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afforestation and management strategies and eco-development packages for augmenting biomass production through a participatory planning process of Joint Forest Management and micro-planning.

- NAFIP is a flagship programme of National Afforestation and Eco-development Board (NAEB) and provides physical and capacity building support to the Forest Development Agencies (FDAs), which are the implementing agencies.

**Source:** SHANKAR IAS Environment

**Q.3) “CAMPA” often seen in news is related to which of the following?**

- a) Afforestation fund
- b) Renewable energy
- c) Electric vehicles
- d) Bio piracy

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** While according prior approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land for nonforest purpose, Central Government stipulates conditions that amounts shall be realised from the user agencies to undertake compensatory afforestation and such other activities related to conservation and development of forests, to mitigate impact of diversion of forest land.

In April 2004, the central government, under the orders of the Supreme Court, constituted the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) for the management of money towards compensatory afforestation, and other money recoverable, in compliance of the conditions stipulated by the central government and in accordance with the Forest (Conservation) Act.

**Source:** SHANKAR IAS Environment

**Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding “Social Forestry”:**

1. The National Commission on Agriculture first used the term social forestry in 1976.
2. Social forestry also aims at raising plantations by the common man so as to meet the growing demand for food, fuel wood, fodder, fiber and fertilizer.

**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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The National Commission on Agriculture, Government of India, first used the term ‘social forestry’ in 1976.

- It was then that India embarked upon a social forestry project with the aim of taking the pressure off the forests and making use of all unused and fallow land.
- Social forestry also aims at raising plantations by the common man so as to meet the growing demand for food, fuel wood, fodder, fiber and fertilizer etc, thereby reducing the pressure on the traditional forest area.

**Source:** SHANKAR IAS Environment

**PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 2022**

**Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding “Animal Welfare Board of India”:**

1. It was set up in accordance with section 4 of wildlife protection act, 1972.
2. Shrimati Rukmini Devi Arundale pioneered the setting up of the Board.

**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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The Animal Welfare Board of India is a statutory advisory body on Animal Welfare Laws and promotes animal welfare in the country.

- The Animal Welfare Board of India, the first of its kind to be established by any Government in the world, was set up in 1962, in accordance with Section 4 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Acts 1960.
- Shrimati Rukmini Devi Arundale pioneered the setting up of the Board, with its Headquarters at Chennai and it was shifted to Ballabgarh (Haryana) in 2018.
- She guided the activities of the Board for nearly twenty years till her demise in 1986.

**Source:** SHANKAR IAS Environment

**Q.6) Which of the following is/are powers of Central Zoo Authority?**

1. Recognition of zoos
2. Permission for acquisition of wild - captive animals
3. Cognizance of offences

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The amendment made to the Wild Life (Protection) Act in 1991 added a new chapter dealing with zoos to the Act and allowed for the Central Government to constitute an authority known as the Central Zoo Authority to oversee the functioning and development of zoos in the country.

According to the provisions of this chapter, only such zoos which were operated in accordance with the norms and standards prescribed by the Central Zoo Authority would be granted ‘recognition’ to operate by the Authority.

**Powers:**

- Recognition of zoos
- Permission for acquisition of wild / captive animals
- Cognizance of offences
- Grant of licences, certificate of ownership, recognition, etc

**Source:** SHANKAR IAS Environment

**Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding “National Biodiversity Authority (NBA)”:**

1. It is a statutory and autonomous body.
2. Anybody seeking any kind of intellectual property rights on a research based upon biological resource or knowledge obtained from India has to obtain prior approval of the NBA.

**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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) was established in 2003 to implement India’s Biological Diversity Act (2002).

The NBA is a Statutory, Autonomous Body and it performs facilitative, regulatory and advisory function for the Government of India on issues of conservation, sustainable use of biological resources and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of biological resources.

Objectives of the NBA:

- Anybody seeking any kind of intellectual property rights on a research based upon biological resource or knowledge obtained from India has to obtain prior approval of the NBA.
- The NBA will impose benefit-sharing conditions.
- For ensuring equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of biological resources and associated knowledge, Sections 19 and 21 stipulate prior approval of the National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) before their access.
- Ensures protection to the knowledge of local people relating to biodiversity through measures such as registration of such knowledge.

**Source:** SHANKAR IAS Environment

**Q.8) “Wildlife Crime Control Bureau” was established by amending which of the following act?**

- a) The prevention of cruelty to animals act, 1960
- b) The wild life (protection) act, 1972
- c) The biodiversity act, 2002
- d) The forest rights act, 2006

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The Government of India constituted a statutory body, the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau on 6th June 2007, by amending the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

The bureau would complement the efforts of the state governments, primary enforcers of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and other enforcement agencies of the country.

**Source:** SHANKAR IAS Environment

**Q.9) “Periyar National Park” is related to which of the following state?**

- a) Kerala
- b) Andhra Pradesh
- c) Maharashtra
- d) Jharkhand

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Periyar National Park, also known as Periyar Tiger Reserve, is in the mountainous Western Ghats of Kerala, southern India.

This wildlife sanctuary is home to tigers and a significant elephant population, as well as rare lion-tailed macaques, sambar deer, leopards and Indian bison. In the park's north, Periyar Lake is popular for boat rides.

**Source:** SHANKAR IAS Environment

**Q.10) “Biosphere Reserve (BR)” is an international designation given by?**

- a) UNEP
- b) UNESCO
- c) IUCN
- d) WEF

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** “Biosphere Reserve (BR) is an international designation by UNESCO for representative parts of natural and cultural landscapes extending over large area of terrestrial or coastal/ marine ecosystems or a combination thereof.

- BRs are designated to deal with one of the most important questions of reconciling the conservation of biodiversity, the quest for economic and social development and maintenance of associated cultural values.
- BRs are thus special environments for both people and the nature and are living examples of how human beings and nature can co-exist while respecting each other's needs.

**Source:** <https://pib.gov.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=169754>

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## *Environment – Environmental Legislations*

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**Q.1) “GLOBE programme” is recently seen in news is related to?**

- a) Environmental education
- b) Renewable energy
- c) Bio-geo chemical cycles
- d) Plastic management

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Since our founding on Earth Day 1994, the Global Learning and Observations to Benefit the Environment (GLOBE) Program has been providing students and the public worldwide with the opportunity to meaningfully contribute to our understanding of the Earth system and global environment.

As an international science and education program, GLOBE is dedicated to supplying the STEM professionals of tomorrow with the scientific knowledge necessary to tackle Earth's biggest mysteries.

**Source:** <https://www.globe.gov/about>

**Q.2) Consider the following statements regarding “Mangroves For the Future (MFF)”:**

1. It is a partnership-based initiative promoting investment in coastal ecosystems for sustainable development.
2. India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka are the member countries of MFF.

**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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Mangroves for the Future are a partnership-based initiative promoting investment in coastal ecosystems for sustainable development.

Mission of MFF is to promote healthy coastal ecosystems through a partnership-based, people-focused, policy-relevant and investment-orientated approach, which builds and applies knowledge, empowers communities and other stakeholders, enhances governance, secures livelihoods, and increases resilience to natural hazards and climate change.

- Member countries: India, Indonesia, Maldives, Pakistan, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Viet Nam.
- Outreach countries: Bangladesh, Cambodia, Myanmar, Timor-Leste.
- Dialogue countries: Kenya, Malaysia.

**Source:** SHANKAR IAS Environment

**Q.3) “Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC)” is related to which of the following?**

- a) Wildlife Protection Act, 1972
- b) Forest Conservation Act, 1980
- c) Biological Diversity Act, 2002
- d) Forest Rights Act, 2006

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** As per the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 the local bodies constitute the BMC in accordance with Section 41, within their area of jurisdiction for the purpose of promoting conservation, sustainable use and documentation of biological diversity including preservation of habitats, conservation of land races, folk varieties and cultivars, domesticated stocks and breeds of animals, micro-organisms and chronicling of knowledge relating to biological diversity. The BMC consists of a Chairperson, and six persons nominated by local bodies, including 1/3rd women and 18% SC/ST.

**Source:** <http://nbaindia.org/text/14/BiodiversityManagementCommittees.html>

**Q.4) “National Biodiversity Authority” is often seen in news is established to implement which of the following act?**

- a) Wildlife Protection Act, 1972
- b) Forest Conservation Act, 1980
- c) Biological Diversity Act, 2002
- d) Forest Rights Act, 2006

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) was established in 2003 by the Central Government to implement India’s Biological Diversity Act (2002).

- The NBA is a statutory body and that performs facilitative, regulatory and advisory function for Government of India on issue of Conservation, sustainable use of biological resource and fair equitable sharing of benefits of use.
- The Biological diversity Act (2002) mandates implementation of the provisions of the Act through decentralized system with the NBA focusing on advice the Central Government on matters relating to the conservation of biodiversity, sustainable use of its components and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of biological resources;
- Advice the State Government in the selection of areas of biodiversity importance to be notified under Sub-Section (1) of Section 37 as heritage sites and measures for the management of such heritage sites.

**Source:** <http://nbaindia.org/content/16/14/1/introduction.html>

## PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 2022

**Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA):**

1. Prime Minister is the chairman of NTCA.
2. NTCA has been constituted under Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

**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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) has been constituted under section 38 L (1) of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

- Further, as per the section 38 L, sub section 2 of the said Act, the authority consists of the Minister in charge of the Ministry of Environment and Forests ( as Chairperson), the Minister of State in the Ministry of Environment and Forests (as Vice-Chairperson), three members of Parliament, Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests and other members.
- The authority derives its power from section 38 O (1) of WLPA, 1972 and functions under the guidance of Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and members.

**Source:** <https://ntca.gov.in/about-us/#ministers>

**Q.6) “Agenda 21” is often seen in news is related to?**

- a) UNCED
- b) IUCN
- c) UNCCD
- d) UNDP

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) Also known as the Rio Summit, Rio Conference, Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992. The issues addressed included:

- Systematic scrutiny of patterns of production — particularly the production of toxic components, such as lead in gasoline, or poisonous waste including radioactive chemicals
- Alternative sources of energy to replace the use of fossil fuels which are linked to global climate change
- New reliance on public transportation systems in order to reduce vehicle emissions, congestion in cities and the health problems caused by polluted air and smog
- The growing scarcity of water.

The Earth Summit resulted in the following documents:

- Rio Declaration on Environment and Development
- Agenda 21
- Forest Principles

**Source:** SHANKAR IAS Environment

**PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 2022**

**Q.7) “Nagarhole, Bandipur and Madumalai, Nilambur, Silent Valley and Siruvani hills” is related in which of the following?**

- a) Niligiri biosphere reserve
- b) Gulf of Mannar biosphere reserve
- c) Agasthyamalai biosphere reserve
- d) Seshachalam Hills biosphere reserve

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Biosphere reserves are sites established by countries and recognized under UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme to promote sustainable development based on local community efforts and sound science. The programme of Biosphere Reserve was initiated by UNESCO in 1971.

Nilgiri	01.09.1986	5520 (Core 1240 & Buffer 4280)	Part of Wayanad, Nagarhole, Bandipur and Madumalai, Nilambur, Silent Valley and Siruvani hills (Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka).
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**Source:** [http://www.wiienvis.nic.in/Database/br\\_8225.aspx](http://www.wiienvis.nic.in/Database/br_8225.aspx)

**Q.8) “Chandoli National Park” is located in which of the following state?**

- a) Madhya Pradesh
- b) Maharashtra
- c) Jharkhand
- d) Chhattisgarh

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Sitting amid the Sahyadri Hills in the Western Ghats, Chandoli National Park constitutes the southern part of the Sahyadri Tiger Reserve.

- The park measures 317.6 sq km, straddling across three districts of Maharashtra – Satara, Kolhapur and Sangli.
- In 1985, it was established as a wildlife sanctuary and elevated to the status of a national park in 2004. It is fed mainly by the river Warna and the reservoir of Chandoli dam, built on the river.

**Source:** SHANKAR IAS Environment

**Q.9) “Yashwant Sagar” is recently awarded as Ramsar site is located in which of the following state?**

- a) Odisha
- b) Madhya Pradesh
- c) Maharashtra
- d) Uttar Pradesh

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** India adds 11 more wetlands to the list of Ramsar sites to make total 75 Ramsar sites covering an area of 13,26,677ha in the country in the 75th year of Independence.

- The 11 new sites include: Four (4) sites in Tamil Nadu, Three (3) in Odisha, Two (2) in Jammu & Kashmir and One (1) each in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.

## PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 2022

- Designation of these sites would help in conservation and management of wetlands and wise use of their resources.

S.No	Name of wetland	Area in Ha	State
1.	Tampara Lake	300	Odisha
2.	Hirakud Reservoir	65400	
3.	Ansupa Lake	231	
4.	Yashwant Sagar	822.90	Madhya Pradesh

**Source:** <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1851484>

**Q.10) “National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA)” was established under which of the following act?**

- a) Environment (Protection) Act
- b) Wildlife Protection Act
- c) Forest Conservation Act
- d) Forest Rights Act

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** NGRBA was constituted on February 2009 under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

- The NGRBA is a planning, financing, monitoring and coordinating body of the centre and the states.
- The objective of the NGRBA is to ensure effective abatement of pollution and conservation of the river Ganga by adopting a river basin approach for comprehensive planning and management.
- The Authority has both regulatory and developmental functions. The Authority will take measures for effective abatement of pollution and conservation of the river Ganga in keeping with sustainable development needs.

**Source:** SHANKAR IAS Environment

## *Environment – India & Climate Change*

**Q.1) Consider the following statements:**

1. Emissions gap report is released by UNEP.
2. India's per capita greenhouse gas emissions were below the world average.

**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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** At 2.4 tCO<sub>2</sub>e (tonne carbon dioxide equivalent), India's per capita greenhouse gas emissions were far below the world average of 6.3 tCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2020, according to a new report released by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

- The “Emissions Gap Report 2022: The Closing Window”, released ahead of the UN Climate Change Conference (COP27) in Egypt next month, also said the international community is still falling far short of the Paris goals, with no credible pathway to limiting global temperature rise to 1.5° C in place.
- To address climate change, countries adopted the Paris Agreement in 2015 to limit global temperature rise in this century to well below 2° C, preferably to 1.5° C, compared to pre-industrial levels.
- “World average per capita GHG emissions (including land use, land-use change, and forestry – LULUCF) were 6.3 tCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2020.
- The US remains far above this level at 14 tCO<sub>2</sub>e, followed by 13 tCO<sub>2</sub>e in the Russian Federation, 9.7 tCO<sub>2</sub>e in China, about 7.5 tCO<sub>2</sub>e in Brazil and Indonesia, and 7.2 tCO<sub>2</sub>e in the European Union.”
- “India remains far below the world average at 2.4 tCO<sub>2</sub>e. On average, least developed countries emit 2.3 tCO<sub>2</sub>e per capita annually,” the report said.
- Per capita emissions range widely across G20 members: emissions of India are about half of the G20 average, whereas Saudi Arabia reaches more than twice the G20, it said.

**Source:** <https://thewire.in/environment/india-per-capita-greenhouse-gas-emissions-uneep>

**Q.2) Consider the following statements regarding “NATCOM project”:**

1. It was launched by the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) for communicating to the UNFCCC about anthropogenic emissions of GHGs from various sources.
2. It is a World Bank project funded under the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

**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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), Government of India, has initiated a National Communication (NATCOM) project for communicating to the UNFCCC about anthropogenic emissions of GHGs from various sources and their removal by sinks not controlled by the Montreal Protocol.

## PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 2022

- As a UNDP project funded under the Global Environment Facility (GEF), NATCOM is as per the commitment under UNFCCC.
- The NATCOM process comprises comprehensive scientific and technical exercises for estimating GHG emissions from different sectors, reduce uncertainties in current estimations, develop sector- and technology-specific emission coefficients pertinent to India, and assess the adverse impacts of climate change and strategies for adapting to these impacts.
- NATCOM will also provide the general description of steps taken or envisaged to implement the convention.
- NATCOM will lead to developing a reliable database and capacity that will help to fulfill commitments under the Convention.
- The process is also expected to initiate efforts to identify areas of Targeted Research on climate change according to sustainable development plans of the country.

**Source:** <https://www.tropmet.res.in/~icrp/icrpv11/icrp7.html>

**Q.3) “International Consultation and Analysis” is often seen in news is related to?**

- a) UNDP
- b) UNFCCC
- c) GEF
- d) WEF

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** India submitted its first Biennial Update Report (BUR) today, to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), towards fulfillment of the reporting obligation under the Convention.

- As per the provisions of the Convention, countries need to periodically provide information in the form of their National Communication.
- BUR contains national GHG inventory of India for the year 2010, prepared in accordance with the guidelines of Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).
- As per the rules of UNFCCC, BURs are subjected to an international process known as International Consultation and Analysis (ICA).
- It is a process that includes international scrutiny of BUR in a manner that is non-intrusive, non-punitive and respectful of national sovereignty. All BURs are subjected to ICA process.

**Source:** <https://pib.gov.in/newsite/printrelease.aspx?relid=135727>

**Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding “The National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC)”:**

1. It was launched in 2018.
2. It consists of eight missions.

**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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) was released by the Prime Minister on 30th June 2008.

- It outlines a national strategy that aims to enable the country to adapt to climate change and enhance the ecological sustainability of India’s development path.

## **PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 2022**

- It stresses that maintaining a high growth rate is essential for increasing living standards of the vast majority of people of India and reducing their vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.
- There are eight –National Missions which form the core of the National Action Plan.
- They focus on promoting understanding of climate change, adaptation and mitigation, energy efficiency and natural resource conservation.

**Source:** <https://static.pib.gov.in/WriteReadData/specificdocs/documents/2021/dec/doc202112101.pdf>

**Q.5) “Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT)” is often seen in news is related to?**

- a) Organic Farming
- b) Energy Efficiency
- c) Renewable Energy
- d) Uranium Enrichment

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** NMEEE aims to strengthen the market for energy efficiency by creating conducive regulatory and policy regime and has envisaged fostering innovative and sustainable business models to the energy efficiency sector. The Mission is implemented since 2011.

NMEEE consists of four initiatives to enhance energy efficiency in energy intensive industries:

- Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT)
- Market Transformation for Energy Efficiency (MTEE)
- Energy Efficiency Financing Platform (EEFP)
- Framework for Energy Efficient Economic Development (FEEED)

**Source:** SHANKAR IAS Environment

**Q.6) “Common But Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR)” is often seen in news is first reported in?**

- a) Earth Summit
- b) Stockholm conference
- c) Kyoto protocol
- d) Montreal protocol

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The concept of Common But Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR) was enshrined as Principle 7 of the Rio Declaration at the first Rio Earth Summit in 1992.

- The declaration states: “In view of the different contributions to global environmental degradation, States have common but differentiated responsibilities.
- The developed countries acknowledge the responsibility that they bear in the international pursuit of sustainable development in view of the pressures their societies place on the global environment and of the technologies and financial resources they command.”
- Similar language exists in the Framework Convention on Climate Change; parties should act to protect the climate system “on the basis of equality and in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities.”

**Source:** SHANKAR IAS Environment

**Q.7) “NICRA project” is often seen in news is related to?**

- a) Agriculture
- b) Solar energy
- c) Plastic mitigation
- d) Energy from industrial waste

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India launched a flagship network project ‘National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture’ (NICRA) in 2011.

- The project aims at strategic research on adaptation and mitigation, demonstration of technologies on farmers’ fields and creating awareness among farmers and other stakeholders to minimize the climatic change impacts on agriculture.
- In the strategic research, the main thrust areas covered are (i) identifying most vulnerable districts/regions, (ii) evolving crop varieties and management practices for adaptation and mitigation, (iii) assessing climate change impacts on livestock, fisheries and poultry and identifying adaptation strategies.

**Source:** <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseIframePage.aspx?PRID=1743354>

**Q.8) Consider the following statements regarding “National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC)”:**

1. It was established to meet the cost of adaptation to climate change for the State and Union Territories of India.
2. NABARD has been designated as National Implementing Entity (NIE) for implementation of adaptation projects under NAFCC.

**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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC) was established in August, 2015 to meet the cost of adaptation to climate change for the State and Union Territories of India that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.

- Government has set up a budget provision of Rs.350 crores for the year 2015-16 and 2016-17, with an estimated requirement of Rs. 181.5 crores for financial year 2017-18 for NAFCC.
- The projects under NAFCC prioritize the needs that build climate resilience in the areas identified under the SAPCC (State Action Plan on Climate Change) and the relevant Missions under NAPCC (National Action Plan on Climate Change).
- Considering the existing arrangement with NABARD as National Implementing Entity (NIE) for Adaptation Fund (AF) under Kyoto Protocol and its presence across the country, NABARD has been designated as National Implementing Entity (NIE) for implementation of adaptation projects under NAFCC by Govt. of India.
- Under this arrangement, NABARD would perform roles in facilitating identification of project ideas/concepts from State Action Plan for Climate Change (SAPCC), project formulation,

## PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 2022

appraisal, sanction, disbursement of fund, monitoring & evaluation and capacity building of stakeholders including State Governments.

**Source:** <https://www.nabard.org/content>.

**Q.9) “Chitragudi Bird Sanctuary” is recently seen in news is located in?**

- a) Andhra Pradesh
- b) Tamil Nadu
- c) Karnataka
- d) Kerala

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** India adds 11 more wetlands to the list of Ramsar sites to make total 75 Ramsar sites covering an area of 13,26,677 ha in the country in the 75th year of Independence.

- The 11 new sites include: Four (4) sites in Tamil Nadu, Three (3) in Odisha, Two (2) in Jammu & Kashmir and One (1) each in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.
- Designation of these sites would help in conservation and management of wetlands and wise use of their resources.

Chitragudi Bird Sanctuary	260.47	Tamil Nadu
Suchindram Theroor Wetland Complex	94.23	
Vaduvur Bird Sanctuary	112.64	
Kanjirankulam Bird Sanctuary	96.89	

**Source:** <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1851484>

**Q.10) “Kalesar National Park” is located in which of the following state?**

- a) Haryana
- b) Punjab
- c) Maharashtra
- d) Madhya Pradesh

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Kalesar National Park is situated in the foot hills of Shiwalik ranges of mighty Himalayas. On map it is located between 30° 18' to 30° 27' North latitude & 77° 18' to 77° 35' East longitude.

- It falls under Yamunanagar District of Haryana, sharing boundary with three States viz., Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal & U.P.
- The Yamuna river form the Eastern boundary with Uttar Pradesh, the main Shiwalik ridge separates State boundary among Haryana, Himachal Pradesh & Uttaranchal in the north.
- Kalesar National Park is named after the Kalesar (shiva) temple located in protected area.
- The whole area is full of bio-diversity having dense Sal forests, Khair forests and patches of grass lands, which support an amazing variety of plants and animal species.
- The park was declared as National Park on 8th December 2003 having an area of 11570 acres.
- Just adjacent to the National Park is Kalesar Wildlife Sanctuary and it was notified on 13th December 1996, having an area of 13209 acres.

**Source:** <https://haryanaforest.gov.in/centers/kalesar-national-park-district-yamunanagar/>

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## *Environment – Climate Change*

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**Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding rise in temperature:**

1. A rise in temperature of 1 to 3 degree Celsius will have positive effect on cereals in low latitude areas.
2. Warming of more than 3°C is expected to have negative effect on production in all regions.

**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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Climate Change can affect crop yield as well as the types of crops that can be grown in certain areas, by impacting agricultural inputs such as water for irrigation, amounts of solar radiation that affect plant growth, as well as the prevalence of pests.

- Rise in temperatures caused by increasing green house gases is likely to affect crops differently from region to region.
- For example, moderate warming (increase of 1 to 3°C in mean temperature) is expected to benefit crop yields in temperate regions, while in lower latitudes especially seasonally dry tropics, even moderate temperature increases (1 to 2°C ) are likely to have negative impacts for major cereal crops.
- Warming of more than 3°C is expected to have negative effect on production in all regions.

**Source:** SHANKAR IAS Environment

**Q.2) Which of the following is/are used as carbon sink/s?**

1. Oceans
2. Soil
3. Un-mineable mines

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Carbon sequestration may be carried out by pumping carbon into ‘carbon sinks’—an area that absorbs carbon.

- Natural sinks - Oceans, forests, soil etc.
- Artificial sinks - Depleted oil reserves, un-mineable mines, etc.

Carbon capture has actually been in use for years. The oil and gas industries have used carbon capture for decades as a way to enhance oil and gas recovery. Only recently have we started thinking about capturing carbon for environmental reasons.

**Source:** SHANKAR IAS Environment

**Q.3) “Climate Neutral Now” initiative is often seen in news is related to?**

- a) IUCN
- b) UNFCCC Secretariat
- c) UNEP
- d) World Bank

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The Climate Neutral Now Initiative is one of several initiatives launched by the UNFCCC secretariat to increase climate action by engaging non-Party stakeholders (sub-national governments, companies, organizations, individuals).

- It was launched in 2015 based on a mandate to promote the voluntary use of carbon market mechanisms recognized under the Convention.
- It has evolved to become a much wider tool for awareness-raising, capacity building, partnership development, promoting and facilitating the estimation of carbon footprints, the reduction of those footprints, and voluntary compensation (offsetting).

**Source:** <https://unfccc.int/climate-neutral-now>

**Q.4) Which of the following is/are come/comes under Kyoto Protocol?**

1. International Emissions Trading
2. Clean Development Mechanism
3. Joint Implementation

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** One important element of the Kyoto Protocol was the establishment of flexible market mechanisms, which are based on the trade of emissions permits. Under the Protocol, countries must meet their targets primarily through national measures. However, the Protocol also offers them an additional means to meet their targets by way of three market-based mechanisms:

- International Emissions Trading
- Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)
- Joint implementation (JI)

**Source:** [https://unfccc.int/kyoto\\_protocol](https://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol)

**Q.5) “Global Environment Facility” is established with the help of which of the following institution?**

- a) World Bank
- b) Asian Development Bank
- c) AIIB
- d) IMF

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The GEF was established in 1991 by the World Bank in consultation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), to provide funding to protect the global environment.

**Source:** SHANKAR IAS Environment

**Q.6) Consider the following statements Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC):**

1. It was established by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO).
2. It is open to all member countries of the United Nations (UN) and WMO.

**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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The UN General Assembly adopted a resolution, in December 1988, on the subject and endorsed the UNEP/ WMO proposal for the setting up of the Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

- It was established by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) in 1988 to provide the governments of the world with a clear scientific view of what is happening to the world's climate.
- The Secretariat coordinates all the IPCC work and liaises with Governments. The secretariat is supported by WMO and UNEP and hosted at WMO headquarters in Geneva.
- It is open to all member countries of the United Nations (UN) and WMO. Currently 195 countries are members of the IPCC.

**Source:** SHANKAR IAS Environment

**Q.7) “The BioCarbon Fund Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes” is often seen in news is related to?**

- a) World Bank
- b) IMF
- c) GEF
- d) UNDP

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Biocarbon Fund:

- Administered by the World Bank
- Area of focus - Adaptation, Mitigation - general, Mitigation - REDD
- Date operational – 2004

The BioCarbon Fund Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes supports developing countries' efforts to reduce emission through testing jurisdictional approaches that integrate reducing deforestation and degradation, sustainable forest management with the climate smart agricultural practices to green supply chains.

**Source:** SHANKAR IAS Environment

**Q.8) “Madhav National Park” is located in which of the following state?**

- a) Tamil Nadu
- b) Madhya Pradesh
- c) Maharashtra
- d) Jharkhand

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The Madhav National Park is situated near Shivpuri town and is a part of the upper Vindhyan hills.

- The Park was the hunting ground of Mughal emperors and Maharaja of Gwalior. It got the status of a National Park in 1958.
- There are two entry points for the park; one situated on NH-25 (Old Jhansi road) about 5 km from Shivpuri town while the other is on NH-3 (Agra-Mumbai road) at a distance of 7 km from Shivpuri towards Gwalior.
- The Park is gifted with a diverse ecosystem comprising of lakes, forests and grasslands. The forest is home to antelopes like Nilgai, Chinkara and Chowsinga and Deer including Chital, Sambar and Barking Deer.
- Animals like the Leopard, Wolf, Jackal, Fox, Wild Dog, Wild Pig, Porcupine, Python etc are also sighted in the park.

**Source:** SHANKAR IAS Environment

**Q.9) “Chakrashila Wildlife Sanctuary” is recently seen in news is located at?**

- a) Assam
- b) Nagaland
- c) Manipur
- d) West Bengal

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Chakrashila Wildlife Sanctuary is a wildlife sanctuary falling under Kokrajhar district and some adjacent areas of Dhubri district of Assam, India.

It is famous for the golden langur and is the second protected habitat for golden langur in India.

**Source:** <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/other-states/kaziranga-wildlife-rehab-centre-completes-20-years/article65821438.ece>

**Q.10) “Ranganathittu Bird Sanctuary” is recently seen in news is related to?**

- a) Tamil Nadu
- b) Karnataka
- c) Kerala
- d) Andhra Pradesh

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The renowned Ranganathittu Bird Sanctuary in Srirangapatna has been declared a Ramsar site underlining its status as a wetland of international importance. This is also the first and the only Ramsar site in Karnataka.

**Source:** <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/karnataka/ranganathittu-bird-sanctuary-is-now-a-ramsar-site/article65722536.ece>

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## *Environment – Environmental Impact Assessment*

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**Q.1) Which of the following is/are consequence/s of sand mining?**

1. Forces the river to change its course.
2. Depletion of groundwater tables.
3. Adversely impacting the habitat of micro-organisms.

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Environmental consequences of sand mining:

- Forcing the river to change its course: Sand and boulders prevent the river from changing the course and act as a buffer for the riverbed.
- Illegally dredged sand is equivalent to robbing water: Sand holds a lot of water, and when it is mindlessly mined and laden on to trucks, large quantities of water is lost in transit.
- Depletion of groundwater tables: Sand, on a riverbed it acts as a link between the flowing river and the water table and is part of the aquifer.
- For e.g.: Illegal and excessive sand mining in the riverbed of the Papagani catchment area in Karnataka has led to the depletion of groundwater levels and environmental degradation in the villages on the banks of the river in both Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.
- Adversely impacting the habitat of micro-organisms: There are a lot of micro-organisms that are not visible and widely known, but are critical to soil structure and fertility. When sand is dredged, literally it takes away their habitat.

**Source:** SHANKAR IAS Environment

**Q.2) “Colony Collapse Disorder (CCD)” is related to which of the following?**

- a) Elephants
- b) Tigers
- c) Butterflies
- d) Bees

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Bees are not summertime nuisance, they are small and hard-working insects actually make it possible for many of your favorite foods to reach your table.

- From apples to almonds to the pumpkin in our pumpkin pies, we have bees to thank.
- Now, a condition known as Colony Collapse Disorder is causing bee populations to plummet, which means these foods are also at risk.
- Colony Collapse Disorder (CCD) is a new tag name presently being given to a condition that is characterized by an unexplained rapid loss of a Bee colony’s adult population.

**Source:** SHANKAR IAS Environment

**Q.3) “Neonicotinoids” are often seen in news is related to?**

- a) Insecticides
- b) Pesticides
- c) Fertilizers
- d) Micro plastics

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Neonicotinoids are a new class of insecticides chemically related to nicotine. The name literally means “new nicotine-like insecticides”.

- Like nicotine, the neonicotinoids act on certain kinds of receptors in the nerve synapse.
- They are much more toxic to invertebrates, like insects, than they are to mammals, birds and other higher organisms.
- Neonicotinoids share a common mode of action that affects the central nervous system of insects, resulting in paralysis and death.

**Source:** SHANKAR IAS Environment

**Q.4) Which of the following measure/s reduce the wildlife collision with trains?**

1. Vulnerable patches for wildlife to be identified as wild life crossing spots.
2. Electronically tag prominent wildlife.
3. Coordination between Ministry of Environment & Forests and Railways.

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Wildlife (elephant, leopard, etc) deaths due to collision with trains:

- Coordination between MoEF and Railways has to be enhanced to ensure the safety of wildlife.
- Vulnerable patches for wildlife to be identified as wild life crossing spots, and signage put up to warn train drivers and other railway personnel, to enable them to give directions for trains to slow down their speed in these patches in the normal course.
- Update the list of well known vulnerable patches for wild life, and conveying them to the Railways.
- Electronically tag prominent wildlife like elephants, leopards, etc particularly in high traffic areas, so that wildlife and forest personnel could keep track of their movements, and warn railway officials well in time to enable them to avoid accident.
- Once they are electronically tagged, forest personnel could track their movements, and keep them from harm.
- Improvement in infrastructure for forest and Railway staff, such as, equipped with walkie talkies, constant connection with the control room, etc.

**Source:** SHANKAR IAS Environment

**Q.5) Which of the following is/are under schedule 1 of Wildlife Protection Act, 1972?**

1. Sharks
2. Rays
3. Skates

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** With a view to stop the inhuman hunting of sharks and to enable the enforcement agencies to monitor the illegal hunting/poaching of the species of Sharks, Rays and Skates (Elasmobranchs) listed in Schedule I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, Minister of Environment and Forests has approved a policy for prohibiting the removal of shark fins on board a vessel in the sea.

**Source:** SHANKAR IAS Environment

**Q.6) “Environment Impact Assessment” in India is statutorily backed by?**

- a) Environment Protection Act, 1986
- b) Forest Conservation Act, 1980
- c) Forest Rights Act, 2006
- d) Indian Forest Act, 1927

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is a process of evaluating the likely environmental impacts of a proposed project or development, taking into account inter-related socio-economic, cultural and human-health impacts, both beneficial and adverse.

Environment Impact Assessment in India is statutorily backed by the Environment Protection Act, 1986 which contains various provisions on EIA methodology and process.

**Source:** SHANKAR IAS Environment

**Q.7) “PARIVESH” is often seen in news is related to?**

- a) National Parks
- b) Protection of inland fisheries
- c) Environmental Management System
- d) Zero Budget Natural Farming

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** PARIVESH is a Single-Window Integrated Environmental Management System. Key features include single registration and single sign-in for all types of clearances (i.e. Environment, Forest, Wildlife and CRZ), unique-ID for all types of clearances required for a particular project and a single Window interface for the proponent to submit applications for getting all types of clearances (i.e. Environment, Forests, Wildlife and CRZ clearances).

**Source:** SHANKAR IAS Environment

**Q.8) Which of the following is the first country to implement the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)?**

- a) Canada
- b) Australia
- c) United States of America
- d) Netherlands

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The first country to give importance to EIA through its National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) of 1969 was the United States.

A large number of countries followed, which were having industries. Canada, Australia, the Netherlands and Japan adopted EIA legislation in 1973, 1974, 1981 and 1984, respectively.

**Source:** SHANKAR IAS Environment

**Q.9) Which of the following Biosphere Reserve/s is/are part of World Network of Biosphere Reserves?**

- 1. Nilgiris
- 2. Nokrek
- 3. Nanda Devi

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** There are 18 biosphere reserves in the country, only nine, including the Nilgiris, Nanda Devi, Nokrek, Gulf of Mannar, Sundarban, and Great Nicobar, have been included in the network.

- Biosphere reserves are “representative parts of natural and cultural landscapes extending over a large area of terrestrial or coastal/marine ecosystems or a combination thereof and representative examples of bio-geographic zones/provinces.”
- Globally, 621 biosphere reserves from 117 countries are included in the network so far, according to the Union Ministry of Environment and Forests and Climate Change.

**Source:** <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/andhra-pradesh/Agasthyamala-likely-to-be-part-of-World-biosphere-reserves/article60514619.ece>

**Q.10) Kanger Valley National Park is located in which of the following state?**

- a) Himachal Pradesh
- b) Chhattisgarh
- c) Uttarakhand
- d) Maharashtra

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The name of Kanger Ghati National Park is derived from the Kangar River, which flows in its length. Kanger Valley is spread over 200 square kilometers.

- Kanger Valley got the status of a national park in the year 1982. It is a friendly place for high mountains, deep valleys, giant trees and various species of wildlife.
- Kanger Valley National Park is a typical mixed humid deciduous type of forest, in which the Sal, Saugaun, teak and bamboo trees are available in abundance.
- The most popular species in this area is Bastar Maina which enchant everyone with their human voice.
- The state bird, Bastar Maina, is a type of Hill maina (*gruncula Dhariosoa*), which is capable of emulating the human voices. The forest is home to migrant and resident birds.

**Source:** <https://bastar.gov.in/en/tourist-place/kanger-ghati-national-park/>

## *Revision*

**Q.1) Which of the following service/s is/are provided by ecosystem?**

1. Purification of air and water.
2. Detoxification and decomposition of wastes.
3. Moderation of floods, droughts, temperature extremes and the forces of wind.

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Goods and Services provided by ecosystems include:

- Provision of food, fuel and fibre
- Provision of shelter and building materials
- Purification of air and water
- Detoxification and decomposition of wastes
- Stabilization and moderation of the Earth's climate
- Moderation of floods, droughts, temperature extremes and the forces of wind.
- Generation and renewal of soil fertility, including nutrient cycling.
- Pollination of plants, including many crops Control of pests and diseases

**Source:** SHANKAR IAS Environment

**Q.2) Which of the following is/are characteristic/s of ecotone?**

1. It may be very narrow or quite wide.
2. It has the conditions intermediate to the adjacent ecosystems.
3. It is linear as it shows progressive increase in species composition of one in coming community and a simultaneous decrease in species of the other out going adjoining community

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Ecotone is a zone of junction between two or more diverse ecosystems. For e.g. the mangrove forests represent an ecotone between marine and terrestrial ecosystem. Other examples are – grassland, estuary and river bank.

Characteristics of Ecotone:

- It may be very narrow or quite wide.
- It has the conditions intermediate to the adjacent ecosystems. Hence it is a zone of tension.
- It is linear as it shows progressive increase in species composition of one in coming community and a simultaneous decrease in species of the other out going adjoining community.

**PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 2022**

- Well developed ecotones contain some organisms which are entirely different from that of the adjoining communities.
- Sometimes the number of species and the population density of some of the species is much greater in this zone than either community. This is called edge effect.

**Source:** SHANKAR IAS Environment

**Q.3) Consider the following statements:**

1. In bioaccumulation there is an increase in concentration of a pollutant from the environment to the first organism in a food chain.
2. In biomagnification there is an increase in concentration of a pollutant from one link in a food chain to another.

**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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Movement of these pollutants involves two main processes:

- i) Bioaccumulation
- ii) Biomagnification

Bioaccumulation:

- It refers to how pollutants enter a food chain.
- In bioaccumulation there is an increase in concentration of a pollutant from the environment to the first organism in a food chain.

Biomagnification:

- Biomagnification refers to the tendency of pollutants to concentrate as they move from one trophic level to the next.
- Thus in biomagnification there is an increase in concentration of a pollutant from one link in a food chain to another.

**Source:** SHANKAR IAS Environment

**Q.4) Which of the following is NOT a Sedimentary biogeochemical cycle?**

- a) Phosphorous
- b) Nitrogen
- c) Calcium
- d) Magnesium

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Phosphorus, calcium and magnesium circulate by means of the sedimentary cycle. The element involved in the sedimentary cycle normally does not cycle through the atmosphere but follows a basic pattern of flow through erosion, sedimentation, mountain building, volcanic activity and biological transport through the excreta of marine birds.

**Source:** SHANKAR IAS Environment

**Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding “eutrophication”:**

1. It is primarily caused by the leaching of phosphate and - or nitrate containing fertilisers from agricultural lands into lakes or rivers.
2. The growth of green algae which we see in the lake surface layer is the physical identification of an Eutrophication.

**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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** EUTROPHICATION:

- Greek word – Eutrophia means adequate & healthy nutrition.
- Eutrophication is a syndrome of ecosystem, response to the addition of artificial or natural nutrients such as nitrates and phosphates through fertilizer, sewage, etc that fertilize the aquatic ecosystem.
- It is primarily caused by the leaching of phosphate and - or nitrate containing fertilisers from agricultural lands into lakes or rivers.
- The growth of green algae which we see in the lake surface layer is the physical identification of an Eutrophication.
- Some algae and blue-green bacteria thrive on the excess ions and a population explosion covers almost entire surface layer is known as algal bloom. This growth is unsustainable, however.
- As Algal Bloom covers the surface layer, it restricts the penetration of sunlight. Diffusion of gas from atom
- Oxygen is required by all respiring animals in the water and it is replenished by diffusion and photosynthesis of green plants.

**Source:** SHANKAR IAS Environment

**Q.6) “Montreux Record” is often seen in news is related to?**

- a) Wetlands
- b) Renewable energy
- c) Organic farming
- d) River pollution

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Montreux Record is the principal tool under the Ramsar Convention, is a register of wetland sites on the List of Wetlands of International Importance.

- It highlights those sites where adverse changes in ecological character have occurred, are occurring, or are likely to occur as a result of technological developments, pollution or other human interference and which are therefore in need of priority conservation attention. It is maintained as part of the Ramsar List.
- Montreux Record is employed to identify priority sites for positive national and international conservation attention. Sites may be added to and removed from the Record only with the approval of the Contracting Parties in which they lie.

**Source:** SHANKAR IAS Environment

**Q.7) Which of the following is/are source/s of geothermal energy?**

1. Cambay graben
2. Damodar valley
3. West coast

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** India has a potential for producing around 10,600 MW of power from geothermal resources.

- Although India was among the earliest countries to begin geothermal projects since the 1970's, at present there are no operational geothermal plants in India. 340 hot springs were identified across India.
- These have been grouped together and termed as different geothermal provinces based on their occurrence in specific geotectonic regions, geological and structural regions such as occurrence in orogenic belt regions, structural grabens, deep fault zones, active volcanic regions etc.

Orogenic regions:

- Himalayan geothermal province
- Naga-Lushai geothermal province
- Andaman-Nicobar Islands geothermal province

Non-orogenic regions:

- Cambay graben,
- Son-Narmada-Tapigraben,
- West coast,
- Damodar valley,
- Mahanadi valley

**Source:** SHANKAR IAS Environment

**Q.8) Which of the following schedule of wildlife protection act, 1972 is related to species "vermin"?**

- a) Schedule I
- b) Schedule II
- c) Schedule III
- d) Schedule V

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Animals listed in schedule 5 are called "vermin" which can be hunted.

Mice, rat, common crow and flying fox (fruit eating bats) are the list of animals (only 4 nos) in schedule 5 [i.e. vermin].

**Source:** SHANKAR IAS Environment

**Q.9) Consider the following statements:**

1. Seaweeds are macroscopic algae.
2. Seaweeds, the larger and visible marine plants are found attached to rocks, corals and other submerged strata.

**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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Seaweeds are (thalloid plants) macroscopic algae, which mean they have no differentiation of true tissues such as roots, stems and leaves. They have leaf-like appendages.

- Seaweeds, the larger and visible marine plants are found attached to rocks, corals and other submerged strata in the intertidal and shallow sub tidal zones of the sea.
- Seaweeds grow in shallow coastal waters wherever sizable substrata is available.

**Source:** SHANKAR IAS Environment

**Q.10) Which of the following vulture/s is/are found in India?**

1. Red – Headed vulture
2. White – Rumped vulture
3. Egyptian vulture

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** India has nine species of ‘endangered’ and ‘critically endangered’ raptors that include five vulture species (Red-headed Vulture, Indian Vulture, White-rumped Vulture, Slender-billed Vulture and Egyptian Vulture), one owl species (Forest Owlet), one falcon (Saker Falcon) and two eagles (Steppe Eagle and Pallas’s Fish-eagle).

- There are many reasons for loss in the number of these birds, ranging from chemical poisoning, and human disturbances to their preferred habitats, hunting, habitat degradation and pollution.
- For their role in maintaining the food chain and giving us free ecosystem service, they and their habitat should be protected.

**Source:** <https://www.thehindu.com/education/in-sync-with-nature/article65418700.ece>

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## *Environment*

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**Q.1) Who among the following is the competent authority to declare certain areas as wildlife sanctuaries?**

- a) Central Government
- b) State Government
- c) National Green Tribunal
- d) Gram Sabha

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The Wild Life (Protection) Act of 1972 provided for the declaration of certain areas by the State Government as wildlife sanctuaries if the area was thought to be of adequate ecological, geo-morphological and natural significance.

**Source:** SHANKAR IAS Environment

**Q.2) Consider the following statements:**

1. National Parks enjoy a greater degree of protection than sanctuaries.
2. Certain activities which are regulated in sanctuaries, such as grazing of livestock, are prohibited in National Parks.

**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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** National Parks enjoy a greater degree of protection than sanctuaries. Certain activities which are regulated in sanctuaries, such as grazing of livestock, are prohibited in National Parks. Wildlife sanctuary can be created for a particular species (for e.g. grizzled giant squirrel w.l.s in srivalliputhur) whereas the national park is not primarily focused on a particular species.

**Source:** SHANKAR IAS Environment

**Q.3) Consider the following statements regarding “the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme”:**

1. It is an Intergovernmental Scientific Programme.
2. It proposes an interdisciplinary research agenda and capacity building that target the ecological, social and economic dimensions of biodiversity loss and the reduction of this loss.

**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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme is an Intergovernmental Scientific Programme aiming to set a scientific basis for the improvement of the relationships between people and their environment globally.

- Launched in the early 1970s, it proposes an interdisciplinary research agenda and capacity building that target the ecological, social and economic dimensions of biodiversity loss and the reduction of this loss.
- Concerned with problems at the interface of scientific, environmental, societal and development issues, MAB combines natural and social sciences, economics and education to improve human livelihoods and safeguard natural ecosystems, thus promoting innovative approaches to economic development that is socially and culturally appropriate and environmentally sustainable.
- The agenda of the MAB Programme is defined by its main governing body, the International Coordinating Council in consultation with the broader MAB Community.
- For implementation of its interdisciplinary work on ground, MAB relies on the World Network of Biosphere Reserves, and on thematic networks and partnerships for knowledge-sharing, research and monitoring, education and training, and participatory decision making.

**Source:** SHANKAR IAS Environment

**Q.4) Which of the following is/are biodiversity hotspots of India?**

1. The Himalayas
2. Indo- Burma
3. The western Ghats

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** There are 4 biodiversity hot spots present in India.

They are:

1. The Himalayas
2. Indo- Burma and
3. The western Ghats & Sri Lanka
4. Sunderland

**Source:** SHANKAR IAS Environment

**Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding project tiger:**

1. It was launched on April 1<sup>st</sup>, 1973.
2. It has been the largest species conservation initiative of its kind in the world.
3. The National Tiger Conservation Authority addresses the ecological as well as administrative concerns for conserving tigers, by providing a statutory basis for protection of tiger reserves.

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The Govt. of India had launched “Project Tiger” on 1st April 1973 to promote conservation of the tiger. Project Tiger has been the largest species conservation initiative of its kind in the world.

- While the field implementation of the project, protection and management in the designated reserves is done by the project States, who also provide the matching grant to recurring items of expenditure, deploy field staff/officers, and give their salaries, the Project Tiger Directorate of the Ministry of Environment and Forests was mandated with the task of providing technical guidance and funding support.
- Considering the urgency of the situation, Project Tiger has been converted into a statutory authority (NTCA) by providing enabling provisions in the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 through an amendment, viz. Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Act, 2006.
- This forms one of the urgent recommendations of the Tiger Task Force appointed by the Prime Minister.
- The NTCA addresses the ecological as well as administrative concerns for conserving tigers, by providing a statutory basis for protection of tiger reserves, apart from providing strengthened institutional mechanisms for the protection of ecologically sensitive areas and endangered species.
- The Authority also ensures enforcing of guidelines for tiger conservation and monitoring compliance of the same, apart from placement of motivated and trained officers having good track record as Field Directors of tiger reserves. It also facilitates capacity building of officers and staff posted in tiger reserves, apart from a time bound staff development plan.
- The Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Act, 2006 has come into force with effect from the 4th of September, 2006, and the NTCA has also been constituted on the same date.

**Source:** <https://www.tigernet.nic.in/aboutntca.html>

**Q.6) Consider the following statements regarding project elephant:**

1. It was launched in February, 1992 as centrally sponsored scheme.
2. States are being given only financial assistance in achieving the objectives of the 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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Project Elephant was launched in February, 1992 as centrally sponsored scheme to assist states having free ranging populations of wild elephants and to ensure long term survival of identified viable populations of elephants in their natural habitats.

- The Project is being mainly implemented in 13 States / UTs , viz. Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Small support is also being given to Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh.
- States are being given financial as well as technical assistance in achieving the objectives of the Project.
- Help is also provided to other states with small populations of elephants for the purpose of census, training of field staff and mitigation of human-elephant conflict.

**Source:** SHANKAR IAS Environment

**Q.7) “MIKE” programme is often seen in news is related to?**

- a) Elephant
- b) Tiger
- c) Butterflies
- d) Lions

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Monitoring of Illegal Killing of Elephants (MIKE) Programme: Mandated by COP resolution of CITES, MIKE program started in South Asia in the year 2003 with following purpose is:

To provide information needed for elephant range States to make appropriate management and enforcement decisions, and to build institutional capacity within the range States for the long-term management of their elephant populations.

**Source:** SHANKAR IAS Environment

**Q.8) “Dachigam National Park” is often seen in news is located at?**

- a) Himachal Pradesh
- b) Arunachal Pradesh
- c) Jammu & Kashmir
- d) Punjab

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Dachigam National Park is located 22 km (kilometer) from Srinagar in Jammu and Kashmir. It covers an area of 141 sq km (square kilometer).

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- The name literally stands for ‘ten villages’, which could be in memory of the ten villages that were relocated in order to create the park.
- Dachigam was initially established to ensure the supply of clean drinking water to Srinagar city. A protected area since 1910, it was declared as a national park in 1981.
- The park is best known as the home of the hangul, or Kashmir stag. Dachigam is open throughout the year, but the best time to visit is between April and August.
- The closest airport is at Srinagar. Habitat to Kashmir Stag: Only area where Kashmir stag is found.

**Source:** <https://srinagar.nic.in/tourist-place/dachigam-national-park/>

### **Q.9) Consider the following statements:**

1. Dolphins are listed in schedule I of wildlife protection act, 1972.
2. The Ministry of Environment and Forests notified the Ganges River Dolphin as the National Aquatic Animal.

**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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Dolphins are animals of aquatic ecosystems. They are found in the sea, brackish water and fresh water.

- A total of 15 species of marine and harbour dolphins have been reported from Indian waters and coasts. Besides, the Irrawady Dolphins are found in brackish waters of Odisha.
- Amongst the fresh water dolphins, the Gangetic Dolphin is found in the Ganges river and its tributaries. Apart from this, Indus River Dolphins have also been reported in Indus River in Punjab.
- All fresh water, brackish water and marine Dolphins (Cetaceans) are listed in Schedule-I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, thereby according them the highest degree of protection against hunting.
- Gangetic Dolphin is one of the 17 species identified for taking up ‘Recovery programme of Critically Endangered Species, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of ‘Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitat’.
- The Ministry of Environment and Forests notified the Ganges River Dolphin as the National Aquatic Animal.
- The River Dolphin inhabits the Ganges-BrahmaputraMeghna and Karnaphuli-Sangu river **systems of Nepal, India, and Bangladesh.**

**Source:** SHANKAR IAS Environment

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**Q.10) “Kazinag National Park” is located at?**

- a) Jammu & Kashmir
- b) Assam
- c) Nagaland
- d) Tripura

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Kazinag National Park is situated in north bank of Jhelum close to Line of Control in Baramulla district about 70 km away from the capital city of Srinagar.

- Climate:- Kazinag is a temperate system, with warm summers and cold winters, and a temperature range of -20 to +30°C.
- Precipitation is mainly in the form of snow in winter and rains in early spring with occasional showers during summer.
- Four distinct seasons can be classified during a year, viz. Spring, summer, Autumn and Winter.

**Source:** <http://jkwildlife.com/wild/Files/discover/kazinag.asp>

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## *Environment – Environmental Pollution*

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**Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding carbon monoxide:**

1. It is a colorless, odorless gas that is produced by the incomplete burning of carbon-based fuels.
2. It is also produced from the combustion of natural and synthetic products such as cigarettes.

**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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Carbon monoxide (CO):

It is a colourless, odourless gas that is produced by the incomplete burning of carbon-based fuels including petrol, diesel, and wood.

- It is also produced from the combustion of natural and synthetic products such as cigarettes.
- It lowers the amount of oxygen that enters our blood.

**Source:** SHANKAR IAS Environment

**Q.2) Consider the following statements regarding “Ozone”:**

1. It occurs naturally in the upper layers of the atmosphere.
2. Vehicles and industries are the major source of ground level ozone emissions.

**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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** It occurs naturally in the upper layers of the atmosphere. This important gas shields the earth from the harmful ultraviolet rays of the sun.

- However, at the ground level, it is a pollutant with highly toxic effects. Vehicles and industries are the major source of groundlevel ozone emissions.
- Ozone makes our eyes itch, burn, and water. It lowers our resistance to cold and pneumonia.

**Source:** SHANKAR IAS Environment

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**Q.3) Which of the following pollutant/s is/are released due to burning of fossil fuels?**

1. Carbon dioxide
2. Hydro carbons
3. Suspended particulate matter

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:**

Name Of Pollutant	Sources	Health Effects
Sulphur Oxides	Thermal power plants and industries	Eye and throat irritation, cough, allergies, impairs enzyme function in respiratory system. Reduces exchange of gases from lung surface.
Nitrogen Oxides	Thermal power plant, industries and vehicles	Irritation and inflammation of lungs, breathlessness, impairs enzyme function in respiratory system and causes bronchitis and asthma.
Suspended Particulate Matter (SOM)	Vehicular emissions and burning of fossil fuels	Lung irritation reduces development of RBC and cause pulmonary malfunctioning.
Carbon Monoxide	Vehicular emissions and burning of fossil fuels	Difficulty in breathing, severe headaches, irritation to mucous membrane, unconsciousness and death
Carbon Dioxide	Burning of fossil fuels	Impairs reflexes, judgment and vision, severe headaches and heart strain.
Smog	Industries and vehicular pollution	Respiratory problems and intense irritation to the eyes.
Ozone	Automobile emissions	Breathlessness, asthma, wheezing, chest pain, emphysema and chronic bronchitis.
Chlorofluorocarbons	Refrigerators, sprays, emissions from jets	Depletion of stratospheric ozone layer, global warming.
Hydrocarbons	Burning of fossil fuels	Carcinogenic effect on lungs, kidney damage, hypertension, respiratory distress, irritation of eyes, nose and throat, asthma, bronchitis and impairs enzyme function in respiratory system.

**Source:** SHANKAR IAS Environment

**Q.4) Which of the following pollutant/s is/are has been identified for regular monitoring under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme?**

1. Sulfur dioxide
2. Oxides of nitrogen
3. Fine Particulate Matter

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Under N.A.M.P., four air pollutants viz ., Sulphur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), Oxides of

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Nitrogen as NO<sub>2</sub>, Respirable Suspended Particulate Matter (RSPM / PM<sub>10</sub>) and Fine Particulate Matter (PM<sub>2.5</sub>) have been identified for regular monitoring at all the locations. The monitoring of meteorological parameters such as wind speed and wind direction, relative humidity (RH) and temperature were also integrated with the monitoring of air quality.

**Source:** <https://cpcb.nic.in/about-namp>

**Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding air quality index (AQI):**

1. It is a color coded index was launched in 2014.
2. There are six categories in AQI.

**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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** AQI is a number, which is a measure of air quality. The higher the AQI, the worse the air.

- After staying above 450 for a couple of days, the AQI in Delhi on Sunday had come down to around 320.
- The colour-coded AQI index was launched in India in 2014, and it helps the public and the government understands the condition of the air and what subsequent measures are to be taken to combat the situation, based on its severity.
- There are six categories of AQI, namely 'Good' (0-50), 'Satisfactory' (50-100), 'moderately polluted' (100-200), 'Poor' (200-300), 'Very Poor' (300-400), and 'Severe' (400-500).

**Source:** <https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/everyday-explainers/what-is-aqi-delhi-air-pollution-8253034/>

**Q.6) "Putrescibility" process is related to which of the following?**

- a) Decomposition
- b) Hydrocarbons
- c) Solar Energy
- d) Bio pesticides

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Putrescibility is the process of decomposition of organic matter present in water by microorganisms using oxygen.

**Source:** SHANKAR IAS Environment

**Q.7) "MARPOL Convention" is related to which of the following?**

- a) Pollution from Ships
- b) Pollution from Automobiles
- c) Pollution from Bio fertilizers
- d) Pollution from radioactive substances

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL) is the main international convention covering prevention of pollution of the marine environment by ships from operational or accidental causes.

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- The MARPOL Convention was adopted on 2 November 1973 at IMO. The Protocol of 1978 was adopted in response to a spate of tanker accidents in 1976-1977.
- As the 1973 MARPOL Convention had not yet entered into force, the 1978 MARPOL Protocol absorbed the parent Convention.
- The combined instrument entered into force on 2 October 1983. In 1997, a Protocol was adopted to amend the Convention and a new Annex VI was added which entered into force on 19 May 2005.

**Source:** [https://www.imo.org/en/About/Conventions/Pages/International-Convention-for-the-Prevention-of-Pollution-from-Ships-\(MARPOL\).aspx](https://www.imo.org/en/About/Conventions/Pages/International-Convention-for-the-Prevention-of-Pollution-from-Ships-(MARPOL).aspx)

### **Q.8) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) was established under?**

- a) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
- b) The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
- c) The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
- d) The National Environmental Tribunal Act, 1995

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), statutory organization, was constituted in September, 1974 under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. Further, CPCB was entrusted with the powers and functions under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.

**Source:** <https://cpcb.nic.in/Introduction>

### **Q.9) “Minamata convention” is often seen in news is related to?**

- a) Cadmium
- b) Mercury
- c) Uranium
- d) Arsenic

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The Minamata Convention on Mercury is an international treaty designed to protect human health and the environment from anthropogenic emissions and releases of mercury and mercury compounds.

**Source:** <https://www.mercuryconvention.org/en>

### **Q.10) “Keibul Lamjao National Park” is often seen in news is located in which of the following state?**

- a) Manipur
- b) Nagaland
- c) Tripura
- d) Assam

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Manipur is the home of brow-antlered deer called "Sangai" (*Rucervus eldii eldii*), one of the endangered deer species in the world, now available only in Keibul Lamjao National Park of the State. It is also called as Manipur Dancing Deer.

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- The National Park is located in the South-Eastern part of the Loktak Lake, which is the largest natural freshwater lake in North-East India.
- The unique floating biomass of vegetations, which forms meadows, locally called 'Phumdi' plays a crucial role as the habitat of Sangai.
- It has a combination of aquatic wetland and terrestrial eco-system. This National Park has also been declared as a Ramsar site.
- The Sangai was declared extinct in 1951 and then re-discovered at Keibul Lamjao in 1953. The first census of Sangai conducted in 1975, counted 14 heads only.
- Therefore, the Forest Department took initiative in 1975 and notified Keibul Lamjao National Park in 1977.
- With intensive in-situ conservation efforts by the Forest Department, the population has grown and as per the 2016 ground census, the population of Sangai has reached 260.

**Source:** <https://forest.manipurforest.gov.in/about-us>

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## *Environment*

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**Q.1) Which of the following document/s is/are part of United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED)?**

1. Rio Declaration on Environment and Development
2. Agenda 21
3. Forest principles

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) Also known as the Rio Summit, Rio Conference, Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992. The issues addressed included:

- Systematic scrutiny of patterns of production — particularly the production of toxic components, such as lead in gasoline, or poisonous waste including radioactive chemicals
- Alternative sources of energy to replace the use of fossil fuels which are linked to global climate change
- New reliance on public transportation systems in order to reduce vehicle emissions, congestion in cities and the health problems caused by polluted air and smog
- The growing scarcity of water

The Earth Summit resulted in the following documents:

- Rio Declaration on Environment and Development
- Agenda 21
- Forest Principles

**Source:** SHANKAR IAS Environment

**Q.2) Which of the following is/are goals of Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)?**

1. The conservation of biodiversity
2. Sustainable use of the components of biodiversity
3. Sharing the benefits arising from the commercial and other utilization of genetic resources in a fair and equitable way

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD): CBD is a legally binding Convention recognized for the first time, that the conservation of biological diversity is “a common concern

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of humankind” and is an integral part of the development process. The agreement covers all ecosystems, species, and genetic resources.

Objectives: The conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources, including by appropriate access to genetic resources and by appropriate transfer of relevant technologies, taking into account all rights over those resources and to technologies, and by appropriate funding.

Three main goals:

- The conservation of biodiversity
- Sustainable use of the components of biodiversity
- Sharing the benefits arising from the commercial and other utilization of genetic resources in a fair and equitable way

**Source:** SHANKAR IAS Environment

### **Q.3) “Cartagena Protocol” is often seen in news is related to?**

- a) Bio safety
- b) Organic farming
- c) Solar Energy
- d) Ozone depleting substances

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Cartagena Protocol on Bio safety to the Convention on Biological Diversity Bio safety refers to the need to protect human health and the environment from the possible adverse effects of the products of modern biotechnology.

The Convention clearly recognizes these twin aspects of modern biotechnology.

- Access to and transfer of technologies
- Appropriate procedures to enhance the safety of biotechnology technologies.

**Source:** SHANKAR IAS Environment

### **Q.4) “Aichi Targets” are often seen in news is related to?**

- a) Biodiversity
- b) Ozone depletion
- c) Coral Restoration
- d) Zero budget natural farming

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The Aichi Biodiversity Targets are twenty actions adopted under 'Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020', which is a ten year framework for action by all countries and stakeholders to save biodiversity and enhance its benefits for people.

**Source:** <https://environmentandforest.assam.gov.in/information-services/aichi-targets-0>

**Q.5) “Waterfowl convention” is related to which of the following?**

- a) Benn convention
- b) Vienna convention
- c) Ramsar convention
- d) Stockholm convention

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Convention on Wetlands [waterfowl convention] is an intergovernmental treaty that provides the framework for national action and international cooperation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources.

- It was adopted in the Iranian city of Ramsar in 1971 and came into force in 1975, and it is the only global environmental treaty that deals with a particular ecosystem.
- Ramsar is not affiliated with the United Nations system of Multilateral Environmental Agreements, but it works very closely with the other MEAs and is a full partner among the “biodiversity-related cluster” of treaties and agreements.

**Source:** SHANKAR IAS Environment

**Q.6) Consider the following statements regarding “Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)”:**

1. It is an international agreement between governments entered into force in 1975.
2. It is administered through the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

**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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** In the early 1960s, international discussion began focusing on the rate at which the world’s wild animals and plants were being threatened by unregulated international trade.

- The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) is an international agreement between governments entered into force in 1975, and became the only treaty to ensure that international trade in plants and animals does not threaten their survival in the wild. Currently 176 countries are Parties to CITES.
- CITES is administered through the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).
- A Secretariat, located in Geneva, Switzerland, oversees the implementation of the treaty and assists with communications between countries.

**Source:** SHANKAR IAS Environment

**Q.7) “Bonn Convention” is often seen in news is related to?**

- a) Living modified organisms
- b) Migratory species
- c) Space debris
- d) Solar energy

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (also known as CMS or Bonn Convention) aims to conserve terrestrial, aquatic and avian migratory species throughout their range.

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It is an intergovernmental treaty, concluded under the aegis of the United Nations Environment Programme, concerned with the conservation of wildlife and habitats on a global scale.

**Source:** SHANKAR IAS Environment

**Q.8) “Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants” is often seen in news is related to?**

- a) Rotterdam convention
- b) Basel convention
- c) Vienna convention
- d) Stockholm convention

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants was adopted at a Conference of Plenipotentiaries on 22 May 2001 in Stockholm, Sweden and entered into force on 17 May 2004.

**Source:** SHANKAR IAS Environment

**Q.9) “Bison National Park” is located in which of the following state?**

- a) Tripura
- b) Nagaland
- c) Manipur
- d) Arunachal Pradesh

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Rajbari (Bison) National Park is a national park in the Trishna Wildlife Sanctuary, in Tripura, India. It covers an area of about 31.63 square kilometers.

**Source:** <https://forest.tripura.gov.in/forest-wildlife-resources>

**Q.10) “Kigali Agreement” is often seen in news is related to?**

- a) Peat lands
- b) Ozone depleting substance
- c) Sustainable agriculture
- d) Climate technology

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Twenty-Eighth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer held in Kigali, Rwanda amended the 1987 Montreal Protocol to phase out Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs).

**Source:** SHANKAR IAS Environment

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## *Environment*

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**Q.1) Which of the following is/are source/s of Black Carbon?**

1. Biomass burning
2. Cooking with solid fuels
3. Diesel exhaust

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Black carbon (BC) is a solid particle or aerosol, (though not a gas) contributes to warming of the atmosphere.

Black carbon, commonly known as soot, is a form of particulate air pollutant, produced from incomplete combustion. It consists of pure carbon in several linked forms.

**Source:**

- biomass burning,
- cooking with solid fuels, and
- Diesel exhaust, etc.

**Source:** SHANKAR IAS Environment

**Q.2) Which of the following has the highest green warming potential?**

- a) Carbon Dioxide
- b) Methane
- c) Nitrous Oxide
- d) Hydro Fluoro Carbons

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The Global Warming Potential (GWP) for a gas is a measure of the total energy that a gas absorbs over a particular period of time (usually 100 years), compared to carbon dioxide.

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S. No	GAS	GWP (100-year)	LIFETIME (years)
1	Carbon di oxide	1	100
2	Methane	21	12
3	Nitrous oxide	310	120
4	Hydro fluoro carbons (HFCs)	140-11,700	1-270
5	Perfluoro carbons (PFCs)	6,500-9,200	800-50,000
6	Sulfur hexafluoride (SF6)	23,900	3,200

**Source:** SHANKAR IAS Environment

**Q.3) Consider the following statements regarding ocean acidification:**

1. Oceans are act as reservoir of carbon dioxide.
2. In ocean acidification, the concentration of hydrogen ions in the ocean increases.

**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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Oceans are an important reservoir for CO<sub>2</sub>, absorbing a significant quantity of it (one-third) produced by anthropogenic activities and effectively buffering climate change.

- Ocean acidification is the change in ocean chemistry - lowering of ocean pH (i.e. increase in concentration of hydrogen ions) driven by the uptake of carbon compounds by the ocean from the atmosphere.
- As the uptake of atmospheric carbon dioxide by the ocean increases, the concentration of hydrogen ions in the ocean increases, the concentration of carbonate ions decreases, the pH of the oceans decreases and the oceans become less alkaline – this process is known as ocean acidification.

**Source:** SHANKAR IAS Environment

**Q.4) “Dobson Unit” is related to which of the following?**

- a) Ozone measurement
- b) Ocean Acidification
- c) Soil organic matter
- d) Nuclear radiation

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The most common measure of total ozone abundance is the Dobson unit (named after the pioneering atmospheric physical Gordon Dobson) which is the thickness of the ozone

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column (compressed at Standard Temperature and Pressure (STP)) in milli-centimeters. At STP one Dobson unit is equal to  $2.69 \times 10^{20}$  molecules per square meter.

**Source:** SHANKAR IAS Environment

**Q.5) Which of the following is/are comes under blue carbon?**

1. Mangroves
2. Tidal Marshes
3. Sea grasses

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Blue Carbon refers to coastal, aquatic and marine carbon sinks held by the indicative vegetation, marine organism and sediments.

- In particular, coastal ecosystems such as tidal marshes, mangroves, and sea grasses remove carbon from the atmosphere and ocean, storing it in plants and depositing it in the sediment below them by natural processes.
- These coastal ecosystems are very efficient at sequestering and storing carbon - each square mile of these systems can remove carbon from the atmosphere and oceans at rates higher than each square mile of mature tropical forests.

**Source:** <https://www.thebluecarboninitiative.org/about#ecosystems>

**Q.6) “Silent Valley National Park” is often seen in news is located at?**

- a) Kerala
- b) Tamil Nadu
- c) Karnataka
- d) Uttarakhand

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The core of the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve, the Silent Valley National Park is probably one of the most magnificent gifts of nature to mankind, a unique preserve of tropical rain forests in all its pristine glory with an almost unbroken ecological history.

- Silent Valley is closed on all sides with high and continuous ridges and steep escarpments, as a result the valley is shielded from the extremes of climate as well as anthropogenic interventions and so it remained an ecological island with a special micro climate.
- The river Kunthi descends from the Nilgiri Hills above an altitude of 2000 m and traverses the entire length of the valley finally rushing down to the plains through a deep gorge.

**Source:** <https://forest.kerala.gov.in/index.php/wildlife/2015-03-16-09-50-24/national-parks/silent-valley-national-park>

**Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding “Green Rating for Integrated Habitat Assessment (GRIHA)”:**

1. It is a rating tool that helps people assesses the performance of their building against certain nationally acceptable benchmarks.
2. It is developed jointly by TERI and Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change.

**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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** GRIHA is an acronym for Green Rating for Integrated Habitat Assessment. GRIHA is a Sanskrit word meaning – ‘Abode’. Human Habitats (buildings) interact with the environment in various ways.

- Throughout their life cycles, from construction to operation and then demolition, they consume resources in the form of energy, water, materials, etc. and emit wastes either directly in the form of municipal wastes or indirectly as emissions from electricity generation.
- GRIHA attempts to minimize a building’s resource consumption, waste generation, and overall ecological impact to within certain nationally acceptable limits / benchmarks.
- GRIHA is a rating tool that helps people assesses the performance of their building against certain nationally acceptable benchmarks. It evaluates the environmental performance of a building holistically over its entire life cycle, thereby providing a definitive standard for what constitutes a ‘green building’.
- The rating system, based on accepted energy and environmental principles, will seek to strike a balance between the established practices and emerging concepts, both national and international.
- GRIHA has been conceived by TERI and developed jointly with the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Government of India.

**Source:** <https://www.grihaindia.org/about-griha>

**Q.8) “Clean Development Mechanism” is often seen in news is related to?**

- a) Kyoto Protocol
- b) Montreal Protocol
- c) Cartagena Protocol
- d) Marrakesh accords

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), defined in Article 12 of the Protocol, allows a country with an emission-reduction or emission-limitation commitment under the Kyoto Protocol (Annex B Party) to implement an emission-reduction project in developing countries.

- Such projects can earn saleable certified emission reduction (CER) credits, each equivalent to one tonne of CO<sub>2</sub>, which can be counted towards meeting Kyoto targets.
- The mechanism is seen by many as a trailblazer. It is the first global, environmental investment and credit scheme of its kind, providing standardized emissions offset instrument, CERs.

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- A CDM project activity might involve, for example, a rural electrification project using solar panels or the installation of more energy-efficient boilers.
- The mechanism stimulates sustainable development and emission reductions, while giving industrialized countries some flexibility in how they meet their emission reduction or limitation targets.

**Source:** <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-kyoto-protocol/mechanisms-under-the-kyoto-protocol/the-clean-development-mechanism>

**Q.9) “Sunshine Coast Biosphere reserve” is recently seen in news is related to?**

- a) Australia
- b) Japan
- c) Canada
- d) Italy

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Located in Southeast Queensland, a short distance from Brisbane, the area features a picturesque coastline, dunes, beaches, extensive waterways and wetlands, as well as a range of mountain in the hinterland.

- Home to two First Nation groups, the Kabi Kabi and Jinibara peoples, and the biosphere reserve sustains a highly valued natural environment and rich biodiversity, particularly in the 2,585 km<sup>2</sup> terrestrial and marine protected areas.
- It supports both traditional and cutting-edge economic activities, including strong food, agribusiness and tourism sectors. The region receives about 8 million visitors per year.

**Source:** <https://www.unesco.org/en/articles/unesco-designates-11-new-biosphere-reserves>

**Q.10) “Mrugavani National Park” is often seen in news is located at?**

- a) Tamil Nadu
- b) Maharashtra
- c) Karnataka
- d) Telangana

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Mrugavani National Park is a national park located in Hyderabad, Telangana State, India. It is situated at Chilkur in Moinabad mandal, 20 km from MGBS and covers an area of 3.6 square kilometres (1.4 sq mi) or 1211 acres.

- It is home to a 600 different types of plant life. The Park is home to around 350 spotted deers. The animals include: indian hare, forest cat, civet, Indian rat snake, Russell’s viper, cheetal and the flower pecker
- It was declared as a National Park in 1994. The climate here is pleasant most of the time. There is a point in the park which is at a height for high point views and there is also a watch tower so as to watch animals closely.

**Source:** <https://rangareddy.telangana.gov.in/tourist-place/mrugavani-national-park/>

## Environment - Contemporary Issues

**Q.1) “SAMARTH Mission” is recently seen in news is related to?**

- a) Organic farming
- b) Bio fertilizers
- c) Zero carbon electricity
- d) Smart Agriculture

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** SAMARTH (Sustainable Agrarian Mission on use of Agro Residue in TPPs) Mission to promote use of agro-residue to produce zero-carbon electricity.

It mandates that all thermal power plants in the country use between 5-10% of biomass alongside coal to produce power.

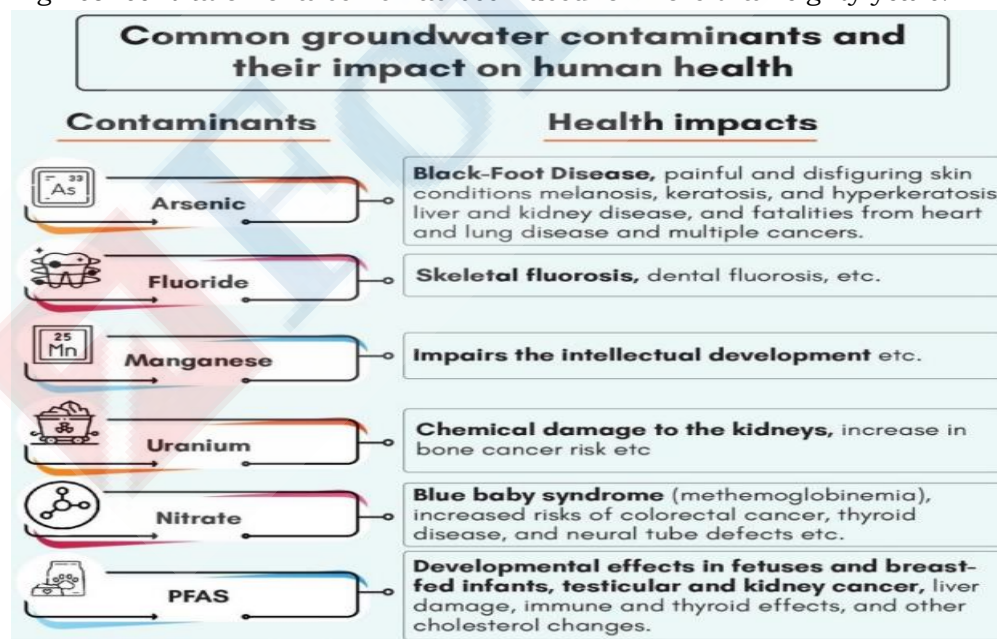
**Source:** FORUMIAS

**Q.2) “Blackfoot disease” is often seen in news is due to contamination of water with which of the following?**

- a) Arsenic
- b) Cadmium
- c) Nitrate
- d) Uranium

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Blackfoot disease is an endemic peripheral vascular disease found among the inhabitants of a limited area on the southwest coast of Taiwan, where artesian well water with a high concentration of arsenic has been used for more than eighty years.



**Source:** FORUMIAS

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**Q.3) Consider the following statements:**

1. Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) is a subordinate office of the Ministry of Water Resources.
2. Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) was constituted under the 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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), a subordinate office of the Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India, is the National Apex Agency entrusted with the responsibilities of providing scientific inputs for management, exploration, monitoring, assessment, augmentation and regulation of ground water resources of the country.

- Central Ground Water Board was established in 1970 by renaming the Exploratory Tube wells Organization under the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India.
- It was merged with the Ground Water Wing of the Geological Survey of India during 1972.
- Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) was constituted under sub-section (3) of Section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for the purposes of regulation and control of ground water development and management in the country.
- The Authority is engaged in various activities related to regulation of ground water development to ensure its long-term sustainability.

**Source:** <http://cgwb.gov.in/aboutcgwb.html>

**Q.4) Consider the following statements:**

1. National Institute of Wind Energy (NIWE) is located at Cochin, Kerala.
2. National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT) is located at Palakaranai, Tamil Nadu.
3. National Institute of Oceanography headquarters is located at Goa.

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The National Institute of Oceanography (NIO) with its headquarters at Dona Paula, Goa, and regional centres at Kochi, Mumbai and Visakhapatnam, is one of the 37 constituent laboratories of the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR), New Delhi.

- The National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT) was established in November 1993 at Tamil Nadu, as an autonomous society under the Ministry of Earth Sciences, Government of India. NIOT is managed by a Governing Council and the Director is the head of the Institute.
- National Institute of Wind Energy (NIWE) has been established in Chennai in the year 1998, as an autonomous R&D institution by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), Government of India.

## **PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 2022**

- It is a knowledge-based institution of high quality and dedication, offers services and seeks to find complete solutions for the kinds of difficulties and improvements in the entire spectrum of the wind energy sector by carrying out further research.
- It has a Wind Turbine Test Station (WTTS) at Kayathar with the technical & partial financial support by DANIDA, Govt. of Denmark.

**Source:** FORUMIAS

**Q.5) “Sustainable use of Wild Species” report is recently seen in news is released by?**

- a) GEF
- b) WEF
- c) IUCN
- d) IPBES

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The IPBES Assessment Report on the Sustainable Use of Wild Species is a stark reminder that human beings are interdependent with all living beings.

- Millions of people are living in harmony with nature in UNESCO designated sites worldwide, from Biosphere reserves to World heritage sites. This is a wealth of experience and solutions to reconcile and make peace with nature.
- It is not too late to act, and UNESCO is fully committed to mobilize the full force of education, science and culture to lead this global transformative change.

**Source:** <https://ipbes.net/sustainable-use-assessment>

**Q.6) “Nanda Lake” is recently seen in news is located in which of the following state?**

- a) Goa
- b) Karnataka
- c) Tamil Nadu
- d) Andhra Pradesh

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The 10 new sites — six in Tamil Nadu and one each in Goa, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha — encompass an area of 1,51,842.41 hectares, bringing India’s total wetland area to 1.2 million hectares.

The sites are Koothankulam Bird Sanctuary, Gulf of Mannar Marine Biosphere Reserve, Vembannur Wetland Complex, Vellode Bird Sanctuary, Vedanthangal Bird Sanctuary and Udhayamarthandapuram Bird Sanctuary, all in Tamil Nadu, Satkosia Gorge in Odisha, Nanda Lake in Goa, Ranganathittu Bird Sanctuary in Karnataka, and Sirpur Wetland in Madhya Pradesh.

**Source:** <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/10-more-indian-wetland-sites-get-ramsar-tag-number-rises-to-64/article65722839.ece>

**PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 2022**

**Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding Natural Resource Accounting (NRA):**

1. It is an accounting system that deals with stocks and stock changes of natural assets, comprising biota, subsoil assets, water and land with their aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems.
2. It captures details of 34 major minerals, 58 minor minerals and all four fossils fuels.

**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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** NRA is an accounting system that deals with stocks and stock changes of natural assets, comprising biota (produced or wild), subsoil assets (proved reserves), water and land with their aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems.

- The asset accounts capture details of 34 major minerals, 58 minor minerals and all four fossils fuels.
- Its aim is to provide information on the state of natural resources and the changes affecting them.

**Source:** FORUMIAS

**Q.8) Which of the following is recently completed 50 years of its formation in 2022?**

- a) UNEP
- b) WEF
- c) Stockholm conference
- d) GEF

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Recently, Stockholm+50 meeting was held at Stockholm, Sweden to commemorate the 50 years since the 1972 United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (also known as the Stockholm Conference), which made the environment a pressing global issue for the first time.

**Source:** FORUMIAS

**Q.9) “Enhancing Coastal and Ocean Resource Efficiency (ENCORE)” project is funded by?**

- a) World Bank
- b) UNDP
- c) UNEP
- d) ADB

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Enhancing Coastal and Ocean Resource Efficiency (ENCORE) is part of the World Bank approved a \$400 million multi-year financing envelope to help India to- enhance its coastal resources, protect coastal populations from pollution, erosion, and sea level rise, and improve livelihood opportunities for coastal communities.

**Source:** <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/loans-credits/2020/04/28/india-enhancing-coastal-ocean-resources-efficiency>

**Q.10) “Pakhui tiger reserve” is recently seen in news is located at?**

- a) Assam
- b) Arunachal Pradesh
- c) Nagaland
- d) Manipur

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Pakhui Wildlife Sanctuary lies in the foothills of the Eastern Himalaya, in the East Kameng District of Arunachal Pradesh.

- It was given its status in 1977 and was earlier part of the Khellong Forest Division. It was declared a tiger reserve in 2002.
- The habitat is comprised of lowland semi-evergreen, evergreen and Eastern Himalayan broadleaf forests.
- Over 300 species of flowering plants (angiosperms) have been recorded in the lowland areas of the park. It is also abundant in orchids.
- The Pakhui Tiger Reserve (PTR) is home to large cats like the tiger, leopard and the clouded leopard, and canids like the wild dog and Asiatic jackal.
- The elephant, barking deer, Indian bison and sambar deer are the most commonly spotted herbivores here.

**Source:** SHANKAR IAS Environment

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## *Polity – Indian Constitution*

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**Q.1) Which of the following is/are functions of a constitution?**

1. It is to provide a set of basic rules that allow for minimal coordination amongst members of a society.
2. It is to specify who has the power to make decisions in a society.
3. It is to set some limits on what a government can impose on its citizens.

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The first function of a constitution is to provide a set of basic rules that allow for minimal coordination amongst members of a society.

- The second function of a constitution is to specify who has the power to make decisions in a society. It decides how the government will be constituted.
- So the third function of a constitution is to 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.

**Source:** NCERT - Indian Constitution at Work

**Q.2) Which of the following section/s of the constitution has provision/s which enable/s the government to take welfare measures?**

1. Preamble of Indian Constitution
2. Fundamental Rights
3. Directive Principles of State Policy

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The Indian Constitution enables the government to take positive welfare measures some of which are legally enforceable.

- As we go on studying the Indian Constitution, we shall find that such enabling provisions have the support of the Preamble to our Constitution, and these provisions are found in the section on Fundamental Rights.
- The Directive Principles of State of Policy also enjoin government to fulfill certain aspirations of the people.

**Source:** NCERT - Indian Constitution at Work

**Q.3) Which of the following is/are provision/s of Cabinet Mission Plan?**

1. Each Province and each Princely State were allotted seats proportional to their respective population roughly in the ratio of 1:1, 00,000.
2. The seats in each Province were distributed among the three main communities, Muslims, Sikhs and general, in proportion to their respective populations.
3. Members of each community in the Provincial Legislative Assembly elected their own representatives by the method of proportional representation.

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Constituent Assembly was composed roughly along the lines suggested by the plan proposed by the committee of the British cabinet, known as the Cabinet Mission. According to this plan:

- Each Province and each Princely State or group of States were allotted seats proportional to their respective population roughly in the ratio of 1:10,00,000.
- As a result the Provinces (that were under direct British rule) were to elect 292 members while the Princely States were allotted a minimum of 93 seats.
- The seats in each Province were distributed among the three main communities, Muslims, Sikhs and general, in proportion to their respective populations.
- Members of each community in the Provincial Legislative Assembly elected their own representatives by the method of proportional representation with single transferable vote.
- The method of selection in the case of representatives of Princely States was to be determined by consultation.

**Source:** NCERT - Indian Constitution at Work

**Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding regulating act, 1773:**

1. It designated the Governor of Bengal as the Governor of India.
2. It permitted the servants of the Company from engaging in private trade.

**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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The features of Regulating Act, 1773 were as follows:

- It designated the Governor of Bengal as the 'GovernorGeneral of Bengal' and created an Executive Council of four members to assist him. The first such Governor General was Lord Warren Hastings.
- It made the governors of Bombay and Madras presidencies subordinate to the governor-general of Bengal, unlike earlier, when the three presidencies were independent of one another.

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- It provided for the establishment of a Supreme Court at Calcutta (1774) comprising one chief justice and three other judges.
- It prohibited the servants of the Company from engaging in any private trade or accepting presents or bribes from the 'natives'.

**Source:** Laxmikanth Polity

**Q.5) Which of the following act resulted in end of trade monopoly of East India Company?**

- a) Regulating Act, 1773
- b) Pitt's India Act, 1784
- c) Charter Act of 1793
- d) Charter Act of 1813

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Charter Act of 1813 abolished the trade monopoly of the company in India i.e., the Indian trade was thrown open to all British merchants. However, it continued the monopoly of the company over trade in tea and trade with China.

**Source:** Laxmikanth Polity

**Q.6) Consider the following statements regarding charter act, 1833:**

1. It deprived the Governor of Bombay and Madras of their legislative powers.
2. It ended the activities of the East India Company as a commercial body.

**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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Charter Act of 1833 was the final step towards centralization in British India. The features of this Act were as follows:

- It made the Governor-General of Bengal as the GovernorGeneral of India and vested in him all civil and military powers.
- Thus, the act created, for the first time, Government of India having authority over the entire territorial area possessed by the British in India.
- Lord William Bentick was the first Governor-General of India.
- It deprived the Governor of Bombay and Madras of their legislative powers. The Governor-General of India was given exclusive legislative powers for the entire British India.
- The laws made under the previous acts were called as Regulations, while laws made under this act were called as Acts.
- It ended the activities of the East India Company as a commercial body, which became a purely administrative body.
- It provided that the Company's territories in India were held by it 'in trust for His Majesty, His heirs and successors'.

**Source:** Laxmikanth Polity

**Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding Indian Councils Act of 1861:**

1. It made a beginning of the representative institutions by associating Indians with the law-making process.
2. It initiated the process of decentralization by restoring the legislative powers to the Bombay and Madras Presidencies.

**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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Indian Councils Act of 1861: After the great revolt of 1857, the British Government felt the necessity of seeking the cooperation of the Indians in the administration of their country.

- In pursuance of this policy of association, three acts were enacted by the British Parliament in 1861, 1892 and 1909.
- The Indian Councils Act of 1861 is an important landmark in the constitutional and political history of India.

The features of this Act were as follows:

- It made a beginning of the 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.
- 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.
- This policy of legislative devolution resulted in the grant of almost complete internal autonomy to the provinces in 1937.
- It also provided for the establishment of new legislative councils for Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Punjab, which were established in 1862, 1886 and 1897, respectively.

**Source:** Laxmikanth Polity

**Q.8) Consider the following statements regarding Indian Councils Act of 1909:**

1. Satyendra Prasad Sinha became the first Indian to join the Viceroy's executive council.
2. It introduced a system of communal representation for Muslims by accepting the concept of separate electorate.

**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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Indian Councils Act of 1909 is also known as Morley-Minto Reforms (Lord Morley was the then Secretary of State for India and Lord Minto was the then Viceroy of India).

The features of this Act were as follows:

## **PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 2022**

- It considerably increased the size of the legislative councils, both Central and provincial. The number of members in the Central legislative council was raised from 16 to 60. The number of members in the provincial legislative councils was not uniform.
- It retained official majority in the Central legislative council, but allowed the provincial legislative councils to have non official majority.
- It enlarged the deliberative functions of the legislative councils at both the levels. For example, members were allowed to ask supplementary questions, move resolutions on the budget and so on.
- It provided (for the first time) for the association of Indians with the executive councils of the Viceroy and Governors. Satyendra Prasad Sinha became the first Indian to join the Viceroy's executive council. He was appointed as the Law Member.
- It introduced a system of communal representation for Muslims by accepting the concept of 'separate electorate'. Under this, the Muslim members were to be elected only by Muslim voters. Thus, the Act 'legalised communalism' and Lord Minto came to be known as the Father of Communal Electorate.
- It also provided for the separate representation of presidency corporations, chambers of commerce, universities and zamindars.

**Source:** Laxmikanth Polity

**Q.9) Which of the following act introduced the “diarchy” system?**

- a) Government of India Act of 1919
- b) Indian Councils Act of 1909
- c) Government of India Act of 1935
- d) Indian Councils Act of 1892

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Government of India Act of 1919 divided the provincial subjects into two parts—transferred and reserved.

- The transferred subjects were to be administered by the Governor with the aid of Ministers responsible to the legislative council.
- The reserved subjects, on the other hand, were to be administered by the Governor and his executive council without being responsible to the legislative council.
- This dual scheme of governance was known as 'dyarchy'—a term derived from the Greek word diarche which means double rule. However, this experiment was largely unsuccessful.

**Source:** Laxmikanth Polity

**Q.10) Which of the following is/are members of Simon Commission?**

1. Clement Atlee
2. Harry Levy-Lawson
3. Donald Howard

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The seven members of Simon commission were Sir John Simon, Clement Atlee, Harry Levy-Lawson, Edward Cadogan, Vernon Hartshorn, George Lane-Fox, Donald Howard.

**Source:** FORUMIAS

## *Revision*

**Q.1) Which of the following is/are the feature/s of Government of India Act of 1935?**

1. It provided for the establishment of an All-India Federation consisting of provinces and princely states as units.
2. It abolished dyarchy in the provinces and introduced 'provincial autonomy' in its place.
3. It introduced bicameralism.

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The Act marked a second milestone towards a completely responsible government in India. It was a lengthy and detailed document having 321 Sections and 10 Schedules. The features of this Act were as follows:

- It provided for the establishment of an All-India Federation consisting of provinces and princely states as units. The Act divided the powers between the Centre and units in terms of three lists—Federal List (for Centre, with 59 items), Provincial List (for provinces, with 54 items) and the Concurrent List (for both, with 36 items). Residuary powers were given to the Viceroy. However, the federation never came into being as the princely states did not join it.
- It abolished dyarchy in the provinces and introduced 'provincial autonomy' in its place. The provinces were allowed to act as autonomous units of administration in their defined spheres.
- Moreover, the Act introduced responsible Governments in provinces, that is, the Governor was required to act with the advice of ministers responsible to the provincial legislature. This came into effect in 1937 and was discontinued in 1939.
- It provided for the adoption of dyarchy at the Centre. Consequently, the federal subjects were divided into reserved subjects and transferred subjects. However, this provision of the Act did not come into operation at all.
- It introduced bicameralism in six out of eleven provinces. Thus, the legislatures of Bengal, Bombay, Madras, Bihar, Assam and the United Provinces were made bicameral consisting of a legislative council (upper house) and a legislative assembly (lower house). However, many restrictions were placed on them.
- It further extended the principle of communal representation by providing separate electorates for depressed classes (Scheduled Castes), women and labour (workers).

**Source:** Laxmikanth Polity

**Q.2) Consider the following statements regarding Indian Independence Act of 1947:**

1. It ended the British rule in India and declared India as an independent and sovereign state.
2. It provided for the partition of India and creation of two independent dominions of India and Pakistan.

**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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** On February 20, 1947, the British Prime Minister Clement Atlee declared that the British rule in India would end by June 30, 1948; after which the power would be transferred to responsible Indian hands.

- This announcement was followed by the agitation by the Muslim League demanding partition of the country.
- Again on June 3, 1947, the British Government made it clear that any Constitution framed by the Constituent Assembly of India (formed in 1946) cannot apply to those parts of the country which were unwilling to accept it.
- On the same day (June 3, 1947), Lord Mountbatten, the Viceroy of India, put forth the partition plan, known as the Mountbatten Plan.
- The plan was accepted by the Congress and the Muslim League. Immediate effect was given to the plan by enacting the Indian Independence Act 1947.

The features of this Act were as follows:

- It ended the British rule in India and declared India as an independent and sovereign state from August 15, 1947.
- It provided for the partition of India and creation of two independent dominions of India and Pakistan with the right to secede from the British Commonwealth.
- It abolished the office of Viceroy and provided, for each dominion, a governor general, who was to be appointed by the British King on the advice of the dominion cabinet.
- His Majesty's Government in Britain was to have no responsibility with respect to the Government of India or Pakistan.
- It empowered the Constituent Assemblies of the two dominions to frame and adopt any constitution for their respective nations and to repeal any act of the British Parliament, including the Independence act itself.

**Source:** Laxmikanth Polity

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**Q.3) Consider the following statements:**

1. The Constituent Assembly held its first meeting on December 9, 1946.
2. The Muslim League boycotted the meeting and insisted on a separate state of Pakistan.
3. Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha, was elected as the temporary President of the Assembly.

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The Constituent Assembly held its first meeting on December 9, 1946.

- The Muslim League boycotted the meeting and insisted on a separate state of Pakistan.
- The meeting was, thus, attended by only 211 members.
- Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha, the oldest member, was elected as the temporary President of the Assembly, following the French practice.

**Source: Laxmikanth Polity**

**Q.4) The “Union Constitution Committee” of constituent assembly was headed by?**

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) Sardar Patel
- c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- d) J.B. Kripalani

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The Constituent Assembly appointed a number of committees to deal with different tasks of constitution-making. Out of these, eight were major committees and the others were minor committees.

The names of these committees and their Chairman are given below: Major Committees

- Union Powers Committee - Jawaharlal Nehru
- Union Constitution Committee -Jawaharlal Nehru
- Provincial Constitution Committee -Sardar Patel

**Source: Laxmikanth Polity**

**Q.5) Which of the following article/s of Indian Constitution came into force on 26<sup>th</sup> November, 1949?**

1. Article 5
2. Article 60
3. Article 324

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Some provisions of the Constitution pertaining to citizenship, elections, provisional parliament, temporary and transitional provisions, and short title contained in Articles 5, 6, 7,

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8, 9, 60, 324, 366, 367, 379, 380, 388, 391, 392 and 393 came into force on November 26, 1949, itself.

- The remaining provisions (the major part) of the Constitution came into force on January 26, 1950.
- This day is referred to in the Constitution as the 'date of its commencement', and celebrated as the Republic Day.

**Source:** Laxmikanth Polity

**Q.6) Which of the following is adopted as the symbol (seal) of the Constituent Assembly?**

- a) Lion
- b) Tiger
- c) Elephant
- d) Horse

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Elephant was adopted as the symbol (seal) of the Constituent Assembly.

**Source:** Laxmikanth Polity

**Q.7) Which of the following is/are federal feature/s of Indian Constitution?**

1. Written Constitution
2. Flexibility of Constitution
3. Integrated Judiciary

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The Constitution of India establishes a federal system of Government. It contains all the usual features of a federation, viz., two Governments, division of powers, written Constitution, supremacy of Constitution, rigidity of Constitution, independent judiciary and bicameralism.

However, the Indian Constitution also contains a large number of unitary or non-federal features, viz., a strong Centre, single Constitution, single citizenship, flexibility of Constitution, integrated judiciary, appointment of state governor by the Centre, all-India services, and emergency provisions and so on.

**Source:** Laxmikanth Polity

**Q.8) Kinnerasani Wildlife Sanctuary is often seen in news is located at?**

- a) Telangana
- b) Jharkhand
- c) Tamil Nadu
- d) Maharashtra

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Some of the other prominent wildlife sanctuaries in Telangana are Mrugavani National Park, KBR Park, Pranahita wildlife sanctuary, Shivaram wildlife Sanctuary, Nagarjuna

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Sagar-Srisailem Tiger Reserve, Kinnerasani Wildlife Sanctuary, Shamirpet Deer Park, Nehru Zoological Park, Manjira Wildlife Sanctuary etc.

The Deccan plateau is a region of unique and great biodiversity, reflected in the various wildlife havens of the region. There are many facilities provided, for tourists to enjoy a glimpse of the wildlife habitat.

**Source:** <https://www.telanganatourism.gov.in/partials/destinations/wild-life.html>

**Q.9) “Ntangki National Park” is recently seen in news is located at?**

- a) Arunachal Pradesh
- b) Nagaland
- c) Tripura
- d) Meghalaya

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Located 40 km from the town of Peren and about 37 km from Dimapur is the Ntangki National Park also known as the Intanki by many.

- Spread over a distance of 200 sq km, this park was established by the British administrators in the year 1923.
- Considered one of the best National Parks in the North East, it has thick rain forests which creates natural habitat for many birds, reptiles and mammals.
- Mountains, cliffs and dense forests make it a great place for camping and other adventurous activities.
- Here in this National Park you can see wild buffaloes (mithun) and hoolok gibbon which is found only in Nagaland.
- Apart from this the park also boasts of tigers, sloth bear, wild dogs and flying squirrels, making it a must visit spot for any tourist coming to this district. The virgin nature of the park adds a lot to its beauty.

**Source:** <https://peren-district.nic.in/tourist-place/ntangki-national-park/>

**Q.10) “Simlipal Tiger Reserve” is often seen in news is located at?**

- a) Odisha
- b) Assam
- c) Uttarakhand
- d) Rajasthan

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The Simlipal Tiger Reserves in Odisha underwent the massive fires recently. The wildfires broke in the biosphere reserve situated in the Mayurbhanj district of Odisha.

Similipal Tiger Reserve It is a tiger reserve situated in the Mayurbhanj district of Odisha in the northern part. The reserve derives its name from Simul tree (silk cotton tree).

**Source: FORUMIAS**

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## *Polity – The Preamble*

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**Q.1) Which of the following country introduced the preamble for the first time?**

- a) Netherlands
- b) United States of America
- c) France
- d) Britain

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** 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.

**Source:** Laxmikanth Polity

**Q.2) Consider the following statements regarding Preamble:**

1. The Preamble to the Indian Constitution is based on the Objectives Resolution.
2. It was amended by the 44<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act (1978).

**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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The Preamble to the Indian Constitution is based on the 'Objectives Resolution', drafted and moved by Pandit Nehru, and adopted by the Constituent Assembly.

It has been amended by the 42<sup>nd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act (1976), which added three new words—Socialist, Secular and Integrity.

**Source:** Laxmikanth Polity

**Q.3) Which of the following words is/are found in the preamble?**

1. Justice
2. Equality
3. Fraternity

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:**

The Preamble in its present form reads:

“We, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN *SOCIALIST SECULAR* DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens:

JUSTICE, Social, Economic and Political;

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all; FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity *and integrity* of the Nation;

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION”.

**Source:** Laxmikanth Polity

**Q.4) Consider the following statements:**

1. Being a sovereign state, India can either acquire a foreign territory or cede a part of its territory in favor of a foreign state.
2. The Indian Constitution embodies the positive concept of secularism.

**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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The word ‘sovereign’ implies that India is neither a dependency nor a dominion of any other nation, but an independent state.

- There is no authority above it, and it is free to conduct its own affairs (both internal and external).
- Though in 1949, India declared the continuation of her full membership of the Commonwealth of Nations and accepted the British Crown as the head of the Commonwealth, this extraconstitutional declaration does not affect India’s sovereignty in any manner.
- Further, India’s membership of the United Nations Organization (UNO) also in no way constitutes a limitation on her sovereignty.
- Being a sovereign state, India can either acquire a foreign territory or cede a part of its territory in favour of a foreign state.
- The Indian Constitution embodies the positive concept of secularism i.e., all religions in our country (irrespective of their strength) have the same status and support from the state.

**Source:** Laxmikanth Polity

**Q.5) Which of the following provisions of the Fundamental Rights ensure civic equality?**

1. Article 14
2. Article 17
3. Article 18

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The Preamble secures to all citizens of India equality of status and opportunity. This provision embraces three dimensions of equality—civic, political and economic. The following provisions of the chapter on Fundamental Rights ensure civic equality:

- Equality before the law (Article 14).
- Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth (Article 15).
- Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment (Article 16).
- Abolition of untouchability (Article 17).
- Abolition of titles (Article 18).

**Source:** Laxmikanth Polity

**Q.6) Consider the following statements:**

1. Article 1 describes India, as a Federation of States.
2. Article 2 empowers the Parliament to admit or establish new states on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit.

**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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Article 1 describes India, that is, Bharat as a 'Union of States' rather than a 'Federation of States'. This provision deals with two things: one, name of the country; and two, type of polity.

Article 2 empowers the Parliament to 'admit into the Union of India, or establish, new states on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit'.

**Source:** Laxmikanth Polity

**Q.7) Which of the following provision/s provided under Article 3?**

1. Form a new state by separation of territory from any state or by uniting two or more states.
2. Increase the area of any state.
3. Diminish the area of any state.

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Article 3 authorizes the Parliament to:

- form a new state by separation of territory from any state or by uniting two or more states or parts of states or by uniting any territory to a part of any state;
- increase the area of any state;
- diminish the area of any state;
- alter the boundaries of any state; and
- alter the name of any state.

**Source:** Laxmikanth Polity

**Q.8) Which of the following are the members of Fazl Ali Commission?**

- a) K.M. Panikkar and H.N. Kunzru
- b) K. M. Panikkar and S.K. Dhar
- c) S. K. Dhar and H.N. Kunzru
- d) H. N. Kunzru and Pattabhi Sitaramayya

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The creation of Andhra state intensified the demand from other regions for creation of states on linguistic basis.

- This forced the Government of India to appoint (in December, 1953) a threemember States Re-organisation Commission under the chairmanship of Fazl Ali to re-examine the whole question.
- Its other two members were K.M. Panikkar and H.N. Kunzru.

**Source:** Laxmikanth Polity

**Q.9) Which of the following Constitutional Amendment made Sikkim fully fledged state?**

- a) 35<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment
- b) 36<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment
- c) 37<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment
- d) 38<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Till 1947, Sikkim was an Indian princely state ruled by Chogyal. In 1947, after the lapse of British paramount, Sikkim became a 'protectorate' of India, whereby the Indian Government assumed responsibility for the defense, external affairs and communications of Sikkim.

- In 1974, Sikkim expressed its desire for greater association with India. Accordingly, the 35th Constitutional Amendment Act (1974) was enacted by the parliament.

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- This amendment introduced a new class of statehood under the constitution by conferring on Sikkim the status of an 'associate state' of the Indian Union.
- For this purpose, a new Article 2-A and a new schedule (10th Schedule containing the terms and conditions of association) were inserted in the Constitution.
- This experiment, however, did not last long as it could not fully satisfy the aspirations of the people of Sikkim.
- In a referendum held in 1975, they voted for the abolition of the institution of Chogyal and Sikkim becoming an integral part of India.
- Consequently, the 36th Constitutional Amendment Act (1975) was enacted to make Sikkim a full-fledged state of the Indian Union (the 22nd state).

**Source:** Laxmikanth Polity

### **Q.10) Consider the following statements:**

1. The Constitution deals with the citizenship from Articles 5 to 11.
2. The Citizenship Act (1955) provides for acquisition and loss of citizenship after the commencement of 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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Constitution deals with the citizenship from Articles 5 to 11 under Part II. However, it contains neither any permanent nor any elaborate provisions in this regard.

- It only identifies the persons who became citizens of India at its commencement (i.e., on January 26, 1950).
- The Citizenship Act (1955) provides for acquisition and loss of citizenship after the commencement of the Constitution.
- Originally, the Citizenship Act (1955) also provided for the Commonwealth Citizenship. But, this provision was repealed by the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2003.

**Source:** Laxmikanth Polity

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## *Polity – Fundamental Rights*

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**Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding fundamental rights:**

1. The framers of the Constitution derived inspiration from the French Constitution to frame fundamental rights for Indians.
2. Part III of Indian constitution is related to fundamental rights.

**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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The Fundamental Rights are enshrined in Part III of the Constitution from Articles 12 to 35. In this regard, the framers of the Constitution derived inspiration from the Constitution of USA (i.e., Bill of Rights).

**Source:** Laxmikanth Polity

**Q.2) Consider the following statements:**

1. The Fundamental Rights are guaranteed by the Constitution to all persons without any discrimination.
2. The Fundamental Rights are meant for promoting the ideal of political democracy.

**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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Fundamental Rights are guaranteed by the Constitution to all persons without any discrimination.

- They uphold the equality of all individuals, the dignity of the individual, the larger public interest and unity of the nation.
- The Fundamental Rights are meant for promoting the ideal of political democracy.
- They prevent the establishment of an authoritarian and despotic rule in the country, and protect the liberties and freedoms of the people against the invasion by the State.

**Source:** Laxmikanth Polity

**Q.3) The right to property fundamental right was deleted through which of the following amendment act?**

- a) 1<sup>st</sup> Constitutional amendment act
- b) 9<sup>th</sup> Constitutional amendment act
- c) 42<sup>nd</sup> Constitutional amendment act
- d) 44<sup>th</sup> Constitutional amendment act

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The right to property was deleted from the list of Fundamental Rights by the 44th Amendment Act, 1978.

It is made a legal right under Article 300-A in Part XII of the Constitution. So at present, there are only six Fundamental Rights.

**Source:** Laxmikanth Polity

**Q.4) Which of the following is/are feature/s of fundamental rights?**

- 1. Some of them are available only to the citizens while others are available to all persons.
- 2. They are not qualified but absolute.
- 3. They are sacrosanct or permanent.

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: A**

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

- Some of them are available only to the citizens while others are available to all persons whether citizens, foreigners or legal persons like corporations or companies.
- 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. Thus, they strike a balance between the rights of the individual and those of the society as a whole, between individual liberty and social control.
- All of them are available against the arbitrary action of the state. However, some of them are also available against the action of private individuals.
- Some of them are negative in character, that is, place limitations on the authority of the State, while others are positive in nature, conferring certain privileges on the persons.
- They are justiciable, allowing persons to move the courts for their enforcement, if and when they are violated.
- They are defended and guaranteed by the Supreme Court. Hence, the aggrieved person can directly go to the Supreme Court, not necessarily by way of appeal against the judgement of the high courts.
- 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. Moreover, this can be done without affecting the 'basic structure' of the Constitution.

**Source:** Laxmikanth Polity

**Q.5) Consider the following statements:**

1. Fundamental rights can be suspended during the operation of a National Emergency except the rights guaranteed by Articles 20 and 21.
2. The six rights guaranteed by Article 19 can be suspended only when emergency is declared on armed rebellion.

**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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Fundamental rights can be suspended during the operation of a National Emergency except the rights guaranteed by Articles 20 and 21.

Further, the six rights guaranteed by Article 19 can be suspended only when emergency is declared on the grounds of war or external aggression (i.e., external emergency) and not on the ground of armed rebellion (i.e., internal emergency).

**Source:** Laxmikanth Polity

**Q.6) Which of the following is/are covered under the definition of state (Article 12)?**

1. Executive
2. Legislature
3. Statutory authorities

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** 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:

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

**Source:** Laxmikanth Polity

**Q.7) Which of the following is/are covered under definition of law (Article 13)?**

1. Permanent laws enacted by the Parliament.
2. Temporary laws like ordinances issued by the President.
3. Delegated legislation.

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Article 13 declares that all laws that are inconsistent with or in derogation of any of the fundamental rights shall be void. In other words, it expressly provides for the doctrine of judicial review.

This power has been conferred on the Supreme Court (Article 32) and the high court's (Article 226) that can declare a law unconstitutional and invalid on the ground of contravention of any of the Fundamental Rights.

The term 'law' in Article 13 has been given a wide connotation so as to include the following:

- Permanent laws enacted by the Parliament or the state legislatures;
- Temporary laws like ordinances issued by the president or the state governors;
- Statutory instruments in the nature of delegated legislation (executive legislation) like order, bye-law, rule, regulation or notification; and
- Non-legislative sources of law, that is, custom or usage having the force of law.

**Source:** Laxmikanth Polity

**Q.8) Which of the following is not part of Right to freedom?**

- a) Protection in respect of conviction for offences
- b) Protection of life and personal liberty
- c) Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour
- d) Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:**

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Right to freedom (Articles 19–22)	(a) Protection of six rights regarding freedom of: (i) speech and expression, (ii) assembly, (iii) association, (iv) movement, (v) residence, and (vi) profession (Article 19). (b) Protection in respect of conviction for offences (Article 20). (c) Protection of life and personal liberty (Article 21). (d) Right to elementary education (Article 21A). (e) Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases (Article 22).
Right against exploitation (Articles 23–24)	(a) Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour (Article 23). (b) Prohibition of employment of children in factories, etc. (Article 24).
Right to freedom of religion (Article 25–28)	(a) Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion (Article 25). (b) Freedom to manage religious affairs (Article 26). (c) Freedom from payment of taxes for promotion of any religion (Article 27). (d) Freedom from attending

**Source: Laxmikanth Polity**

**Q.9) “Mandal Commission” is often seen in news is related to?**

- a) Reservation
- b) Judicial writs
- c) Child labor
- d) Taxes

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** In 1979, the Morarji Desai Government appointed the Second Backward Classes Commission under the chairmanship of B.P. Mandal, a Member of Parliament, in terms of Article 340 of the Constitution to investigate the conditions of the socially and educationally backward classes and suggest measures for their advancement.

- The commission submitted its report in 1980 and identified as many as 3743 castes as socially and educationally backward classes.
- They constitute nearly 52% component of the population, excluding the scheduled castes (SCs) and the scheduled tribes (STs).
- The commission recommended for reservation of 27% government jobs for the Other Backward Classes (OBCs) so that the total reservation for all ((SCs, STs and OBCs) amounts to 50%.

**Source: Laxmikanth Polity**

**PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 2022**

**Q.10) Which of the following article is related protection against arbitrary and excessive punishment to an accused person?**

- a) Article 19
- b) Article 20
- c) Article 22
- d) Article 23

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Article 20 grants protection against arbitrary and excessive punishment to an accused person, whether citizen or foreigner or legal person like a company or a corporation.

**Source: Laxmikanth Polity**

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## *Polity – Fundamental Duties*

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**Q.1) Which of the following right/s confer to a person under article 22?**

1. Right to be informed of the grounds of arrest.
2. Right to consult and be defended by a legal practitioner.
3. Right to be produced before a magistrate within 48 hours including the journey time.

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The Article 22 has two parts—the first part deals with the cases of ordinary law and the second part deals with the cases of preventive detention law.

The first part of Article 22 confers the following rights on a person who is arrested or detained under an ordinary law:

- Right to be informed of the grounds of arrest.
- Right to consult and be defended by a legal practitioner.
- Right to be produced before a magistrate within 24 hours including the journey time.
- Right to be released after 24 hours unless the magistrate authorizes further detention.

**Source: Laxmikanth Polity**

**Q.2) Which of the following is/are preventive laws enacted by parliament of India?**

1. National Security Act.
2. Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act.
3. Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act.

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The preventive detention laws made by the Parliament are:

- Preventive Detention Act, 1950. Expired in 1969.
- Maintenance of Internal Security Act (MISA), 1971. Repealed in 1978.
- Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act (COFEPOSA), 1974.
- National Security Act (NASA), 1980.
- Prevention of Black-marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act (PBMSECA), 1980.
- Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act (TADA), 1985. Repealed in 1995.
- Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act (PITNDPSA), 1988.

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- Prevention of Terrorism Act (POTA), 2002. Repealed in 2004.
- Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act (UAPA), 1967, as amended in 2004, 2008, 2012 and 2019.

**Source:** Laxmikanth Polity

**Q.3) Which of the following right/s confer upon religious denomination under article 26?**

1. Right to establish and maintain institutions for religious and charitable purposes.
2. Right to manage its own affairs in matters of religion.
3. Right to own and acquire movable and immovable property.

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** According to Article 26, every religious denomination or any of its section shall have the following rights:

- Right to establish and maintain institutions for religious and charitable purposes;
- Right to manage its own affairs in matters of religion;
- Right to own and acquire movable and immovable property; and
- Right to administer such property in accordance with law.

**Source:** Laxmikanth Polity

**Q.4) Which of the following article called by Dr. Ambedkar, “an Article without which this constitution would be a nullity, It is the very soul of the Constitution and the very heart of it”?**

- a) Article 14
- b) Article 21
- c) Article 24
- d) Article 32

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** A mere declaration of fundamental rights in the Constitution is meaningless, useless and worthless without providing effective machinery for their enforcement, if and when they are violated.

- Hence, Article 32 confers the right to remedies for the enforcement of the fundamental rights of an aggrieved citizen.
- In other words, the right to get the Fundamental Rights protected is in itself a fundamental right. This makes the fundamental rights real.
- That is why Dr. Ambedkar called Article 32 as the most important article of the Constitution—‘an Article without which this constitution would be a nullity. It is the very soul of the Constitution and the very heart of it’.
- The Supreme Court has ruled that Article 32 is a basic feature of the Constitution.

**Source:** Laxmikanth Polity

**Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP):**

1. Part IV of the constitution is related to DPSP.
2. DPSP are borrowed from the Irish 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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Directive Principles of State Policy are enumerated in Part IV of the Constitution from Articles 36 to 51.

- The framers of the Constitution borrowed this idea from the Irish Constitution of 1937, which had copied it from the Spanish Constitution.
- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar described these principles as 'novel features' of the Indian Constitution.
- The Directive Principles along with the Fundamental Rights contain the philosophy of the Constitution and is the soul of the Constitution.

**Source: Laxmikanth Polity**

**Q.6) Which of the following provisions of Constitution is related to "Instrument of Instructions"?**

- a) Preamble
- b) Fundamental Rights
- c) Directive Principles of State policy
- d) Both B and C

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Directive Principles resemble the 'Instrument of Instructions' enumerated in the Government of India Act of 1935.

- In the words of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, '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'.

**Source: Laxmikanth Polity**

**Q.7) Which of the following provision/s is/are covered under article 39?**

1. The right to adequate means of livelihood for all citizens.
2. The equitable distribution of material resources of the community for the common good.
3. Equal pay for equal work for men and women.

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Socialistic principles reflect the ideology of socialism. They lay down the framework of a democratic socialist state, aim at providing social and economic justice, and set the path towards welfare state. They direct the state: To secure

- the right to adequate means of livelihood for all citizens;
- the equitable distribution of material resources of the community for the common good;
- prevention of concentration of wealth and means of production;
- equal pay for equal work for men and women;
- preservation of the health and strength of workers and children against forcible abuse; and
- opportunities for healthy development of children (Article 39).

**Source: Laxmikanth Polity**

**Q.8) “To promote international peace and security and maintain just and honorable relations between nations” is related to which of the following?**

- a) Article 40
- b) Article 41
- c) Article 48
- d) Article 51

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** To promote international peace and security and maintain just and honorable relations between nations; to foster respect for international law and treaty obligations, and to encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration (Article 51).

**Source: Laxmikanth Polity**

**Q.9) Which of the following Directive Principles is/are added under 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act?**

1. To secure opportunities for healthy development of children.
2. To promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor.
3. To minimize inequalities in income, status, facilities and opportunities.

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: B**

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

- To secure opportunities for healthy development of children (Article 39).

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- To promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor (Article 39 A).
  - To take steps to secure the participation of workers in the management of industries (Article 43 A).
  - To protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wild life (Article 48 A).
- The 44th Amendment Act of 1978 added one more Directive Principle, which requires the State to minimize inequalities in income, status, facilities and opportunities (Article 38).

**Source: Laxmikanth Polity**

**Q.10) Which of the following amendment act added a new directive principle related to cooperative societies?**

- a) 75<sup>th</sup> Amendment act
- b) 79<sup>th</sup> Amendment act
- c) 86<sup>th</sup> Amendment act
- d) 97<sup>th</sup> Amendment act

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The 97th Amendment Act of 2011 added a new Directive Principle relating to cooperative societies.

It requires the state to promote voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control and professional management of co-operative societies (Article 43B).

**Source: Laxmikanth Polity**

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## *Polity – Amendment of Constitution*

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**Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding fundamental duties:**

1. The Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution are inspired by the Constitution of French.
2. The original constitution has ten fundamental duties.

**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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The rights and duties of the citizens are correlative and inseparable; the original constitution contained only the fundamental rights and not the fundamental duties.

- In other words, the framers of the Constitution did not feel it necessary to incorporate the fundamental duties of the citizens in the Constitution.
- However, they incorporated the duties of the State in the Constitution in the form of Directive Principles of State Polity.
- Later in 1976, the fundamental duties of citizens were added in the Constitution. In 2002, one more Fundamental Duty was added.
- The Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution are inspired by the Constitution of erstwhile USSR.

**Source: Laxmikanth Polity**

**Q.2) Consider the following statements regarding fundamental duties:**

1. Sardar Swaran Singh Committee was set up in 1976 to make recommendations about fundamental duties.
2. The 44<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment act, 1978 was enacted to add a new part on fundamental duties.

**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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** In 1976, the Congress Party set up the Sardar Swaran Singh Committee to make recommendations about fundamental duties, the need and necessity of which was felt during the operation of the internal emergency (1975–1977).

- The committee recommended the inclusion of a separate chapter on fundamental duties in the Constitution.
- It stressed that the citizens should become conscious that in addition to the enjoyment of rights, they also have certain duties to perform as well.

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- The Congress Government at Centre accepted these recommendations and enacted the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act in 1976.
- This amendment added a new part, namely, Part IVA to the Constitution.

**Source: Laxmikanth Polity**

**Q.3) “Article 51A” is often seen in news is related to which of the following?**

- a) Preamble
- b) Fundamental Rights
- c) Directive Principle of State Policy
- d) Fundamental Duties

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The Congress Government at Centre accepted Swaran Singh Committee recommendations and enacted the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act in 1976.

- This amendment added a new part, namely, Part IVA to the Constitution. This new part consists of only one Article, that is, Article 51A which for the first time specified a code of ten fundamental duties of the citizens.
- The ruling Congress party declared the non-inclusion of fundamental duties in the Constitution as a historical mistake and claimed that what the framers of the Constitution failed to do was being done now.

**Source: Laxmikanth Polity**

**Q.4) “To provide opportunities for education to his child or ward between the age of six and fourteen years” this duty was added by which of the following constitutional amendment?**

- a) 42<sup>nd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act
- b) 44<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act
- c) 76<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act
- d) 86<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** To provide opportunities for education to his child or ward between the age of six and fourteen years. This duty was added by the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002.

**Source: Laxmikanth Polity**

**Q.5) The term “Basic Structure” was came into effect by which of the following?**

- a) Keshavananda Bharati case
- b) Minerva mills case
- c) Shah Bano case
- d) Waman rao case

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The Parliament cannot amend those provisions which form the ‘basic structure’ of the Constitution. This was ruled by the Supreme Court in the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973).

**Source: Laxmikanth Polity**

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**Q.6) Consider the following statements regarding amendment of the constitution:**

1. An amendment of the Constitution can be initiated only by either House of Parliament and not in the state legislatures.
2. The bill requires prior permission of the president.

**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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The procedure for the amendment of the Constitution as laid down in Article 368 is as follows:

- An amendment of the Constitution can be initiated only by the introduction of a bill for the purpose in either House of Parliament and not in the state legislatures.
- The bill can be introduced either by a minister or by a private member and does not require prior permission of the president.
- The bill must be passed in each House by a special majority, that is, a majority of the total membership of the House and a majority of two-thirds of the members of the House present and voting.

**Source: Laxmikanth Polity**

**Q.7) Which of the following provision/s is/are amended through simple majority?**

1. Admission or establishment of new states.
2. Second Schedule.
3. Directive Principles of State Policy.

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** A number of provisions in the Constitution can be amended by a simple majority of the two Houses of Parliament outside the scope of Article 368. These provisions include:

- Admission or establishment of new states.
- Formation of new states and alteration of areas, boundaries or names of existing states.
- Abolition or creation of legislative councils in states.
- Second Schedule—emoluments, allowances, privileges and so on of the president, the governors, the Speakers, judges, etc.

**Source: Laxmikanth Polity**

**Q.8) Which of the following provision/s is/are amended through special majority of the Parliament and the ratification of half of the state legislatures?**

1. Election of the President and its manner.
2. Supreme Court and high courts.
3. Any of the lists in the Seventh Schedule.

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The provisions of the Constitution which are related to the federal structure of the polity can be amended by a special majority of the Parliament and also with the consent of half of the state legislatures by a simple majority.

If one or some or all the remaining states take no action on the bill, it does not matter; the moment half of the states give their consent, the formality is completed.

There is no time limit within which the states should give their consent to the bill. The following provisions can be amended in this way:

- Election of the President and its manner.
- Extent of the executive power of the Union and the states.
- Supreme Court and high courts.
- Distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the states.
- Goods and Services Tax Council.
- Any of the lists in the Seventh Schedule.
- Representation of states in Parliament.
- Power of Parliament to amend the Constitution and its procedure (Article 368 itself).

**Source: Laxmikanth Polity**

**Q.9) Which of the following is/are element/s of the “basic structure” of the constitution?**

1. Supremacy of the Constitution.
2. Secular character of the Constitution.
3. Federal character of the Constitution.

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The present position is that the Parliament under Article 368 can amend any part of the Constitution including the Fundamental Rights but without affecting the ‘basic structure’ of the Constitution.

However, the Supreme Court is yet to define or clarify as to what constitutes the ‘basic structure’ of the Constitution.

From the various judgments, the following have emerged as ‘basic features’ of the Constitution or elements of the ‘basic structure’ of the constitution:

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- Supremacy of the Constitution
- Sovereign, democratic and republican nature of the Indian polity
- Secular character of the Constitution
- Separation of powers between the legislature, the executive and the judiciary
- Federal character of the Constitution
- Unity and integrity of the nation
- Welfare state (socio-economic justice)

**Source: Laxmikanth Polity**

**Q.10) “Part IVA” of Indian Constitution is related to which of the following?**

- a) Fundamental Rights
- b) Directive Principle of State Policy
- c) Fundamental Duties
- d) Emergency Provisions

**ANS: C**

**Explanation: In 1976**, the Congress Party set up the Sardar Swaran Singh Committee to make recommendations about fundamental duties, the need and necessity of which was felt during the operation of the internal emergency (1975–1977).

- The committee recommended the inclusion of a separate chapter on fundamental duties in the Constitution.
- It stressed that the citizens should become conscious that in addition to the enjoyment of rights, they also have certain duties to perform as well.
- The Congress Government at Centre accepted these recommendations and enacted the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act in 1976.
- This amendment added a new part, namely, Part IVA to the Constitution.
- This new part consists of only one Article, that is, Article 51A which for the first time specified a code of ten fundamental duties of the citizens.

**Source: Laxmikanth Polity**

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## *Polity – Centre – Form of Government, State Relations*

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**Q.1) Consider the following statements:**

1. The Constitution of India provides for a parliamentary form of government, both at the Centre and in the states.
2. In Parliamentary system the executive is responsible to the legislature for its policies and acts.

**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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Constitution of India provides for a parliamentary form of government, both at the Centre and in the states.

- Articles 74 and 75 deal with the parliamentary system at the Centre and Articles 163 and 164 in the states.
- Modern democratic governments are classified into parliamentary and presidential on the basis of nature of relations between the executive and the legislative organs of the government.
- The parliamentary system of government is the one in which the executive is responsible to the legislature for its policies and acts.
- The presidential system of government, on the other hand, is one in which the executive is not responsible to the legislature for its policies and acts, and is constitutionally independent of the legislature in respect of its term of office.

**Source: Laxmikanth Polity**

**Q.2) Which of the following is/are feature/s of parliamentary government in India?**

1. The President is both nominal and real executive.
2. Majority party rule.
3. Collective responsibility.

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The features or principles of parliamentary government in India are:

Nominal and Real Executives: The President is the nominal executive (de jure executive or titular executive) while the Prime Minister is the real executive (de facto executive).

- Thus, the President is head of the State, while the Prime Minister is head of the government.

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- Article 74 provides for a council of ministers headed by the Prime Minister to aid and advise the President in the exercise of his functions. The advice so tendered is binding on the President.

Majority Party Rule: The political party which secures majority seats in the Lok Sabha forms the government.

- The leader of that party is appointed as the Prime Minister by the President; other ministers are appointed by the President on the advice of the prime minister.
- However, when no single party gets the majority, a coalition of parties may be invited by the President to form the government.

Collective Responsibility: This is the bedrock principle of parliamentary government. The ministers are collectively responsible to the Parliament in general and to the Lok Sabha in particular (Article 75).

- They act as a team, and swim and sink together. The principle of collective responsibility implies that the Lok Sabha can remove the ministry (i.e., council of ministers headed by the prime minister) from office by passing a vote of no confidence.

**Source: Laxmikanth Polity**

**Q.3) Which of the following is/are feature/s of presidential system of government?**

1. Non – responsibility.
2. Single membership.
3. Fusion of powers.

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:**

Parliamentary System	Presidential System
<i>Features:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Dual executive.</li><li>2. Majority party rule</li><li>3. Collective responsibility.</li><li>4. Political homogeneity</li><li>5. Double membership.</li><li>6. Leadership of prime minister.</li><li>7. Dissolution of Lower House.</li><li>8. Fusion of powers.</li></ol>	<i>Features:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Single executive.</li><li>2. President and legislators elected separately for a fixed term.</li><li>3. Non-responsibility</li><li>4. Political homogeneity may not exist.</li><li>5. Single membership</li><li>6. Domination of president.</li><li>7. No dissolution of Lower House.</li><li>8. Separation of powers.</li></ol>

**Source: Laxmikanth Polity**

**Q.4) Which of the following country/countries is/are following federal model of government?**

1. Switzerland
2. Japan
3. Spain

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Political scientists have classified governments into unitary and federal on the basis of the nature of relations between the national government and the regional governments.

- By definition, a unitary government is one in which all the powers are vested in the national government and the regional governments, if at all exist, derive their authority from the national government.
- A federal government, on the other hand, is one in which powers are divided between the national government and the regional governments by the Constitution itself and both operate in their respective jurisdictions independently.
- Britain, France, Japan, China, Italy, Belgium, Norway, Sweden, Spain and so on have the unitary model of government while the US, Switzerland, Australia, Canada, Russia, Brazil, Argentina and so on have the federal model of government.

**Source: Laxmikanth Polity**

**Q.5) Which of the following is/are feature/s of federal government?**

1. Written Constitution
2. Rigid Constitution
3. Supremacy of the Constitution

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:**

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Federal Government	Unitary Government
1. Dual Government (that is, national government and regional government)	1. Single government, that is, the national government which may create regional governments
2. Written Constitution	2. Constitution may be written (France) or unwritten (Britain)
3. Division of powers between the national and regional government	3. No division of powers. All powers are vested in the national government
4. Supremacy of the Constitution	4. Constitution may be supreme (Japan) or may not be supreme (Britain)
5. Rigid Constitution	5. Constitution may be rigid (France) or flexible (Britain)
6. Independent judiciary	6. Judiciary may be independent or may not be independent
7. Bicameral legislature	7. Legislature may be bicameral (Britain) or unicameral (China)

**Source: Laxmikanth Polity**

### **Q.6) Consider the following statements:**

1. The USA is the first and the oldest federation in the world.
2. The term “federation” has no where been used in the Indian 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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** A federation can be formed in two ways, that is, by way of integration or by way of disintegration.

- In the first case, a number of militarily weak or economically backward states (independent) come together to form a big and a strong union, as for example, the US.
- In the second case, a big unitary state is converted into a federation by granting autonomy to the provinces to promote regional interest (for example, Canada).
- The US is the first and the oldest federation in the world. It was formed in 1787 following the American Revolution (1775–83).
- It comprises 50 states (originally 13 states) and is taken as the model of federation.
- The Canadian Federation, comprising 10 provinces (originally 4 provinces) is also quite old–formed in 1867.
- The Constitution of India provides for a federal system of government in the country.
- The framers adopted the federal system due to two main reasons–the large size of the country and its sociocultural diversity.

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- They realized that the federal system not only ensures the efficient governance of the country but also reconciles national unity with regional autonomy.

**Source: Laxmikanth Polity**

**Q.7) Who among the following described the Constitution of India as “quasi-federal”?**

- a) KC Wheare
- b) Ivor Jennings
- c) Paul Appleby
- d) Morris Jones

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** It is clear that the Constitution of India has deviated from the traditional federal systems like US, Switzerland and Australia and incorporated a large number of unitary or nonfederal features, tilting the balance of power in favour of the Centre.

- This has prompted the Constitutional experts to challenge the federal character of the Indian Constitution. Thus, KC Wheare described the Constitution of India as “quasi-federal”.
- He remarked that “Indian Union is a unitary state with subsidiary federal features rather than a federal state with subsidiary unitary features.”

**Source: Laxmikanth Polity**

**Q.8) The 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act of 1976 transferred five subjects to Concurrent List from State List. Which of the following is/are transferred subject/s?**

1. Education
2. Forests
3. Land

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act of 1976 transferred five subjects to Concurrent List from State List, that is,

- education,
- forests,
- weights and measures,
- protection of wild animals and birds, and
- Administration of justice; constitution and organisation of all courts except the Supreme Court and the high courts.

**Source: Laxmikanth Polity**

**Q.9) Which of the following act/s is/are passed by centre on request of states?**

1. Prize Competition Act, 1955
2. Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972
3. Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** When the legislatures of two or more states pass resolutions requesting the Parliament to enact laws on a matter in the State List, then the Parliament can make laws for regulating that matter.

- Some examples of laws passed under the above provision are Prize Competition Act, 1955; Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972;
- Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974; Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976; and Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994.

**Source: Laxmikanth Polity**

**Q.10) In which of the following ways Centre exercise control over the state's legislative matters?**

1. The governor can reserve certain types of bills passed by the state legislature for the consideration of the President.
2. Bills on certain matters enumerated in the State List can be introduced in the state legislature only with the previous sanction of the president.
3. The Centre can direct the states to reserve money bills and other financial bills passed by the state legislature for the President's consideration during a financial emergency.

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Besides the Parliament's power to legislate directly on the state subjects under the exceptional situations, the Constitution empowers the Centre to exercise control over the state's legislative matters in the following ways:

- (i) The governor can reserve certain types of bills passed by the state legislature for the consideration of the President. The president enjoys absolute veto over them.
- (ii) Bills on certain matters enumerated in the State List can be introduced in the state legislature only with the previous sanction of the president. (For example, the bills imposing restrictions on the freedom of trade and commerce).
- (iii) The Centre can direct the states to reserve money bills and other financial bills passed by the state legislature for the President's consideration during a financial emergency.

**Source: Laxmikanth Polity**

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## *Polity – Central Government*

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**Q.1) “Rajamannar Committee” is often seen in news is related to which of the following?**

- a) Appointment of President
- b) Formation of State Finance Commission
- c) Centre – State relations
- d) Formation of Cabinet Committees

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** In 1969, the Tamil Nadu Government (DMK) appointed a threemember committee under the chairmanship of Dr. P.V. Rajamannar to examine the entire question of Centre-state relations and to suggest amendments to the Constitution so as to secure utmost autonomy to the states.

The committee submitted its report to the Tamil Nadu Government in 1971.

**Source: Laxmikanth Polity**

**Q.2) Which of the following is/are recommendation/s of sarkaria commission while appointing governor?**

- 1. He should be eminent in some walk of life.
- 2. He should be a person from outside the state.
- 3. He should be a detached figure and not too intimately connected with the local politics of the state.

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** While selecting Governors, the Central Government should adopt the following strict guidelines as recommended in the Sarkaria Commission report and follow its mandate in letter and spirit:

- (i) He should be eminent in some walk of life
- (ii) He should be a person from outside the state
- (iii) He should be a detached figure and not too intimately connected with the local politics of the state
- (iv) He should be a person who has not taken too great a part politics generally and particularly in the recent past

**Source: Laxmikanth Polity**

**Q.3) “Article 263” is often seen in news is related to which of the following?**

- a) Inter – State council
- b) Zonal council
- c) Goods & Services Tax council
- d) Joint Administrative Forum

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Article 263 contemplates the establishment of an Inter-State Council to effect coordination between the states and between Centre and states.

- Thus, the President can establish such a council if at any time it appears to him that the public interest would be served by its establishment.
- He can define the nature of duties to be performed by such a council and its organisation and procedure.

**Source: Laxmikanth Polity**

**Q.4) “Article 301” is often seen in news is related to which of the following?**

- a) Freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse
- b) Contracts
- c) Borrowing by States
- d) Administrative tribunals

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Article 301 declares that trade; commerce and intercourse throughout the territory of India shall be free.

- The object of this provision is to break down the border barriers between the states and to create one unit with a view to encourage the free flow of trade, commerce and intercourse in the country.
- The freedom under this provision is not confined to interstate trade, commerce and intercourse but also extends to intra-state trade, commerce and intercourse.
- Thus, Article 301 will be violated whether restrictions are imposed at the frontier of any state or at any prior or subsequent stage.

**Source: Laxmikanth Polity**

**Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding “zonal councils”:**

1. They are established by States Re-organization Act of 1956.
2. States Re-organization Act divided the country into five zones and provided a zonal council for each zone.

**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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Zonal Councils are the statutory (and not the constitutional) bodies. They are established by an Act of the Parliament, that is, States Re-organization Act of 1956.

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- The act divided the country into five zones (Northern, Central, Eastern, Western and Southern) and provided a zonal council for each zone.
- While forming these zones, several factors have been taken into account which includes: the natural divisions of the country, the river systems and means of communication, the cultural and linguistic affinity and the requirements of economic development, security and law and order.

**Source: Laxmikanth Polity**

**Q.6) Consider the following statements regarding “National Emergency”:**

1. Under Article 352, the President can declare a national emergency.
2. The proclamation of Emergency must be approved by both the Houses of Parliament within one month from the date of its issue.

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

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Under Article 352, the President can declare a national emergency when the security of India or a part of it is threatened by war or external aggression or armed rebellion.

- It may be noted that the president can declare a national emergency even before the actual occurrence of war or external aggression or armed rebellion, if he is satisfied that there is an imminent danger.
- The proclamation of Emergency must be approved by both the Houses of Parliament within one month from the date of its issue.
- Originally, the period allowed for approval by the Parliament was two months, but was reduced by the 44th Amendment Act of 1978.

**Source: Laxmikanth Polity**

**Q.7) “Article 356” is often seen in news is related to which of the following?**

- a) President rule
- b) Financial emergency
- c) Suspension of provisions of article 19 during emergencies
- d) Effect of Proclamation of Emergency

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Article 355 imposes a duty on the Centre to ensure that the government of every state is carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

- It is this duty in the performance of which the Centre takes over the government of a state under Article 356 in case of failure of constitutional machinery in state.
- This is popularly known as ‘President’s Rule’. It is also known as ‘State Emergency’ or ‘Constitutional Emergency’.

**Source: Laxmikanth Polity**

**Q.8) “Part V” is related to which of the following?**

- a) The Union
- b) The States
- c) The Union Territories
- d) The Panchayats

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The articles 52 to 78 in Part V of the Constitution deal with the Union executive.

**Source: Laxmikanth Polity**

**Q.9) Which of the following is/are consist/s of Union Executive?**

- 1. President
- 2. Prime Minister
- 3. Attorney General

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The Union executive consists of the President, the VicePresident, the Prime Minister, the council of ministers and the attorney general of India.

**Source: Laxmikanth Polity**

**Q.10) Consider the following statements regarding financial emergency:**

- 1. Article 360 empowers the president to proclaim a Financial Emergency.
- 2. It does not come under the purview of Judicial Review.

**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

**ANS: A**

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

- The 38th Amendment Act of 1975 made the satisfaction of the president in declaring a Financial Emergency final and conclusive and not questionable in any court on any ground.
- But, this provision was subsequently deleted by the 44th Amendment Act of 1978 implying that the satisfaction of the president is not beyond judicial review.

**Source: Laxmikanth Polity**

## *Polity – Revision*

**Q.1) Which of the following member/s is/are participating President Election?**

1. Elected members of Lok Sabha
2. Nominated members of Rajya Sabha
3. Members of state legislative councils

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The President is elected not directly by the people but by members of Electoral College consisting of:

- The elected members of both the Houses of Parliament;
- The elected members of the legislative assemblies of the states; and
- The elected members of the legislative assemblies of the Union Territories of Delhi and Puducherry.

Thus, the nominated members of both of Houses of Parliament, the nominated members of the state legislative assemblies, the members (both elected and nominated) of the state legislative councils (in case of the bicameral legislature) and the nominated members of the Legislative Assemblies of Delhi and Puducherry do not participate in the election of the President.

Where an assembly is dissolved, the members cease to be qualified to vote in presidential election, even if fresh elections to the dissolved assembly are not held before the presidential election.

**Source: Laxmikanth Polity**

**Q.2) Which of the following is/are qualification/s for election as President?**

1. He should be a citizen of India.
2. He should have completed 35 years of age.
3. He should be qualified for election as a member of the Rajya Sabha.

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** A person to be eligible for election as President should fulfill the following qualifications:

- He should be a citizen of India.
- He should have completed 35 years of age.
- He should be qualified for election as a member of the Lok Sabha.

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- He should not hold any office of profit under the Union government or any state government or any local authority or any other public authority.

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

**Source: Laxmikanth Polity**

**Q.3) Who among the following President of India was appointed as president without election?**

- N. Sanjeeva Reddy
- V.V. Giri
- Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed
- Giani Zail Singh

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:**

			secured (%)		secured (%)
1.	1952	Dr. Rajendra Prasad	507400 (83.81)	K.T. Shah	92827 (15.3)
2.	1957	Dr. Rajendra Prasad	459698 (99.35)	N.N. Das	2000 (0.4)
3.	1962	Dr. S. Radhakrishnan	553067 (98.24)	Ch.Hari Ram	6341 (1.1)
4.	1967	Dr. Zakir Hussain	471244 (56.23)	K. Subba Rao	363971 (43.4)
5.	1969	V.V. Giri	420077 (50.22)	N. Sanjeeva Reddy	405427 (48.5)
6.	1974	Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	756587 (80.18)	Tridev Chaudhuri	189186 (19.8)
7.	1977	N. Sanjeeva Reddy	—	Unopposed	—
8.	1982	Giani Zail Singh	754113 (72.73)	H.R. Khanna	282685 (27.6)

**Source: Laxmikanth Polity**

**Q.4) Who among the following is/are appointed by President of India?**

1. Comptroller and Auditor general of India
2. Chief Election Commissioner
3. Attorney General of India

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

- 1 only
- 1 and 2 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1, 2 and 3

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** President appoints the comptroller and auditor general of India, the chief election commissioner and other election commissioners, the attorney general, the chairman and

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members of the Union Public Service Commission, the governors of states, the chairman and members of finance commission, and so on.

**Source: Laxmikanth Polity**

**Q.5) Which of the following member/s is/are participating Vice President Election?**

1. Elected members of Lok Sabha
2. Nominated members of Rajya Sabha
3. Elected members of State Legislative Assembly

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The Vice-President, like the president, is elected not directly by the people but by the method of indirect election.

- He is elected by the members of an electoral college consisting of the members of both Houses of Parliament.
- Thus, this Electoral College is different from the Electoral College for the election of the President in the following two respects:
- It consists of both elected and nominated members of the Parliament (in the case of president, only elected members).
- It does not include the members of the state legislative assemblies (in the case of President, the elected members of the state legislative assemblies are included).

Explaining the reason for this difference, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar observed: The President is the head of the State and his power extends both to the administration by the Centre as well as to the states.

**Source: Laxmikanth Polity**

**Q.6) Who among the following Vice President of India is/are appointed as Vice President without election?**

1. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
2. Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma
3. M. Hidayatullah

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:**

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Sl. No.	Election Year	Victorious Candidate	No. of Votes secured	Runner-up Candidate	No. of Votes secured
1.	1952	Dr. S. Radhakrishnan	–	Unopposed	–
2.	1957	Dr. S. Radhakrishnan	–	Unopposed	–
3.	1962	Dr. Zakir Hussain	568	N. Samant Singh	14
4.	1967	V.V. Giri	486	Prof. Habib	192
5.	1969	G.S. Pathak	400	H.V. Kamath	156
6.	1974	B.D. Jatti	521	N.E. Horo	141
7.	1979	M. Hidayatullah	–	unopposed	–
8.	1984	R. Venkataraman	508	B.C. Kambley	207
9.	1987	Dr. Shankar	–	unopposed	–

**Source: Laxmikanth Polity**

**Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding functions of Vice President:**

1. He acts as the ex-officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha.
2. He acts as President when a vacancy occurs in the office of the President.

**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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The functions of Vice-President are two-fold:

- He acts as the ex-officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha. In this capacity, his powers and functions are similar to those of the Speaker of Lok Sabha.
- In this respect, he resembles the American vice-president who also acts as the Chairman of the Senate—the Upper House of the American legislature.
- He acts as President when a vacancy occurs in the office of the President due to his resignation, impeachment, and death or otherwise.
- He can act as President only for a maximum period of six months within which a new President has to be elected.
- Further, when the sitting President is unable to discharge his functions due to absence, illness or any other cause, the Vice-President discharges his functions until the President resumes his office.

**Source: Laxmikanth Polity**

**Q.8) Consider the following statements regarding functions of Prime Minister:**

1. He recommends persons who can be appointed as ministers by the president.
2. He guides, directs, controls, and coordinates the activities of all the ministers.

**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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Prime Minister enjoys the following powers as head of the Union council of ministers:

- He recommends persons who can be appointed as ministers by the president. The President can appoint only those persons as ministers who are recommended by the Prime Minister.
- He allocates and reshuffles various portfolios among the ministers.
- He can ask a minister to resign or advise the President to dismiss him in case of difference of opinion.
- He presides over the meeting of council of ministers and influences its decisions.
- He guides, directs, controls, and coordinates the activities of all the ministers.
- He can bring about the collapse of the council of ministers by resigning from office.

**Source: Laxmikanth Polity**

**Q.9) Consider the following statements regarding appointment of council of ministers:**

1. The council of ministers are appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister.
2. A person who is not a member of either House of Parliament can also be appointed as a minister.

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

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The Prime Minister is appointed by the President, while the other ministers are appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister.

- This means that the President can appoint only those persons as ministers who are recommended by the Prime minister.
- Usually, the members of Parliament, either Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha, are appointed as ministers.
- A person who is not a member of either House of Parliament can also be appointed as a minister.
- But, within six months, he must become a member (either by election or by nomination) of either House of Parliament; otherwise, he ceases to be a minister.
- A minister who is a member of one House of Parliament has the right to speak and to take part in the proceedings of the other House also, but he can vote only in the House of which he is a member.

**Source: Laxmikanth Polity**

**Q.10) Which of the following is/are feature/s of Cabinet Committees?**

1. They are extra-constitutional.
2. They are of two types—standing and ad hoc.
3. They are set up by the President on the advice of Prime Minister.

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The following are the features of Cabinet Committees:

- They are extra-constitutional in emergence. In other words, they are not mentioned in the Constitution. However, the Rules of Business provide for their establishment.
- They are of two types—standing and ad hoc. The former are of a permanent nature while the latter are of a temporary nature. The ad hoc committees are constituted from time to time to deal with special problems. They are disbanded after their task is completed.
- They are set up by the Prime Minister according to the exigencies of the time and requirements of the situation. Hence, their number, nomenclature, and composition vary from time to time.
- Their membership varies from three to eight. They usually include only Cabinet Ministers. However, the non-cabinet Ministers are not debarred from their membership.
- They not only include the Ministers in charge of subjects covered by them but also include other senior Ministers.

**Source: Laxmikanth Polity**