

**1. Ans (c)**

**Explanation:**

- The Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs constitutes Consultative Committees of Members of both the Houses of Parliament, which are attached to various Ministries, and arranges meetings thereof. The Minister/Minister of State in-charge of the Ministry concerned acts as the chairman of the Consultative Committee of that Ministry.
- The main purpose of these Committees is to provide a forum for informal discussions between the Government and Members of Parliament on policies and programmes of the Government and the manner of their implementation. Meetings of these Committees are held both during the session and inter-session period of Parliament.

**2. Ans (b)**

**Explanation:** NACWC has been established under the Chemical Weapons Convention Act, 2000 for implementing the provisions of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction, signed on behalf of the Government of India at Paris on the 14th day of January, 1993. NACWC is an office in the Cabinet Secretariat, Government of India.

**3. Ans (d)**

**Explanation:**

Duration of Lok sabha's

Sixth – 1977 to 1979 – 880 Days

Ninth – 1989 to 1991 – 450 Days

Eleventh – 1996 to 1997 – 561 Days

Twelfth – 1997 to 1998 – 399 Days

**4. Ans (b)**

**Explanation:** National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) is an agency of the Ministry of Home Affairs whose primary purpose is to coordinate response to natural or man-made disasters and for capacity-building in disaster resiliency and crisis response. The Prime Minister is the ex-officio chairperson of NDMA. NDMA was

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established through the Disaster Management Act enacted by the Government of India in December 2005 post Tsunami in 2004.

### 5. **Ans (a)**

#### **Explanation: Article 343**

The Constitution of India designates the official language of the Government of India as Hindi written in the Devanagari script, as well as English. There is no national language as declared by the Constitution of India. Hindi and English are used for official purposes such as parliamentary proceedings, judiciary, communications between the Central Government and a State Government.

### 6. **Ans (c)**

#### **Explanation:**

Land Resources–	Ministry of Rural Development
Pharmaceutical–	Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers
Ex-Servicemen –	Ministry of Defence
Legislature –	Ministry of law and Justice

### 7. **Ans (b)**

#### **Explanation:**

- The Citizenship Act, 1955 regulates who may acquire Indian citizenship and on what grounds. A person may become an Indian citizen if they are born in India or have Indian parentage or have resided in the country over period of time, etc.
- **However, illegal migrants are prohibited from acquiring Indian citizenship.** An illegal migrant is a foreigner who: (i) enters the country without valid travel documents, like a passport and visa, or (ii) enters with valid documents, but stays beyond the permitted time period.
- Illegal migrants may be imprisoned or deported under the Foreigners Act, 1946 and the Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920. The 1946 and the 1920 Acts empower the central government to regulate the entry, exit and residence of foreigners within India. In 2015 and 2016, the central government issued two notifications exempting certain groups of illegal migrants from provisions of the 1946 and the 1920 Acts.
- These groups are Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis and Christians from Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan, who arrived in India on or before December 31, 2014. This implies

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that these groups of illegal migrants will not be deported or imprisoned for being in India without valid documents. It seeks to make illegal migrants belonging to the same six religions and three countries eligible for citizenship.

- **Under the 1955 Act, an Overseas Citizen of India (OCI)** cardholder's registration may be cancelled if he violates a law for which he is: (i) sentenced to imprisonment for two years or more, and (ii) within five years of his OCI registration. The Bill adds another ground for cancelling OCI registration, **which is violation of any law of the country by an OCI**. This means that even offences with: (i) lesser penalties, or (ii) which have been committed after five years of registration could be covered under the Bill. This makes the earlier provision redundant.
- This provision also grants the central government wide discretion to cancel OCI registration for a range of violations. This will include serious offences like murder, as well as minor offences like violation of a traffic law (such as parking in a no-parking zone or jumping a red light). The question is whether minor violations should result in cancellation of OCI registration, which may require an OCI who is staying in India to leave the country.

### 8. Ans (b)

#### **Explanation:**

- Indian Independence Act, 1947 has removed the vetoing power of the Crown and thus Governor-General could not reserve any bill for the significance of His Majesty's pleasure.
- Constituent Assemblies of the two Dominions were sovereign and were able to frame their new constitutions and also function as legislatures. Thus, CA has dual function, *constituent* as well as *legislative*.

### 9. Ans (b)

#### **Explanation:**

Composite culture is mentioned in Article 51A of Indian constitution. The Supreme Court has pointed out that the foundation of the composite culture is the Sanskrit language and literature which is the great binding force "for the different peoples of this great country and it should be preferred in the educational

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system for the preservation of that heritage, apart from the duty of the Government under article 351.”

To quote the Supreme Court- “ Though the people of this country differed in a number of ways, they all were proud to regard themselves as participants in a *common* heritage, and that heritage, *emphatically*, is the heritage of Sanskrit.

The reason given by SC was that the original population of India was Hindu and thereafter this country was subjected to Muslim and British rule. Because of its tolerance, the Hindu culture imbibed these alien cultures and thus grew up a ‘composite culture’ in India.

### 10. Ans (b)

**Explanation:** The writ jurisdiction of the SC differs from that of a HCs in the following respects:

- a) The SC can issue writs only for the enforcement of FRs whereas the HCs can issue for the enforcement of the FRs as well as other ordinary legal rights.
- b) The territorial jurisdiction of the SC for the purpose of issuing writs is wider than that of the HCs. SC can issue writ against a person residing or against a government throughout the territory of India.
- c) As remedy under Article 32 is itself a FR, the SC may not refuse to exercise its writ jurisdiction. On the other hand, a remedy under Article 226 is discretionary.

### 11. Ans (b)

**Explanation:**

- The federation in India was not the result of any agreement between independent states and thus liberal power was given to the national government to reorganize the states unlike in the case of true federal country like United States of America.
- Article 4 provides that with a simple majority and by ordinary legislative process, Parliament may form new states or alter the boundaries of the existing states without going through complex procedure of amending the constitution as prescribed by Article 368.
- The conditions laid for making such law :

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- ✓ No bill for the purpose can be introduced except on the recommendation of the President.
- ✓ The President, before giving his recommendations, refer the Bill to the Legislature of the State which is going to be affected by the changes proposed in the Bill, for expressing its views on the changes within the period specified by the President. However, the President is not bound by the views of the State Legislatures.

### 12. Ans (a)

**Explanation:** The proposed riverfront capital city of Andhra Pradesh is all set to get an underwater tunnel in river Krishna.

### 13. Ans (a)

**Explanation:** The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs (MOIA) has been merged with the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA). The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs was entrusted all matters relating to overseas Indians, comprising Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs) and Non-Resident Indians (NRIs), excluding matters specifically allotted to other Departments. MEA handling the Overseas Indian Affairs would bring in more efficiency in handling matters related to Indian Diaspora. The merger is also in accordance with the Government's objective of maximum governance with minimum government.

### 14. Ans (b)

**Explanation:**

- The Act will be implemented by Ministry of Law and Justice.
- The Bill introduces a provision that requires an arbitral tribunal to make its award within 12 months. This may be extended by a six month period. If an award is made within six months, the arbitral tribunal will receive additional fees. If it is delayed beyond the specified time because of the arbitral tribunal, the fees of the arbitrator will be reduced, up to 5%, for each month of delay.
- The Bill states that any challenge to an arbitral award that is made before a Court, must be disposed of within a period of one year.

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- The Bill permits parties to choose to conduct arbitration proceedings in a fast track manner. The award would be granted within six months.

### 15. Ans (b)

**Explanation:** India's first River Information System (RIS) was launched by Union Government facilitate safe and accurate inland waterway navigation. It has been launched in phases and the first phase will cover 145-km stretch of National Waterways 1 (Phase I- Haldia to Farakka) on the Ganges River. Inland Waterway Authority of India (IWAI), a statutory body under the aegis of Union Ministry of Shipping is implementing the RIS in India.

### 16. Ans (c)

**Explanation:**

- Scientists at Central Institute for Research on Buffaloes (CIRB) in Hisar claimed to have successfully produced a cloned buffalo offspring 'Cirb Gaurav'.
- With this achievement CIRB becomes world's third and India's second institute to produce cloned buffalo. National Dairy Research Institute in Karnal was the first to produce a cloned calf in India.

### 17. Ans (c)

**Explanation:**

- Singareni is a village located in Khammam district, Telangana, India. Coal reserves in the Telangana were first found at village Singareni.
- Ramagundam is a city is in the Peddapalli district of the Indian state of Telangana. It is located on the banks of the Godavari river.

### 18. Ans (c)

**Explanation:**

The scheme aims to benefit the minority youths in the age group of 17 to 35 years who are school-dropouts or educated in the community education institutions like Madarsas, by providing them an integrated input of formal education (up till Class VIII orX) and skill training along with certification, with a view of enabling them to seek better employment in the organized sector

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and equipping them with better lives. It will be implemented by Ministry of Minority Affairs.

### 19. Ans (a)

#### **Explanation:**

- India submitted its first Biennial Update Report (BUR) today, to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), towards fulfillment of the reporting obligation under the Convention. As per the provisions of the Convention, countries need to periodically provide information in the form of their National Communication.
- BUR contains national GHG inventory of India for the year 2010, prepared in accordance with the guidelines of Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). The inventory covers six greenhouse gases, viz. Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), Methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), Nitrous Oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and Sulfur Hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>) and five categories, namely- energy, industrial processes and product use (IPPU), agriculture, waste and Land-use, Land-use, Change and Forestry (LULUCF).
- A reduction of emission intensity of GDP by about 12% between 2005 and 2010 has been achieved against our voluntary pledge to reduce the emission intensity of its GDP by 20–25 per cent by 2020, compared with the 2005 level.
- BUR has been prepared by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change under its NATCOM project funded by Global Environment Facility (GEF) through UNDP.

### 20. Ans (d)

#### **Explanation:**

- The Common Reporting Standard (CRS), formally referred to as the Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information, is an information standard for the automatic exchange of information (AEOI), developed in the context of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). The legal basis for exchange of data is the Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters and the idea is based on the USA Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) implementation agreements.

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- It will help the country curb tax evasion, track funds. In keeping with what was decided at the G20 Finance Ministers meeting in September last year, India joined the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement (MCAA) on Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information.

### 21. Ans (a)

**Explanation:** The Nati folk dance of Kullu district of Himachal Pradesh had made it to the Guinness World Records Book as the largest folk dance in the world. Kullu Dussehra is a centuries-old festival i.e. dedicated to the girl child. It begins on Vijaya Dashami, the day when the festivities end in rest of the country.

### 22. Ans (b)

**Explanation:** Startup India campaign is based on an action plan aimed at promoting bank financing for start-up ventures to boost entrepreneurship and encourage start ups with jobs creation. It is focused on to restrict role of States in policy domain and to get rid of "license raj" and hindrances like in land permissions, foreign investment proposal, environmental clearances. The Standup India initiative is also aimed at promoting entrepreneurship among SCs/STs, women communities. Rural India's version of Startup India was named the Deen Dayal Upadhyay Swaniyojan Yojana. It will be implemented by Ministry of Commerce and Industry

### 23. Ans (a)

**Explanation:** Indo-French joint military training exercise named 'Exercise Shakti-2016' was in Mahajan Field Firing Ranges in Rajasthan's Bikaner. It focused on counter terrorism operations in backdrop of semi-urban terrain under United Nations Mandate.

### 24. Ans (c)

**Explanation:**

- Gol Gumbaz is the mausoleum of Mohammed Adil Shah, Sultan of Bijapur. The tomb, located in Bijapur, Karnataka in India, was completed in 1656 by the architect Yaqut of Dabul. The name finds its roots from Gola gummata deriving from Gol Gombadh meaning "circular dome".



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- The Charminar, constructed in 1591 CE, is a monument and mosque located in Hyderabad, Telangana, India. The Charminar is situated on the east bank of Musi river. charminar was built at the center of the city, to commemorate the eradication of plague".The fifth ruler of the Qutb Shahi dynasty Sultan Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah built the Charminar in 1591. After shifting his capital from Golkonda to Hyderabad he built a big structure of Charminar. Because of Charminar this landmark became a global icon of Hyderabad.
- Hussain Sagar is a heart shaped lake in Hyderabad built by Hazrat Hussain Shah Wali in 1563, during the rule of Ibrahim Quli Qutub Shah. It is spread across an area of 5.7 square kilometers and is fed by River Musi.
- Golkondais a citadel and fort in Southern India and was the capital of the medieval sultanate of the Qutb Shahi dynasty (c.1518–1687), is situated 11 kilometres west of Hyderabad. The region is known for the mines that have produced some of the world's most famous gems, including the Koh-i-Noor, the Hope Diamond and the Nassak Diamond.

### 25. Ans (c)

#### **Explanation:**

- Indian constitution prescribed the procedure established by law but not due process of law.
- Under Article 21, No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law.
- Procedure Established by Law means that a law that is duly enacted by legislature or the concerned body is valid if it has followed the correct procedure. Following this doctrine means that, a person can be deprived of his life or personal liberty according to the procedure established by law. So, if Parliament pass a law, then the life or personal liberty of a person can be taken off according to the provisions and procedures of the that law. This doctrine has a major flaw. What is it? It does not seek whether the laws made by Parliament is fair, just and not arbitrary. "Procedure established by law" means a law duly enacted is valid even if it's contrary to principles of justice and equity. Strictly following procedure established by law may raise

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the risk of compromise to life and personal liberty of individuals due to unjust laws made by the law making authorities. It is to avoid this situation, SC stressed the importance of due process of law.

- Due process of law doctrine not only checks if there is a law to deprive the life and personal liberty of a person, but also see if the law made is fair, just and not arbitrary. If SC finds that any law as not fair, it will declare it as null and void. This doctrine provides for more fair treatment of individual rights.
- Under due process, it is the legal requirement that the state must respect all of the legal rights that are owed to a person and laws that states enact must confirm to the laws of the land like – fairness, fundamental rights, liberty etc. It also gives the judiciary to access the fundamental fairness, justice, and liberty of any legislation.

### 26. Ans (c)

#### **Explanation:**

- Some of the Fundamental rights are *negatively* worded, as prohibitions to the State, Example: Article 14, 15 (1), 16 (2), 18(1), 20, 22(1) and 28(1). In these Articles, it says “ The State *shall not.....*”.
- There are other fundamental rights, which *positively* confer some benefits upon the individual [e.g., the right to religious freedom, under Art. 25, and the cultural and educational rights, under Arts. 29(1), 30(1)].

### 27. Ans (a)

#### **Explanation:**

- There are some rights outside Part III of Indian constitution which are justiciable in nature. They are Article 265, 300A and 301. But the distinction between the ‘Fundamental Rights’ included in Part III of the constitution and those rights arising out of the limitation contained in the other Parts which are equally justiciable, the constitutional remedy by way of an application direct to the Supreme Court under Art. 32 is available only in the case of *fundamental rights*.

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- During emergency, state is empowered to suspend the fundamental rights guaranteed under Article 19 of the Constitution but not other rights included in Articles 20 and 21.

### 28. Ans (d)

#### **Explanation:**

There are certain rights included in Part III which are available not only against the State but also against private individuals.

Examples are

1. Article 15 (2) - equality in regard to access to and use of places of public resort
2. Article 17 - prohibition of untouchability
3. Article 18(3) - (4) - prohibition of acceptance of foreign title
4. Article 23 - prohibition of traffic in human beings
5. Article 24 - Prohibition of employment of children in hazardous employment.

### 29. Ans (c)

**Explanation:** Cabinet Secretary is the highest bureaucrat not an elected official. He/She is the senior most IAS officer in the Government of India.

The business allotted to Cabinet Secretariat is Secretarial assistance to Cabinet and Cabinet Committees and Rules of Business. 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 smooth transaction of business in ministries of the government by ensuring adherence to these rules.

### 30. Ans (d)

**Explanation:** Originally, the term secular was not inserted in the constitution. It was being made part of the 'preamble' with 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act. Preamble is part of the constitution as stated by the Supreme Court in the Keshavanand Bharati case.

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Indian secularism is different to western concept of secularism. Western secularism is based on the mutual exclusion of the state and religion. But in Indian secularism point of view, there is principled distance between the state and the religion. State intervenes in the religious activities when religious customs deprive individuals of their dignity and self-respect. State could also help religious communities by giving aid to educational institutions run by them.

State recognized that inter-community equality was very much necessary as equality between individuals. Thus, the Indian constitution has granted rights to all religious communities such as the right to establish and maintain their educational institutions. Freedom of religion in India means the freedom of religion of both individuals and communities.

### 31. Ans (c)

**Explanation:** In India, parliamentary sovereignty is subject to the Constitution of India, which includes judicial review. In effect, this means that while the parliament has rights to amend the constitution, the modifications are subject to be valid under the framework of the constitution itself. All amendments to the constitution are also open to a Judicial Review. Thus, in spite of parliamentary privilege to amend the constitution, the constitution itself remains supreme.

Indian fundamental rights are borrowed from the Bill of Rights of US constitution. Similarly, Judicial Review is also borrowed from the US constitution.

### 32. Ans (c)

**Explanation:**

- Article 14 says that the State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India.
- 'Equality before law' is of British origin while the 'equal protection of laws' is from American Constitution.
- Equality before law connotes:
  - a. The absence of any special privilege to any individual

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- b. The equal subjection of all persons to the ordinary law of the land and
- c. No person is above the law

Equal protection of law connotes:

- a. The equality of treatment under equal circumstances, both in the privileges conferred and liabilities imposed by the laws,
- b. The similar application of the same laws to all persons who are similarly situated and
- c. The like should be treated alike without any discrimination.

### 33. Ans (c)

#### **Explanation:**

- The Supreme Court has held that non-military awards by way of recognition of merit of extraordinary work are not titles of nobility and hence do not violate Article 14 or article 18 provided, they are not used as titles for prefixes suffixes to the time to the name of the awardee.
- State is not debarred from awarding military or academic distinctions even though they may be used as titles.
- The state is not prevented from conferring any distinction or award for social service which cannot be used as a title, that is as an appendage to one's name. Thus the award of Bharat Ratna for Padma vibhushan cannot be used by the recipient as a title and does not from within the constitutional prohibition.

### 34. Ans (a)

#### **Explanation:**

- Article 19 (1) g – Right to practice any profession or trade or business.
- Seeking vote on caste basis affects Right to Equality.
- Clause (2) of Article 19 of the Indian constitution enables the legislature to impose certain restrictions on free speech under following heads:

- I. Security of the State,
- II. Friendly relations with foreign States,
- III. Public order,

- IV. Decency and morality,
- V. Contempt of court,
- VI. Defamation,
- VII. Incitement to an offence, and
- VIII. Sovereignty and integrity of India.

**35. Ans (d)**

**Explanation:**

Refer Article 20 of the Fundamental Rights of the Indian Constitution.

**36. Ans (c)**

**Explanation:**

- Idea of Preamble was borrowed from the constitution of USA. It is based on the Objectives Resolution which was drafted and moved in the Constituent Assembly by Jawaharlal Nehru on 13 December 1946.
- In *Keshavanand Bharati* case, the Supreme Court held that the Preamble is part of the Constitution. It stated that the opinion tendered by it in the *Berubari Union* case in this regard was wrong, and held that the Preamble can be amended, subject to the condition that no amendment is done to the 'basic features'. So, Preamble can be amended by an amendment under Article 368 without altering the basic structure of the constitution. Preamble has been amended by the 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act, 1976 which added three new words- socialist, secular and integrity.

**37. Ans (a)**

**Explanation:**

- Sovereign state implies it is neither dependent nor dominion of any other nation but an independent state. It is free to conduct its own affairs (both internal and external).
- Indian socialism is not based on communistic socialism which advocates the abolition of private property and nationalization of all means of production. Indian socialism is democratic socialism which is a blend of Marxism and Gandhism leaning more towards Gandhian socialism. It holds faith in 'mixed

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economy' where both public and private sectors co-exist side by side.

- In a republic state the head of the state is always elected directly or indirectly for a fixed period. A republic is also means two more things:
  1. vesting of political sovereignty in the people and not in a single individual like a king.
  2. The absence of any privileged class and hence all public offices being opened to every citizen without any discrimination.

### 38. Ans (d)

#### **Explanation:**

- Fraternity means a sense of brotherhood.
- The Constitution promote this feeling of fraternity by the system of single citizenship.
- The fundamental duties say that it shall be the duty of every citizen of India to promote harmony and the spirit of common Brotherhood in all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic, regional, or sectional diversities.
- The Preamble declared that fraternity has to say 2 things- the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the nation. The dignity of the individual signifies that the constitution not only ensures material betterment and maintain a democratic setup, but it also recognises that the personality of every individual is sacred.
- The phrase unity and integrity of the nation embraces both the psychological and territorial dimensions of national integration. Article 1 of the constitution describe India as a 'Union of states'. It means that states have no right to secede from the union.

### 39. Ans (d)

#### **Explanation:** Loss of Citizenship

The Citizenship Act, 1955, prescribes three ways of losing citizenship whether acquired under the Act or prior to it under the Constitution, viz, renunciation, termination and deprivation:

1. **By Renunciation** Any citizen of India of full age and capacity can make a declaration renouncing his Indian citizenship. Upon

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the registration of that declaration, that person ceases to be a citizen of India. However, if such a declaration is made during a war in which India is engaged, its registration shall be withheld by the Central Government.

***Further, when a person renounces his Indian citizenship, every minor child of that person also loses Indian citizenship. However, when such a child attains the age of eighteen, he may resume Indian citizenship.***

2. **By Termination** When an Indian citizen voluntarily (consciously, knowingly and without duress, undue influence or compulsion) acquires the citizenship of another country, his Indian citizenship automatically terminates. This provision, however, does not apply during a war in which India is engaged.

3. **By Deprivation** It is a compulsory termination of Indian citizenship by the Central government, if:

- (a) the citizen has obtained the citizenship by fraud;
- (b) the citizen has shown disloyalty to the Constitution of India;**
- (c) the citizen has unlawfully traded or communicated with the enemy during a war;
- (d) the citizen has, within five years after registration or naturalization, been imprisoned in any country for two years; and
- (e) the citizen has been ordinarily resident out of India for seven years continuously

### 40. Ans (b)

#### **Explanation:**

- Under the Public employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act, 1957 Government of India prescribe residential qualification only for appointment to non-Gazetted post in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.
- Freedom of movement and accidents is subjected to protection of interest of any schedule tribe that means the right of outsiders to enter, reside and settle in tribal areas is restricted. It is done to protect the distinctive culture, language, customs and manners of schedule tribe and to safeguard their traditional vocation and property against exploitation.
- In the case of Jammu and Kashmir, state legislature is empowered to define the persons who are permanent residence



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of the state and confer any special rights and privileges in matters of employment under the state government, acquisition of immovable property in the state, settlement in the state and scholarships and such other forms of aid provided by the state government.

### 41. Ans (b)

#### **Explanation:**

- Andhra state was the first linguistic State formed in 1953 with Kurnool as its capital. It was separated from the Tamil speaking Madras state followed by the 56 day hunger strike by the Potti Sriramulu.
- Two linguistic provinces Commissions headed by SK Dhar and JVP formerly rejected language as a basis for reorganisation of States.
- States reorganisation Commission under the chairmanship of Fazal Ali broadly accepted the language as the basis of reorganisation of States. But it rejected the theory of one language - one state. It has identified four major factors that can be taken into account in any scheme of reorganisation of States:
  1. Preservation and strengthening of the unity and security of the country
  2. Linguistic and cultural homogeneity.
  3. Financial, economic and administrative consideration
  4. Planning and promotion of the Welfare of the people in each state as well as of the nation as a whole.

### 42. Ans (b)

#### **Explanation:**

- WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens:
- **JUSTICE**, social, economic and political;
- **LIBERTY** of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;
- **EQUALITY** of status and of opportunity;

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- and to promote among them all **FRATERNITY** assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation; IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty sixth day of November, 1949, do HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.

### 43. Ans (d)

#### **Explanation:**

Self Explanatory

### 44. Ans (d)

#### **Explanation:**

Self Explanatory

### 45. Ans (b)

**Explanation:** A writ of *habeas corpus* is in the nature of an order calling upon the person who has detained another to produce the latter before the Court, in order to let the Court know on what ground he has been confined and to set him free if there is no legal justification for the imprisonment. It literally means 'to have a body'.

The writ of *habeas corpus* is not issued in the following cases:

1. To secure the release of a person who has been imprisoned by a court of law on a criminal charge
2. Where the person against whom the writ is issued or the person who is detained is not within the jurisdiction of the Court
3. To interfere with a proceeding for contempt by a Court of record or by Parliament.

### 46. Ans (c)

**Explanation:** In *Indra Sawhney's* case ( Mandal Commission Case), nine bench Supreme Court laid down the important points on the issue of reservations in the Government employment.

1. Article 16(4) is exhaustive of the provisions that can be made in favour of the backward classes in the matter of employment.
2. The backwardness contemplated by Article 16(4) is mainly social it made it need not be both social and educational full stop.

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3. Reservation of posts under article 16 (4) is confined to initial appointment only and cannot extend to providing reservation in the matter of promotion. if a reservation in promotion exists it shall continue for 5 years. By the 77th Amendment Act this limitation of time has been removed to enable it to continue reservation in promotion for the scheduled caste and schedule tribe.
4. Subdivision of other backward classes contemplated in the Mandal Commission case is not applicable to scheduled caste and Scheduled Tribes hence sub classification of a grouping of SC and ST he is not permitted.
5. Article 16 is an enabling provision and confers discretionary power on the state to make reservation, if required, but it confers no constitutional right upon the members of the backward classes to claim reservation.

### 47. Ans (d)

#### **Explanation:**

- Procedure of changing a name of state Process for changing the name of a state can be initiated by state itself. However, by virtue of article 3, the parliament has power to change the name of a state even if such proposal does not come from the concerned state.
- Article 3 empowers the parliament make changes in area, boundaries, territory, name of states even if such proposal does not come from the concerned state. However, constitution mandates that whenever such things need to be done, states must be given an opportunity to express their views. However, state's view has no actual impact for fate of such bill.
- Thus, we can conclude that:
  - a. Alternation of names, boundaries etc. of states is a prerogative of parliament and parliament has final say on this matter.
  - b. Such a bill is introduced in parliament by prior recommendation of president {because states' interests may be involved here} States are asked to express their views in stipulated time but practically their view does not matter.

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Once that time is expired, parliament can enact the law even if they say no.

- State Government alone is empowered to divide a district for administrative purpose. Centre's sanction is not required. However after the creation of new districts, the Government of India is bound to provide a separate DC, District Magistrate, Superintendent of Police etc for new districts.
- Reasons for creation of new districts:

**48. Ans (b)**

**Explanation:**

- Preventive detention means detention of a person without trial and connection by a court. Is not to punish a person for a past offence but to prevent him from committing an offence in the near future. It is based on only on a precautionary measure and based on suspicion.
- Both citizens as well as aliens candidate and preventively. Article 22 grants protection to a person who are arrested under a preventive detention law.
  1. The detention of a person cannot exceed 3 months unless and advisory board report sufficient cause for extended attention. The board is to consist of its judges of a High Court.
  2. The grounds of detention should be communicated to the detenu. However, the fact translate to be against the public interest need not be disclosed.
  3. The detenu should be afforded an opportunity to make a representation against detention order.

**49. Ans (a)**

**Explanation:**

- Article 34 provides for the restrictions on fundamental rights while Martial law is in force in any area within the territory of India. It empowers the Parliament to indemnify any government servant or any other person for any purpose in connection with the maintenance or restoration of water in anywhere Martial law was in force.

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- The Act of indemnity made by the Parliament cannot be challenged in any court in the ground of contravention of any of the fundamental rights.
- Supreme Court held that declaration of Martial law does not ipso facto result in the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus.

### 50. Ans (a)

#### **Explanation:**

- In a presidential system, the President is the Head of the Government as well as head of government. The office of the President is very powerful. The President is directly elected by the people. He is not accountable to legislature.
- In a parliamentary form of executive, the President is the ceremonial head of the state. The head of the government is usually known as Prime Minister. President is accountable to the legislature. The head of the state may be either Monarch or the President in the case of Parliamentary executive.
- Parliamentary form of executive is based on the principles of collective leadership while presidential form of executive is based on individual leadership.

### 51. Ans (d)

#### **Explanation:**

Self Explanatory

### 52. Ans (c)

**Explanation:** The Fundamental Rights are meant for promoting the ideal of political democracy. They prevent the establishment of an authoritarian and despotic rule in the country, and protect the liberties and freedoms of the people against the invasion by the State. They operate as limitations on the tyranny of the executive and arbitrary laws of the legislature. In short, they aim at establishing 'a government of laws and not of men'.

### 53. Ans (c)

**Explanation:** Border Security Force (BSF) has launched 'Operation Cold' along the international border in Rajasthan covering Sriganga nagar, Bikaner, Barmer and Jaisalmer. The

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Operation Cold was launched to contain any infiltration or intrusion from Pakistan in fog and cold wave weather conditions in the western desert.

### 54. Ans (b)

#### **Explanation:**

- The Union Cabinet has given its approval for India becoming a member country of the International Energy Agency - Ocean Energy Systems (IEA-OES) by signing the Implementing Agreement (IA). The nodal agency for the membership would be Earth System Science Organisation - National Institute of Ocean Technology (ESSO-NIOT) under the Ministry of Earth Sciences.
- By becoming a member of the IEA-OES, India will have access to advanced R&D teams and technologies across the world. India will partner in developing test protocols along with other countries. This will help in testing Indian prototypes as per international requirements and norms. Joint cooperative programs with institutes of member countries could be taken up. India's own research projects with specific targets can be taken up in conjunction with other countries.

### 55. Ans (a)

#### **Explanation:**

- Pravasi Bharatiya Divas is celebrated in India on 9 January each year to mark the contribution of the overseas Indian community to the development of India. The day commemorates the return of Mahatma Gandhi from South Africa in Bombay on 9 January 1915.
- In 2015 the Government of India revised the format of PBD and re-energized its engagement with the Indian Diaspora to enable sustained and more substantive engagement. Following the review, the PBD Convention will be held once in two years in a city outside Delhi. In the intervening year, smaller, outcome-based PBD Conferences will be organized in New Delhi on issues of concern to the Indian Diaspora. It was decided that Indian Missions and Consulates will also celebrate PBD every year.
- The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs (MOIA) has been merged with the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA). A decision was

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taken to merge the two Ministries to bring better synergy for realising the objectives of bringing Indian Diaspora closer to India.

### 56. Ans (c)

**Explanation:** Sikkim has become India's first fully organic state by implementing organic practices on around 75,000 hectares of agricultural land. Sikkim has become India's first fully organic state by implementing organic practices on around 75,000 hectares of agricultural land. Organic cultivation is free of chemical pesticides and chemical fertilisers as it tries to strike a harmonious balance with a complex series of ecosystems.

### 57. Ans (d)

**Explanation:**

- The phrase 'Directive Principles of State Policy' denotes the ideals that the State should keep in mind while formulating policies and enacting laws. These are the constitutional instructions or recommendations to the State in legislative, executive and administrative matters.
- According to Article 36, the term 'State' in Part IV has the same meaning as in Part III dealing with Fundamental Rights.
- Article 12 has defined the term for the purposes of Part III. According to it, the State includes the following:
  - a. Government and Parliament of India, that is, executive and legislative organs of the Union government.
  - b. Government and legislature of states, that is, executive and legislative organs of state government.
  - c. All local authorities, that is, municipalities, panchayats, district boards, improvement trusts, etc.
  - d. All other authorities, that is, statutory or non-statutory authorities like LIC, ONGC, SAIL, etc.
- Thus, State has been defined in a wider sense so as to include all its agencies. According to the Supreme Court, even a private body or an agency working as an instrument of the State falls within the meaning of the 'State' under Article 12.

### 58. Ans (d)

**Explanation:** The Preamble is neither a source of power to legislature nor a prohibition upon the powers of legislature. Preamble is a part of the constitution.

The Preamble can be amended, subject to the condition that no amendment is done to the basic features. In other words, the

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Court held that the basic elements or the fundamental features of the Constitution as contained in the Preamble cannot be altered by an amendment under Article 368.

### 59. Ans (c)

#### **Explanation:**

The members of the Constituent Assembly were elected by the provincial assemblies by a single, transferable-vote system of proportional representation. The total membership of the Constituent Assembly was 389: 292 were representatives of the states, 93 represented the princely states and four were from the chief commissioner provinces of Delhi, Ajmer-Mewar, Coorg (Near Madikeri) and British Baluchistan.

The elections for the 296 seats assigned to the British Indian provinces were completed by August 1946. Congress won 208 seats, and the Muslim League 73. On 3 June 1947 Lord Mountbatten, the last British Governor-General of India, announced his intention to scrap the Cabinet Mission Plan; this culminated in the Indian Independence Act 1947 and the separate nations of India and Pakistan. As a result of the partition, under the Mountbatten plan a separate constituent assembly was established in Pakistan on 3 June 1947. The representatives of the areas incorporated into Pakistan ceased to be members of the Constituent Assembly of India.

### 60. Ans (d)

**Explanation:** Rule of law is a basic feature of all modern constitutional democracies. Rule of law means absence of arbitrary power on the part of government, no one is above the law, and constitution is not the source but the consequence of rights of individuals. Rule of law implies separation of powers, since the fusion of powers in one authority leads to dictatorship and absolutism.

### 61. Ans (a)

#### **Explanation:**

- According to Article 1, the territory of India can be classified into three categories: 1. Territories of the states; 2. Union territories; 3. Territories that may be acquired by the Government of India at any time.



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- 'Territory of India' is a wider expression than the 'Union of India' because the latter includes only states while the former includes not only the states but also union territories and territories that may be acquired by the Government of India at any future time.

### 62. Ans (b)

**Explanation:** The Preamble embodies the basic philosophy and fundamental values—political, moral and religious —on which the Constitution is based. It contains the grand and noble vision of the Constituent Assembly, and reflects the dreams and aspirations of the founding fathers of the Constitution.

### 63. Ans (b)

**Explanation:** Prohibition can be issued only against judicial and quasi-judicial authorities. It is not available against administrative authorities, legislative bodies, and private individuals or bodies.

### 64. Ans (c)

**Explanation:**

- Domicile is a combination of two factors namely, residence and intent to remain. As the term domicile includes residence, the scope and significance of the term domicile is larger than the term residence. An individual may have several residences whereas; s/he will have only one domicile. Domicile is more used in reference to personal rights, duties and obligations.
- Residence is referred to a place, where one person lives. It is also a building used as home. Residence is of a more temporary nature compared to domicile. An individual's present physical location of stay is residence. It may be one among several places where a person may be present. Residence can also be referred to a person's fixed place of stay without any intention to move from there.
- Domicile involves intent of an individual whereas, residence is something objective. A person may have his/her residence in one place and his/her domicile in another.

### 65. Ans (a)

**Explanation:**

The basic structure doctrine is an Indian judicial principle that the Constitution of India has certain basic features that cannot be altered or destroyed through amendments by the parliament. The

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basic features of the Constitution have not been explicitly defined by the Judiciary, and the claim of any particular feature of the Constitution to be a "basic" feature is determined by the Court in each case that comes before it.

### 66. Ans (a)

**Explanation:** Apart from the Directives included in Part IV, there are some other Directives contained in other Parts of the Constitution. They are:

**1. Claims of SCs and STs to Services:** The claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall be taken into consideration, consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration, in the making of appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or a State (Article 335 in Part XVI).

**2. Instruction in mother tongue:** It shall be the endeavour of every state and every local authority within the state to provide adequate facilities for instruction in the mother-tongue at the primary stage of education to children belonging to linguistic minority groups (Article 350-A in Part XVII).

**3. Development of the Hindi Language:** It shall be the duty of the Union to promote the spread of the Hindi language and to develop it so that it may serve as a medium of expression for all the elements of the composite culture of India (Article 351 in Part XVII).

The above Directives are also **non-justiciable** in nature. However, they are also given equal importance and attention by the judiciary on the ground that all parts of the constitution must be read together.

### 67. Ans (d)

**Explanation:**

- If any law has a clause which is inconsistent with Part III of the Constitution, then only that clause which is inconsistent will be void and not the whole law.
- The first statement belongs to the constitution of erstwhile USSR. Indian Constitution does not have any such declarations.

### 68. Ans (a)

**Explanation:**

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- Besides the Fundamental Rights included in Part III, there are certain other rights contained in other parts of the Constitution. These rights are known as constitutional rights or legal rights or non fundamental rights. They are:
  1. No tax shall be levied or collected except by authority of law (Article 265 in Part XII).
  2. No person shall be deprived of his property save by authority of law (Article 300-A in Part XII).
  3. Trade, commerce and intercourse throughout the territory of India shall be free (Article 301 in Part XIII).
- The elections to the Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assembly shall be on the basis of adult suffrage (Article 326 in Part XV).

### 69. Ans (a)

**Explanation:** Liberal–Intellectual Principles

- To secure for all citizens a uniform civil code throughout the country (Article 44).
- To provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years<sup>9</sup> (Article 45).
- To organize agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines (Article 48).
- To protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wild life<sup>10</sup> (Article 48 A).
- To protect monuments, places and objects of artistic or historic interest which are declared to be of national importance (Article 49).
- To separate the judiciary from the executive in the public services of the State (Article 50).
- To promote international peace and security and maintain just and honourable relations between nations; to foster respect for international law and treaty obligations, and to encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration (Article 51).

### 70. Ans (b)

**Explanation:**

Article 3 Refers the process of creating new state

Article 275 – Grants in Aid to the States

### 71. Ans (d)

**Explanation:**

### 72. Ans (c)

First Amendment –

Added special provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes or for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

To fully secure the constitutional validity of zamindari abolition laws and to place reasonable restriction on freedom of speech.

A new constitutional device, called Schedule 9 introduced to protect laws that are contrary to the Constitutionally guaranteed fundamental rights.

These laws encroach upon property rights, freedom of speech and equality before law

### 73. Ans (d)

**Explanation:**

- Article 17 is Absolute in nature. It doesn't have any restrictions. Untouchability in any form, either by a citizen or the state, is punishable.
- Article 35 lays down that the power to make laws, to give effect to certain specified fundamental rights shall vest only in the Parliament and not in the state legislatures. This provision ensures that there is uniformity throughout India with regard to the nature of those fundamental rights and punishment for their infringement.
- It should be noted that Article 35 extends the competence of the Parliament to make a law on the matters specified in the article, even though some of those matters may fall within the sphere of the state legislatures (i.e., State List).

### 74. Ans (c)

**Explanation:** Upper House can be dissolved in some parliamentary form of governments. Ex: Australian Senate

### 75. Ans (d)

**Explanation:**

- **Article 39(f)**- that children are given opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner and in conditions of **freedom and dignity and that childhood and youth are protected** against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment,

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- **Article 51A - (e)** to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities and to renounce practices derogatory **to the dignity of women**;
- **Preamble** - FRATERNITY assuring the **dignity of the individual** and the unity and integrity of the Nation.

### 76. Ans (b)

**Explanation:** The Coast Guards of India and Japan conducted their 15th joint exercise off the coast of Chennai, Tamil Nadu in the Bay of Bengal. The highlight of the joint exercise was anti-piracy. However, search and rescue operations and interoperability between the two forces was also given emphasis. It is a biennial bilateral exercise and the venue shifts in both countries on alternate occasions.

### 77. Ans (d)

**Explanation:** The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) is an international financial institution that aims to support the building of infrastructure in the Asia-Pacific region. The bank has 57 member states (all "Founding Members") and was proposed as an initiative by the government of China. Major economies that did not become members of AIIB include the G7/G8 members' Japan and the United States, although Canada was accepted on 23 September 2016.

### 78. Ans (b)

**Explanation:** Base erosion and profit shifting (BEPS) is a tax avoidance strategy used by multinational companies, wherein profits are shifted from jurisdictions that have high taxes (such as the United States and many Western European countries) to jurisdictions that have low (or no) taxes (so-called tax havens). BEPS can be achieved through the use of "transfer mispricing" (contracting between subsidiaries in different jurisdictions at prices that are not arm's length). The term is used in a project headed by the OECD.

### 79. Ans (d)

**Explanation:** Kerala has become the first state in the country to achieve total primary education. This has been achieved through the primary education equivalency drive of the state literacy mission — Athulyam. The equivalency programmes have proved a

huge success and the ultimate objective is to achieve total Plus-Two education in the state.

**80. Ans (c)**

**Explanation:**

- The Indian Regional Navigation Satellite System (IRNSS) with an operational name of NAVIC, is an autonomous regional satellite navigation system that is being set up by India, that will be used to provide accurate real-time positioning and timing services over India and the region extending to 1,500 kilometres (930 mi) around India. The NAVIC system will consist of a constellation of 3 satellites in Geostationary orbit (GEO), 4 satellites in Geosynchronous orbit (GSO), approximately 36,000 kilometres (22,000 mi) altitude above earth surface and two satellites on the ground as stand-by, in addition to ground stations.
- NAVIC will provide two levels of service, the standard positioning service will be open for civilian use, and a restricted service (an encrypted one) for authorized users (including the military).
- Seven satellites with the prefix "IRNSS-1" will constitute the space segment of the IRNSS. IRNSS-1A, the first of the seven satellites, was launched on 1 July 2013. IRNSS-1B was launched on 4 April 2014 on board the PSLV-C24 rocket. The satellite has been placed in geosynchronous orbit. IRNSS-1C was launched on 16 October 2014, IRNSS-1D on 28 March 2015, IRNSS-1E on 20 January 2016, IRNSS-1F on 10 March 2016 and IRNSS-1G was launched on 28 April 2016.

**81. Ans (d)**

**Explanation:** Barak 8 also known as LR-SAM is an Indian-Israeli surface-to-air missile (SAM), designed to defend against any type of airborne threat including aircraft, helicopters, anti-ship missiles, and UAVs as well as cruise missiles and combat jets out to a maximum range of 70 km.

**82. Ans (c)**

**Explanation:** Part IV of the Constitution (Articles 36-51) contains the Directive Principles of State Policy. It shall be the duty of the State to follow these principles both in the matter of

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administration as well as in the making of the laws. They embody the object of the State as 'Welfare State'. It aims at establishing the economic and social democracy. Whereas Part III or Fundamental Rights aims at establishing political democracy.

### 83. Ans (d)

#### **Explanation:**

- In a system of dyarchy in provinces, the provincial subjects are divided into two parts- transferred and reserved. The transferred subjects were to be administered by the Governor with the aid of the ministers responsible to the legislative council. The reserved subjects were to be administered by the governor and his executive council without being responsible to the legislative council. Important subjects like Finance are kept under the reserved subjects. It was impossible for any minister to implement any progressive measure due to lack of control over funds. Thus the dyarchy at the provinces was largely unsuccessful.
- Despite devolution of power to the provinces, the structure still remained unitary and centralized with the Governor General in Council as the keystone of the whole constitutional edifice. The legislature has no control over the governor general and his executive council.
- The ministers at the provincial level were appointed individually by the governor and acted as adviser of the Governor, and differed from members of the Executive Council. There was no collective responsibility of the ministers to the Provincial legislatures.

### 84. Ans (d)

#### **Explanation:**

- Part IV of the Constitution envisages the Directive Principles of the State Policy which denotes the ideals that the State should keep in mind while formulating policies and enacting laws.
- Apart from the directives mentioned in Part IV, there are some other directive contained in other parts of the constitution which are also non-justiciable. They are Article 335 in Part XVI, Article 350-A in Part XVII and Article 351 in Part XVII.
- The given options are related to Articles 350-A, 351 and 48.

**85. Ans (a)**

**Explanation:**

- DPSP are positive that means Constitution directs the State to implement DPSP. But in the case of FRs, Constitution protects the individuals from the excesses of the State or Prohibit the State from doing certain things and hence negative in nature.
- Fundamental Rights are individualistic and personal in nature as they are focused on the welfare of the individual unlike in the case of the DPSP promoting the welfare of the community. DPSP are solitarian and socialistic in nature.

**86. Ans (a)**

**Explanation:**

- Indian constitution is a synthesis of British parliament sovereignty and American Judicial supremacy. Absolute parliament sovereignty is not adopted in Indian constitution. The SC can declare the parliamentary laws as unconstitutional through its power of judicial review.
- Constitution has guaranteed social equality by abolishing untouchability in any form and lays down that no citizen may be deprived of access to any public place, of the enjoyment of any public amenity or privilege, only on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.
- Indian constitution is more flexible than rigid. Its flexibility is evident in the power given by the Constitution itself to the Parliament to supplement the provisions of the Constitution by legislation. Though the makers of the Constitution aimed at exhaustiveness, they realized that it was not possible to anticipate all exigencies and to lay down detailed provisions in the Constitution to meet all situations and for all times.

**87. Ans (c)**

**Explanation:** By the 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act, Fundamental duties of the Citizens have been enumerated under Article 51A contained in Part IV A of the Constitution. These enjoin upon a citizen among other things, to abide by the Constitution, to cherish and follow noble ideals, which inspired India's struggle for freedom to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so and to promote harmony and spirit of common brotherhood



transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities.

### 88. Ans (d)

**Explanation:** Following are the essential features of the federal constitution:

- (a) **Dual polity:** Both centre and states are endowed with sovereign powers on their subjects and jurisdiction.
- (b) **Division of powers:** It is the very object of the federal state which involves the division of authority between centre and states.
- (c) **Supremacy of the constitution:** A federal state derives its existence from the constitution. The constitution is supreme law of the land. The organs of the centre and the states must operate within the jurisdiction prescribed by the constitution.
- (d) **Independent Judiciary:** To protect the supremacy of the constitution and to settle the disputes between the centre and the states. Integrated judiciary is a unitary feature where the single system of courts enforces both Central laws and state laws.
- (e) **Rigid constitution:** To make provisions involving the federal structure can be amended only by the joint action of the central and state governments.
- (f) **Bicameralism:** Rajyasabha is represented to maintain the federal equilibrium by protecting the interests of the states.

### 89. Ans (d)

**Explanation:**

As per Basic Structure Doctrine held by Keshvananda Bharti Case in 1973, Fundamental Rights cannot be amended by altering this doctrine.

The parliament by 42nd amendment further widened the scope of the Fundamental Rights.

However in the Minerva Mills v/s Union of India (1980) case, the Supreme Court struck down these provisions.

On the ground that it changed the basic structure of the Constitution.

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The Supreme Court held that the Constitution exists on the balance of part III and Part IV.

Giving absolute primacy to one over other will disturb the harmony of the Constitution.

This took the Article 31(C) to its prior condition that "a law would be protected by article 31C only if it has been made to implement the directive in article 39(b) and (c) and not any of the articles included in Part IV.

### 90. Ans (c)

**Explanation:** The following FRs are available only to citizens and not to foreigners:

- (a) Article 15- Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth
- (b) Article 16- Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment
- (c) Article 19
- (d) Articles 29 and 30

### 91. Ans (d)

**Explanation:** The West African Ebola virus epidemic (2013–2016) was the most widespread outbreak of Ebola virus disease (EVD) in history—causing loss of life and socioeconomic disruption in the region, majorly in three countries. The first cases were recorded in Guinea in December 2013; later, the disease spread to Liberia and Sierra Leone.

### 92. Ans (c)

**Explanation:** Oxfam is an international confederation of charitable organizations focused on the alleviation of global poverty.

### 93. Ans (a)

**Explanation:** The Population Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) released the dataset titled Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2015 Revision. India has the largest diaspora in the world in 2015 as 16 million people from India were living outside of their country.

### 94. Ans (c)

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**Explanation:** The Constitution does not contain any classification of Directive principles. However on the basis of their content and Direction they can be classified into three broad categories like socialistic, Gandhian and liberal - intellectual.

**Gandhian principles:**

1. Organise village panchayat and endow them with necessary powers under Authority and enable them to function as units of self government.
2. Promotion of cottage industries on an individual or cooperation basis in rural area.
3. Promoting education and economic impressive SC, ST and other weaker sections of the society.
4. Prohibiting the conservation of intoxicating drinks and drugs which are injurious to health
5. Prohibiting the slaughter of cows, calves and other milch and draught cattle and to improve their breeds.

**95. Ans (d)**

**Explanation:**

- The 20th National Youth Festival was inaugurated on January 12, 2016 in at the upcoming-capital, Naya Raipur of Chhattisgarh, Marking the birth anniversary of Swami Vivekananda. Wild Buffalo, the state animal of Chhattisgarh, in famous dancing pose was chosen as the mascot of the event.
- The mascot was named as Sanghi (friend), which symbolism strength, gives message of physical fitness to youth of nation and its dancing pose signifies festive zeal.

**96. Ans (a)**

**Explanation:** Transparency International (TI) has published the Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) since 1995, annually ranking countries "by their perceived levels of corruption, as determined by expert assessments and opinion surveys." The CPI generally defines corruption as "the misuse of public power for private benefit." The CPI currently ranks 178 countries "on a scale from 100 (very clean) to 0 (highly corrupt)."

**97. Ans (c)**

### **Explanation:**

- The highest judicial authority was conferred on a body of jurists, popularly called as 'Privy Council'. There was a right of appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in London from the Federal Court of India.
- Some provisions of the Constitution pertaining to citizenship, elections, provisional Parliament temporary and transitional provisions and some important articles came into force on November 26, 1949 itself.
- The major part of the Constitution came into force on January 26, 1950. With the commencement of the constitution, the Indian Independence Act of 1947 the Government of India Act of 1935 with all enactments amending supplementing the later Act, were repealed.
- India retained the right of appeal from the Federal Court of India to the Privy Council after the establishment of the Dominion of India. Following the replacement of the Federal Court with the Supreme Court of India in January 26 1950, the Abolition of Privy Council Jurisdiction Act 1949 came into effect, ending the right of appeal to the Privy Council.

### **98. Ans (c)**

#### **Explanation:**

- Prohibition means 'to forbid'. It is issued by the higher court to a lower court or tribunal to prevent the latter from exceeding its jurisdiction that it does not possess. Unlike *mandamus* that directs activity, the *prohibition* directs inactivity.
- It can be issued only against judicial and quasi-judicial authorities. It is not available against administrative authorities, legislative bodies, and private individuals or bodies.

### **99. Ans (d)**

**Explanation:** The four major functions of the constitution are:

1. To provide a set of basic rules that allow for minimal coordination amongst members of a society.
2. To specify who has the power to make decisions in a society.

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3. To set some limits on what a government can impose on its citizens.
  4. To enable the government to fulfil the aspirations of a society and create conditions for a just society.
- One may have many sets of identities that exist prior to a constitution. People as a collective entity come into being only through the basic constitution. By agreeing to certain basic norms and principles one constitutes one's basic *political identity*.
  - Constitutions also defines the fundamental values that we may not trespass that means it also gives one a *moral identity*.

### 100. Ans (a)

#### **Explanation:**

The Krishna River is the fourth-biggest river in terms of water inflows and river basin area in India, after the Ganga, Godavari and Brahmaputra. The river is almost 1,300 kilometres (810 mi) long. The river is also called Krishnaveni. It is a major source of irrigation for Maharashtra, Karnataka, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh.

The Godavari is the second longest river in India after the river Ganges having its source at Tryambakeshwar, Maharashtra.

It starts in Maharashtra and flows east for 1,465 kilometres (910 mi) emptying into Bay of Bengal draining the Indian states Maharashtra (48.6%), Telangana( 18.8%), Andhra Pradesh (4.5%), Chhattisgarh (10.9%), Madhya Pradesh (10.0%), Odisha (5.7%) and Karnataka (1.4%) through its extensive network of tributaries.

Musi River is a tributary of the Krishna River in the Deccan Plateau flowing through Telangana state in India. Hyderabad stands on the banks of Musi river, which divides the historic old city with the new city. Himayat Sagar and Osman Sagar are dams built on it which used to act as source of water for Hyderabad. It was known as Muchukunda river in olden days, and the precise reason for the change of name is not known.

The Penna rises on the hill of Nandi Hills in Chikballapur District of Karnataka state, and runs north and east through the state of Andhra Pradesh to empty into the Bay of Bengal.