the President and the Supreme Court jointly make such a request.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

- 0 mins 59 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Expansion of the Legislative Powers of the Union under Different Circumstances:
In the National Interest: Parliament shall have the power to make laws with respect to any matter included in the State List for a temporary period, if the Council of States declares by a resolution of 2/ 3 of its members present and voting, that it is necessary in the national interest.
Under the Proclamation of National or Financial Emergency: In this circumstance, Parliament shall have similar power to legislate with respect to State Subjects.
By Agreement between States: If the Legislatures of two or more States resolve that it shall be lawful for Parliament to make laws with respect to any matters included in the State List relating to those States, Parliament shall have such power.
It shall also be open to any other State to adopt such Union legislation in relation to itself by a resolution passed on behalf of the State legislature. In short, this is an extension of the jurisdiction of the Union Parliament by consent of the Legislatures.
To implement treaties: Parliament shall have the power to legislate with respect to any subject for the purpose of implementing treaties or international agreements and conventions.
Under a Proclamation of Failure of Constitutional Machinery in the States: When such a

Proclamation is made by the President, the President may declare that the powers of the Legislature of the State shall be exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament.

•

- 52) .Consider the following statements with respect to the duties of Comptroller and Auditor General of India

1. He ensures that the public revenue is lodged in the exchequer.
2. CAG audits all expenditure from the Contingency Funds and Public Accounts.
3. He audits and reports on all expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

- 0 mins 20 s
- Explanation
- Status

- The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India is an authority, established by the Constitution under Constitution of India/Part V - Chapter V/Sub-part 7B/Article 148, who audits all receipts and expenditure of the Government of India and the state governments, including those of bodies and authorities substantially financed by the government. The CAG is also the external auditor of Government-owned corporations and conducts supplementary audit of government companies, i.e., any non-banking/ non-insurance company in which Union Government has an equity share of at least 51 per cent or subsidiary companies of existing government companies.

Duties of the CAG

As per the provisions of the constitution, the CAG's (DPC) (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971 was enacted. As per the various provisions, the duties of the CAG include the audit of:

Receipts and expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India and of the State and Union Territory having legislative assembly.

Trading, manufacturing, profit and loss accounts and balance sheets, and other subsidiary accounts kept in any Government department; Accounts of stores and stock kept in Government offices or departments.

Government companies as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956.

Corporations established by or under laws made by Parliament in accordance with the provisions of the respective legislation.

Authorities and bodies substantially financed from the Consolidated Funds of the Union and State Governments. Anybody or authority even though not substantially financed from the Consolidated Fund, the audit of which may be entrusted to the C&AG.

Grants and loans given by Government to bodies and authorities for specific purposes.

Entrusted audits e.g. those of Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies under Technical Guidance & Support (TGS).

•

- 53) .Consider the following statements regarding Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (PMAY)

1. Application from female beneficiaries will be accepted easily compared to applications from Male beneficiaries making the scheme as Pro-Women
2. For Ground Floor houses, the Government will give preference to people who are differently abled or those who are aged.
3. The scheme will be implemented only in Urban and metro cities not in rural and country sides
Which of the given above statements is/are correct?

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

- 0 mins 13 s
- Explanation
- Status

- PMAY The Union Cabinet has given its approval for the implementation of the rural housing scheme of Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided for construction of pucca house to all houseless and households living in dilapidated houses. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi formally launched “Housing for All” in rural areas under which the Government proposes to provide an environmentally safe and secure pucca house to every rural household by 2022. The selection of beneficiaries has been through a completely transparent process using the Socio Economic Census 2011 data and validating it through the Gram Sabha. PMAY-G is a major step forward in bringing together Skill India, Digital India, Make in India, IT/DBT Aadhaar platform and Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY).

•

- 54) .Many self-help groups in India, under ‘SHG Bank Linkage’ program, borrow from banks once they have accumulated a base of their own capital and have established a track record of regular repayments. This scheme is known as 'SHG Bank Linkage' program. Which of the following has been tasked for the monitoring of this program?

- a . SIDBI
- b . IDBI
- c . NABARD ✓
- d . RRB

- 1 mins 5 s
- Explanation

- Status

- SHG Bank Linkage' program

Many self-help groups, especially in India, under NABARD's 'SHG Bank Linkage' program, borrow from banks once they have accumulated a base of their own capital and have established a track record of regular repayments.

This model has attracted attention as a possible way of delivering micro-finance services to poor populations that have been difficult to reach directly through banks or other institutions. "By aggregating their individual savings into a single deposit, self-help groups minimize the bank's transaction costs and generate an attractive volume of deposits. Through self-help groups the bank can serve small rural depositors while paying them a market rate of interest."

-

- 55) .The Department of Land Resources, the inner organ of the Ministry of Rural Development, is responsible for which of the following programmes?

1. Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)
2. National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP)
3. National Mission on Bio-Diesel

Select the correct answer using the code given below

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

- 0 mins 9 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Department of Land Resources


National Mission on Bio-Diesel:- The Committee on Development of Bio-fuels set-up by the Planning Commission in July, 2002, in its report of April, 2003, recommended launching of the National Commission on Bio-diesel. Ministry of Rural development was designated as the Nodal Ministry for this Mission. The proposal for establishment of National Mission of Bio-Diesel in Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development, with the approval of EFC meeting on 9.10.2006, was placed before the Cabinet Committee on Economics Affairs (CCEA). The objectives of the programmes is to bring unutilized wasteland in to productive use by promotion of Jatropha and Pongamia Plantation for 20% blending with HSD and also generating a renewable source of Bio-fuel, thereby reduce country's dependence on imported petroleum diesel.

-

- 56) .Consider the following statements

1. Chief justice of High court is appointed by the President after consulting with Chief Justice of Supreme Court, Governor and Chief Minister.
2. Salary and pension of High Court judges are charged on consolidated fund of the states.
3. Constitution empowers the Governor to seek advice of High Court on certain matters.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

- 1 mins 16 s
- Explanation
- Status


- A Judge of a High Court to be the Chief Justice of a High Court on the basis of seniority across High Court judges. Judges in a High Court are appointed by the President of India in consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the governor of the state. Pension of the High court is charged on consolidated fund of India. No advisory Jurisdiction for Governor is provided. It is only for President under Article 143.

•

- 57) .Consider the following statements

1. Constitution prescribes the collegium system for appointment of judges.
2. Collegium consists of President, Chief justice of Supreme Court and other senior most judges.
3. Collegium system ensures executive participation in appointment of judges.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

- 0 mins 29 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Collegium system is a process through which decisions related to appointments and transfer of judges in supreme court and high court is taken by a collegium which consists of CJI, four senior most judges of supreme court and three members of concerned high court (in the matter related to high court) including chief justice of high court. The Supreme Court of India's collegium system, which appoints judges to the nation's constitutional courts, has its genesis in, and continued basis resting on, three of its own judgments which are collectively known as the Three Judges Cases. No other branch of

the state - including the legislature and the executive - would have any say in the appointment of judges.

-

- 58) .Consider the following statements with regard to the National Commission on Backward Classes (NCBC)

1. The President appoints the chairman of NCBC.
2. The NCBC gives its report to the Central Government.
3. The NCBC has the powers such as that of the civil court.
4. Member of NCBC are appointed for a period of three years.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

- 0 mins 33 s
- Explanation
- Status

- NCBC gives report to president.

-

- 59) .Amendments to certain provisions in the Indian constitution need to be ratified by more than half of the State Legislatures. Which of the following are such provisions?

1. Method of election of the President
2. Abolition of legislative councils in states.
3. Representation of States in Parliament.

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 31 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Affecting Centre- state relation requires special majority with half states ratification under Article 368 such as GST and NJAC. For abolition of Legislative councils, it is simple majority

-

- 60) .The Principle of individual responsibility of a minister means
 1. He can be removed by the Lok Sabha passing censure motion.
 2. He can be dismissed by the council of ministers for any wrong doings.
 3. He can be removed by the president on advice of prime minister.
 4. Prime minister can ask a minister to resign.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

- 4 mins 49 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Individual ministerial responsibility is not the same as cabinet collective responsibility, which states members of the cabinet must approve publicly of its collective decisions or resign.

Article 75(2)- the ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of President.


So as per Article 75(2) of the constitution, ministers are also individually responsible to the President. This means ministers hold office during the pleasure of the President. They can be removed from Council of Minister without assigning a reason. However they can only be removed after PM advised the President to do so.

Individual responsibility is essential to enforce collective responsibility of Council of Minister e.g. minister disagrees collective decision but refuses to resign. In that case PM may advice the President to drop the minister so as to assure collective responsibility of Council of Minister.

- 61) .Which among the following motion can be introduced only in Lok Sabha?

1. Adjournment motion
2. No confidence motion
3. Calling attention motion

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 15 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Types of Motions:

Privilege Motion: The motion will be introduced by the opposition if a minister has misled the house by providing wrong information. Its purpose is to censure the concerned minister.

Censure Motion: It can be brought against the ruling government or against any minister for the failure to act or seeking disapproval of their policy. It can be moved only in Lok Sabha only by the opposition. A censure motion must specify the charges against the government for which it is moved. If a censure motion is passed in the Lok Sabha, the Council of ministers is bound to seek the confidence of the Lok Sabha as early as possible.

No Confidence Motion: This can be moved only in Lok Sabha and by the opposition of the house. It can be brought only against the Council of ministers and not against any individual minister. Unlike censure motion, a no-confidence motion does not require any specific ground. Once admitted in the House, it takes precedence over all the pending business of the House. Generally the PM answers the allegations after the members have spoken. If the motion is adopted by the House, the Council of Ministers is bound to resign. The motion needs the support of 50 members to be admitted.

Call - Attention Motion: A member (after permission from Speaker) calls the attention of the minister to any matter of 'urgent public importance'. There is no Call - Attention motion in the Rajya Sabha.

Adjournment Motion: Motion for an adjournment of the business of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance may be made with the consent of the Speaker.


Cut Motions: The members of the Lok Sabha have a veto power to oppose a demand in the financial bill discussed by the government. This is an effective tool to test the strength of the government. If a cut motion is adopted by the House and the government does not have the numbers, it is obliged to resign. They are moved in the Lok Sabha only. They are part of the budgetary process which seeks to reduce the amounts for grants.

-

- 62) .Consider the following statements regarding 'the advisory jurisdiction' of the Supreme Court

1. The opinion of the Supreme Court may be sought by the President on any question of law or fact of public interest.
2. The opinion expressed by the Supreme Court is equal to judicial pronouncement.
3. It can also be exercised over disputes arising out of references made over pre-constitutional treaties.
4. The Supreme Court cannot refuse to tender its opinion in any case.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

- 0 mins 33 s

- Explanation
- Status

- Article 143 of the Constitution confers Advisory Jurisdiction to the Supreme Court of India. This provision finds its origin in Section 213 of the Government of India Act, 1935, which conferred upon the Governor General the discretion to pose questions of public importance to the Federal Court. Similarly, as per Article 143 the President has the power to address questions to the Supreme Court, which he deems important for public welfare. The Supreme Court “advises” the President by answering the query put before it. Till date this mechanism has been put to use only twelve times. However, it is pertinent to note that this is not binding on the President, nor is it “law declared by the Supreme Court”, hence not binding on subordinate courts.”

•

- 63) .Which parliamentary committee consists of only Lok Sabha members?

- a . Estimates committee ✓
- b . Committee on public undertakings
- c . Public accounts committee
- d . Departmental standing committees.

- 1 mins 1 s
- Explanation
- Status

- The Estimates Committee, constituted for the first time in 1950, is a Parliamentary Committee consisting of 30 Members, elected every year by the Lok Sabha from amongst its Members. The Chairman of the Committee is appointed by the Speaker from amongst its members. A Minister cannot be elected as a member of the Committee and if a member after his election to the Committee, is appointed a Minister, he ceases to be a member of the Committee from the date of such appointment. The term of office of the Committee is one year.

The functions of the Estimates Committee are:

To report what economies, improvements in organisation, efficiency or administrative reform, consistent with the policy underlying the estimates may be effected;

To suggest alternative policies in order to bring about efficiency and economy in administration;

To examine whether the money is well laid out within the limits of the policy implied in the estimates; and


To suggest the form in which the estimates shall be presented to Parliament.

•

- 64) .Consider the following statements

1. A person to be elected to legislative council/assembly must be an elector for an assembly constituency in that state.
2. A person contesting election to Rajya Sabha from a particular state should be an elector in that particular 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 57 s
- Explanation
- Status


- As per article 84 of the constitution, a person is qualified to be a member of parliament provided he is a citizen of India.
Has completed 30 years of age in case of Rajya Sabha and 25 years in case of Lok Sabha.
Possesses such other qualifications as may be prescribed in that behalf by or under any law made by Parliament.
The third condition above led the parliament to include other qualifications for MPs in the Representation of People Act (1951).
These qualifications are as follows: Only an elector can be elected.
Thus, the candidate must be registered as a voter in a parliamentary constituency and must be eligible to vote.
If due to any reason the person loses eligibility to vote, he would lose eligibility to contest also.
For example if a person is jailed or in lawful detention at the time of elections, he shall not be eligible for voting.
However, if a person is in preventive custody, he can vote.
These define if a person is able to contest for election of MP or not. It is not necessary that a person should be registered as a voter in the same constituency. This is applicable for both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.
A person from reserved category only can contest election if the Lok Sabha seat is reserved for these categories. However, an SC/ST person can contest election on an unreserved seat also.

•

- 65) .Consider the following statements regarding State Election Commission

1. It supervises and conducts the election of the Panchayats and Municipalities in the State
2. It also supervises and conducts the elections for the vacant seats of state legislative assemblies and 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 15 s
- Explanation
- Status

- By elections are supervised and conducted by The Chief Electoral officer on Behalf of CEC.

The State Election Commission is an autonomous, independent Constitutional and Statutory authority of State. It was formed under the Constitution of India as per the provisions of the 73rd and 74th Amendments Acts of 1992 on 15 July 1994. All Local Body elections of state are conducted by this Commission.

•

- 66) .Who presides over the first sitting of Lok Sabha after the general elections?

- a . Speaker
- b . Deputy speaker
- c . Pro-term speaker ✓
- d . President

- 0 mins 6 s
- Explanation
- Status

- After a general election and the formation of a new government, a list of senior Lok Sabha members prepared by the Legislative Section is submitted to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, who selects a Pro-term speaker. The appointment has to be approved by the president.

The first meeting after the election when the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker are selected by members of the Parliament is held under the pro tem Speaker. In absence of the Speaker, the Deputy Speaker acts as Speaker and in the absence of both a committee of six member selected by the Speaker will act as Speaker according to their seniority.

•

- 67) .Consider the following statements regarding The National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

1. It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of the Government of India that provides financial assistance to the elderly, widows and persons with disabilities in the form of social pensions.
2. The scheme is administered by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India and is fully funded by the Central Government.

3. The mandate for this programme can be derived directly from the Fundamental Rights of the Indian Constitution.

Which of the given above statements is/are correct?

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

- 0 mins 7 s
- Explanation
- Status

- National Social Assistance Scheme

The National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of the Government of India that provides financial assistance to the elderly, widows and persons with disabilities in the form of social pensions.

Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)

Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS)

Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS)

National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS)

Annapurna Scheme

The scheme is administered by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. It is fully funded by the Central Government, unlike some other welfare programs where the Union government shares costs with the State Governments.

Article 41 (DPSP) of the Indian Constitution directs the State to provide public assistance to its citizens in case of 'unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement and in other cases of undeserved want within the limit of its economic capacity and development'.

•

- 68) .Bharat Nirman is a business plan for rural infrastructure which was implemented by the Government of India in order to provide some basic amenities to the rural India. Which of the following are the objectives of this ambitious scheme?

1. To provide electricity to every village.
2. To provide an additional one crore hectare of irrigational land.
3. To provide broadband coverage to all the 2.5 lakh Panchayats.
4. To develop housing facilities for the poor.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

- 0 mins 23 s
- Explanation

- Status

- Bharat Nirman Bharat Nirman is an Indian business plan for creating and augmenting basic rural infrastructure. It comprises projects on irrigation, roads (Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana), housing (Indira Awaas Yojana), water supply (National Rural Drinking Water Programme), electrification (Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana) and telecommunication connectivity.

Bharat Nirman have been sub-divided into six parts. The Government of India will try to improve the infrastructural facilities of these six sections individually which will result in the overall development of the infrastructural facilities of the country

Waters

Roads

Housing

Telephone

Electricity

Irrigation

-

- 69) .Which provisions of the Constitution is/are clearly postulating the concept of welfare state?

1. The Preamble
2. Fundamental Rights
3. Directive Principles of State Policy
4. Schedule 8

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

- 0 mins 18 s
- Explanation
- Status

- A welfare state is a concept of the government in which the state plays a key role in the protection and promotion of the economic and social well-being of its citizens. The Preamble and the Directive Principles of State Policy make it amply clear our goal is a welfare and socialist state through democratic means. The Preamble promises to secure to the Indian people Justice-social, economic and political. The Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) provides guidelines to the central and the state governments of India, to be kept in mind while framing laws and policies. The concept behind DPSP is to establish a "Welfare State" rather than a "Police State" such as

of colonial era. In other words, motive behind inclusion of DPSP is to establish social and economic democracy rather than Political democracy.

-

- 70) .Consider the following statements

1. The Metropolitan Planning Committee is constituted under the provisions of the Constitution of India.
2. It prepares the draft development plan for metropolitan areas.
3. It has the sole responsibility for implementing government sponsored schemes in the metropolitan area.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

- 0 mins 32 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Metropolitan Planning Committee: Article 243 ZE says that there shall be constituted in every Metropolitan area a Metropolitan Planning Committee to prepare a draft development plan for the Metropolitan area as a whole. So for the areas with a population of 10 lakhs or more, a Metropolitan Planning Committee shall be constituted for preparing a draft development plan for the metropolitan area as a whole. The composition and filling of seats is open to the State legislatures. The Metropolitan Planning Committee shall take into account the following for preparation of the Draft Development Plan: Plan prepared by the Municipalities and the Panchayats in the metropolitan area Matter of common interest between the Municipalities and Panchayats including coordinated spatial plans of the area Sharing of water and other physical and natural resources Integrated development of infrastructure and environmental conservation Overall objectives and priorities set by the Government of India and the State Government Extent and nature of investments likely to be made in the metropolitan area by agencies of the Government Other available resources, financial and otherwise.

- 71) .National Rural Livelihood Mission is a poverty alleviation project implemented by Ministry of Rural Development. This scheme is focused on promoting self-employment and organization of rural poor. The basic idea behind this programme is to organize the poor into SHG (Self Help Groups) groups and make them capable for self-employment. This scheme was succeeded by
 - a . Skill India programme
 - b . Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana
 - c . Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Antyodaya Yojana ✓
 - d . Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana

- 0 mins 46 s
- Explanation
- Status

- National Rural Livelihood Mission

The scheme was succeeded by Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana on 25 September 2015. Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana or DAY is a Government of India scheme for the helping the poor by providing skill training. Government of India has provisioned ₹ 500 crore (US\$74 million) for the scheme. It replaces Aajeevika. The targets is training 0.5 million people in urban area per annum from 2016 and in rural area it is training 1 million people by 2017.

Further, in urban areas services like SHG promotion, training centres, vendors markets, permanent shelters for homeless will be provided for. The aim of scheme is skill development of both rural and urban India as per requisite international standards.

Skill India is a campaign launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 15 July 2015 with an aim to train over 40 crore (400 million) people in India in different skills by 2022. It includes various initiatives of the government like "National Skill Development Mission", "National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, 2015", "Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)" and the "Skill Loan scheme".

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is a skill development initiative scheme of the Government of India for recognition and standardisation of skills.

-

- 72) .The District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) has traditionally been the principal organ at the district level to oversee the implementation of anti-poverty programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development. DRDA has been assigned as a nodal agency for the better implementation of

1. National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
2. Swatch Bharat Mission – Gramin
3. Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

- 1 mins 34 s
- Explanation
- Status

- District Rural Development Agencies

DRDA has traditionally been the principal organ at the district level to oversee the implementation of anti-poverty programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development. This

agency was created originally to implement the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP). Subsequently the DRDAs were entrusted with number of programmes of both state and central governments. From 1 April 1999, a separate DRDA Administration has been introduced to take care of the administrative costs. This aims at strengthening the DRDAs and make them more professional in managing the anti-poverty programmes and be an effective link between the ministry and the district level.

•

- 73) .The provision of providing identity cards to voters had been made in

- a . The Constitution of India itself
- b . The Representation of the People Act, 1958 ✓
- c . The Election Laws (Amendment) Act, 1975
- d . The Criminal and Election Laws (Amendment) Act, 1969

- 0 mins 18 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Whereas, Parliament has shown its due concern in the matter and made a special provision, as far back as 1958, by amending Section 61 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 to the effect, inter alia, that with a view to preventing impersonation of electors, provisions may be made by rules under that Act for the use of Electoral Identity Cards for electors as the means of establishing their identity at the time of polling; Whereas, in the light of its experience of conducting numerous general elections and bye-elections to the House of the People and State Legislative Assemblies for over four decades from 1951 to 1993, and after several rounds of discussions with political parties and State electoral authorities in the late 1980s and early 1990s, the Election Commission made a historic order on the 28th August, 1993, directing the issue of Electoral Identity Cards to all electors in all States (except Jammu & Kashmir) and Union Territories, according to a time bound programme.

•

- 74) .Which of the following is the main function of the Central Vigilance Commission of India?

- a . To keep a watch on the investigation agencies of the country
- b . To expedite the disposal of criminal cases pending in the courts
- c . To scrutinize the utilization of development funds as sanctioned by the Government
- d . To inquire or cause an inquire of alleged offence of a public servant ✓

- 0 mins 14 s
- Explanation
- Status

- The Central Vigilance Commission was set up by the Government in February, 1964 on the recommendations of the Committee on Prevention of Corruption, headed by Shri K. Santhanam, to advise and guide Central Government agencies in the field of vigilance. CVC is conceived to be the apex vigilance institution, free of control from any executive authority, monitoring all vigilance activity under the Central Government and advising various authorities in Central Government organizations in planning, executing, reviewing and reforming their vigilance work.

•

- 75) .Which of the following Cabinet committees are chaired by the Prime Minister?

1. Political Affairs committee
2. Economic Affairs committee
3. Appointment committee
4. Parliamentary Affairs committee

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

- 0 mins 13 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Four Cabinet committees – the ACC, the CCS, the CCEA and the Committee on Political Affairs – are headed by the Prime Minister while the Committee on Parliamentary Affairs and the Cabinet Committee on Accommodation are headed by Home Minister
Cabinet Committee of Economic Affairs (CCEA) , Appointments Committee of the Cabinet (ACC), Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS)

•

- 76) .Which of the following statements is correct about the Election Commission of India?

- a . The salaries and allowances of the election commissioners including the CEC are equal to that of a Judge of the Supreme Court. ✓
- b . The Parliament, by law, regulates the terms of service and tenure of the Election Commissioners, but they cannot be altered to their disadvantage after their appointment.
- c . The Constitution required the Chief Election Commissioner to have at 10 years of experience in public service, but does not set any such qualification criteria for the other election commissioners.
- d . The Election Commission gives non-binding advice to the President with regards to disqualification of Members of Parliament.

- 1 mins 10 s

- Explanation
- Status


- The terms of service and tenure of the Election Commissioners are fixed by the President. The Constitution does not set any qualification criteria for any of the Election commissioners.
EC's advice to the President with regards to disqualification of Members of Parliament is binding.

•

- 77) .The primary objective of the MGNREGA Act is augmenting wage employment for the poorest of the poor while the secondary objective is to strengthen natural resource management through works that address causes of chronic poverty, like drought, and thus encourage sustainable development. What are the key design features that have been included into this Act in the context of Social Security and Unemployment support?

1. Unemployment allowance
2. Gender Equity
3. Financial Inclusion
4. Social Security Measures

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 

- 8 mins 35 s
- Explanation
- Status

- MGNREGA Key design features in the context of social security and unemployment support:
Guaranteed Employment – Any adult member of a rural household applying for work under the Act is entitled to employment. Every rural household is entitled to not more than 100 days of employment.
Guaranteed Wages – Wages are to be paid on a weekly basis and not beyond a fortnight. Wages are to be paid on the basis of:
Centre- notified, state- specific MGNREGA wage list
Time rates and Piece rates as per state- specific Schedule of Rates (SoRs)
In any case, the wage cannot be at a rate less than Rs. 100 per day.
Unemployment Allowance – If work is not provided within 15 days of applying, the state is expected to pay an unemployment allowance which is one- fourth of the wage rate.
Provision of Work – Work is to be provided within a 5km radius of the applicant's village, else compensation of 10 per cent extra wage is to be provided to meet expenses

of travel.

Gender Equity – Men and women are entitled to equal payment of wages. One- third of the beneficiaries are supposed to be women. Worksite facilities like creches are to be provided at all worksites.

Financial Inclusion – Since 2008, all wage payments have had to be transferred to bank or post office accounts of beneficiaries.

Social Security Measures – In 2008, a provision was created which made it possible to cover beneficiaries under either the Janashree Bima Yojana (JBY) or the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY).

Transparency and Accountability – All MGNREGA- related accounts and records documents have to be available for public scrutiny. Contractors and use of machinery is prohibited.

Rights- based, demand- driven approach – Estimation and planning of work is conducted on the basis of the demand for work. Hence, beneficiaries of the scheme are enabled to decide the point in time at which they want to work.

•

- 78) .Recently India inked the long pending Nuclear Agreement with Japan. India is the first non-member of the non-proliferation treaty (NPT) to have signed such a deal with Japan. In this context what would be the benefits to India from this deal?

1. To access sensitive nuclear fuel for both civilian and defence purposes
2. To gain Nuclear Technology and Nuclear reactors from Japan Market
3. To further speed up the nuclear agreements signed with France and USA for getting critical parts for Nuclear reactors

Select the correct answer using the code given below

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

- 1 mins 22 s
- Explanation
- Status

- India Japan Nuclear deal

India maintains a voluntary moratorium on nuclear testing, but has thus far refused to sign on to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) or given any other undertaking outside of its commitments at the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

India signed a landmark nuclear deal with the US in 2008, clearing the path for the country to source nuclear power plants and technology from international markets. But with Japanese companies in possession of critical technologies, such as steel shields covering a nuclear reactor core, an accord with Japan was pivotal for India.

India signed an historic civilian nuclear deal with Japan during the annual bilateral

summit held in Tokyo. The nuclear deal which will help India access Japan's nuclear market, had been under negotiation for six years and was firmed up during the 2015 visit of Prime Minister Shinzo Abe to India when the principles of the agreement were frozen. The Agreement for Cooperation will be Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy that marks a historic step in our engagement to build a clean energy partnership. There is a provision called "nullification clause" which seeks automatic cancellation of the deal if India resorts to nuclear testing.

The pact "enables us to obtain high-quality components for nuclear reactors, especially ones that we are negotiating for with Westinghouse (Electric Co.) and (French)Areva SA."

Westinghouse Electric Company is a subsidiary of Japan's Toshiba Corp. Areva, too, accesses key reactor components from Japanese firms.

The deal is also likely to revitalise Japanese nuclear majors that are yet to recover from the setback of the Fukushima accident.

That apart, the deal will bring Japan into the Indian nuclear market where France and Russia have already had a strong presence.

-

- 79) .Judicial Review, as per the Indian Constitution, is based on

- a . Due process of law
- b . Procedure established by law ✓
- c . Rule of law
- d . Precedents and conventions

- 0 mins 16 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Article 21. Protection Of Life And Personal Liberty: No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law.

-

- 80) .Consider the following statements regarding Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)

1. It is a forum for 21 Pacific Rim member economies that promotes free trade throughout the Asia-Pacific region.
 2. It is the Nodal agency for implementing The Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP)
 3. India is not a member of this organization as India does not share border the pacific ocean
- Which of the given above statements are correct?

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

- 0 mins 5 s
- Explanation
- Status

- APEC The Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), or the Trans Pacific Partnership Agreement (TPPA), is a trade agreement between Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, the United States (until January 23, 2017) and Vietnam.

India has requested membership in APEC, and received initial support from the United States, Japan, Australia and Papua New Guinea. Officials have decided not to allow India to join for various reasons, considering that India does not border the Pacific Ocean, which all current members do. However, India was invited to be an observer for the first time in November 2011. Recently APEC summit held at Peru in November 2016.

- 81) .Who among the following are appointed by warrant under the hand and seal of the President?

1. Chief Justice of Supreme Court
2. Chairman of National Commission for Scheduled Caste
3. Central Vigilance Commissioner
4. Chairman of National Human Rights Commission

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

- 2 mins 55 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Removal process of Chief Justice of India mentioned in the Constitution under Article 124 (4)

According to the NHRC Act, The NHRC/SHRC chairman or a member can be removed from his office by the President on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity. But the President has to refer the matter to the Supreme Court which has to hold an inquiry into the allegations against the NHRC/SHRC member in question.

•

- 82) .At the Union level, the subject of “Urban local government” is dealt by which of the following ministries?

1. Ministry of Urban development
2. Ministry of Defence

3. Ministry of Home Affairs

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

- 0 mins 28 s
- Explanation
- Status

- In the case of Cantonment board administration by Ministry of Defence.
In the case of Union Territory administration by Ministry of Home Affairs.

•

- 83) .With reference to the “Co-operative societies in India”, consider the following statements

1. The Indian constitution contains the provisions for Co-operative Societies.
2. The audit report of the accounts of an apex co-operative society shall be laid before the 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 46 s
- Explanation
- Status

- The audit report of the accounts of an apex co-operative society shall be laid before the State legislature.

•

- 84) .With reference to the Special officer for linguistic minorities, consider the following statements:

1. The reports of Special officer for linguistic minorities are placed before the Parliament by the President.
2. The procedure for removal of Special officer for linguistic minorities is provided in the Constitution.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a . 1 only ✓

- b . 2 only
- c . Both 1 and 2
- d . Neither 1 nor 2

- 0 mins 18 s
- Explanation
- Status

- The Constitution does not specify the qualifications, tenure, salaries and allowances, service conditions and procedure for removal of the Special officer for linguistic minorities.

•

- 85) .With reference to the “Law Commission of India”, consider the following statements:

1. The Law Commission of India is a statutory and advisory body.
2. It is established by an order of the Central Government for every 5 years.
3. Its function is to recommend the legislative measures for the purpose of consolidation and codification of laws.
4. Its recommendations are not binding on the government.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

- 0 mins 12 s
- Explanation
- Status

- The Law Commission of India is a non-statutory advisory body.
It is established by an order of the Central Government from time to time for a 3 years period.
Its function is to recommend the legislative measures for the purpose of consolidation and codification of laws.
Its recommendations are not binding on the government.

•

- 86) .Recently India has been elected as the vice chair for 2018 and chair for 2019 of Kimberly Process (KP) Certificate Scheme. What is the major objective of this Scheme?

- a . To regulate the products for imports/exports resulting from Child Labour Industries.
- b . To prevent "conflict diamonds" from entering the mainstream rough diamond market ✓
- c . To Monitor the International trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

d . To provide the framework for businesses to meet the carbon emission norms

- 0 mins 31 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Kimberley Process Certification Scheme

The Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS) is the process established in 2003 to prevent "conflict diamonds" from entering the mainstream rough diamond market by United Nations General Assembly Resolution 55/56 following recommendations in the Fowler Report. The process was set up "to ensure that diamond purchases were not financing violence by rebel movements and their allies seeking to undermine legitimate governments."

India is one of the founding members of Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS). The Scheme is administered through Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India.

KP is a joint initiative of the governments, industry and civil societies to stem flow of conflict diamonds. These are the rough diamonds used by rebel movements to finance wars against legitimate governments.

No import or export of rough diamonds shall be permitted unless the shipment is accompanied by this certificate required under the procedure specified by the GJEPC.

The chair of this international body is by rotation among its members.

•

- 87) .Which one of the following is described as the ‘Super Ministry’?

- a . Union cabinet
- b . Cabinet secretariat
- c . Cabinet committee on Political affairs
- d . Prime Minister’s Office ✓

- 0 mins 12 s
- Explanation
- Status

- The Prime Minister's Office (PMO) consists of the immediate staff of the Prime Minister of India, as well as multiple levels of support staff reporting to the Prime Minister. The PMO is headed by the Principal Secretary. The PMO was originally called the Prime Minister's Secretariat until 1977, when it was renamed during the Morarji Desai administration.

The PMO provides secretarial assistance to the Prime Minister. It is headed by the Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister. The PMO includes the anti-corruption unit and the public wing dealing with grievances. The office houses the Prime Minister and few selected officers of Indian Civil Service who work with him to manage and coordinate

government and his office. The Prime Minister through his office coordinates with all ministers in the central union cabinet, minister of independent charges and governors and ministers of state government

-

• 88) .What is the major objective of the Saur Sujala Yojana which was launched recently in Chhattisgarh?

- a . To provide free LPG connections for Rural Poor
- b . To Provide solar powered irrigation pumps to farmers at a subsidized price ✓
- c . To provide High Yield Seeds to farmers at subsidized price
- d . To provide Cheap credit to farmers for crop loans

- 0 mins 19 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Saur Sujala Yojana Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched the Saur Sujala Yojana that would provide solar powered irrigation pumps to farmers at a subsidized price. It was launched in Chhattisgarh as part of the state's 16th foundation day celebrations. With this Chhattisgarh becomes the first state to implement the scheme. It is mainly aimed to give priority to those areas where electricity has not reached, so that farmers can utilize them in irrigation and agriculture.

-

• 89) .Who among the following can be removed in the same manner as that of a Supreme Court Judge?

- 1. UPSC Chairman
- 2. Chief Election Commissioner
- 3. High Court Judge
- 4. Attorney General of India

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

- 1 mins 26 s
- Explanation
- Status

- A member or Chairman of UPSC can be removed on ground of misbehaviour (discussed above), which is proved in an inquiry conducted by the Supreme Court after a reference

is made by the President to the Supreme Court to conduct such an inquiry
The Chairman or UPSC member can also be placed under suspension by the President until report of Supreme Court into inquiry of alleged misbehaviour is pending.
The Attorney-General shall hold office during the pleasure of the President, and shall receive such remuneration as the President may determine. He can be removed anytime by the President

•

- 90) .With reference to the National Commission for Scheduled Caste (NCSC), consider the following statements:

1. The Chairman and members are appointed by the President on the recommendation of Council of Ministers.
2. The conditions of service of its members are determined by the President.
3. The Commission investigates all matters relating to the safeguards for the Scheduled Castes and Anglo-Indian community only.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

- 0 mins 29 s
- Explanation
- Status

- National Commission for Scheduled Castes is an Indian constitutional body established with a view to provide safeguards against the exploitation of Scheduled Castes to promote and protect their social, educational, economic and cultural interests, special provisions were made in the Constitution.
National Commission for Backward Classes has not yet been empowered to look into the grievances of persons of Other Backward Classes. Under Article 338(5) read with Article 338(10) of the Constitution, National Commission for Scheduled Castes is the competent authority to look into all the grievances, rights and safeguards relating to Backward Classes

- 91) .With reference to the Right to Information Act (RTI), consider the following statements

1. The applicant shall give reasons for seeking information.
2. The first appeal has to be filed with the senior officer of concerned Public Information Officer within 90 days.
3. Failing the first appeal, the second appeal shall be filed with the State Information Commission only.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

- c . 2 only ✓
d . 1, 2 and 3

- 0 mins 20 s
- Explanation
- Status

- There is no need to give reasons for seeking information.
The first appeal has to be filed with the senior officer of concerned Public Information Officer within 90 days.
Failing the first appeal, the second appeal can be filed with both Central Information commission as well as the State Information commission.

•

- 92) .Consider the following statements
1. The Parliament can create new All-India service
2. The Parliament can regulate the recruitment and conditions of service of persons appointed to All India services.

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 15 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Creation of All India Service – Under Article 312.
The All India Services Act, 1951 empowers the government of India to make, after consultation with state governments, rules for the regulation of recruitment and conditions of service of the persons appointed to an All India Service. All India Service is governed by All India Service (Conduct) Rules, 1968 which specifies the code of conduct for Civil Servant in general.

•

- 93) .The Khoya Paya web platform launched by Union government is for people to:
a . Report, track and upload information on missing children. ✓
b . Report and track missing women in local regions.
c . Report and track women who are victims of trafficking and prostitution.
d . Report and track missing persons with disabilities in local regions.

- 0 mins 12 s
- Explanation
- Status

- (Source: Khoya-paya portal)

•

- 94) .The National Foundation for Communal Harmony is under the administrative control of

- a . Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
- b . Ministry of Home Affairs ✓
- c . Ministry of Minority Affairs
- d . Prime Minister's office

- 0 mins 13 s
- Explanation
- Status

- NFCH, an autonomous organization with the Ministry of Home Affairs, seeks to promote Communal Harmony and National Integration. Among others, its activities include granting financial support for rehabilitation of child victims of communal, caste, ethnic or terrorist violence.

•

- 95) .Which of the following parts of Indian constitution contains provisions related to cooperatives?

- 1. Fundamental Duties.
- 2. Fundamental Rights.
- 3. Directive Principle of State policy.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

- 0 mins 26 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.

As per the amendment the changes done to constitution are:-

In Part III of the constitution, after words “or unions” the words “Cooperative Societies” was added.

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”.

After Part IX A of the constitution, a Part IXB was inserted to accommodate state vs centre roles.

•

- 96) .With reference to the “Office of the Solicitor General of India”, Consider the following statements:

1. The office is created by the constitution of India.
2. He looks after the legal matters of the Central government and assists the Central Cabinet in the discharge of its duties.

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 16 s
- Explanation
- Status

- The Solicitor General of India is below the Attorney General for India, who is the Indian government's chief legal advisor, and its primary lawyer in the Supreme Court of India. The Solicitor General of India is appointed for the period of 3 years. The Solicitor General of India is the secondary law officer of the country, assists the Attorney General, and is himself assisted by several Additional Solicitors General of India. Like the Attorney General for India, the Solicitor General and the Additional Solicitors General advise the Government and appear on behalf of the Union of India in terms of the Law Officers (Terms and Conditions) Rules, 1972. However, unlike the post of Attorney General for India, which is a Constitutional post under Article 76 of the Constitution of India, the posts of the Solicitor General and the Additional Solicitors General are merely statutory.

•

- 97) .Recently India became the Associate member of the European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN). What would be the benefits India may attain in Future by becoming the associate member of this organization?

1. Participation of young scientists and engineers in various CERN projects

2. Open opportunities for Indian industries to participate directly in CERN projects
3. Freedom from Annual Contribution of money for research activities

Select the correct answer using the code given below

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

- 0 mins 11 s
- Explanation
- Status

• CERN and India

India became an associate member of the European Organisation for Nuclear Research (CERN), the world's largest nuclear and particle physics laboratory.

India had 'observer' status till September this year, when the CERN Council adopted a resolution upgrading its position. There are three major activities going on in our laboratory—accelerators, detectors and computing.

Becoming an associate member of CERN will enhance participation of young scientists and engineers in various CERN projects. It will also open opportunities for Indian industries to participate directly in CERN projects. The industries now can directly bag contracts for specified requirements of CERN.

Earlier, the supply of required material, components and services was in the form of kind (without any charge). Now, the companies can directly bag the order and provide the services.

After becoming an associate member, India also has to contribute a certain amount of money for research activities. "This would involve annual contribution of 11.5 million Swiss franc from Indian government to CERN.

•

- 98) .Which of the following compulsory provisions are made by the 74th Constitutional Amendment act?

1. Provision of audit of accounts by the CAG.
2. Provision of Personnel matters
3. Authority to levy taxes by the Municipality

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

- 1 mins 12 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Authority to taxation can be granted only by the respective state legislatures.

•

- 99) .With reference to the “Union Public Service Commission”, consider the following statements

1. An individual ministry or department has no power to reject the advice of the UPSC
2. It is not concerned with the cadre management and training.

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 21 s
- Explanation
- Status

- The Jurisdiction of UPSC can be extended by an act made by the Parliament.
Only the Appointment Cabinet Committee can reject the advice by UPSC not by single ministry.
Cadre management and training is dealt by DoPT for IAS.

•

- 100) .Which of the following parliamentary proceedings is not mentioned in the Parliamentary Rules of Procedure?

- a . Zero hour ✓
- b . Question hour
- c . Calling attention motion
- d . Adjournment motion

- 0 mins 14 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Zero Hour is the time when Members of Parliament can raise Issues of Urgent Public Importance. For raising matters during the Zero Hour, MPs give notice before 10 am to the Chairman on the day of the sitting. The notice must state the subject they wish to raise in the House. The Chairman decides whether to allow the matter to be raised. The Member of Parliament has a Time Limit of 3 minutes while making an Intervention during Zero Hour. For the Rajya Sabha, the day starts with the Zero Hour and not the Question Hour as it is for the Lok Sabha.
Although it's not recognized in our parliamentary procedure, 'Zero Hour' has now

become a norm in both the houses of Parliament.

It was during the 1960s when several issues of national and international importance used to be raised by members of Parliament immediately after Question Hour. On one such occasion, a member raised an issue pertaining to policy announcements made by the ministers outside Parliament when Parliament was in session. This act triggered an idea among other members who called for another provision for discussing important matters in the House.

As the 9th Lok Sabha Speaker, Rabi Ray introduced certain changes in the proceedings of the House to create more opportunities for the members to raise matters of urgent public importance. He proposed a mechanism to regulate the proceedings during the 'Zero Hour', raise matters in a more orderly manner and optimize the time of the House. While dictionary defines 'Zero Hour' as the "the critical moment" or "the moment of decision", in parliamentary parlance, it is referred as the time gap between the end of Question Hour and the beginning of the regular business. Zero Hour doesn't find a mention in the Rules of Procedure and hence it's considered an informal procedure for the members of Parliament to raise matters of serious importance. The other rationale behind naming it so can be traced to the fact that it starts at 12 noon.