

INSIGHTS IAS REVISION QUESTIONS FOR UPSC PRELIMS – 2019

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These questions are based on this **Revision Timetable** which is posted on our website (www.insightsonindia.com). Every year thousands of candidates follow our revision timetable – which is made for SERIOUS aspirants who would like to intensively revise everything that's important before the exam.

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Team InsightsIAS

Solutions – (Day 17)

1. Organizing the All India Whips Conference is one of the important functions assigned to the

- (a) Leader of Ruling and Opposition parties
- (b) Ministry of Parliament Affairs
- (c) Loka Sabha Secretariat
- (d) Speaker of the Lok Sabha

Solution: B

Organizing the **All India Whips Conference** is one of the functions assigned to the **Ministry of Parliamentary affairs**, under Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961 made under **article 77(3)** of the Constitution.

2. Consider the following statements

- 1. Governor in consultation with the High court appoints and promotes district judge in a state.
- 2. The pardoning power of the president is an executive action and is independent of the judiciary.

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

Solution: C

Both the statements are correct.

3. Which of the following departments comes under the direct control Prime Minister's Office (PMO) ?

- 1. Department of Atomic Energy
- 2. Department of Space
- 3. Department of Defence

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Solution: B

Department of defence comes under Ministry of Defence, which is in turn headed by Defence Minister.

4. With reference to the various kinds of question asked during the Question Hour, consider the following statements:

1. A starred question requires a written answer and hence supplementary questions cannot follow.
2. An unstarred question, requires an oral answer and hence, supplementary questions can follow.
3. A short notice question is one that is asked by giving a notice of less than five days.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 3 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 3
- (d) None

Solution: D

The first hour of every parliamentary sitting is slotted for Question Hour. During this time, the members ask questions and the ministers usually give answers. The questions are of three kinds, namely, starred, unstarred and short notice.

A **starred question** (distinguished by an asterisk) requires an oral answer and hence supplementary questions can follow.

An **unstarred question**, on the other hand, requires a written answer and hence, supplementary questions cannot follow.

A **short notice question** is one that is asked by giving a notice of less than ten days. It is answered orally.

5. With reference to the Special Leave to appeal by the Supreme Court, consider the following statements:

1. The Supreme Court is authorized to grant in its discretion special leave to appeal from any judgment in any matter passed by any court or tribunal in the country including military tribunal and court martial.
2. It can be granted in any judgment whether final or interlocutory.

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

Solution: B

The Supreme Court is authorised to grant in its discretion **special leave to appeal** from any judgement in any matter passed by any court or tribunal in the country (except military tribunal and court martial). This provision contains the four aspects as under:

- It is a discretionary power and hence, cannot be claimed as a matter of right.
- It can be granted in any judgement whether final or interlocutory.
- It may be related to any matter—constitutional, civil, criminal, income tax, labour, revenue, advocates, etc.
- It can be granted against any court or tribunal and not necessarily against a high court (except a military court).

6. Eighth Schedule of Indian Constitution recognizes which of the following languages?

1. Santhali
2. Nepali
3. Sanskrit
4. Kashmiri

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Solution: D

The **Eighth Schedule to the Constitution** recognizes following languages

(1) Assamese, (2) Bengali, (3) Gujarati, (4) Hindi, (5) Kannada, (6) Kashmiri, (7) Konkani, (8) Malayalam, (9) Manipuri, (10) Marathi, (11) Nepali, (12) Oriya, (13) Punjabi, (14) Sanskrit, (15) Sindhi, (16) Tamil, (17) Telugu, (18) Urdu (19) Bodo, (20) Santhali, (21) Maithili and (22) Dogri.

7. Consider the following statements

1. A No-Confidence Motion should state the reasons for its adoption in the Lok Sabha.
2. If Censure motion is passed in the Lok Sabha, the council of ministers need not resign from the office.
3. Adjournment Motion is introduced in the Parliament to draw attention of the House to a definite matter of urgent public importance and needs the support of 100 members to be admitted.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (a) 2 and 3 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (d) 2 only

Solution: D

Adjournment Motion is introduced in the Parliament to draw attention of the House to a definite matter of urgent public importance and needs the **support of 50 members** to be admitted.

8. Consider the following statements

1. Vice-President is a member and chairman of Council of States.
2. Vice-President can be removed only through a formal impeachment process similar to that of
3. Dr S. Radhakrishnan was elected as Vice President continuously for two terms.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (a) 3 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1 only

Solution: A

Vice-President is not a member, however he/she is the chairman of Council of States. There is no exact procedure mentioned in Indian Constitution for the removal of Vice President.

9. Consider the following statements regarding Lok Sabha

1. Lok Sabha has a normal term of 5 years, after which it automatically dissolves.
2. Revocation of National Emergency is the exclusive power of Lok Sabha
3. Dissolution of Lok Sabha by the president is subjected to judicial review.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Solution: A

- **Dissolution of Lok Sabha** by the president is **not subjected to judicial review**.
- Even **President of India** can revoke the national emergency.

10. With reference of the office of the Lok Sabha Speaker, consider the following statements:

1. He/ She hold the office during the pleasure of the President.
2. He/ She need not be a member of the House at the time of his/her election but has to become a member of the House within six months from the date of his/her election.
3. If he/she intends to resign, the letter of his/her resignation has to be addressed to the Deputy Speaker.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (a) 3 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) None

Solution: A

Each House of Parliament has its own presiding officer. There is a Speaker and a Deputy Speaker for the Lok Sabha and a Chairman and a Deputy Chairman for the Rajya Sabha. A panel of chairpersons for the Lok Sabha and a panel of vice-chairpersons for the Rajya Sabha is also appointed.

The Speaker is elected by the Lok Sabha from amongst its members. That means he should have been already a member of Loksabha.

- He is provided with a security of tenure. He can be removed only by a resolution passed by the Lok Sabha by an absolute majority (ie, a majority of the total members of the House)
- He can resign by writing to the Deputy Speaker.

11. Consider the following statements

1. Council of Ministers are collectively responsible to the Parliament.
2. Chairman of Rajya Sabha preside over a joint sitting of the two houses of the Parliament in the absence of Speaker.
3. Resignation or death of an incumbent Chief Minister dissolves the Council of Ministers.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (a) 1 and 3 only
- (b) 1, 2 and 3
- (c) 1 only
- (d) 3 only

Solution: D

Council of Ministers are collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha. Chairman of Rajya Sabha cannot preside over a joint sitting of the two houses of the Parliament in any circumstance.

12. With reference to the power of judicial review of high courts, consider the following statements

1. High court can review the laws enacted by state legislatures only and not the ones enacted by the Parliament.
2. High court cannot interpret the Constitution while reviewing any law or order passed by the government, as Supreme Court is the sole interpreter of Constitution.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: D

Both the statements are incorrect. High court can review the laws enacted by Parliament. High court can interpret the Constitution while reviewing any law or order passed by the government.

13. Consider the following statements regarding Committee on Public Accounts

1. It is constituted each year for examination of accounts showing the appropriation of sums granted by Parliament for expenditure of Government of India.
2. The Committee consists of 22 members comprising 15 members elected by Lok Sabha 7 members elected by Rajya Sabha.
3. A Minister is not eligible to be elected as a member of the Committee.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Solution: D

14. Article 110 of the Constitution deals with the definition of money bills. It states that a bill is deemed to be a money bill if it contains 'only' provisions dealing with

1. The imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax
2. The regulation of the borrowing of money by the Union government.
3. The appropriation of money out of the Consolidated Fund of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Solution: D

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

- The imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax;
- The regulation of the borrowing of money by the Union government;
- The custody of the Consolidated Fund of India or the contingency fund of India, the payment of moneys into or the withdrawal of money from any such fund;
- The appropriation of money out of the Consolidated Fund of India;
- Declaration of any expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India or increasing the amount of any such expenditure;
- The receipt of money on account of the Consolidated Fund of India or the public account of India or the custody or issue of such money, or the audit of the accounts of the Union or of a state; or

Any matter incidental to any of the matters specified above.

15. Consider the following statements

1. Election Commission can take *suo-moto* decision to disqualify a Member of Parliament.
2. President should consult the Chief Minister of the state while appointing the Governor.

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

Solution: D

- Election Commission cannot take *suo-moto* decision to disqualify a Member of Parliament.
- President may consult the Chief Minister of the state while appointing the Governor.
- It is not mandatory.

16. With reference to the Zonal Councils, consider the following statements

1. Zonal Councils are established by the States Reorganization Act of 1956.
2. Prime Minister is the common chairman of the five zonal councils.

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

Solution: A

The Zonal Councils are the statutory bodies. They are established by an Act of the Parliament, that is, States Reorganisation Act of 1956. The act divided the country into five zones (Northern, Central, Eastern, Western and Southern) and provided a zonal council for each zone.

- The home minister of Central government is the common chairman of the five zonal councils. Each chief minister acts as a vice-chairman of the council by rotation, holding office for a period of one year at a time.

17. Consider the following pairs:

<i>Union Territory</i>	<i>Name of High Court</i>
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	: Madras High Court
2. Lakshadweep Islands	: High Court of Kerala
3. Daman and Diu	: High Court of Gujarat

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched ?

- (a) 2 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Solution: A

- Territorial Jurisdiction of **Bombay High Court**: Maharashtra, Goa, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu
- Territorial Jurisdiction of **Calcutta High Court**: West Bengal and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- Territorial Jurisdiction of **Kerala High Court**: Kerala and Lakshadweep.

18. Consider the following statements

1. Cabinet Committees are constituted under the provisions of Indian Constitution.
2. Cabinet committee on Parliamentary affairs is chaired by Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.
3. Cabinet word is not mentioned in Indian Constitution.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 3 only
- (d) None

Solution: D

- Cabinet Committees are not constituted under the provisions of Indian Constitution. It is an arrangement of executive.
- Cabinet committee on parliamentary affairs chaired by Ministry of Home Affairs.
- Cabinet word is mentioned in Indian Constitution.

19. Consider the following statements regarding 'Inter State Water Disputes'

1. Article 262 provides that Parliament alone can make laws on Inter-state water disputes.
2. Parliament may restrict the jurisdiction of Supreme Court regarding Inter State Water Disputes
3. The decision of an Inter-State Water dispute Tribunal is final and binding on the parties.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Solution: D

20. Consider the following events with respect to the Union of India.

1. Formation of the State of Nagaland
2. States Reorganization Act
3. Formation of the State of Haryana
4. Formation of the State of Gujarat

Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of the above events ?

- (a) 4 – 2 – 3 – 1
- (b) 2 – 4 – 3 – 1
- (c) 4 – 2 – 1 – 3
- (d) 2 – 4 – 1 – 3

Solution: D

By the **States Reorganisation Act (1956)** and the **7th Constitutional Amendment Act (1956)**, the distinction between Part-A and Part-B states was done away with and Part-C states were abolished.

- In 1960, the bilingual state of Bombay was divided into two separate states— Maharashtra for Marathi-speaking people and Gujarat for Gujarat speaking people.
- Gujarat was established as the 15th state of the Indian Union.
- In 1963, the State of Nagaland was formed by taking the Naga Hills and Tuensang area out of the state of Assam. This was done to satisfy the movement of the hostile Nagas. However, before giving Nagaland the status of the 16th state of the Indian Union, it was placed under the control of governor of Assam in 1961.
- In 1966, the State of Punjab was bifurcated to create Haryana, the 17th state of the Indian Union, and the union territory of Chandigarh.

21. Why 'Lantana camara' plant is often mentioned in news ?

- (a) Its extract is widely used in cosmetics.
- (b) It tends to reduce the biodiversity in the area in which it grows.
- (c) Its extract is used in the synthesis of pesticides.
- (d) It is grown in urban water bodies that are contaminated with heavy metals

Solution: B

Lantana (*Lantana camara*) is one of the world's most invasive weeds. Aggressive extermination measures taken by the government over the last 200 years have largely failed. Lantana continues to spread and occupies 13 million hectares in India.

22. Consider the following statements

1. As per the Environment Protection Act, 1986 whenever a forest land is to be diverted for non-forestry purposes, the equivalent non forest land has to be identified for compensatory afforestation.
2. Compensatory afforestation Fund Act, 2016 is an act to provide for the establishment of funds under the public accounts of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: B

As per the **Forest Conservation Act, 1980** whenever a forest land is to be diverted for non-forestry purposes, the equivalent non forest land has to be identified for compensatory afforestation.

23. Consider the following statements

1. Indian Railway Stations Development Corporation Limited is a special purpose vehicle (SPV) of the Government of India that has been designed to develop new stations and redevelop existing Indian railway stations.
2. IBSAMAR, a joint Multi – National Maritime Exercise between the Indian, Brazilian and South African Navies.
3. Seoul Peace Prize Committee has decided to confer 2018 Seoul Peace Prize to Prime Minister of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (a) 2 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 3
- (d) None

Solution: C

24. Which of the following company recently has unveiled 'Project Navlekha' to make online content relevant for more Indian users especially in local languages ?

- (a) Microsoft
- (b) Infosys
- (c) WIPRO
- (d) Google

Solution: D

Navlekhā, a Google initiative, helps you easily make **offline content fully editable** and **publish online without expert digital knowledge**.

25. Which of the following criteria is/are considered for recognizing language as a “Classical Language” ?

1. High antiquity of its early texts/recorded history over a period of 500 years
2. The literary tradition be original and not borrowed from another speech community
3. A body of ancient literature/texts, which is considered a valuable heritage by generations of speakers.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Solution: C

The criteria evolved by Government to determine declaration of a language as a Classical language is as under

- (i) High antiquity of its early texts/recorded history over a period of 1500-2000 years;
- (ii) A body of ancient literature/texts, which is considered a valuable heritage by generations of speakers;
- (iii) The literary tradition be original and not borrowed from another speech community;
- (iv) The classical language and literature being distinct from modern, there may also be a discontinuity between the classical language and its later forms or its offshoots.

(Day 18)

26. With reference to the Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT), consider the following statements:

1. The CAT is not bound by the procedure laid down in the Civil Procedure Code of 1908 and is guided by the principles of natural justice.
2. The appeals against the orders of the CAT could be made only in the Supreme Court and not in the high courts.

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

Solution: A

The original Constitution did not contain provisions with respect to tribunals. The **42nd Amendment Act of 1976** added a **new Part XIV-A** to the Constitution. This part is entitled as ‘**Tribunals**’ and consists of only two Articles—**Article 323 A** dealing with administrative tribunals and **Article 323 B** dealing with tribunals for other matters.

The CAT is **not bound** by the procedure laid down in the Civil Procedure Code of 1908. It is **guided by** the **principles of natural justice**. These principles keep the CAT flexible in approach.

Originally, appeals against the orders of the CAT could be made only in the Supreme Court and not in the high courts. However, in the **Chandra Kumar case (1997)**, the Supreme Court declared this restriction on the jurisdiction of the high courts as unconstitutional, holding that judicial review is a part of the basic structure of the Constitution. It laid down that appeals against the orders of the CAT shall lie before the division bench of the concerned high court. Consequently, now it is not possible for an aggrieved public servant to approach the Supreme Court directly against an order of the CAT, without first going to the concerned high court.

27. Which of the following provisions of 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act (1992) or the Part IX of the Constitution is/are the compulsory provisions/features ?

1. Indirect elections to the post of chairperson of panchayats at the intermediate and district levels.
2. 21 years to be the minimum age for contesting elections to panchayats.

3. Providing reservation of seats (both members and chairpersons) for backward classes in panchayats at any level.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Solution: A

Compulsory Provisions of the **73rd Constitutional Amendment Act (1992)** or the **Part IX** of the Constitution:

1. Organisation of Gram Sabha in a village or group of villages.
2. Establishment of panchayats at the village, intermediate and district levels.
3. Direct elections to all seats in panchayats at the village, intermediate and district levels.
4. Indirect elections to the post of chairperson of panchayats at the intermediate and district levels.
5. 21 years to be the minimum age for contesting elections to panchayats.
6. Reservation of seats (both members and chairpersons) for SCs and STs in panchayats at all the three levels.
7. Reservation of one-third seats (both members and chairpersons) for women in panchayats at all the three levels.
8. Fixing tenure of five years for panchayats at all levels and holding fresh elections within six months in the event of supersession of any panchayat.
9. Establishment of a State Election Commission for conducting elections to the panchayats.
10. Constitution of a State Finance Commission after every five years to review the financial position of the panchayats.

28. Which of the following Constitutional Amendment Acts provided a special status to the Union Territory of Delhi, and redesignated it the National Capital Territory of Delhi ?

- (a) 69th Constitutional Amendment Act
- (b) 59th Constitutional Amendment Act
- (c) 61st Constitutional Amendment Act
- (d) 52nd Constitutional Amendment Act

Solution: A

The **69th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1991** provided a special status to the Union Territory of Delhi, and redesignated it the National Capital Territory of Delhi and designated the administrator of Delhi as the lieutenant (lt.) governor. It created a **legislative assembly** and a **council of ministers** for Delhi. Previously, Delhi had a metropolitan council and an executive council.

29. Consider the following statements

1. Chief Minister must prove his majority in state legislative assembly before being appointed as Chief Minister.
2. If same person is appointed as Governor of two or more states, the emoluments and allowances payable to him are shared by the states in such proportion as determined by President of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: B

Chief Minister **need not** to prove her/his majority in state legislative assembly **before** being appointed as Chief Minister.

30. Consider the following statements

1. Cabinet Secretariat settles inter-ministerial disputes.
2. Cabinet Secretary is ex-officio chairman of the Civil Services Board.
3. Parliament can abolish or create a Legislative Council if the concerned legislative assembly passes a resolution to that effect with simple majority

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (a) 3 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 2 only
- (d) 2 only

Solution: C

Parliament can abolish or create a Legislative Council **if** the concerned **legislative assembly** passes a **resolution** to that effect with **special** majority.

31. Consider the following statements

1. Gram Sabha is a body consisting of persons registered in the electoral rolls of a village comprised within the area of Panchayat at the village level.
2. There is no uniformity in the organisation of state legislatures in India.
3. A person must be not less than 25 years of age to be chosen as a member of the legislative council.

Which of the statements given above is /are correct ?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 3
- (d) 1 and 2 only

Solution: D

A person must be **not less than 30 years** of age to be chosen as a member of the **legislative council**.

32. Consider the following statements

1. Every state may constitute at the district level, a district planning committee to consolidate the plans prepared by Panchayat and municipalities in the district.
2. The state legislature shall authorize a municipality to levy, collect and appropriate taxes, duties, tolls and fees.
3. Every metropolitan area shall have a metropolitan planning committee to prepare a draft development plan.

Which of the statements are correct ?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 3 only
- (d) None

Solution: C

Every state shall constitute at the district level, a district planning committee to consolidate the plans prepared by Panchayat and municipalities in the district.

The state legislature may authorize a municipality to levy, collect and appropriate taxes, duties, tolls and fees.

33. Provisions of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act are **not** applicable to which of the following states ?

1. Jammu and Kashmir
2. Meghalaya
3. Nagaland

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Solution: D

The act does **not apply** to the states of Jammu and Kashmir, Nagaland, Meghalaya and Mizoram and certain other areas like

- (a) the scheduled areas and the tribal areas in the states;
- (b) the hill area of Manipur for which a district council exists; and
- (c) Darjeeling district of West Bengal for which Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council exists.

34. Consider the following statements with reference to State emergency

1. It can be revoked any time by the President, without the approval of Parliament.
2. President rule was imposed on all the states in India except Telangana.

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

Solution: A

- President rule was not imposed in **Telangana** and **Chhattisgarh**.

35. Consider the following statements

1. All high courts in India have a territorial jurisdiction confined to a single state.
2. District Court assume the name of Sessions Courts when they deal with matters concerning criminal cases.

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

Solution: B

All High courts in India have a territorial jurisdiction not confined to a single state. Union territories jurisdiction would come under different state's high court.

36. With reference to the Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities, consider the following statements:

1. Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities has been inserted to the constitution by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act.
2. It would be the duty of the Special Officer to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for linguistic minorities under the Constitution.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: B

Originally, the Constitution of India did not make any provision with respect to the Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities. Later, the **States Reorganization Commission (1953-55)** made a recommendation in this regard.

Accordingly, the 7th **Constitutional Amendment Act of 1956** inserted a new **Article 350-B** in **Part XVII** of the Constitution. This article contains the following provisions:

There should be a Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities. He is to be

- appointed by the President of India.
- It would be the duty of the Special Officer to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for linguistic minorities under the Constitution. He would report to the President upon those matters at such intervals as the President may direct. The President should place all such reports before each House of Parliament and send to the governments of the states concerned.

37. Consider the following statements

1. The process of removal of a State Election Commissioner is similar to the removal of a Judge of a State High Court.
2. A council of ministers must always exist to advise the governor, even after the dissolution of the state legislative assembly.
3. Article 356 can be invoked only on the written recommendation of the cabinet

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (a) 2 only
- (b) 3 only
- (c) 1 and 2 only
- (d) 1 and 3 only

Solution: C

Article 356 can be invoked without written recommendation of the cabinet.

38. Consider the following statements regarding the manner of election to legislative Council

1. 2/3 are elected by the members of local bodies in the state like municipalities, district boards, etc
2. 2/3 are elected by the members of the legislative assembly of the state from amongst persons who are not members of the assembly
3. 1/12 are elected by graduates of three years standing and residing within the state

Which of the statements given above is/are **incorrect** ?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 3 only
- (d) None

Solution: A

1/3 are elected by the **members of local bodies** in the state like municipalities, district boards, etc

1/3 are elected by the **members of the legislative assembly** of the state from amongst persons who are not members of the assembly.

1/12 are elected by **graduates of three years standing and residing** within the state.

39. Consider the following statements

1. The presiding officer can permit a member to address the House in his mother-tongue in state legislature.
2. Every minister and the advocate general of the state have the right to speak and take part in the proceedings of either House or any of its committees of which he is named a member.

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

Solution: C

40. Consider the following statements

1. The Economic Affairs Committee directs and coordinates the governmental activities in the economic sphere, is chaired by the Finance minister.
2. The Political Affairs Committee deals with all policy matters pertaining to domestic and foreign affairs, is chaired by the Prime Minister.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: B

The **Economic Affairs Committee** directs and coordinates the governmental activities in the economic sphere, is **chaired by the Prime Minister**.

41. Consider the following statements

1. The Electronics Corporation of India Limited (ECIL), which manufactures EVMs, is under the Department of Atomic Energy.
2. Definitive evidence for water-ice on the surface of the Moon is one of important outcome of Chandrayaan I Mission

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

Solution: C

42. Consider the following statements

1. Antarctic Circumpolar Current is one of the strongest ocean current which extends from the sea surface to the bottom of the ocean encircling Antarctica.
2. Antarctica is the only habitat of Penguin.

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

Solution: A

What is the **Antarctic Circumpolar Current** ?

The Antarctic Circumpolar Current, or ACC, is the **strongest ocean current** on our planet. It extends from the **sea surface to the bottom of the ocean**, and **encircles Antarctica**. It is **vital for Earth's health** because it **keeps Antarctica cool and frozen**.

The ACC is created by the combined effects of **strong westerly winds** across the **Southern Ocean**, and the big **change in surface temperatures** between the **Equator and the poles**.

Penguins: Considered **marine birds**, penguins live up to 80 percent of their lives in the ocean, according to the New England Aquarium. **All penguins live in the Southern Hemisphere**, though it is a common myth that they all live in Antarctica. In fact, **penguins can be found on every continent in the Southern Hemisphere**. It is also a myth that penguins can only live in cold climates. The **Galapagos penguin**, for example, lives on **tropical islands at the equator**.

43. Sovereign Blue Bond, first of its kind, is introduced by

- (a) Mauritius
- (b) France
- (c) Seychelles
- (d) UAE

Solution: C

- Sovereign Blue Bond, first of its kind is introduced by Seychelles.

44. Consider the following statements

1. The Sentinelese are a negrito tribe who live on the Great Nicobar Island.
2. Sentinelese had recently migrated to Andaman and Nicobar from Africa.
3. Island Development agency is a statutory body constituted under the chairmanship of Union Home Minister.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 3 only
- (d) None

Solution: D

The **Sentinelese** are a negrito tribe who live on the North Sentinel Island of the Andamans. The inhabitants are connected to the Jarawa on the basis of physical, as well as linguistic similarities. Their numbers are believed to be less than 150 and as low as 40.

Based on carbon dating of kitchen middens by the Anthropological Survey of India, Sentinelese presence was confirmed in the islands to 2,000 years ago. Genome studies indicate that the Andaman tribes could have been on the islands even 30,000 years ago

Island Development agency (IDA) was constituted in **2017** for the holistic development of islands. It will undertake holistic development in the project islands after giving due consideration to unique maritime and territorial bio-diversity of the islands. IDA is chaired by Union Home minister and members includes, cabinet secretary, home secretary, secretary (environment, forests and climate change), secretary (tourism) and secretary (tribal welfare).

45. Consider the following statements:

1. Yeola in Maharashtra famous for richly motified silk-and-gold Paithani saris.
2. The Khangchendzonga Biosphere Reserve (KBR) comprises nearly a quarter of the entire geographical area of Sikkim.

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

Solution: A

KBR comprises around 41% of the entire geographical area of Sikkim.

46. Consider the following statements

1. Ganga Gram vision is an integrated approach for holistic development of villages situated on the banks of River Ganga with active participation of the villagers.
2. Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation is the nodal agency for implementation of the Ganga Gram Project.

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

Solution: C

Ganga Gram vision is an integrated approach for holistic development of villages situated on the banks of River Ganga with active participation of the villagers.

The objectives of Ganga Gram Project include solid and liquid waste management, renovation of ponds and water resources, water conservation projects, organic farming, horticulture, and promotion of medicinal plants.

47. Konkan Exercise-2018 is conducted between which of the following countries ?

- (a) India and United States of America (U.S.A.)
- (b) India and United Kingdom (U.K.)
- (c) India and Indonesia
- (d) India and Myanmar

Solution: B

The **KONKAN** series of exercises commenced in **2004** between **India and United Kingdom**.

48. The Ganges River dolphin inhabits which of the following river systems apart from Ganges ?

- 1. Brahmaputra
- 2. Meghna
- 3. Krishna

Select the correct answer using the codes below.

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 1 and 2 only
- d) 2 and 3 only

Solution: C

They inhabit the Ganges-Brahmaputra-Meghna and Karnaphuli-Sangu river systems of Nepal, India, and Bangladesh.

49. The Digital Economy Task Force (DETF) was established in the meeting of the

- (a) OECD
- (b) G-20
- (c) World Trade Organization (WTO)
- (d) UNCTAD

Solution: B

It was established under the 2017 German presidency, based on the decision adopted in Hangzhou in 2016 under the Chinese Presidency of the G-20.

50. Consider the following statements

1. Hope Island is a part of the Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary in Andhra Pradesh.
2. It is a very old island, formed from the sediment outflow carried by the waters of the Koringa River, a distributary of the Godavari.

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

Solution: A

Hope Island is a part of the **Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary**, off the coast of Kakinada, **Andhra Pradesh**.

- It is relatively a **young island**, formed from the sediment outflow carried by the waters of the **Koringa River**, a **distributary** of the **Godavari**.
- It acts as natural barrier for storm surges and provides tranquility to the ships anchored in Kakinada Bay which makes Kakinada Port one of the safest natural ports in the Eastern Coast of India.

(Day 19)

51. With reference to Finance Commission of India, consider the following statements:

1. Finance commission is a quasi-judicial body.

2. The Constitution authorizes the Parliament to determine the qualifications of members of the commission and the manner in which they should be selected.
3. The Fifteenth Finance Commission of India was constituted in 2017 and is to give recommendations for devolution of taxes and other fiscal matters for five fiscal years, commencing 1 April 2020.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (a) 2 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Solution: D

Article 280 of the Constitution of India provides for a **Finance Commission** as a **quasi-judicial body**. It is constituted by the President of India **every fifth year** or at such earlier time as he considers necessary.

The Constitution authorises the **Parliament** to **determine the qualifications** of members of the commission and the manner in which they should be selected. Accordingly, the Parliament has specified the qualifications of the chairman and members of the commission.

The **recommendations** made by the Finance Commission are **only of advisory nature** and hence, **not binding** on the government. It is up to the Union government to implement its recommendations on granting money to the states.

The **Fifteenth Finance Commission of India** is an Indian Finance Commission **constituted in November 2017** and is to give recommendations for devolution of taxes and other fiscal matters for five fiscal years, commencing 1 April 2020.

52. Which of the following is/are the functions of National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)

1. To intervene in any proceeding involving allegation of violation of human rights pending before a court.
2. To undertake and promote research in the field of human rights.
3. To inquire into any violation of human rights or negligence in the prevention of such violation by a public servant, however, only on a petition presented to it or on an order of a court but not Suo motu.
4. To visit jails and detention places to study the living conditions of inmates and make recommendation thereon.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

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

Solution: C

The **National Human Rights Commission** is a **statutory** but non constitutional body. It was established in **1993** under a legislation enacted by the Parliament, namely, the **Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993**.

The functions of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) are:

1. To inquire into any violation of human rights or negligence in the prevention of such violation by a public servant, either *suo motu* or on a petition presented to it or on an order of a court.
2. To intervene in any proceeding involving allegation of violation of human rights pending before a court.
3. To visit jails and detention places to study the living conditions of inmates and make recommendation thereon.
4. To review the constitutional and other legal safeguards for the protection of human rights and recommend measures for their effective implementation.
5. To review the factors including acts of terrorism that inhibit the enjoyment of human rights and recommend remedial measures.
6. To study treaties and other international instruments on human rights and make recommendations for their effective implementation.
7. To undertake and promote research in the field of human rights.
8. To spread human rights literacy among the people and promote awareness of the safeguards available for the protection of these rights.
9. To encourage the efforts of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) working in the field of human rights.
10. To undertake such other functions as it may consider necessary for the promotion of human rights.

53 What is/are the benefits received by the political parties recognized as National and/or State party by the Election Commission of India ?

1. Allocation of party symbols.
2. Access to electoral rolls.
3. Provision of time for political broadcasts on the state-owned television and radio stations.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- (a) 2 only
- (b) 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Solution: D

The recognition granted by the Election Commission to the parties determines their right to certain privileges like allocation of the party symbols, provision of time for political broadcasts on the state-owned television and radio stations and access to electoral rolls.

Further, the **recognized parties** need only one proposer for filing the nomination. Also, these parties are allowed to have forty “star campaigners” during the time of elections and the **registered–unrecognized parties** are allowed to have twenty “star campaigners”.

The **travel expenses** of these **star campaigners** are **not included** in the election **expenditure** of the candidates of their parties.

54. Which of the following is/are condition(s) for recognizing a party as National Party?

1. If it wins two per cent of seats in the Lok Sabha at a general election; and these candidates are elected from three states.
2. If it is recognized as a state party in four states.
3. If it wins three per cent of seats in the legislative assembly at a general election to the legislative assembly of the state concerned or 3 seats in the assembly, whichever is more.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Solution: A

A party is recognised as a **national party** if **any** of the following conditions is fulfilled:

1. If it secures **six per cent** of valid votes polled in **any four or more states** at a general election to the Lok Sabha or to the legislative assembly; and, in addition, **it wins four seats** in the **Lok Sabha** from **any** state or states; or

2. If it wins **two per cent of seats** in the **Lok Sabha** at a general election; and these candidates are elected **from three states**; or
3. If it is recognised as a **state party in four states**

A party is recognised as a **state party** in a state if any of the following conditions is fulfilled:

1. If it secures **six per cent** of the valid votes polled in the state at a general election to the **legislative assembly** of the state concerned; and, in addition, it **wins 2 seats** in the assembly of the state concerned; or
2. If it secures **six per cent** of the valid votes polled in the state at a general election to the **Lok Sabha** from the state concerned; and, in addition, it **wins 1 seat** in the **Lok Sabha** from the state concerned; or
3. If it wins **three per cent** of seats in the **legislative assembly** at a general election to the legislative assembly of the state concerned or **3 seats in the assembly, whichever is more**; or
4. If it wins **1 seat in the Lok Sabha** for **every 25 seats** or any fraction thereof **allotted to the state** at a general election to the Lok Sabha from the state concerned; or
5. If it secures **eight per cent** of the total valid votes polled in the state at a General Election to the **Lok Sabha** from the state or to the **legislative assembly** of the state. This condition was added in **2011**

55. Consider the following statements

1. Territory of India comprises territories of the states and union territories only.
2. An administrator of Union Territory is a constitutional head.
3. Andaman and Nicobar Islands was the first union territory established in 1956.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (a) 2 and 3 only
- (b) 1 only
- (c) 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Solution: C

- Territory of India comprises territories of the states and union territories and territories that may be acquired by the government of India at any time.
- An administrator of Union Territory is an agent of the President.

56. Consider the following statements

1. The Fifth Schedule of the Constitution deals with the administration of the tribal areas in the four north-eastern states of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram.
2. Governor is empowered to declare an area to be a scheduled area.

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

Solution: D

The **Sixth Schedule of the Constitution** deals with the administration of the **tribal areas** in the four north-eastern states of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram.

President is empowered to declare an area to be a **scheduled area**.

57. Consider the following statements

1. The governor is empowered to direct that any particular act of Parliament or the state legislature does not apply to a scheduled area or apply with specified modifications and exceptions.
2. The governor is empowered to organise and re-organise the autonomous districts.

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

Solution: C

58. Consider the following statements

1. The Constitution has prescribed the qualifications of the members of the Election Commission.

2. The Constitution has not debarred the retiring election commissioners from any further appointment by the government.
3. Election Commission act as a court for settling disputes related to granting of recognition to political parties and allotment of election symbols to them.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (a) 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 3 only
- (d) None

Solution: B

The Constitution has ***not prescribed*** the **qualifications** of the members of the **Election Commission**.

59. Consider the following statements

1. National Commission for Scheduled Castes has to investigate all matters relating to the constitutional and other legal safeguards for SCs, OBCs and the Anglo-Indian Community.
2. No election commissioner has been removed from the office till now.
3. UPSC serves all or any of the needs of a state on the request of the state governor and with the approval of the president of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Solution: D

60. Consider the following statements

1. Chairman and members of a State Public Service Commission are appointed by the governor and can be removed only by the president.
2. Chairman and members of a State Public Service Commission can relinquish their offices at any time by addressing their resignation to the President.
3. Recommendations made by State Public Service Commission are only of advisory nature and not binding on the government.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (a) 2 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 3 only

Solution: C

Chairman and members of a **State Public Service Commission** can relinquish their offices at any time by addressing their **resignation to the Governor**.

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

1. Central Information Commission
2. National Commission for Scheduled Caste
3. National Human Rights Commission
4. Central Vigilance Commission

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Solution: B

Appointment committees of **CVC**, **NHRC** and **CIC** have the **leader of opposition in Lok Sabha** in their **appointment committees**. However, the **chairperson** and members of National commission for SCs is **appointed by President**.

62. Consider the following statements Comptroller and Auditor General of India

1. She/he holds office during the pleasure of the President.
2. She/he is not eligible for further office, either under the Government of India or of any state, after he ceases to hold his office.
3. She/he audits all transactions of the Central and state governments related to debt, sinking funds, deposits, advances, suspense accounts and remittance business

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 2 only
- (d) 1 and 3 only

Solution: B

Comptroller and Auditor General of India **doesn't** hold office the **pleasure of the President**.

63. With regard to Tribunals, consider the following statements:

1. Tribunals for public service matters can be established by Parliament only.
2. The Chairman and members of the State Administrative Tribunals are appointed by the Governor.

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

Solution: A

The chairman and members of the **State Administrative Tribunals** are **appointed by the President** after **consultation** with the **governor** of the state.

64. Consider the following statements regarding difference between Article 323 A and 323 B:

1. Tribunals under Article 323A can be established by both parliament and state legislature
2. Tribunals under Article 323B can only be established by parliament.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both
- d) None

Solution: D

Tribunals under **Article 323A** can **only** be established by **parliament** while Tribunals under **Article 323B** can be established by both parliament and state legislature.

65. Consider the following statements regarding National Human Rights Commission

1. It is a constitutional body established in 1993.
2. It can intervene in any proceeding involving allegation of violation of human rights pending before a court.
3. Chairman of the National Commission for Backward classes is the ex-officio member of National Human Rights Commission.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 3 only
- (d) None

Solution: B

- It is a **statutory body** established in **1993**. Chairman of the National Commission for Backward classes is not an ex-officio member of National Human Rights Commission.

66. Consider the following statements regarding the Chief Information Commissioner:

1. The salary, allowances and other service conditions of the Chief Information Commissioner are similar to those of the Chief Election Commissioner.
2. The President can remove the Chief Information Commissioner on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity without referring the matter to the Supreme Court for an enquiry.

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

Solution: A

The **President can remove the Chief Information Commissioner** or any Information Commissioner on the ground of **proved misbehaviour or incapacity**. However, in these cases, the President has to **refer the matter to the Supreme Court** for an **enquiry**.

67. With reference to 'None of the above' (NOTA) option on electronic voting machines consider the following statements:

1. Citizens have the right to negative vote by exercising the NOTA option in EVMs.
2. In an election if NOTA gets the highest votes then the election will be conducted again.

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

Solution: A

Election will not be conducted again, candidate who got highest vote will be declared as winner.

68. Consider the following statements

1. Right to form co-operative societies is a fundamental right.
2. The state legislature may make provisions for the incorporation, regulation and winding-up of co-operative societies.
3. All proceedings in the Supreme Court should be in English language only

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (a) 2 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Solution: D

69. Which of the statements regarding Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana is/are correct ?

1. The scheme is a conditional cash transfer scheme for pregnant and lactating women of 19 years of age or above.
2. It provides a partial wage compensation to women for wage-loss during childbirth and childcare
3. It is a central sector scheme fully funded by central government.

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 3 only

Solution: B

About PMMVY

Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) is a maternity benefit rechristened from erstwhile Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY). The IGMSY was launched in 2010.

- The scheme is a **conditional cash transfer scheme** for pregnant and lactating women of 19 years of age or above for **first live birth**.
- It provides a **partial wage compensation to women** for wage-loss during childbirth and childcare and to provide conditions for safe delivery and good nutrition and feeding practices.
- **Exceptions:** The maternity benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) are available to all Pregnant Women & Lactating Mothers (PW&LM) except those in regular employment with the Central Government or State Government or Public Sector Undertaking or those who are in receipt of similar benefits under any law for the time being in force.
- **Funding:** The scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme under which cost sharing ratio between the Centre and the States & UTs with Legislature is 60:40 while for North-Eastern States & three Himalayan States; it is 90:10. It is 100% Central assistance for Union Territories without Legislature.

70. Consider the following statements

1. Bill introduced by Member of Parliament other than minister is termed as Private Member's Bill
2. The Member must give at least a month's notice before the Private Member's Bill can be listed for introduction.
3. Private member's Bills can be introduced and discussed only on Fridays.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 2 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Solution: D

Any **MP** who is **not** a **Minister** is referred to as a **private member**. The admissibility of a private member's Bill is **decided by the Rajya Sabha Chairman**. In the case of Lok Sabha, it is the **Speaker**; the procedure is roughly the same for both Houses.

The Member must give at least a **month's notice before** the Bill can be listed for introduction; the House secretariat examines it for compliance with constitutional provisions and rules on legislation before listing.

While government Bills can be introduced and discussed on any day, **private member's Bills** can be **introduced and discussed only on Fridays**. Fourteen private member's Bills — five of which were introduced in Rajya Sabha — have become law so far.

71. Consider the following statements

1. International Labour Organization's Convention 189 is on Decent Work for Domestic Workers.
2. India Health Fund was launched in 2016 by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in collaboration with The Global Fund, to drive innovations towards key infectious disease challenges in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: A

The **ILO convention 189 on domestic workers** mainly aims to provide domestic worker a decent working condition with daily and weekly at least 24 hr rest hours,

entitlement to minimum wage, to choose the place where they live and spend their leave and protective measures against violence etc.

Indian Health Fund was launched in **2016** by **Tata Trusts** in collaboration with **The Global Fund**, to drive innovations towards key **infectious disease challenges** in India.

- It supports individuals and organisations with already germinated innovative strategies, services, products, such that they become sustainable and scalable solutions in addressing TB and malaria.

72. Consider the following statements regarding National Commission for Women

1. National commission for women is an executive body.
2. All the members and Chairperson are nominated by the central government.
3. Its mission is to review the Constitutional and legal safeguards for women, recommend remedial legislative measures, facilitate redressal of grievances.

Which of the statements given above is /are correct ?

- (a) 2 only
- (b) 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 2 and 3 only

Solution: D

National commission for women was set up as a **statutory** body in **1992** under the **National Commission for Women Act, 1990**.

- Its mission is to review the Constitutional and legal safeguards for women, recommend remedial legislative measures, facilitate redressal of grievances and advise the Government on all policy matters affecting women.
- It consists of a Chairperson, 5 members and a member-secretary. All the members and Chairperson are **nominated by the central government**.
- Ministry of Women and Child Development has nominated 3 members to National Commission for Women. They shall hold office for a period of 3 years or till the age of 65 years or until further orders from the date of assumption of charge of office, whichever is the earlier.

73. With reference to the 'Global Compact on Migration', consider the following statements:

1. It is the first, inter-governmentally negotiated agreement, prepared under the auspices of the United Nations, to cover all dimensions of international migration in a holistic and comprehensive manner.

2. It is a non-binding document that respects states' sovereign right to determine who enters and stays in their territory and demonstrates commitment to international cooperation on migration.

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

Solution: C

The **Global Compact** is the **first inter-governmentally negotiated agreement**, prepared under the auspices of the **United Nations**, covering all dimensions of international migration in a holistic and comprehensive manner.

- It is a **non-binding document** that respects states' sovereign right to determine who enters and stays in their territory and demonstrates commitment to international cooperation on migration.

74. Consider the following statements

1. Ideate for India is a national challenge to students of classes 6 – 12 across the country to give them a platform to become solution creators for the problems.
2. North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme is fully funded by Central Government.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: C

“**Ideate for India** – Creative Solutions using Technology” challenge aims to give school students across the country a platform and opportunity to become **solution creators for the problems** they see around them and their communities.

The National Challenge is open to students of **classes 6 – 12** all across the country – all 29 States and 7 Union Territories and aims to reach out to at least 1 million youth over the next 3 months.

The Government has approved a scheme named **North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS)** for development of North-Eastern region to be implemented by the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (**DoNER**).

- It is a 100% Central Sector Scheme to be implemented till **March 2020**.

75. Consider the following statements regarding Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme

1. It is administered by the Ministry of Rural development.
2. Under the scheme, all MPs have the choice to suggest to the District Collector for works to the tune of Rs.5 Crores per annum to be taken up in his/her constituency.

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

Solution: D

The Members of Parliament **Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)** is an ongoing Central Sector Scheme which was launched in **1993-94**. It is implemented by **Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation**.

- Under the scheme, each directly elected MP has the choice to suggest to the District Collector for works to the tune of **Rs.5 Crores per annum** to be taken up in his/her constituency.
- The Rajya Sabha Members of Parliament can recommend works in one or more districts in the State from where he/she has been elected.
- The Nominated Members of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha may select any one or more Districts from any one State in the Country for implementation of their choice of work under the scheme.

(Day 20)

76. Consider the following statements

1. A minister belonging to the Lok Sabha can participate in the proceedings of the Rajya Sabha and vice-versa.

2. The last session of the existing Lok Sabha, after a new Lok Sabha has been elected is referred as **Lame-Duck session**.

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

Solution: C

In addition to the members of a House, every minister and the attorney general of India have the right to speak and take part in the proceedings of either House, any joint sitting of both the Houses and any committee of Parliament of which he is a member, without being entitled to vote.

Lame –Duck Session refers to the last session of the existing Lok Sabha, after a new Lok Sabha has been elected. Those members of the existing Lok Sabha who could not get re-elected to the new Lok Sabha are called lame ducks.

77. The Central Information Commission falls under which of the following Ministry?

- (a) Ministry of Home Affairs
- (b) Ministry of information and broadcasting
- (c) Ministry of personnel public grievances and pensions
- (d) Ministry of Communications and Information Technology

Solution: C

78. With reference to the Supreme Court of India, consider the following statements:

1. The salaries, allowances, privileges, leave and pension of the judges of the Supreme Court are determined from time to time by the President.
2. The retired judges of the Supreme Court are prohibited from pleading or acting in any Court or before any authority within the territory of India.
3. The Parliament is not authorized to curtail the jurisdiction and powers of the Supreme Court.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only

- (c) 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Solution: B

The salaries, allowances, privileges, leave and pension of the judges of the Supreme Court are **determined** from time to time by the **Parliament**. They cannot be varied to their disadvantage after their appointment except during a financial emergency. The retired judges of the Supreme Court are prohibited from pleading or acting in any Court or before any authority within the territory of India.

This ensures that they do not favour anyone in the hope of future favour. The Parliament is not authorised to curtail the jurisdiction and powers of the Supreme Court. The Constitution has guaranteed to the Supreme Court, jurisdiction of various kinds. However, the Parliament can extend the same.

79. Which of the following Organization recently launched 72-hour Tinkering Hackathon for School Children ?

- (a) The Ministry of Human Resource and Development (MoHRD) and UNESCO
- (b) The Ministry of Women and Child Development and UNICEF
- (c) NITI Aayog and UNICEF
- (d) The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and UNESCO

Solution: C

NITI Aayog launched a **72-hour 'Tinkering Hackathon'** with the aim to encourage students to come up with **innovative ideas** to **solve educational issues**. These issues were mainly focused on the challenges faced by them in schools, like the quality of education, safety, innovative classes, etc.

- The programme was organised jointly by **NITI Aayog and UNICEF**.

80. Which of the following provision/ provisions needs a special majority to pass bill in the Parliament ?

1. Increasing the number of puisne judges in Supreme Court
2. Creation of new States
3. Abolition of Legislative Councils of state assembly
4. Addition of new fundamental duty

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 2 and 4 only

- (b) 1 and 4 only
- (c) 4 only
- (d) None

Solution: C

Increasing the number of puisne judges in Supreme Court, Creation of new States, Abolition of Legislative Councils state requires **simple majority**.

81. The dissolution of Lok Sabha does **not** affect

- (a) a bill passed in the Lok Sabha and pending in the Rajya Sabha.
- (b) a bill originated in the Rajya Sabha and not sent to the Lok Sabha.
- (c) a bill that originated in the Lok Sabha but has been sent to Rajya Sabha.
- (d) None of the statements (a), (b) and (c) are correct

Solution: B

82. With reference to Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, consider the following statements

1. It provides a legal guarantee of 100 days of work in a financial year.
2. Adult members of BPL households only are eligible to get the benefits.
3. Under the scheme, half of the stipulated work force must be women.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) None

Solution: B

Adult members of all rural households are eligible to get the benefits. Under the scheme, **1/3rd** of the stipulated work force must be **women**.

83. Which of the following statements is/are correct about the powers of the Governor of a state ?

1. He appoints the state election commissioner and determines his conditions of service and tenure of office.
2. He decides on the question of disqualification of members of the state legislature in consultation with the Election Commission.
3. He constitutes a state finance commission after every five years to review the financial position of the panchayats and the municipalities.

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 2 only
- (d) 1 and 3 only

Solution: A

84. Consider the following statements

1. Cabinet Ministers subscribe to the same oath/affirmation as the Ministers of State.
2. Dissolution of the Council of Ministers leads to the dissolution of the House of People.

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

Solution: A

In **1990** the **Supreme Court** ruled that the oaths for Cabinet Minister, Minister of State and Deputy Prime Minister are same.

Dissolution of the Council of Ministers **not** leads to the dissolution of the House of People.

85. Which of the following Presidents of India had the shortest term in office ?

- (a) V.V. Giri
- (b) Zakir Husain
- (c) Zail Singh

(d) Shankar Dayal Sharma

Solution: B

Zakir Husain who was took office on 13th May, 1967 and 10 days short of completing two years as the President of India, he died in office on 3rd May 1969 which makes him the shortest-serving President.

86. Consider the following statements

1. Money bill can be introduced in either house of Parliament.
2. Once a Money Bill is passed by Lok Sabha, the Rajya Sabha can either approve the bill or suggest the amendment but cannot reject the Money Bill.
3. Amendments to the money Bill suggested by Rajya Sabha may or may not be accepted by Lok Sabha.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (a) 2 only
- (b) 3 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 3
- (d) 2 and 3 only

Solution: D

- **Money bill** can be introduced in **only** in **Lok Sabha**.

87. Which of the statements is/are correct regarding the Gram Nyayalayas ?

1. Gram Nyayalaya shall be a mobile court and exercises the powers of both Criminal and Civil Courts.
2. The Gram Nyayalaya will not be bound by the rules of evidence provided in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 but shall be guided by the principles of natural justice.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: C

The **Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008** has been enacted to provide for the establishment of the Gram Nyayalayas at the **grass roots level** for the purposes of providing access to justice to the citizens at their doorsteps.

The Gram Nyayalaya shall be a **mobile court** and shall **exercise the powers of both Criminal and Civil Courts**. The **seat** of the Gram Nyayalaya will be located at the **headquarters of the intermediate Panchayat**, they will go to villages, work there and dispose of the cases.

The Gram Nyayalaya shall **not be bound by the rules of evidence** provided in the **Indian Evidence Act, 1872** but shall be **guided by the principles of natural justice** and subject to any **rule** made by the **High Court**.

88. The Rajya Sabha enjoys special positions with respect to the Lok Sabha in which of the following provisions ?

1. Removal of the Vice President can be initiated in the Rajya Sabha only.
2. Formation of All-India Service.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: C

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

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

Select the correct answer using the code below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Solution: D

- All the above are devices of democracy

90. Which of the following statements are **incorrect** regarding Judicial Review ?

1. Indian Constitution confers the power of judicial review to Supreme Court only.
2. The purpose of the judicial review is to review constitutional amendments only.
3. Judicial review is not a part of the basic structure of the constitution.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 3
- (d) None

Solution: C

91. Which Act enabled the Governor General to associate representatives of the Indian People with the work of legislation by nominating them to his expanded council?

- (a) Government of India Act, 1858
- (b) Government of India Act, 1861
- (c) Government of India Act, 1892
- (d) Government of India Act, 1935

Solution: B

Indian Councils Act, 1861, made a **beginning** of **representative institutions** by associating Indians with the law-making process. It thus provided that the viceroy should nominate some Indians as non-official members of his expanded council.

In **1862**, **Lord Canning**, the then viceroy, nominated three Indians to his legislative council—the Raja of Benaras, the Maharaja of Patiala and Sir Dinkar Rao.

92. Consider the following statements regarding Article 368 of Indian Constitution

1. If an Indian territory is to be ceded to a foreign nation then it requires a formal amendment process under article 368
2. The settlement of boundary disputes also requires a formal amendment process under Article 368.

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

Solution: A

According to **Supreme Court's 1969** ruling any **settlement of a boundary dispute** between **India and another country** does **not** require a constitutional amendment

93. Consider the following statements

1. India-Myanmar-Thailand Trilateral Highway will connect Moreh in Manipur to Mae Sot in Thailand.
2. U.S and Israel have formally withdrew from the UNESCO recently.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both
- d) None

Solution: C

The India–Myanmar–Thailand Trilateral Highway is a highway under construction under **India's Look East policy** that will connect **Moreh**, India with **Mae Sot**, Thailand via Myanmar.

The **United States** and **Israel** **officially quit** the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (**UNESCO**) with the close of **2018**.

94. Consider the following statements

1. Nilgiri Tahr is an endangered species endemic to Nilgiri Hills only.
2. Eravikulam National Park present in Tamil Nadu is home to largest population of Nilgiri Tahr.
3. The Periyar and Pamba rivers flows through Periyar National Park.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Solution: B

Nilgiri Tahr is an **endangered** species not only endemic to **Nilgiri Hills**, it is present in southern parts of **Western Ghats**.

Eravikulam National Park present in **Kerala** is home to largest population of **Nilgiri Tahr**.

95. Consider the following statements

1. Sangai is the state animal of Mizoram and largely found in Keibul Lamjao National Park
2. Leptospirosis is a viral infection in rodents and other wild and domesticated species, and humans.

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

Solution: D

Sangai is the **state animal of Manipur** and largely found in **Keibul Lamjao National Park**.

Leptospirosis is a **bacterial infection** in rodents and other wild and domesticated species, and humans.

96. Consider the following statements

1. The Ocean Cleanup is a non-profit organization, developing advanced technologies to rid the world's oceans of plastic.

2. The Great Pacific Garbage Patch(GPGP) is the largest of the five offshore plastic accumulation zones in the world's oceans is located halfway between Hawaii and California.

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

Solution: C

97. Consider the following statements regarding “The International Whaling Commission”

1. The International Whaling Commission is the global body charged with the conservation of whales and the management of whaling.
2. India, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh are the members of International Whaling Commission.
3. IWC is a voluntary international organization and is not backed up by treaty, therefore, the IWC has substantial practical limitations on its authority.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1 and 3 only

Solution: D

- **Sri Lanka** and **Bangladesh** are *not* the members of **International Whaling Commission**.

98. Consider the following statements

1. Hornbill Watch initiative is an interactive web interface that allows a person to report on hornbills anywhere in India.
2. North-eastern region has the highest diversity of Hornbill species.
3. Great Indian Hornbill is the state bird of Arunachal Pradesh.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 3
- (d) 3 only

Solution: C

99. Which of the following Indian sites have been designated as Wetlands of International importance under the Ramsar Convention ?

1. Sasthamkotta Lake
2. Surinsar-Mansar Lake
3. Vembanad-Kol wetland
4. Rangdum wetlands

Select the correct answer using the code given below

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

Solution: A

- **Rangdum Wetlands is not a Ramsar site.**

100. Consider the following statements

1. BASIC countries are bloc of four large newly industrialized countries – Brazil, South Africa, Mexico and China.
2. Wildlife Crime Control Bureau is a statutory multi-disciplinary body established under Environment Protection Act, 1986.

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

Solution: D

BASIC countries are bloc of *four large newly industrialized countries* – Brazil, South Africa, India and China.

Wildlife Crime Control Bureau is a **statutory** multi-disciplinary body established under **Wildlife Protection Act, 1972**.

INSIGHTS IAS