

UPSC-QTS PRE**01****POLITY+JUN AND JULY 2022 CA****No. Of Questions : 100****ANSWER KEY****Time : 2 Hrs.****समीक्षा
इंस्टीट्यूट**

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1. Which one of the following was not proposed by the 73rd Constitutional Amendment in the area of Panchayati Raj?
- (a) Thirty percent seats in all elected rural local bodies will be reserved for women candidates at all level
 - (b) The States will constitute their Finance Commissions to allocate resources to Panchayati Raj institutions
 - (c) **The Panchayati Raj functionaries will be disqualified to hold their offices if they have more than two children**
 - (d) The elections will be held in six months time if Panchayati Raj bodies are superseded or dissolved by the State government

ANSWER (C)

Statement given under option (c) is not mentioned in 73rd amendment act. But this norm is applied in Haryana, Rajasthan, MP, Odisha and Andhra Pradesh.

2. Consider the following statements.
- 1. The Constitution of India forbid the legislature from discussing the conduct of any judge in the discharge of his duties.
 - 2. According to Constitution of India, the validity of proceedings in Parliament and the Legislatures cannot be called into question in any Court.
 - 3. In many of the judgments by the Courts in India, we see that constitutional morality has outweighed the argument of public morality.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?
- (A) 1, 2
 - (B) 2, 3
 - (C) 1, 3
 - (D) **1, 2, 3**

ANSWER: D)

The Constitution, under various provisions, has clearly drawn the line between Legislature and the Judiciary to maintain their independence in their respective functioning. Article 121 and 211 forbid the legislature from discussing the conduct of any judge in the discharge of his duties, while Articles 122 and 212, on the other hand, prevent the courts from sitting in judgment over the internal proceedings of the legislature.

3. Which of the following articles of the Constitution of India requires the Prime minister of India to furnish information related to decisions of the Council of Ministers to the President of India?
- (A) Article 74
 - (B) Article 75
 - (C) **Article 78**
 - (D) Article 81

ANSWER: C)

Article 78: It shall be the duty of the Prime Minister — (a) to communicate to the President all decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to the administration of the affairs of the Union and proposals for legislation; (b) to furnish such information relating to the administration of the affairs of the Union and proposals for legislation as the President may call for; and (c) if

President so requires, to submit for the consideration of the Council of Ministers any matter on which a decision has been taken by a Minister but which has not been considered by the Council.

4. Which of the following statements about the formation of the Constituent Assembly is / are correct?

1. The members of the Constituent Assembly were chosen on the basis of the provincial elections of 1946.
2. The Constituent Assembly did not include representatives of the Princely States.
3. The discussions within the Constituent Assembly were not influenced by opinions expressed by the public.
4. In order to create a sense of collective participation, submissions were solicited from the public.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (A) 1 only (B) 2 and 3
(C) 3 and 4 (D) 1 and 4

ANSWER (D)

The formation of the Constituent Assembly includes the following facts

- (i) On the basis of the provincial election of 1946, the members of the Constituent Assembly.
(ii) Opinions were invited from the public to evolve a sense of mass participation

5. Consider the following statements.

1. In Justice K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India and others case, the Supreme Court had held that the decision by a pregnant person on whether to continue a pregnancy or not is part of such a person's right to privacy.
2. In the United States, the right to abortion is a constitutional right.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

ANSWER: A

Justice K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India and others: The Supreme Court had held that the decision by a pregnant person on whether to continue a pregnancy or not is part of such a person's right to privacy as well and, therefore, the right to life and personal liberty under Article 21 of the Constitution. In US, the Constitution does not confer a right to abortion. **The US Supreme Court recently ended the constitutional right to abortion.**

6. Which of the following features of the Constitution have been borrowed from the Government of India Act of 1935?

1. Office of Governor
2. Concurrent list

3. Emergency Provisions
4. Public Service Commissions

Mark the correct response:

- (A) Only 4
(B) 1, 3 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3 only
(D) All of the above

ANSWER: B

Our constitution has features taken from the Government of India Act, 1935. Those features are:

- Federal Scheme
- Office of governor
- Judiciary
- Public Service Commissions
- Emergency provisions
- Administrative details

7. A Parliamentary System of Government is one in which
- (a) All political parties in the Parliament are represented in the Government
 - (b) The Government is responsible to the Parliament and can be removed by it
 - (c) The Government is elected by the people and can be removed by them
 - (d) The Government is chosen by the Parliament but cannot be removed by it before completion of a fixed term

ANSWER: B

A parliamentary system or parliamentary democracy is a system of democratic governance of a state (or subordinate entity) where the executive derives its democratic legitimacy from its ability to command the support ("confidence") of the legislature, typically a parliament, to which it is accountable.

In the Indian democratic setup, the Government is responsible to the Parliament and can be removed by it. Specifically, it is the Lok Sabha for which the council of ministers is collectively responsible. This form of government where the centre is responsible to the elected representatives of the Parliament, is called the "Parliamentary form of government".

Hence, Option 2 is the correct answer.

8. Consider the following statements:
1. Constitution of India vests the superintendence, direction and control of the conduct of election to the office of the Vice-President of India in the Secretary General of the Rajya Sabha.
 2. As per Article 66 of the Constitution of India, the Vice-President is elected by the members of the Electoral College.
- 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

ANSWER: B

- Article 324 of the Constitution read with the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952 and the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Rules, 1974, vests the superintendence, direction and control of the conduct of election to the office of the Vice-President of India in the Election Commission of India.
- As per Article 66 of the Constitution of India, the Vice-President is elected by the members of the Electoral College.
- Electoral College consists of:
 - o Elected members of Rajya Sabha.
 - o Nominated members of Rajya Sabha.
 - o Elected members of Lok Sabha

- 9.** The anti-defection law disqualifies individual Members of Parliament (MPs)/MLAs on which of the following grounds?
1. If an elected member voluntarily gives up his membership of a political party.
 2. If an elected member votes or abstains from voting in such House contrary to any direction issued by their political party.
 3. If any nominated member joins any political party before the expiry of six months.
- Select the correct answer code:
- (A) 1 only (B) 1, 2
(C) 1, 3 (D) 1, 2, 3

ANSWER: B**Grounds of Disqualification:**

- If an elected member voluntarily gives up his membership of a political party.
- If he votes or abstains from voting in such House contrary to any direction issued by his political party or anyone authorized to do so, without obtaining prior permission.
- As a pre-condition for his disqualification, his abstention from voting should not be condoned by his party or the authorized person within 15 days of such incident.
- If any independently elected member joins any political party.
- If any nominated member joins any political party after the expiry of six months.

- 10.** Consider the following statements about the Preamble of the Constitution and state which of them are correct with the help of given codes
1. The objective resolution proposed by Pt. Nehru ultimately became the Preamble.
 2. It is not justifiable in nature.
 3. It cannot be amended.
 4. It cannot override the specific provisions of the Constitution.

How many statements are correct?

- (A) Only 1 (B) Only 2
(C) Only 3 (D) All are correct

ANSWER: C

Statement 1, 2 and 4 are correct

Statement -3 is wrong because- In Keshvanand Bharti V. State of Kerala is was laid down by the Supreme Court that the Preamble of the Indian Constitution is amended only those parts of the preamble which contain basic features could not be amended.

- 11.** “To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem ” is a provision made in the
- (A) Preamble of the Constitution
(B) Directive Principles of State Policy
(C) Fundamental Rights
(D) Fundamental Duties

ANSWER: D

- Constitutional & Statutory Provisions regarding National Flag of India:
- Art 51A (a) –To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem.
- **Statutes Governing Use of Flag:**
 - o Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950.
 - o Prevention of Insults to National Honor Act, 1971.

- 12.** Consider the following statements:
1. Aurangabad was founded in 1610 by Aurangzeb.
 2. Recently, Maharashtra government renamed Aurangabad as Shivaji Nagar.
- Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?
- (A) 1 only (B) 2 only
(C) Both 1 and 2 (D) Neither 1 nor 2

ANSWER: D

- Maharashtra government renamed Aurangabad as Sambhajinagar.
- Aurangabad was founded in 1610 by Malik Ambar, the Siddi general of the Nizamshahi dynasty of Ahmadnagar.
- Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj, the son and successor of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, was tortured and killed in brutal fashion on Aurangzeb’s orders in 1689.

- 13.** Consider the following statements:
1. The Juvenile Justice Board is an institutional body constituted under Section 4 of the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015.
 2. One or more than one Juvenile Justice Board(s) are established by the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) for each state.
- Which of the given above statements is/are correct?

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

ANSWER: D

- The Juvenile Justice Board is an institutional body constituted under Section 4 of the JJ Act, 2015.
 - According to the division of powers, the subject of administration of criminal justice has been included in the State List (List II, Schedule VII) of the Indian Constitution.
- Therefore, one or more than one Juvenile Justice Board(s) are established by the State Government for each district. The Board exercises its powers and discharges functions relating to the 'child in conflict with law' as has been defined under Section 2(13) of this Act

14. Consider the following statements about the Constitution of India:

1. A Member of Parliament enjoys freedom of speech in the Parliament as a Parliamentary privilege protected by the Constitution of India.
 2. The Constitution has vested the power to amend the Constitution in 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

ANSWER :C

Under Article 105 of the Indian constitution, a Member of Parliament enjoys the freedom of speech in the Parliament as a Parliamentary Privilege protected by the Constitution of India. It also grants the right of publication of its proceedings to a Member of Parliament.

The Concept of parliamentary privilege in the Constitution of India has been borrowed from the British Constitution. Under Article 368, the Constitution has vested the power to amend the constitution in Parliament.

Judiciary both Supreme Court and High Court cannot bring any changes in the constitution nor can they amend it. This is because the judiciary does not have officials directly elected by the people of India.

15. Which one of the following is correct in respect of the commencement of the election process in India?

- (a) The recommendation for election is made by the government and the notification for election is issued by the Election Commission
- (b) The recommendation for election is made by the Election Commission and the notification for election is issued by the Home Ministry at the Centre and Home Departments in the States
- (c) The recommendation for election is made by the Election Commission and the notification for election is issued by the President and Governors of the States concerned
- (d) Both the exercises of making a recommendation for election and that of issuing a notification in respect of it are done by the Election Commission

ANSWER: C

The Election commission of India is an autonomous constitutional authority responsible for administering Union and State election processes in India. The body administers elections to the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, and State Legislative Assemblies in India, and the offices of the President and Vice President in the country. The recommendation for election is made by the Election Commission and the notification for election is issued by the President and Governors of the States concerned.

16. Consider the following statements regarding the Office of Vice President of India.

1. The Vice President takes over the office of the President when there is a vacancy.
2. The Vice President is removed from his office by a resolution of both the houses of the parliament by a special majority.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

ANSWER :A

- The Vice President is elected for five years. His election method is similar to that of the President, the only difference is that members of State legislatures are not part of the electoral college.
- The Vice President acts as the President only until a new President is elected. B. D. Jatti acted as President on the death of Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed until a new President was elected.
- The impeachment of Vice President is different from that of the President. In the latter case, both houses must pass the resolution by a special majority.
- But the VP may be removed from his office by a resolution of the Rajya Sabha passed by an effective majority and agreed to by the Lok Sabha with simple majority.

17. Consider the following statements regarding National Legal Services Authority (NALSA).

1. The National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) has been constituted under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 to provide free Legal Services to the weaker sections of the society.
2. The President of India is the Patron-in-Chief of the Authority.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

ANSWER :A

- The National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) has been constituted under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 to provide free Legal Services to the weaker sections of the society and to organize Lok Adalats for amicable settlement of disputes.
- The Chief Justice of India is patron-in-chief of NALSA while second senior most judge of Supreme Court of India is the Executive-Chairman.

- In every State, State Legal Services Authority has been constituted to give effect to the policies and directions of the NALSA and to give free legal services to the people and conduct Lok Adalats in the State.

18. Which one of the following statements about a Money Bill is not correct?

- (a) The Speaker of Lok Sabha is the final authority to decide whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not
- (b) The Rajya Sabha must return a Money Bill passed by the Lok Sabha and send it for consideration within 14 days
- (c) The President cannot return a Money Bill to the Lok Sabha for reconsideration
- (d) A Money Bill can be tabled in either House of Parliament

ANSWER: D

A Money bill can be introduced only in LS (not in RS) that too on the recommendation of the President

19. Consider the following statements:

- 1. Article 371 A to 371 I were inserted in the Constitution of India to meet regional demands of Nagaland, Assam, Manipur, Andhra Pradesh, Sikkim, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh and Goa.
- 2. Constitution of India and the United States of America envisage a dual policy (The Union and the States) but a single citizenship.
- 3. A naturalized citizen of India can never be deprived of his citizenship.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (A) 1, 2 and 3 (B) 1 and 3
- (C) 3 only (D) 1 only

ANSWER: D

Article 371 A to I deals with special provisions to - Nagaland, Assam, Manipur, Andhra Pradesh, Sikkim, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh and Goa. The Constitution of India envisages a single policy for both Union and the States. A naturalized citizen is one who acquires citizenship either by Naturalization or by Registration. They can be deprived of citizenship if they acquired citizenship by using fraudulent means.

20. Which of the following special powers have been conferred on the Rajya Sabha by the Constitution of India?

- (a) To change the existing territory of a State and to change the name of a State
- (b) To pass a resolution empowering the Parliament to make laws in the State List and to create one or more All India Services
- (c) To amend the election procedure of the President and to determine the pension of the President after his/her retirement
- (d) To determine the functions of the Election Commission and to determine the number of Election Commissioners

ANSWER: B

Rajyasabha can pass a resolution empowering the parliament to make laws in the state list and to create one or more All India Services. This is a special power that has been conferred on the Rajya Sabha by the constitution.

21. According to the Constitution of India, it is the duty of the President of India to cause to be laid before the Parliament which of the following?

1. The Recommendations of the Union Finance Commission
2. The Report of the Public Accounts Committee
3. The Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General
4. The Report of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

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

ANSWER: C

CAG gives three audit reports to president which are laid by the president before both the houses of the parliament. Subsequently the Public Accounts committee examines them and reports its findings to the parliament

22. Which of the following statements is/are true of the Fundamental Duties of an Indian citizen?

1. A legislative process has been provided to enforce these duties.
2. They are correlative to legal duties.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

ANSWER: D

Statement 1 : While FDs can be enforced by legislative processes (for e.g. Environment Protection Act that helps enforce the individual duty of environment protection), the constitution explicitly does not enforce them via legal provisions or does not explicitly mention in Part IVA that there are legislative processes to enforce them. However, since the Parliament has enforced most fundamental duties already via a legislative process, we will consider this statement 1 as correct. Statement 2: It is not clear what UPSC means by 'legal duties', but for all practical purposes it can be considered as 'law of the land'. FDs are in sync with legal duties because what is illegal cannot be a fundamental duty, and what is a fundamental duty has also been made a legal duty (e.g. respecting women). Also it is an Indian citizen's fundamental duty to abide by the constitutional laws (legal duties); this brings the correlation. Statement 2 is thus correct.

23. Consider the following statements regarding Collegium of judges in India.

1. Collegium is a system under which judges are recommended by an institution comprising judges.
2. Collegium also recommends the transfer of Chief Justices and other judges of High Courts.
3. The Collegium of judges does not figure in the Constitution.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (A) 1, 2 (B) 1, 3
(C) 2, 3 (D) 1, 2, 3

ANSWER: D

Collegium system

- The Collegium of judges does not figure in the Constitution. It is the Supreme Court's invention.
- Constitution says judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts are appointed by the President and speaks of a process of consultation.
- Therefore, Collegium is a system under which judges are recommended by an institution comprising judges.
- Collegium also recommends the transfer of Chief Justices and other judges of High Courts.

24. Speaker of the Lok Sabha is the chairman of which of the following committees?

1. Rules Committee
2. Business Advisory Committee
3. Committee on Absence of Members from Sitzings of the House
4. Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions

Select the correct answer code:

- (A) 1, 2, 3 (B) 1, 2
(C) 1, 3, 4 (D) 1, 2, 3, 4

ANSWER: B

Speaker of the Lok Sabha is the chairman of the Business Advisory Committee, the Rules Committee and the General-Purpose Committee.

25. Consider the following statements:

1. While members of the Rajya Sabha are associated with Committees on Public Accounts and Public Under-takings, members of Committee on Estimates are drawn entirely from the Lok Sabha
2. The Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs works under the overall direction of Cabinet Committee on Parliamentary Affairs
3. The Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs nominates Members of Parliament on Committees, Councils, Board and Commissions etc. set up by the Government of India in the various ministries.

Which of these statements is are correct?

- (A) 1 and 2 (B) 2 and 3

(C) 1 and 3

(D) 1, 2 and 3

ANSWER: A

The PAC is formed every year with a strength of not more than 22 members of which 15 are from Lok Sabha, the lower house of the Parliament, and 7 from Rajya Sabha, the upper house of the Parliament. The term of office of the members is one year. 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 Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs renders secretarial assistance to the Cabinet Committee on Parliamentary Affairs, which, inter alia recommends prorogation of both the Houses of the Parliament, Govt's stand on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions. Option 3 is not correct.

26. In India which of the following states have notified Fifth Schedule areas?

1. Telangana
2. Odisha
3. Uttar Pradesh
4. Rajasthan
5. Himachal Pradesh

Select the correct answer code:

- (A) 1, 3, 4 (B) 1, 2, 4, 5
(C) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 (D) 2, 3, 5

ANSWER: B

Ten states — Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, and Telangana — have notified Fifth Schedule areas that cover (partially or fully) several districts in each of these states.

27. Which one of the following statements is correct?

- (a) In India, the same person cannot be appointed as Governor for two or more States at the same time
- (b) The Judges of the High Court of the States in India are appointed by the Governor of the State just as the Judges of Supreme Court are appointed by the President
- (c) No procedure has been laid down in the Constitution of India for the removal of a Governor from his/her post
- (d) In the case of a Union Territory having a legislative setup, the Chief Minister is appointed by the Lt. Governor on the basis of majority support

ANSWER: C

No procedure has been laid down in the constitution of India for the removal of a governor from his/her post.

28. The Rajya Sabha does not have a procedure for moving of

1. Adjournment motion
2. Censure motion

3. No-confidence motion

Select the correct answer code:

- (A) 1 only (B) 2, 3
(C) 1, 2, 3 (D) 1, 3

ANSWER: C

- Statement 1 and Statement 2 are not possible because these are motions that censure the government, and Rajya Sabha does not enjoy this power.
- A no-confidence motion is a parliamentary motion which is moved in the Lok Sabha against the entire council of ministers, stating that they are no longer deemed fit to hold positions of responsibility due
- to their inadequacy in some respect or their failure to carry out their obligations. No prior reason needs to be stated for its adoption in the Lok Sabha.

29. Which of the following are devices of direct democracy?

1. Referendum
2. Citizen's Initiative
3. Recall
4. Plebiscite

Select the correct answer code:

- (A) 1, 2, 3 (B) 1, 3, 4
(C) 1, 2, 4 (D) 1, 2, 3, 4

ANSWER: D

Democracy is of two types—direct and indirect. In direct democracy, the people exercise their supreme power directly as is the case in Switzerland.

There are four devices of direct democracy, namely, Referendum, Initiative, Recall and Plebiscite. In indirect democracy, on the other hand, the representatives elected by the people exercise the supreme power and thus carry on the government and make the laws. This type of democracy, also known as representative democracy, is of two kinds—parliamentary and presidential.

30. Consider the following statements.

1. The absentee voter refers to a vote cast by someone who is unable to go to the polling station.
2. The power to include any category of persons like disabled and people over 80 years of age in the absentee voter list lies with the Election Commission of India.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

ANSWER: A

- On the recommendation of the Election Commission, the Ministry of Law and Justice can amend the Conduct of

- Election Rules, 1961, for allowing senior citizens and person with disabilities in the absentee voter list.
- The absentee voter refers to a vote cast by someone who is unable to go to the polling station.

- 31.** 'Constitutional Emergency' is declared when
- a) Constitutional machinery in a state(s) of India has failed
 - b) External aggression or armed rebellion has been declared against the State of India
 - c) Council of Ministers is dissolved without the possibility of formation of an interim government at the center.
 - d) Any of the above occurs

ANSWER: A

The Constitution stipulates three types of emergencies:

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

- 32.** Out of the following statements, choose the one that brings out the principle underlying the Cabinet form of Government:
- (a) An arrangement for minimizing the criticism against the Government whose responsibilities are complex and hard to carry out to the satisfaction of all.
 - (b) A mechanism for speeding up the activities of the Government whose responsibilities are increasing day by day.
 - (c) A mechanism of parliamentary democracy for ensuring collective responsibility of the Government to the people.
 - (d) A device for strengthening the hands of the head of the Government whose hold over the people is in a state of decline.

ANSWER: C

A mechanism of parliamentary democracy for ensuring collective responsibility of the Government to the people.

- 33.** Which of the following are the provisions for independent functioning of the UPSC?
1. The chairman can be removed from office by the president only in the manner and on the grounds similar to that of a judge of the Supreme Court.
 2. The entire expenses of the UPSC are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India.

3. The chairman is not eligible for further employment in the Government of India or a state.

Select the correct answer code:

- (A) 1, 2 (B) 1, 3
(C) 2, 3 (D) 1, 2, 3

ANSWER: C

The Constitution has made the following provisions to safeguard and ensure the independent and impartial functioning of the UPSC:

- (a) The chairman or a member of the UPSC can be removed from office by the president only in the manner and on the grounds mentioned in the Constitution. Therefore, they enjoy security of tenure.
- (b) The conditions of service of the chairman or a member, though determined by the president, cannot be varied to his disadvantage after his appointment.
- (c) The entire expenses including the salaries, allowances and pensions of the chairman and members of the UPSC are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India. Thus, they are not subject to vote of Parliament.
- (d) The chairman of UPSC (on ceasing to hold office) is not eligible for further employment in the Government of India or a state.
- (e) A member of UPSC (on ceasing to hold office) is eligible for appointment as the chairman of UPSC or a State Public Service Commission (SPSC), but not for any other employment in the Government of India or a state.
- (f) The chairman or a member of UPSC is (after having completed his first term) not eligible for reappointment to that office (i.e., not eligible for second term).

34. With reference to the funds under Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme(MPLADS), which of the following statements are correct?

1. MPLADS funds must be used to create durable assets like physical infrastructure for health, education etc.,
2. A specified portion of each MP's fund must benefit SC/ST populations
3. MPLADS funds are sanctioned on yearly basis and the unused funds cannot be carried forward to the next year.
4. The district authority must inspect at least 10% of all works under implementation every year

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

ANSWER: D

- 15 percent of MPLADS funds are to be utilized for areas inhabited by SC population and 7.5 per cent for areas inhabited by ST population. So, #2 is correct. b eliminated.
- The funds released under the Scheme are nonlapsable, i.e., the entitlement of funds not released in a particular year is carried forward to the subsequent years, subject to eligibility.

#3 is wrong. Upon reading the official guidelines page 34: District Authority would inspect at least 10% of the works under implementation every year. So, #4 is right answer therefore Answer is d.

35. Consider the following statements regarding Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG)

1. He is the guardian of the public purse and controls the entire financial system of the country.
2. He holds office for a period of six years or up to the age of 65 years.
3. He can be removed by the president after an enquiry by the Supreme Court.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (A) 1, 2 (B) 2, 3
(C) 1, 3 (D) 1, 2, 3

ANSWER: A

- The Constitution of India (Article 148) provides for an independent office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG). He is the head of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department. He is the guardian of the public purse and controls the entire financial system of the country at both the levels—the Centre and the state. His duty is to uphold the Constitution of India and laws of Parliament in the field of financial administration.
- He holds office for a period of six years or up to the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier. He can resign any time from his office by addressing the resignation letter to the president. He can also be removed by the president on same grounds and in the same manner as a judge of the Supreme Court.

36. Consider the following statements:

1. The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly shall vacate his/her office if he/she ceases to be a member of the Assembly.
2. Whenever the Legislative Assembly is dissolved, the Speaker shall vacate his/her immediately.

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

ANSWER: A

- The Speaker is elected by the assembly itself from amongst its members. Usually, the Speaker remains in office during the life of the assembly. However, he vacates his office earlier in any of the following three cases: 1. if he ceases to be a member of the assembly..... So statement#1 is right.
- Constitution of India, Art 179: "...Provided further that, whenever the Assembly is dissolved, the Speaker shall not vacate his office until immediately before the first meeting of the Assembly after the dissolution." So, statement#2 is wrong.

37. Consider the following statements.

1. It is the primary duty of the State under Article 47 of the Constitution to raise the level of nutrition and standard of living of its people.
2. Article 47 also makes provision for Prohibition of consumption except for medicinal purposes of intoxicating drinks and of other drugs which are injurious to health.

Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?

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

ANSWER: C

Article 47: Duty of the State to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living and to improve public health. The State shall regard the raising of the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health as among its primary duties and, in particular, the State shall endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption except for medicinal purposes of intoxicating drinks and of drugs which are injurious to health.

38. Parliament can make laws on the subjects enumerated in the state list to give effect to international agreements, treaties and conventions with

- (A) Consent of all the states
(B) Consent of majority of the states
(C) Consent of the states concerned
(D) Without the consent of any state

ANSWER: D

Article 253 - Parliament has power to make any law for the whole or any part of the territory of India for implementing any treaty, agreement or convention with any other country or countries or any decision made at any international conference, association or other body.

39. Consider the following statements regarding Preamble.

1. The British Constitution was the first to begin with a Preamble.
2. The Preamble to the Indian Constitution is based on the 'Objectives Resolution'.
3. It has been amended only once by the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act.
4. Preamble of Indian Constitution starts with India i.e. Bharat.

How many statements is/are incorrect?

- (A) 1 statement (B) 3 statements
(C) 2 statements (D) No statement

ANSWER: B

Only statement 2 is correct rest are Wrong/Incorrect.

- Statement 1 is wrong because- The American Constitution was the first to begin with a Preamble. Many countries, including India, followed this practice. The term 'Preamble' refers to the introduction or preface to the Constitution.

- Statement 2 is correct because- The Preamble to the Indian Constitution is based on the 'Objectives Resolution', drafted and moved by Pandit Nehru, and adopted by the Constituent Assembly.
- Statement 3 is wrong because- It has been amended by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act (1976), which added three new words—Socialist, Secular and Integrity.
- Statement 4 is wrong because- Preamble of Indian Constitution starts with **WE THE PEOPLE OF INDIA....**

40. Who is authorized to determine the qualifications of members of the finance commission and the manner in which they should be selected?

- (a) Supreme Court
- (b) Parliament
- (c) Prime Minister
- (d) President

ANSWER: B [Parliament]

The Constitution of India empowers the Parliament to determine the qualifications of members of the finance commission and the manner in which they should be selected.

41. As per the Plastic Waste Management Amendment Rules, 2021 in India, which one of the following statements is correct?

- (a) The thickness of plastic carry bags has been increased from twenty microns to fifty microns.
- (b) Waste generator has to segregate waste into five categories.
- (c) It is mandatory on the part of waste generator that the waste generated in one district cannot be moved to another district.
- (d) The waste management infrastructure in the States/UTs is being strengthened through the Swachh Bharat Mission.

ANSWER: D

- Thickness of plastic carry bags to be increased from 50 microns –
 - to 75 microns from 30th September, 2021
 - to 120 microns from the 31st December, 2022
- The waste management infrastructure in the States/UTs is being strengthened through the Swachh Bharat Mission.
- Refer: Government notifies the Plastic Waste Management Amendment Rules, 2021, prohibiting identified single use plastic items by 2022.

42. Regarding Parliamentary Committees, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. Committees which are appointed or elected by the House or nominated by the Speaker
2. Committees which works under the direction of the Speaker and presents its report to the House or to the Speaker and the Secretariat
3. Committees which are established by the Prime Minister as per the exigencies of the time and needs of the situation

Select the correct answer using the code below:

- (A) 1 only
- (B) 1 and 2 only
- (C) 2 and 3 only
- (D) 1, 2 and 3

ANSWER: B

- **Parliamentary Committees:** The Lok Sabha website describes a parliamentary committee as a “committee which is appointed or elected by the House or nominated by the Speaker and which works under the direction of the Speaker and presents its report to the House or to the Speaker and the Secretariat”.
- **Cabinet Committees:** The Prime Minister sets up different cabinet committees with selected members of the Cabinet and assigns specific functions to these committees.

43. With reference to Reserve Bank's 'Payments Vision 2025' document, consider the following statements:

1. The core theme of the 'Payments Vision 2025' is 'faster, sustainable and more inclusive E-Payments'.
2. It aims to establish India as a powerhouse of payments globally.

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

ANSWER: B

- The Reserve Bank's 'Payments Vision 2025' document, which seeks a threefold jump in the number of digital payments, is progressive and aims to establish India as a powerhouse of payments globally.
- The core theme of the vision documents is 'E-Payments for Everyone, Everywhere, Everytime' (4Es), with an overall objective to provide every user with safe, secure, fast, convenient, accessible, and affordable e-payment options.

44. Consider the following statements.

1. Part VI of the Constitution of India lists out the qualification, election and impeachment of the President of India.
2. The President is the formal head of the executive, legislature and judiciary of India and is also the commander-in-chief of the Indian Armed Forces.
3. All the members of the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha and all Members of the Legislative Assemblies of States vote for electing the President of India.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (A) 1, 2 (B) 2 only
- (C) 2, 3 (D) 1, 3

ANSWER: B

- Part V of the Constitution (The Union) under Chapter I (The Executive) lists out the qualification, election and impeachment of the President of India.
- The President of India is the head of state of the Republic of India.
- The President is the formal head of the executive, legislature and judiciary of India and is also the commander-in-chief of the Indian Armed Forces.
- Under Article 57, a person who holds, or who has held, office as President shall, subject to the other provisions of this Constitution be eligible for re-election to that office. The new president is chosen by an electoral college consisting of the elected members of both houses of parliament (M.P.s), the elected members of the State Legislative Assemblies (Vidhan Sabha) of all States and the elected members of the legislative assemblies (MLAs) of union territories with legislatures, i.e., National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi, Jammu and Kashmir, and Puducherry.

45. Which of the following are the Provisions in the Indian Constitution to uphold fair and free elections in India?

1. The Constitution sets the grounds for disqualification of MPs and members of legislative assemblies.
2. The powers of Superintendence of fair elections in India have been vested in the Election Commission.
3. No person is ineligible for inclusion in, or to claim to be included in a special, electoral roll on grounds of religion, race, caste or sex.

Select the correct answer code:

- (A) 1 only (B) 1, 2
(C) 1, 3 (D) 1, 2, 3

ANSWER: D

Provisions in the Indian Constitution to uphold fair and free elections in India:

- Article 102 of the Constitution sets grounds for disqualification of MPs whereas Article 191 sets out the same grounds for disqualification for member legislative assemblies.
- Article 324 of the Indian Constitution grants powers to the Election Commission of India to direct and control free and fair elections in India. The powers of Superintendence have been vested in the Election Commission.
- Article 325 of the Constitution ensures universal suffrage and provides that no person be ineligible for inclusion in, or to claim to be included in a special, electoral roll on grounds of religion, race, caste or sex.

46. Consider the following statements regarding election of Rajya Sabha MPs.

1. Any Bill passed by the Lok Sabha, needs the assent of the Rajya Sabha to become a law.
2. The Rajya Sabha should consist of not more than 250 members.
3. In the last three decades, no ruling party has ever (won) crossed halfway mark of the total number of seats in the Rajya Sabha.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (A) 1, 2 (B) 2 only
(C) 2, 3 (D) 1, 3

ANSWER: C

Any Bill, barring those designated as Money Bills by the Lok Sabha Speaker, needs the assent of the second chamber to become law.

The Rajya Sabha should consist of not more than 250 members - 238 members representing the States and Union Territories, and 12 members nominated by the President. As of 2021 it has a membership of 245, of which 233 are elected by the legislatures of the states and union territories using single transferable votes through open ballots, while the president can appoint 12 members for their contributions to art, literature, science, and social services.

In the last three-and-a-half-decades, no ruling party has ever crossed halfway mark of the total number of seats in the Rajya Sabha.

47. Which of the following were the suggestions made by Swaran Singh Committee to be included as Fundamental Duties?

1. Duty to pay taxes
2. Family Planning
3. Casting vote

Select the correct answer code:

- (A) 1 only (B) 1, 2
(C) 2, 3 (D) 1, 2, 3

ANSWER: A

Swaran Singh Committee suggested the incorporation of eight Fundamental Duties in the Constitution.

Certain recommendations of the Committee were not accepted and hence, not incorporated in the Constitution.

These include:

- Parliament may provide for the imposition of such penalty or punishment as may be considered appropriate for any non-compliance with or refusal to observe any of the duties
- No law imposing such penalty or punishment shall be called in question in any court on the ground of infringement of any of Fundamental Rights or on the ground of repugnancy to any other provision of the Constitution
- Duty to pay taxes should also be a Fundamental Duty of the citizens

48. Which of the following statement is /are correct regarding to Indian Constituent Assembly?

- (A) It was not based on Adult Franchise.
(B) It resulted from direct election.
(C) It was not a multi-party body.
(D) It worked through several committees.

Select the correct answer given below:

(C) b and c

(D) a,b,c,d

ANSWER: A

The Constituent Assembly was not directly elected by the people of India on the basis of Adult Franchise but the voting was by the method of proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote. It represented almost all section of Indian Society. It had Congress Party, Muslim League and other small and Independent groups making it multi-party Assembly. It appointed several Committees to deal with different tasks of Constitution Making.

49. Consider the following statements regarding Model Code of Conduct.

1. The Model Code of Conduct is a set of norms which has been evolved with the consensus of political parties.
2. The Model Code of Conduct is enforced from the date of announcement of election schedule by the Election Commission and is operational till the process of elections are completed.
3. It is applicable only during general elections and not during bye-elections.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (A) 1 only (B) 1, 2
(C) 1, 3 (D) 1, 2, 3

ANSWER: B

What is the Model Code of Conduct?

- The Model Code of Conduct for guidance of political parties and candidates is a set of norms which has been evolved with the consensus of political parties who have consented to abide by the principles embodied in the said code and also binds them to respect and observe it in its letter and spirit.

From which date the Model Code of Conduct is enforced and operational upto which date?

- The Model Code of Conduct is enforced from the date of announcement of election schedule by the Election

Commission and is operational till the process of elections are completed.

Applicability of code during general elections and bye-elections

- During general elections to House of People (Lok Sabha), the code is applicable throughout the country.
- During general elections to the Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha), the code is applicable in the entire State.
- During bye-elections, in case the constituency is comprised in State Capital/Metropolitan Cities/Municipal Corporations, then the code would be applicable in the area of concerned Constituency only. In all other cases the MCC would be enforced in the entire district(s) covering the Constituency going for by-election(s).

50. Consider the following statements regarding the Speaker of Lok Sabha.

1. While the office of speaker is vacant, the duties of the office shall be performed by the deputy speaker.
2. He may be removed from his office by a resolution of the house of the people passed by majority of all the then members of the house.
3. He may at any time resign by writing his resignation to the President of India.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (A) 1 only (B) 1, 2
(C) 1, 3 (D) 1, 2, 3

ANSWER: B

While the office of Speaker is vacant, the duties of the office shall be performed by the Deputy Speaker or, if the office of Deputy Speaker is also vacant, by such member of the House of the People as the President may appoint for the purpose.

A member holding office as Speaker or Deputy Speaker of the House of the People —

- (a) shall vacate his office if he ceases to be a member of the House of the People;
(b) may at any time, by writing under his hand addressed, if such member is the Speaker, to the Deputy Speaker, and if such member is the Deputy Speaker, to the Speaker, resign his office; and
(c) may be removed from his office by a resolution of the House of the People passed by a majority of all the then members of the House.

51. The famous Minerva Mills case was related to

- (A) Evolution of the basic structure doctrine of the Constitution of India
(B) Supremacy to Directive Principles of State Policy over the Fundamental Rights
(C) Expansion of the Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression
(D) Both (a) and (b)

ANSWER: D

Minerva Mills Ltd. and Ors. v. Union Of India and Ors. is a landmark decision of the Supreme Court of India that applied and evolved the basic structure doctrine of the Constitution of India.

The 42nd Amendment Act accorded the position of legal primacy and supremacy to the Directive Principles over the Fundamental Rights conferred by Articles 14, 19 and 31.

However, this extension was declared as unconstitutional and invalid by the Supreme Court in the Minerva Mills case.

52. Which one of the following best describes the term 'Digital Nomads'?

- (a) freelancers who typically do short-term work for multiple clients
(b) Independent contractor who earns wages on a per-job or per-task basis, typically for short-term work.
(c) Individual who works for someone else in exchange for compensation.
(d) Remote workers who travel to different locations on a regular basis.

ANSWER: D

- **Indonesia has announced “Digital Nomad Visas” for travellers, to attract more foreign tourists.**
- Digital Nomads are people who work remotely while travelling to different places and spending their earned income in the country they are travelling to.
- Unlike regular remote workers, who tend to stay in one geographic area, digital nomads travel and explore while working.

- 53.** The right to form co-operative societies is a fundamental right under _____ of the Constitution of India.
- (A) Article 14 (B) Article 19
(C) Article 21 (D) Article 25

ANSWER: B

- The 97th constitutional amendment act gave a constitutional status and protection to cooperative societies and made the following changes in the constitution:
- It made the right to form co-operative societies a fundamental right (Article 19).
- It included a new Directive Principle of State Policy on promotion of co-operative societies (Article 43-B).
- It added a new Part IX-B in the Constitution which is entitled “The Co-operative Societies”.

- 54.** What purposes does the constitution of a nation necessarily serve?
1. It may allow better coordination in the nation amongst individuals.
 2. Specify who has the power to make decisions in a society.
 3. Set some limits on what a government can impose on its citizens.
 4. It allows people to ban autocracy and adopt democracy.

Select the correct answer code:

- (A) 1, 2, 4 (B) 1, 3, 4
(C) 1, 2, 3 (D) 1, 2, 3, 4

ANSWER: C

The function of a constitution is to

1. provide a set of basic rules that allow for minimal coordination amongst members of a society.
2. specify who has the power to make decisions in a society. It decides how the government will be constituted.
3. set some limits on what a government can impose on its citizens. These limits are fundamental in the sense that government may never trespass them.
4. enable the government to fulfil the aspirations of a society and create conditions for a just society.

5. ensure that a dominant group does not use its power against other less powerful people or groups. Every society is prone to this tyranny of the majority. The Constitution usually contains rules that ensure that minorities are not excluded from anything that is routinely available to the majority

*A constitution does not always specify for a democracy. Syrian constitution is an example.

55. Consider the following statements.

1. Article 16 of the Constitution specifically provides for equality of opportunity for all citizens in public employment.
2. The Constitution permits State Legislature to make law that requires residence within a State for appointment to a public office.

Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?

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

ANSWER: B

- Article 16 of the Constitution specifically provides for equality of opportunity for all citizens in public employment. It prohibits discrimination on several grounds including place of birth and residence.
- However, it permits Parliament to make law that requires residence within a State for appointment to a public office. Note two points here.
- This enabling provision is for public employment and not for private sector jobs. And the law needs to be made by Parliament, and not by a State legislature.

56. Which principle among the following was added to the Directive Principles of Stat Policy by the 42nd Amendment to the Constitution?

- (A) Equal pay for equal work for both men and women
(B) Participation of workers in the management of industries
(C) Right to work, education and public assistance
(D) Securing living wage and human conditions of work to workers

ANSWER: B

42nd Amendment to the Constitution Added three new Directive Principles viz., equal justice and free-legal aid, participation of workers in the management of industries and protection of environment, forests and wild life.

57. 'Scholarship for PMCARES Children' scheme was launched under which Ministry?

- (a) Ministry of Women and Children
(b) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
(c) Ministry of Law and Justice
(d) Ministry of Home Affairs

ANSWER: B [Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment]

Prime Minister Narendra Modi released the 'Scholarship for PMCARES Children' under the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, as a central sector scheme.

Under the Scheme, Scholarship of Rs 20,000/- per child per annum will be provided, including monthly allowance of ₹1,000 and annual academic allowance of Rs. 8,000 to cover the entire school fees, cost of the books and uniform, shoes and other educational equipment.

58. Consider the following statements regarding State Legislative Council's graduate and teacher constituencies.

1. The Constitution of India prescribes that close to one-twelfth of MLCs in State are to be elected by an electorate consisting solely of graduates and another one-twelfth by an electorate consisting of teachers.
2. Only those who have been graduates for at least one year are qualified to be enrolled in the voter rolls.
3. Such MLCs can introduce ordinary bills, bills related to taxation and spending in the Legislative Council.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (A) 1 only (B) 1, 2
(C) 1, 3 (D) 2, 3

ANSWER: A

Under clause 3 of Article 171 of the Constitution, as close as possible to one-twelfth of MLCs are to be elected by an electorate consisting solely of graduates and another one-twelfth by an electorate consisting of teachers.

Who can vote?

Any university graduate can register as a voter in these elections conducted after the six-year term of a member ends. The Election Commission prepares a separate voting list from the voters list.

According to Section 27 of the Representation of the People Act 1950, only those who have been graduates for at least three years or possess a certificate that the state government and the Election Commission recognise as equivalent to a degree are qualified to be enrolled in the voter rolls.

Similarly, everyone who is ordinarily a resident in a teachers' constituency and has at least three years of teaching experience in any educational institution recognised by the state government is entitled to vote in the election.

What are these MLCs' roles and responsibilities?

They are expected to help the state government make laws and regulations based on their knowledge and experience. They can ask questions of ministers and initiate debates. They can introduce ordinary bills, but not bills related to taxation, spending etc since only the Assembly can take up money bills.

59. Which among the following committees recommends allocation of time for discussion on various items in a house of Parliament?

- (A) Business Advisory Committee
- (B) Rules Committee
- (C) Committee on Subordinate Legislation
- (D) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table

ANSWER: A [Business Advisory Committee]

Each house has its own Business Advisory Committee. Business Advisory Committee of Lok Sabha consists of 15 members including the Speaker who is the ex-officio Chairman. The members are nominated by the Speaker.

Almost all sections of the House are represented on the Committee as per the respective strength of parties in the House. The function of the Committee is to recommend the time that should be allotted for the discussion of such Government legislative and other business as the Speaker, in consultation with the Leader of the House, may direct to be referred to the Committee.

The Committee, on its own initiative, may also recommend to the Government to bring forward particular subjects for discussion in the House and recommend allocation of time for such discussions. The decisions reached by the Committee are always unanimous in character and representative of the collective view of the House. The Committee generally meets at the beginning of each Session and thereafter as and when necessary.

60. Recently, ten antiquities (sculptures) retrieved from Australia and the United States were handed over to the Government of Tamil Nadu. This included the sculpture of 'Dancing child-saint Sambandar'. This sculpture belong to the

- (A) Pandya dynasty
- (B) Pallava dynasty
- (C) Chola dynasty
- (D) Chera dynasty

ANSWER: C

- Ten antiquities (sculptures) retrieved from Australia and the United States were handed over to the Government of Tamil Nadu in Delhi last week.
- This included the sculpture of Dancing child-saint Sambandar
- Sambandar of the 12th century belongs to the Chola dynasty.
- He was a contemporary of Appar, another Saiva poet-saint.
- He is one of the Muvar, the three principal saints of South India.
- He composed an oeuvre of 16,000 hymns in complex meters.
- Sambandar was one of the nayanmars, a group of sixty-three saints active in
- South India from the sixth to the ninth century who were instrumental in
- popularizing the worship of Shiva through devotional poetry and song.

- 61.** To move a matter from Concurrent List to the Union List it requires
- (A) A Cabinet resolution to this effect
 - (B) A consultation by the President from the Governors of a majority of States
 - (C) The consent of all State Legislatures
 - (D) A Rajya Sabha resolution to this effect

ANSWER: D

If the Union Parliament wishes to remove a matter from the State list (over which only the State Legislature can make law) or to either the Union List or Concurrent List in the interest of the nation, the approval of the Rajya Sabha is necessary.

The same is true when matter need to be moved from Concurrent List to the Union list.

- 62.** Consider the following statements regarding 'Gen Next Democracy Network'
- 1. The programme showcases the functioning of Indian democracy to youth from democratic countries
 - 2. It is conducted by the Ministry of External Affairs and NITI Aayog
- Select the correct statement(s)
- (A) 1 only (B) 2 only
 - (C) Both 1 and 2 (D) Neither 1 nor 2

ANSWER: A

Statement 1 Correct - Youth from democratic countries come to India under the Gen Next Democracy

Network programme. During the programme, they get acquainted with India's heritage, culture and functioning of Indian democracy.

Statement 2 Incorrect- It is conducted by The Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR). It is an autonomous organisation of the Government of India. The ICCR Headquarter is situated in New Delhi.

- 63.** Consider the following pairs:
- Military exercise: Partnering country
- 1. Garuda Shakti: Russia
 - 2. Yudh Abhyas: United States of America
 - 3. Mitra Shakti: Japan
 - 4. Sampriti: Bangladesh
- How many pairs given above are correctly matched
- (A) Only one pair (B) Only two pairs
 - (C) Only three pairs (D) All four pairs

ANSWER: B

2 and 4 are correct

- Garuda Shakti is a bilateral exercise between special forces of armies of India and Indonesia.

- Exercise Mitra Shakti, based on counter insurgency and counter terrorism operations in semi urban terrain is the largest bilateral exercise being undertaken by the Sri Lankan Army and it forms a major part of India and Sri Lanka's growing defence partnership
- Exercise YudhAbhyas is the largest running joint military training and defence cooperation endeavor between India and USA.
- Sampriti Exercise is a bilateral defence cooperation exercise between the armies of India and Bangladesh.

64. Agnipath scheme was in news recently, is related to

- (a) Military recruitment
- (b) Development of new military grade missiles
- (c) Establishment of military corridors
- (d) construction of new parliament building

ANSWER: A

What is the Agnipath scheme?

Under the new scheme, around 45,000 to 50,000 soldiers (will be called 'Agniveers') will be recruited annually (for a short period, and most will leave the service in just four years. Of the total annual recruits, only 25 per cent will be allowed to continue for another 15 years under permanent commission.

65. The writ of mandamus cannot be issued

- 1. To enforce departmental instruction that does not possess statutory force
- 2. Against the president of India and the state governors
- 3. To an inferior court and a tribunal
- 4. To enforce a contractual obligation

Select the correct answer code

- (A) 1, 2
- (B) 1, 2, 4
- (C) 1, 2, 3
- (D) 1, 2, 3, 4

ANSWER: B

The writ of mandamus literally means 'we command'. It is a command issued by the court to a public official asking him to perform his official duties that he has failed or refused to perform. It can also be issued against any public body, a corporation, an inferior court, a tribunal or government for the same purpose. The writ of mandamus cannot be issued

- against a private individual or body
- to enforce departmental instruction that does not possess statutory force
- when the duty is discretionary and not mandatory
- to enforce a contractual obligation
- against the president of India or the state governors
- against the chief justice of a high court acting in judicial capacity

66. What is "High Mobility Artillery Rocket Systems (HIMARS)", sometimes seen in the news?

- (A) A Russian radar system
- (B) India's indigenous anti-missile programme
- (C) An American medium-range rocket systems
- (D) A defence collaboration between Canada and Ukraine

ANSWER: C

- United States will send M142 High Mobility Artillery Rocket Systems, also known as HIMARS, to war-torn Ukraine.
- HIMARS are medium-range rocket systems.
- HIMARS are a high-tech, lightweight rocket launcher that is wheel mounted, giving it more agility and manoeuvrability on the battlefield

67. Indian constitution is a written one unlike in some of the other democracies. What does it imply?

1. All the laws made by Parliament are to be written down as a part of the constitution.
2. The form of government in India has been codified in the constitution to reduce political and administrative conflicts.
3. Only because of a written constitution, citizens are able to enjoy fundamental rights.

Select the correct answer

code:

- (A) 1, 2 (B) 2, 3
- (C) 2 only (D) 1, 3

ANSWER: C

Constitution specifies the structure, organisation, powers and functions of both the Central and state governments and prescribes the limits within which they must operate. Thus, it avoids the misunderstandings and disagreements between the two.

All the laws made in India are codified separate from the constitution and maintained in a law book. They need not be a part of the constitution. Even in the UK where there is no written constitution, people enjoy several fundamental rights. However, only because our fundamental rights are written in the constitution, it is difficult to amend and change them as per the wishes of the political executive.

68. Consider the following statements regarding the benefits of Nano urea liquid.

1. Nano urea liquid has high nutrient use efficiency compared to conventional urea.
2. In the long run, Nano urea liquid reduces the emissions of nitrous oxide into soil, air and water bodies.
3. It improves yield, biomass, soil health and nutritional quality of the produce.
4. Nano urea liquid is a patented technology of Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Ltd (IFFCO) developed at its Nano Biotechnology Research Center, Mumbai.

How many statements is/are correct?

- (A) All 4 statements
- (B) Only 1 statement
- (C) Only 2 statements

(D) Only 3 statements

ANSWER: D

Statement 4 is incorrect because - Nano urea liquid is a patented technology of Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Ltd (IFFCO) developed at its Nano Biotechnology Research Center, Gujarat.

About Nano urea liquid

- IFFCO has priced nano urea liquid at ₹240 per bottle, which is 10 per cent cheaper than the cost of a bag of conventional urea.
- Nano urea liquid is environmental friendly, smart fertilizer with high nutrient use efficiency and a sustainable solution for curtailing pollution and reduction in global warming in the long run as it reduces the emissions of nitrous oxide into soil, air and water bodies.
- The size of one nano urea particle is 30 nanometre and when compare to the conventional urea it has about 10,000 times more surface area to volume size when compare to granular urea.
- IFFCO said nano urea requirement will be lower than conventional urea fertiliser to fulfil plant's nitrogen requirement.
- The efficacy trials demonstrated that nano urea increases crop productivity and can reduce the requirement of conventional Urea by 50 per cent.
- Further, application of nano urea (liquid) improves yield, biomass, soil health and nutritional quality of the produce.

69. Consider the following statements regarding Regulating Act, 1773

1. It prohibited the servants of the company from engaging in any private trade.
2. It made the governors of Bombay, Madras and Bengal presidencies independent of one another.
3. It introduced, for the first time, local representation in the Indian (Central) Legislative Council.
4. It provided for the establishment of a Supreme Court at Calcutta.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (A) 1, 2, 3 (B) 1, 3
(C) 1, 4 (D) 2, 3, 4

ANSWER: C

Regulating Act of 1773 was the first step taken by the British Government to control and regulate the affairs of the East India Company in India.

Features of the Regulating Act of 1773

- This act permitted the company to retain its territorial possessions in India but sought to regulate the activities and functioning of the company. It did not take over power completely, hence called 'regulating'.
- The act provided for the appointment of a Governor-General along with four Councillors in the Presidency of Fort William (Calcutta), jointly called the Governor-General in Council.

- As per this, Warren Hastings was appointed as the Governor-General of the Presidency of Fort William.
- The Governors in Councils at Madras and Bombay were brought under the control of Bengal, especially in matters of foreign policy. Now, they could not wage war against Indian states without Bengal's approval.
- The company directors were elected for a period of five years and one-fourth of them were to retire every year. Also, they could not be re-elected.
- The company directors were directed to make public all correspondence on revenue, civil and military matters with Indian authorities before the British authorities.
- A Supreme Court of Judicature was established at Calcutta with Sir Elijah Impey as the first Chief Justice. Judges were to come from England. It had civil and criminal jurisdiction over the British subjects and not Indian natives.

70. Which of the following statements about a bill for amendment of the constitution of India is/are correct?

1. The State legislatures cannot initiate any bill for amendment of the Constitution of India.
2. The previous sanction of the president of India is not required for introducing any bill in the parliament for amendment of the Constitution of India.
3. Joint sitting can be resorted to for passing a bill amending the Constitution of India.

Select the correct answer code:

- (A) 1 only (B) 1, 2
(C) 1, 3 (D) 1, 2, 3

ANSWER: B

An amendment of the Constitution can be initiated only by the introduction of a Bill in either House of Parliament. The Bill must then be passed in each House by a majority of the total membership of that House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting. This is known as special majority. There is no provision for a joint sitting in case of disagreement between the two Houses.

71. Which of the following bodies have the leader of the opposition in Rajya Sabha, in their appointment committees?

- a) The National Human Rights Commission
- b) The Central Vigilance Commission
- c) The Central Information Commission
- d) CEO of NITI Aayog

ANSWER: A

The National Human Rights Commission is a statutory (and not a constitutional) body. It was established in 1993 under a legislation enacted by the Parliament, namely, the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.

The chairman and members are appointed by the president on the recommendations of a six-member committee consisting of the prime minister as its head, the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, leaders of the Opposition in both the Houses of Parliament and the Central home minister.

72. Consider the following statements

1. The Rajya Sabha represents both the states and union territories of the Indian Union.
2. The representatives of states in the Rajya Sabha are elected by the members of state legislative assemblies and councils.

Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?

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

ANSWER: B

The Rajya Sabha is the Upper House and the Lok Sabha is the Lower House. The former represents the states and union territories of the Indian Union, while the latter represents the people of India as a whole.

The representatives of states in the Rajya Sabha are elected by the elected members of state legislative assemblies. The election is held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.

73. The issue whether section 377 of the IPC is violative of Articles 21, 14 and 15 of the Constitution of India, was decided in which of the following cases?

- (A) Vishaka vs. State of Rajasthan
(B) Shreya Singhal vs. Union of India
(C) Naz Foundations vs. Government of NCT of Delhi and others
(D) Shayara Bano vs. Union of India

ANSWER: C

Naz Foundation v. Govt. of NCT of Delhi is a landmark Indian case decided by a two-judge bench of the Delhi High Court, which held that treating consensual homosexual sex between adults as a crime is a violation of fundamental rights protected by India's Constitution. The verdict resulted in the decriminalization of homosexual acts involving consenting adults throughout India.

The Court located the rights to dignity and privacy within the right to life and liberty guaranteed by Article 21. The Court also held that Section 377 offends the guarantee of equality enshrined in Article 14.

74. 69th Constitutional Amendment Act is related to

- (A) Granting Representative form of government for the NCT of Delhi
(B) Disqualification on grounds of defection
(C) Constitutional status and protection to cooperative societies
(D) Granting statehood after Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh

ANSWER: A

The 69th Constitutional Amendment passed in 1991 through which Article 239 AA was added to the Constitution.

The amendment envisioned a representative form of government for the NCT of Delhi which until then was just known as Delhi administration, with officers reporting directly to the lieutenant governor (LG).

It was only after the 1991 constitutional amendment was passed that Parliament enacted the NCT of Delhi Act 1991 based on the constitutional mandate.

75. Under the Indian Constitution, concentration of wealth violates

- (a) the Right to Equality
- (b) the Directive Principles of State Policy
- (c) the Right to Freedom
- (d) the Concept of Welfare

ANSWER: B

Under the Indian Constitution, the concentration of wealth violates the Directive Principles of State Policy. Article 39(c) of the DPSP states that “the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment”.

76. Which of the following are the provisions related to Money Bill?

1. Imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax.
2. Appropriation of moneys out of the consolidated fund of India.
3. Imposition of fines by local authority for local purpose.

Select the correct answer code:

- (A) 1 only
- (B) 1, 2
- (C) 1, 3
- (D) 1, 2, 3

ANSWER: B

According to the Constitution, a money bill contains the imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax.

But the imposition of local taxes doesn't come under the purview of the money bill.

The regulation of the borrowing of money by the Union government also comes under its ambit. The payment of moneys into or the withdrawal of moneys from Consolidated Fund or the Contingency Fund of India also comes under this bill.

77. What was the exact constitutional status of India on 26th January, 1950?

- (a) A Democratic Republic
- (b) A Sovereign Democratic Republic
- (c) A Sovereign Secular Democratic Republic
- (d) A Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic

ANSWER: B

The Constitution of India came into force on 26th January 1950.

26th January 1950, India had the constitutional status of 'sovereign, Democratic, republic'. Hence, Option 2 is correct.

'sovereign, Democratic, republic' was mentioned in the preamble of the constitution of India. By the 42nd Constitutional amendment act, the words 'Socialist' and 'Secular' were inserted into the preamble.

A preamble is an introductory statement in a document that explains the document's philosophy and objectives.

78. Consider the following statement regarding Fundamental Rights.

1. Fundamental Rights in our Constitution are more elaborate than those found in the Constitu-tion of any other country in the world, including the USA.
2. Fundamental Rights are named so because they are guaranteed and protected by the Parliament, the supreme law-making body in India.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

ANSWER: A

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

The Fundamental Rights are named so because they are guaranteed and **protected by the Constitution**, which is the fundamental law of the land.

79. The Directive Principles resemble the 'Instrument of Instructions' enumer-ated in the

- (A) Montague Chelmsford Act 1919
(B) Nehru Report, 1928
(C) Government of India Act of 1935
(D) Objectives Resolution, 1946

ANSWER: C

Dr B R Ambedkar had said 'the Directive Principles are like the instrument of instructions, which were issued to the Governor-General and to the Governors of the colonies of India by the British Government under the Government of India Act of 1935.'

What is called Directive Principles is merely another name for the instrument of instructions. The only difference is that they are instructions to the legislature and the executive.

80. Consider the following statements.

1. Committee on Estimates is an Ad hoc committee of the Parliament.
2. Committee on Railways is a Department-related Standing Com-mittee.
3. Committee on Railway Convention is a Standing committee of the Parliament.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (A) 1, 2 (B) 2 only

(C) 2, 3

(D) 1, 3

ANSWER: B

The Parliamentary committees are of two kinds – standing or permanent committees and ad hoc committees. The former are elected or appointed periodically and they work on a continuous basis. The latter are created on an ad hoc basis as the need arises and they are dissolved after they complete the task assigned to them.

The committee on Estimates is a Financial standing committee consisting of 30 members, elected every year by the Lok Sabha from amongst its Members.

Committee on Railways is a Department-related Standing Committee.

Railway Convention Committee is an Ad hoc Committee.

81. Consider the following statements regarding Indian Councils Act, 1861.

1. It initiated the process of decentralization by restoring the legislative powers to the Bombay and Madras Presidencies.
2. It empowered the Viceroy to issue ordinances without the concurrence of the legislative council during an emergency.
3. It provided for the establishment of new legislative councils for Bengal, North-Western Frontier Province (NWFP) and Mysore.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

(A) 1, 2

(B) 1, 3

(C) 2, 3

(D) 1, 2, 3

ANSWER: A**Indian Councils Act, 1861:**

- It initiated the process of decentralisation by restoring the legislative powers to the Bombay and Madras Presidencies. It thus reversed the centralising tendency that started from the Regulating Act of 1773 and reached its climax under the Charter Act of 1833.
- It also provided for the establishment of new legislative councils for Bengal, North-Western Frontier Province (NWFP) and Punjab, which were established in 1862, 1866 and 1897 respectively.
- It empowered the Viceroy to issue ordinances, without the concurrence of the legislative council, during an emergency. The life of such an ordinance was six months.

82. Consider the following statements regarding Government of India Act of 1919.

1. It introduced, for the first time, bicameralism and direct elections in the country.
2. It separated, for the first time, provincial budgets from the Central budget and authorised the provincial legislatures to enact their budgets.
3. It relaxed the central control over the provinces by demarcating and separating the central and provincial subjects.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

(A) 1, 2

(B) 1, 3

(C) 2, 3

(D) 1, 2, 3

ANSWER: D

Features of Government of India Act of 1919:

It introduced, for the first time, bicameralism and direct elections in the country. Thus, the Indian Legislative Council was replaced by a bicameral legislature consisting of an Upper House (Council of State) and a Lower House (Legislative Assembly).

It relaxed the central control over the provinces by demarcating and separating the central and provincial subjects.

It separated, for the first time, provincial budgets from the Central budget and authorized the provincial legislatures to enact their budgets.

83. The term 'State' under Article 12 includes:

1. Government and Parliament of India
2. Municipalities, Panchayats and District boards
3. Any private agency working as an instrument of the State

Select the correct answer code:

- (A) 1 only (B) 1, 2
(C) 2, 3 (D) 1, 2, 3

ANSWER: D

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

1. Government and Parliament of India, that is, executive and legislative organs of the Union government.
2. Government and legislature of states, that is, executive and legislative organs of state government.
3. All local authorities, that is, municipalities, panchayats, district boards, improvement trusts, etc.
4. All other authorities, that is, statutory or non-statutory authorities like LIC, ONGC, SAIL, etc.

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

84. Which of the following best describes a "nation-state"?

- (A) Any political entity
- (B) Anybody that has a constitution governing it
- (C) A nation with a large geographical expanse
- (D) A legal or political entity which is also a cultural and social entity

ANSWER: D

- A nation-state is a mix of several ethnicities.

nation refers only to a socio-cultural entity, a union of people sharing who can identify culturally and linguistically. This concept does not necessarily consider formal political unions.

- A state refers to a legal/political entity that is comprised of the following: a) a permanent population; b) a defined territory; c) a government; and d) the capacity to enter into relations with other states.
- Combination of both is known as a nation-state.

85. Consider the following statements regarding Fundamental Rights.

1. They are not absolute but qualified.
2. They are permanent in nature.
3. They are justiciable, allowing persons to move the courts for their enforcement.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (A) 1 only (B) 1, 2
(C) 1, 3 (D) 1, 2, 3

ANSWER: C

The Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Constitution are characterised by the following:

- They are not absolute but qualified. The state can impose reasonable restrictions on them. However, whether such restrictions are reasonable or not is to be decided by the courts.
- They are justiciable, allowing persons to move the courts for their enforcement, if and when they are violated.
- They are not sacrosanct or permanent. The Parliament can curtail or repeal them but only by a constitutional amendment act and not by an ordinary act.

86. The Constitution confers which of the following rights and privileges on the citizens of India but denies the same to aliens?

1. Right to elementary education
2. Right to freedom of speech and expression
3. Right against exploitation

Select the correct answer code:

- (A) 2, 3 (B) 1, 2
(C) 2 only (D) 1, 2, 3

ANSWER: C

These rights are not available to the foreigners (friendly aliens).

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

Right to contest for the membership of the Parliament and the state legislature.

• Eligibility to hold certain public offices, that is, President of India, Vice-President of India, judges of the Supreme Court and the high courts, governor of states, attorney general of India and advocate general of states.

87. Match List-I and List-II and select the correct answer from the code given below:

List-I

- (A) Abolition of Titles
 (B) Freedom to manage Religious Affairs
 (C) Protection of Language of Minorities
 (D) Right of Education

List-II

- (i) Art.-29
 (ii) Art. 21-A
 (iii) Art. 18
 (iv) Art. 26

Code:

- | | A | B | C | D |
|-----|-----|-----|----|----|
| (a) | iii | ii | i | iv |
| (b) | iv | iii | ii | i |
| (c) | ii | iii | iv | i |
| (d) | iii | iv | i | ii |

ANSWER: D

Classification of Fundamental Rights	Article	Deals With
Right to Equality	14	Equality Before Law
	15	Prohibition of Discrimination
	16	Equality of Opportunity in Public Employment
	17	Abolition of Untouchability
	18	Abolition of Titles
Right to Freedom	19	Protection of 6 Rights <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to freedom of speech and expression. • Right to assemble peaceably and without arms. • Right to form associations or unions or co-operative societies. • Right to move freely throughout the territory of India. • Right to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India. • Right to practice any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business.
	20	Protection in Respect of Conviction for Offences
	21	<u>Protection of Life and Personal Liberty</u>
	21-A	Right to Education

	22	Protection Against Arrest and Detention
Right Against Exploitation	23	Prohibition of Human Trafficking and Forced Labour
	24	Prohibition of Child Labour
Right to Freedom of Religion	25	Freedom of Conscience, Profession, Practice and Propagation
	26	Freedom to Manage Religious Affairs
	27	Freedom from Taxation for Promotion of a Religion
	28	Freedom from Attending Religious Instruction
Educational and Cultural Rights	29	Protection of Interests of Minorities
	30	Right of Minorities to Establish and Administer Educational Institutions
Right to Constitutional Remedies	32	Right to remedies for the enforcement of the fundamental rights using five writs: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Habeas Corpus - to direct the release of a person detained unlawfully.• Mandamus - to direct a public authority to do its duty.• Quo Warranto - to direct a person to vacate an office assumed wrongfully.• Prohibition - to prohibit a lower court from proceeding on a case.• Certiorari - the power of the higher court to remove a proceeding from a lower court and bring it before itself.
	33	Empowers the Parliament to restrict or abrogate the fundamental rights of the 'Members of the Armed Forces, paramilitary forces, police forces, intelligence agencies and analogous forces
	34	Provides for the restrictions on fundamental rights while martial law(military rule) is in force
	35	Empowers the Parliament to make laws on Fundamental Rights

88. Consider the following statements regarding Fundamental Rights.

1. Fundamental Rights acts as limitations on the tyranny of the executive and arbitrary laws of the legislature.
2. The aggrieved person can directly go to the Supreme Court for the restoration of his rights.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

ANSWER: C

The Fundamental Rights operate as limitations on the tyranny of the executive and arbitrary laws of the legislature. They are justiciable in nature, that is, they are enforceable by the courts for their violation. The aggrieved person can directly go to the Supreme Court which can issue the writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, certiorari and quo warranto for the restoration of his rights.

89. Consider the following statements regarding Women Entrepreneurship Platform (WEP).

1. WEP is the initiative of Ministry of Women and Child Development.
2. It will provide an ecosystem for budding & existing women entrepreneurs across the country alongwith hands-on support in setting-up and scaling up businesses.
3. It will provide services such as free credit ratings, mentorship, funding support to women entrepreneurs, apprenticeship and corporate partnerships.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (A) 1, 2 (B) 1, 3
(C) 2, 3 (D) 1, 2, 3

ANSWER: C

NITI Aayog has launched a Women Entrepreneurship Platform (WEP) for providing an ecosystem for budding & existing women entrepreneurs across the country. SIDBI has partnered with NITI Aayog to assist in this initiative.

As an enabling platform, WEP is built on three pillars- Iccha Shakti, Gyaan Shakti & Karma Shakti

- Iccha Shakti represents motivating aspiring entrepreneurs to start their business
- Gyaan Shakti represents providing knowledge and ecosystem support to women entrepreneurs to help them foster entrepreneurship
- Karma Shakti represents providing hands-on support to entrepreneurs in setting-up and scaling up businesses. In addition to providing services such as free credit ratings, mentorship, funding support to women entrepreneurs, apprenticeship and corporate partnerships; WEP will encourage entrepreneurs to share their entrepreneurial journeys, stories & experiences to nurture mutual learning.

90. Which of the following schedules of the constitution gives a clear constitutional recognition to the existence of the system of “political parties” in India?

- (A) Third Schedule
(B) Tenth Schedule
(C) Seventh Schedule
(D) Ninth Schedule

ANSWER: B

The Tenth Schedule of the Constitution (which embodies the anti-defection law) is designed to prevent the evil or mischief of political defections motivated by the lure of office or material benefits or other similar considerations.

Since the anti-defection provisions clearly mention the existence of political parties (and members being disqualified on leaving its membership), the Tenth schedule recognizes the system of political parties.

91. Consider the following functionaries of NITI Aayog:

1. Chairperson
2. Vice-chairperson
3. Special Invitees
4. Chief Executive Officer

Which of the above are appointed by the Prime Minister?

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

ANSWER: A

• The Composition of the NITI Aayog is as follows:

o Chairperson: The Prime Minister of India

o Governing Council: It comprises the Chief Ministers of all the States, Chief Ministers of Union

Territories with Legislatures (i.e., Delhi and Puducherry) and Lt. Governors of other Union Territories.

o Regional Councils: These are formed to address specific issues and contingencies impacting more than one state or a region. These are formed for a specified tenure. These are convened by the Prime Minister and comprises of the Chief Ministers of States and Lt. Governors of Union Territories in the region. These are chaired by the Chairperson of the NITI Aayog or his nominee.

o Special Invitees: Experts, specialists and practitioners with relevant domain knowledge as special invitees nominated by the Prime Minister.

o Full-time Organisational Framework: It comprises, in addition to the Prime Minister as the Chairperson:

✓ Vice-Chairperson: He is appointed by the Prime Minister. He enjoys the rank of a Cabinet Minister.

✓ Members: Full-time. They enjoy the rank of a Minister of State.

✓ Part-time Members: Maximum of 2, from leading universities, research organisations and other relevant institutions in an ex-officio capacity. Part-time members would be on a rotation.

✓ Ex-Officio Members: Maximum of 4 members of the Union Council of Ministers to be nominated by the Prime Minister.

✓ Chief Executive Officer: He is appointed by the Prime Minister for a fixed tenure, in the rank of Secretary to the Government of India.

✓ Secretariat: As deemed necessary.

92. Indian form of government is described as a federation with centralizing tendency. Which among the following provisions of the constitution supports this tendency?

1. A single and flexible constitution
2. Provision of All India Services
3. Appointment of State Governor by the Center.

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

ANSWER: D

Statement 1 correct: Unlike the USA, where it has two sets of constitutions for center and states, India has a single constitution for both states and center. The Indian constitution is also flexible unlike the case of a true federation where it will be rigid. This is a centralizing tendency as states boundaries can be altered by the center.

• Statement 2 correct: The candidates selected for All India services were recruited and trained by the center but are to be served in the states, which do not have the capacity to 'remove' them.

• Statement 3 correct: The governor having many discretionary powers at the state is appointed by the center. This is one of the major centralizing tendencies.

93. Which of the following may be drawbacks of a democracy?

1. Leaders keep changing in a democracy which could lead to instability.
2. Democracy may lead to corruption as it is based on electoral competition.
3. Democracy increases the chances of rash or irresponsible decision-making.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (A) 1 and 2 only (B) 3 only
(C) 1 only (D) 1, 2 and 3

ANSWER: A

• Democracy as a form of government only ensures that people take their own decisions. This does not guarantee that their decisions will be good. People can make mistakes. Involving the people in these decisions does lead to delays in decision making. It is also true that democracy leads to frequent changes in leadership. Sometimes this can set back big decisions and affect the government's efficiency.

• Democracy may lead to corruption for it is based on electoral competition due to more expenditure in elections, criminalisation of politics, etc.

• Democracy is based on consultation and discussion. A democratic decision always involves many persons, discussions and meetings. When a number of people put their heads together, they are able to point out possible mistakes in any decision. This takes time. But there is a big advantage in taking time over important decisions. This reduces the chances of rash or irresponsible decisions. Thus democracy improves the quality of decision-making.

94. Which of the following are the reasons for creating Union Territories in India?

1. Cultural distinctiveness
2. Strategic importance
3. The interest of tribal people

4. Administrative consideration

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

ANSWER: D

The Union Territories in India have been created for a variety of reasons. These are mentioned below:

- Political and administrative consideration-Delhi and Chandigarh.
- Cultural distinctiveness-Puducherry, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and Daman and Diu.
- Strategic importance-Andaman and the Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep.
- Special treatment and care of the backward and tribal people-Mizoram, Manipur, Tripura, and Arunachal Pradesh which later became states.
- Hence option (d) is the correct answer.

95. Match them correctly.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| (A) Habeas corpus | 1 To be informed |
| (B) Mandamus | 2 By what authority or warrant |
| (C) Prohibition | 3 We command |
| (D) Certiorari | 4 To have the body of |
| (E) Quo warranto | 5 To forbid |

Code:

- | | A | B | C | D | E |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|
| a) | 2 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| b) | 4 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| c) | 4 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 2 |
| d) | 4 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 2 |

ANSWER: C

1. Habeas Corpus- The Latin meaning of the word 'Habeas Corpus' is 'To have the body of.' This writ is used to enforce the fundamental right of individual liberty against unlawful detention. Through Habeas Corpus, Supreme Court/High Court orders one person who has arrested another person to bring the body of the latter before the court.

2. Mandamus- The literal meaning of this writ is 'We command.' This writ is used by the court to order the public official who has failed to perform his duty or refused to do his duty, to resume his work. Besides public officials, Mandamus can be issued against any public body, a corporation, an inferior court, a tribunal, or government for the same purpose.

3. Prohibition- The literal meaning of 'Prohibition' is 'To forbid.' A court that is higher in position issues a Prohibition writ against a court that is lower in position to prevent the latter from exceeding its jurisdiction or usurping a jurisdiction that it does not possess. It directs inactivity.

4. Certiorari- The literal meaning of the writ of 'Certiorari' is 'To be certified' or 'To be informed.' This writ is issued by a court higher in authority to a lower court or tribunal ordering them either to transfer a case pending with them to itself or quash their order in a case. It is issued on the grounds of an excess of jurisdiction or lack of jurisdiction or error of law. It not only prevents but also cures for the mistakes in the judiciary.

5. Quo-Warranto- The literal meaning of the writ of 'Quo-Warranto' is 'By what authority or warrant.' Supreme Court or High Court issue this writ to prevent illegal usurpation of a public office by a person. Through this writ, the court enquires into the legality of a claim of a person to a public office

96. Which one of the following Directive Principles was not originally provided in the Constitution of India?

- (A) Uniform civil code for the citizens
- (B) Safeguard forests and wild life
- (C) Organization of agriculture and animal husbandry
- (D) Organization of village panchayats

ANSWER: B

The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 added four new Directive Principles to the original list. They require the State:

- (i) To secure opportunities for healthy development of children (Article 39).
- (ii) To promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor (Article 39 A).
- (iii) To take steps to secure the participation of workers in the management of industries (Article 43 - A).
- (iv) To protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wild life (Article 48 A)

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

- 1. The Protection of Civil Rights Act.
- 2. The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act.
- 3. The Representation of People Act.
- 4. The Wildlife (Protection) Act

Select the correct answer code:

- (A) 1, 2, 3 (B) 1, 2, 4
- (C) 1, 2 (D) 1, 2, 3, 4

ANSWER: D

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

They are mentioned below:

- 1. The Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act (1971) prevents disrespect to the Constitution of India, the National Flag and the National Anthem.

2. The various criminal laws in force provide for punishments for encouraging enmity between different sections of people on grounds of language, race, place of birth, religion and so on.
3. The Protection of Civil Rights Act (1955) provides for punishments for offences related to caste and religion.
4. The Indian Penal Code (IPC) declares the imputations and assertions prejudicial to national integration as punishable offences.
5. The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act of 1967 provides for the declaration of a communal organization as an unlawful association.
6. The Representation of People Act (1951) provides for the disqualification of members of the Parliament or a state legislature for indulging in corrupt practice that is, soliciting votes on the ground of religion or promoting enmity between different sections of people on grounds of caste, race, language, religion and so on.
7. The Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972 prohibits trade in rare and endangered species.
8. The Forest (Conservation) Act of 1980 checks indiscriminate deforestation and diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes.

98. Consider the following statements regarding Speaker Pro-Tem.

1. She is elected by the Lok Sabha from amongst the members of the house.
2. She is responsible for chairing the meetings of Lok Sabha until the new elected Speaker becomes acquainted with the Parliamentary procedures.
3. The Speaker Pro-Tem has all the powers of the Speaker.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (A) 1, 3 (B) 3 only
(C) 2, 3 (D) 1, 2

ANSWER: B

As provided by the Constitution, the Speaker of the last Lok Sabha vacates his office immediately before the first meeting of the newly elected Lok Sabha. Therefore, the President appoints a member of the Lok Sabha as the Speaker Pro-Tem. Usually, the senior most member is selected for this.

The Speaker Pro-Tem has all the powers of the Speaker. She presides over the first sitting of the newly elected Lok Sabha.

- Her main duty is to administer oath to the new members. He also enables the House to elect the new Speaker.

- When the new Speaker is elected by the House, the office of the Speaker Pro Tem ceases to exist.

Hence, this office is a temporary office, existing for a few days.

99. Consider the following statements regarding PARAKH Portal (Programme):

1. It will conduct assessments for both students and teachers at schools.
2. It is launched by the All India Council for Technological Education (AICTE).

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

ANSWER: C

- Statement 1 is correct: Student learning assessment (PARAKH) will conduct assessment of students and faculty members of higher education institutes and schools.
- Statement 2 is correct: It is launched by the All India Council for Technological Education (AICTE).

AICTE is the statutory body and national level apex advisory body to conduct a survey on the facilities available for technical education and to promote development in the country in a coordinated and integrated manner.

100. Arrange the following committees based on the formation from the earliest.

1. Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
2. Ashok Mehta Committee
3. L M Singhvi Committee
4. G V K Rao Committee

Select the correct answer code:

- (A) 1-2-3-4 (B) 1-2-4-3
(C) 2-1-4-3 (D) 2-1-3-4

ANSWER: B

- **Balwant Rai Mehta Committee (1957):** Originally appointed by the Government of India to examine the working of two of its earlier programs, the committee submitted its report in November 1957, in which the term 'democratic decentralization' first appears.
- **Ashok Mehta Committee (1977-1978):** The committee was constituted by the Janata government of the time to study Panchayati Raj institutions.
- **G V K Rao Committee (1985):** Appointed by the Planning Commission, the committee concluded that the developmental procedures were gradually being taken away from the local self-government institutions, resulting in a system comparable to 'grass without roots'.
- **L M Singhvi Committee (1986):** Constituted by the Rajiv Gandhi government on 'Revitalisation of Panchayati Raj institutions for Democracy and Development'.