

ForumIAS

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Prelims Marathon

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*HISTORY
ECONOMICS
POLITY
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT*

FORUMIAS



Indian Polity – Fundamental Rights

Q.1) Consider the following statements about Article 17:

1. Constitution defines the term untouchability.
2. It is both enforceable and justiciable.

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: Abolition of Untouchability

Article 17 abolishes 'untouchability' and forbids its practice in any form. The enforcement of any disability arising out of untouchability shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law. In 1976, the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 has been comprehensively amended and renamed as the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 to enlarge the scope and make penal provisions more stringent. The act defines civil right as any right accruing to a person by reason of the abolition of untouchability by Article 17 of the Constitution.

The term 'untouchability' has not been defined either in the Constitution or in the Act. However, the Mysore High Court held that the subject matter of Article 17 is not untouchability in its literal or grammatical sense but the 'practice as it had developed historically in the country'. It refers to the social disabilities imposed on certain classes of persons by reason of their birth in certain castes. Hence, it does not cover social boycott of a few individuals or their exclusion from religious services, etc.

Fundamental Rights are justiciable, allowing persons to move the courts for their enforcement, if and when they are violated.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

Q.2) Which of the following statement is/are correct?

1. Both Martial Law and National Emergency suspends the government and ordinary law courts.
2. Both Martial Law and National Emergency has specific and detailed provisions in the Constitution.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

ANS: D

Explanation:

Martial Law	National Emergency
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1. It affects only Fundamental Rights.	1. It affects not only Fundamental Rights but also Centre–state relations, distribution of revenues and legislative powers between centre and states and may extend the tenure of the Parliament.
2. It suspends the government and ordinary law courts.	2. It continues the government and ordinary law courts.
3. It is imposed to restore the breakdown of law and order due to any reason.	3. It can be imposed only on three grounds—war, external aggression or armed rebellion.
4. It is imposed in some specific area of the country.	4. It is imposed either in the whole country or in any part of it.
5. It has no specific provision in the Constitution. It is implicit.	5. It has specific and detailed provision in the Constitution. It is explicit.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

Q.3) Consider the following statements about Fundamental Rights:

1. They are absolute and qualified.
2. All of them are available against the arbitrary action of the state.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: B

Explanation: The Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Constitution are characterized by the following:

1. 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.
2. They are not absolute but qualified. The state can impose reasonable restrictions on them.
3. Most of them are available against the arbitrary action of the State, with a few exceptions like those against the State's action and against the action of private individuals. When the rights that are available against the State's action only are violated by the private individuals, there are no constitutional remedies but only ordinary legal remedies.
4. 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.
5. They are justiciable, allowing persons to move the courts for their enforcement, if and when they are violated.
6. They are defended and guaranteed by the Supreme Court.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

Q.4) “Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour” is given in which of the following article?

- a) Article 24
- b) Article 21
- c) Article 23
- d) Article 17

ANS: C

Explanation: Prohibition of Traffic in Human Beings and Forced Labour

Article 23 prohibits traffic in human beings, begar (forced labour) and other similar forms of forced labour. Any contravention of this provision shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law. This right is available to both citizens and non-citizens. It protects the individual not only against the State but also against private persons.

The expression ‘traffic in human beings’ include (a) selling and buying of men, women and children like goods; (b) immoral traffic in women and children, including prostitution; (c) devadasis; and (d) slavery. To punish these acts, the Parliament has made the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act 13, 1956.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

Q.5) Which of the statements given below about right to equality is not correct?

- a) No member of Parliament shall be liable to any proceedings in any court in respect of anything said or any vote given by him in Parliament or any committee thereof
- b) The President or the Governor is answerable to Supreme court for the exercise and performance of the powers and duties of his office.
- c) No process for the arrest or imprisonment of the President or the Governor shall be issued from any court during his term of office.
- d) No criminal proceedings shall be instituted or continued against the President or the Governor in any court during his term of office.

ANS: B

Explanation: Exceptions to Equality

The rule of equality before law is not absolute and there are constitutional and other exceptions to it. These are mentioned below:

1. The President of India and the Governor of States enjoy the following immunities (Article 361):
 - I. The President or the Governor is not answerable to any court for the exercise and performance of the powers and duties of his office.
 - II. No criminal proceedings shall be instituted or continued against the President or the Governor in any court during his term of office.
 - III. No process for the arrest or imprisonment of the President or the Governor shall be issued from any court during his term of office.
 - IV. No civil proceedings against the President or the Governor shall be instituted during his term of office in any court in respect of any act done by him in his personal capacity, whether before or after he entered upon his office, until the expiration of two months next after notice has been delivered to him.
2. No person shall be liable to any civil or criminal proceedings in any court in respect of the publication in a newspaper (or by radio or television) of a substantially true report of any proceedings of either House of Parliament or either House of the Legislature of a State (Article 361-A).

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3. No member of Parliament shall be liable to any proceedings in any court in respect of anything said or any vote given by him in Parliament or any committee thereof (Article 105).

4. No member of the Legislature of a state shall be liable to any proceedings in any court in respect of anything said or any vote given by him in the Legislature or any committee thereof (Article 194).

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

Q.6) Which of the following statements are correct regarding article 27?

1. It prohibits the state from favoring one religion over the another.
2. The taxes cannot be used for the promotion or maintenance of any one religion.

Which of these statements is/are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Freedom from taxation for promotion of a religion

Article 27 lays down that “no person shall be compelled to pay any taxes for the promotion or maintenance of any particular religion or religious denomination.

This provision prohibits only levy of a tax and not a fee.

The article would be violated if any tax collected in India were to be utilized for promotion and maintenance of any particular religious denomination

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

Q.7) The writ of prohibition is not available against which of the following bodies?

1. Quasi-judicial bodies
2. Administrative authority
3. Legislative body

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

ANS: B

Explanation: Prohibition

Literally, it means ‘to forbid’. It is issued by a higher court to a lower court or tribunal to prevent the latter from exceeding its jurisdiction or usurping a jurisdiction that it does not possess. Thus, unlike mandamus that directs activity, the prohibition directs inactivity.

The writ of prohibition can be issued only against judicial and quasi-judicial authorities. It is not available against administrative authorities, legislative bodies, and private individuals or bodies.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

Q.8) Which of the following is vested with power to make laws and give effect to certain specified fundamental rights?

- a) Parliament
- b) State Legislature
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) None

ANS: A

Explanation: Article 35 lays down that the power to make laws, to give effect to certain specified fundamental rights shall vest only in the Parliament and not in the state legislatures. This provision ensures that there is uniformity throughout India with regard to the nature of those fundamental rights and punishment for their infringement.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

Q.9) Which one among the following is not a fundamental right under Indian Constitution?

- a) Right to Freedom
- b) Right against exploitation
- c) Right to equality
- d) Right to citizenship

ANS: D

Explanation: Originally, the Constitution provided for seven Fundamental Rights viz,

1. Right to equality (Articles 14–18)
2. Right to freedom (Articles 19–22)
3. Right against exploitation (Articles 23–24)
4. Right to freedom of religion (Articles 25–28)
5. Cultural and educational rights (Articles 29–30)
6. Right to property (Article 31)
7. Right to constitutional remedies (Article 32)

However, 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: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

Q.10) As per Indian constitution, which one the following is not a specific ground on which the state can place restrictions on freedom of religion?

- a) Public Order
- b) Social Justice
- c) Health
- d) Morality

ANS: B

Explanation: Article 25 covers not only religious beliefs (doctrines) but also religious practices (rituals). Moreover, these rights are available to all persons—citizens as well as non-citizens. However, these rights are subject to public order, morality, health and other provisions relating to fundamental rights. Further, the State is permitted to:

(a) regulate or restrict any economic, financial, political or other secular activity associated with religious practice; and

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(b) provide for social welfare and reform or throw open Hindu religious institutions of a public character to all classes and sections of Hindus.

Article 25 also contains two explanations: one, wearing and carrying of kirpans is to be included in the profession of the Sikh religion; and two, the Hindus, in this context, include Sikhs, Jains and Buddhists.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth



Indian Polity - DPSPs

Q.1) “To protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wildlife” has been added as a new directive principle through which of the following amendment?

- a) 44th Amendment Act 1978
- b) 42nd Amendment Act 1976
- c) 97th Amendment Act 2011
- d) 86th Amendment Act 2002

ANS: B

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

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

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

Q.2) The framers of the constitution of India borrowed the concept of Directive Principles of State Policy from which of the following country?

- a) Spanish Constitution
- b) Australian Constitution
- c) Irish Constitution
- d) British Constitution

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: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

Q.3) Which of the following statement about Directive Principles of State Policy is not correct?

- a) The Directive Principles resemble the Instrument of Instructions enumerated in the Government of India Act of 1935.
- b) They are not legally enforceable by the courts for their violation.
- c) They embody the concept of a ‘police state’.
- d) All are correct.

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 BR Ambedkar, the Directive Principles

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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'. The Directive Principles constitute a very comprehensive economic, social and political programme for a modern democratic State. They aim at realising the high ideals of justice, liberty, equality and fraternity as outlined in the Preamble to the Constitution. They embody the concept of a 'welfare state' and not that of a police state, which existed during the colonial era. In brief, they seek to establish economic and social democracy in the country.

The Directive Principles are non-justiciable in nature, that is, they are not legally enforceable by the courts for their violation. Therefore, the government (Central, state and local) cannot be compelled to implement them. Nevertheless, the Constitution (Article 37) itself says that these principles are fundamental in the governance of the country and it shall be the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws.

The Directive Principles, though non-justiciable in nature, help the courts in examining and determining the constitutional validity of a law. The Supreme Court has ruled many a times that in determining the constitutionality of any law, if a court finds that the law in question seeks to give effect to a Directive Principle, it may consider such law to be reasonable in relation to Article 14 (equality before law) or Article 19 (six freedoms) and thus save such law from unconstitutionality.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

Q.4) Which of the following statement about Directive Principles of State Policy is not correct?

- a) Directive Principles aims at establishing political democracy in the country.
- b) These have moral and political sanction.
- c) These are societarian and socialistic.
- d) These require legislation for their implementation.

ANS: A

Explanation:

Fundamental Rights	Directive Principles
They refer to the basic rights guaranteed to the citizens of India under the Indian constitution.	They are the guidelines to the state to be followed while framing laws and policies.
They are written in part 3 of the Constitution of India.	They are written in part 4, Article 36-51 of the Constitution of India.
It is negative in nature as it prevents the government from doing certain things.	They are positive in nature as it requires the government to do certain things.
They are justiciable as they can be enforced and their violation is a punishable crime.	They are not justiciable as they cannot be enforced and their violation is not a punishable crime.
They establish political democracy.	They establish social and economic democracy.
They are legal sanctions.	They are moral and political sanctions.
They promote individual welfare.	They promote the welfare of the entire community.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

Q.5) Which of the following articles consists of equal pay for equal work for men and women?

- a) Article 31
- b) Article 39A
- c) Article 41
- d) Article 39

ANS: D

Explanation: Article 39 is the DPSP stating equal pay for equal work for men and women, opportunities for the healthy development of children etc.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

Q.6) “Economic Justice” as one of the objectives of the Indian Constitution has been provided in which of the following?

- a) Preamble Only
- b) Fundamental Rights and Preamble
- c) Preamble and Directive Principles
- d) Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles

ANS: C

Explanation: The Directive Principles constitute a very comprehensive economic, social and political programme for a modern democratic State. They aim at realising the high ideals of justice, liberty, equality and fraternity as outlined in the Preamble to the Constitution. They embody the concept of a ‘welfare state’ and not that of a ‘police state’, which existed during the colonial era. In brief, they seek to establish economic and social democracy in the country.

The term ‘justice’ in the Preamble embraces three distinct forms—social, economic and political, secured through various provisions of Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles. Economic justice denotes the non-discrimination between people on the basis of economic factors. It involves the elimination of glaring inequalities in wealth, income and property. A combination of social justice and economic justice denotes what is known as ‘distributive justice’.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

Q.7) The ideal of ‘Welfare State’ in the Indian Constitution is enshrined in its

- a) Preamble
- b) Directive Principles of State Policy
- c) Fundamental Rights
- d) Seventh Schedule

ANS: B

Explanation: The Directive Principles constitute a very comprehensive economic, social and political programme for a modern democratic State. They aim at realising the high ideals of justice, liberty, equality and fraternity as outlined in the Preamble to the Constitution. They embody the concept of a ‘welfare state’ and not that of a ‘police state’, which existed during the colonial era. In brief, they seek to establish economic and social democracy in the country.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

Q.8) The “Instrument of Instructions” contained in the Government of India Act 1935 have been incorporated in the Constitution of India in the year 1950 as

- a) Fundamental Rights
- b) Directive Principles of State Policy
- c) Extent of executive power of State
- d) Conduct of business of the Government of India

ANS: B

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: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

Q.9) Which one of the following Directive Principles of State Policy is given preference over the Fundamental Rights conferred by Article 14 and 19 of the Constitution?

- a) Living wage for workers.
- b) Provision for early childhood care and education to children below the age of six years.
- c) Protection and improvement of environment and safeguarding of forests and wildlife.
- d) Operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment.

ANS: D

Explanation: Directive Principles of State Policy 39 (b) and 39 (c) have been given precedence over Fundamental Right 14 (Right to Equality) and Fundamental Right 19 (Freedom of Speech and Expression).

Article 39 (b): It states that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good.

Article 39 (c): It states that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment.

Thus, the Directive Principles of State Policy that is given preference over the Fundamental Rights conferred by Articles 14 and 19 of the Constitution is "Operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment."

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

Q.10) Promoting education and economic interests of weaker sections of the society, especially the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes comes under which of the following?

- a) Fundamental Rights
- b) Directive principles of the State policy
- c) Fundamental duties
- d) Fifth Schedule

ANS: B

Explanation: In Article 46 of the Indian Constitution Promotion of educational and profitable interests of slated gentries, slated lines and other weaker sections.

The State shall promote with special care the educational and profitable interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular, of the slated gentries and slanted lines, and shall cover them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation is given.

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According to the Indian Constitution, The term weaker section refers to a section of the population that's socially, economically, and politically behind the other sections of the population and has been passing colorful forms of incompetence as a result of their backwardness. The Government of India Act, 1935 defines “weaker sections” as class or classes of people who are suffering from educational and profitable backwardness, as well as some aspects of social life, due to traditional customs of untouchability, ethnical background, ethnical way of life or another backwardness.

Different judgments of the Indian government have divided the weaker groups into three main orders.

- slated gentries.
- slated lines.
- Other backward classes.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

Indian Polity – Fundamental Duties

Q.1) Which of the following statement about Fundamental Duties is correct?

- a. The Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution are inspired by the Constitution of France.
- b. The original constitution contained only 10 fundamental duties.
- c. Japanese Constitution is the only democratic Constitution in world which contains a list of duties of citizens.
- b) The duty to provide opportunities for education to his child or ward between the age of six and fourteen years was added by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976.

ANS: C

Explanation: Though 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. Notably, none of the Constitutions of major democratic countries like USA, Canada, France, Germany, Australia and so on specifically contain a list of duties of citizens. Japanese Constitution is, perhaps, the only democratic Constitution in world which contains a list of duties of citizens. The socialist countries, on the contrary, gave equal importance to the fundamental rights and duties of their citizens. Hence, the Constitution of erstwhile USSR declared that the citizen's exercise of their rights and freedoms was inseparable from the performance of their duties and obligations.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

Q.2) Consider the following statements:

- 1. Fundamental Duties are confined to citizens only and do not extend to foreigners.
- 2. Like the Directive Principles, the fundamental duties are also non-justiciable.

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Following points can be noted with regard to the characteristics of the **Fundamental Duties:**

- 1. Some of them are moral duties while others are civic duties. For instance, cherishing noble ideals of freedom struggle is a moral precept and respecting the Constitution, National Flag and National Anthem is a civic duty.

2. They refer to such values which have been a part of the Indian tradition, mythology, religions and practices. In other words, they essentially contain just a codification of tasks integral to the Indian way of life.

3. Unlike some of the Fundamental Rights which extend to all persons whether citizens or foreigners¹, the Fundamental Duties are confined to citizens only and do not extend to foreigners.

4. Like the Directive Principles, the fundamental duties are also nonjusticiable. The Constitution does not provide for their direct enforcement by the courts. Moreover, there is not legal sanction against their violation. However, the Parliament is free to enforce them by suitable legislation.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

Q.3) Which of the following statement about Fundamental duty is not correct?

- a) Fundamental Duties are enforceable by law.
- b) Fundamental Duties serve as a source of inspiration for the citizens and promote a sense of discipline and commitment among them.
- c) Swaran Singh Committee made recommendations about Fundamental Duties.
- d) None of the above.

ANS: D

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.

SIGNIFICANCE OF FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES

In spite of criticisms and opposition, the fundamental duties are considered significant from the following viewpoints:

- 1. They serve as a reminder to the citizens that while enjoying their rights, they should also be conscious of duties they owe to their country, their society and to their fellow citizens.
- 2. They serve as a warning against the anti-national and antisocial activities like burning the national flag, destroying public property and so on.
- 3. They serve as a source of inspiration for the citizens and promote a sense of discipline and commitment among them. They create a feeling that the citizens are not mere spectators but active participants in the realisation of national goals.
- 4. They help the courts in examining and determining the constitutional validity of a law. In 1992, the Supreme Court ruled that in determining the constitutionality of any law, if a court finds that the law in question seeks to give effect to a fundamental duty, it may consider such law to be 'reasonable' in relation to Article 14 (equality before law) or Article 19 (six freedoms) and thus save such law from unconstitutionality.
- 5. They are enforceable by law. Hence, the Parliament can provide for the imposition of appropriate penalty or punishment for failure to fulfil any of them.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

Q.4) Which one of the following is not a part of Article 51 of the Constitution of India?

- a) Promote international peace and security
- b) Maintain just and honourable relations between nations
- c) Use of UN peacekeeping force for resolution of international disputes
- d) Encourage settlement of inter- national disputes by arbitration

ANS: C

Explanation:

Article 51 of the Constitution of India lists the Directive Principles of State Policy, which are guidelines for the government on how to promote the welfare of the people. One of the Directive Principles is to promote international peace and security. This can be done by:

- Encouraging settlement of international disputes by arbitration
- Fostering respect for international law
- Cooperating with other nations for the promotion of world peace
- The use of UN peacekeeping forces is not mentioned in Article 51. This is because the UN peacekeeping forces are not a part of the Indian government. They are a multinational force that is deployed by the UN Security Council to help resolve **international disputes**.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

Q.5) "To uphold and protect the Sovereignty, Unity and Integrity of India" is a provision made in the:

- a) Preamble of the Constitution
- b) Directive principles of State Policy
- c) Fundamental Rights
- d) Fundamental Duties

ANS: D

Explanation:

Preamble finds the mention of the words "Sovereignty, Unity and Integrity".

However, if you try to focus on the complete sentence i.e "To uphold and protect the Sovereignty, Unity and Integrity of India" is a provision mentioned in Article 51-A of the Constitution i.e Fundamental Duties.

Fundamental Duties:

- The fundamental duties were incorporated in Part IV-A of our constitution through the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976.
- At present, there are eleven fundamental duties under article 51 A of the constitution.
- The idea of Fundamental Duties has been borrowed from the erstwhile USSR.
- Originally the duties were ten in number, later on through 86th Amendment Act, 2002, the eleventh Fundamental duty was added.
- Swaran Singh Committee recommended the inclusion of Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution.
- Fundamental duties are non-enforceable in nature.

Following are the eleven Fundamental Duties:

- To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem.
- To cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom.

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- To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity, and integrity of India.
- To defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so.
- To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women.
- To value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture.
- To protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers, wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures.
- To develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform.
- To safeguard public property and to abjure violence.
- To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity, so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement.
- To provide opportunities for education to his child or ward between the age of six to fourteen years. This duty was added by the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

Q.6) Fundamental Duties are inserted in the constitution under Prime Ministership of:

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) Lal Bahadur Shastri
- c) Indira Gandhi
- d) Rajiv Gandhi

ANS: C

Explanation:

The Fundamental Duties were incorporated in Part IV-A of the Constitution by the Constitution 42nd Amendment Act, 1976, during the Emergency under Indira Gandhi's government.

Today, there are 11 Fundamental Duties described under Article 51-A, of which 10 were introduced by the 42nd Amendment and the 11th was added by the 86th Amendment in 2002, during Atal Bihari Vajpayee's government.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

Q.7) Which of the following is NOT a fundamental duty?

- a) To protect monuments and places of national importance
- b) To protect and improve the natural environment
- c) To safeguard public property
- d) To respect the National Anthem

ANS: A

Explanation:

Article 49. Protection of monuments and places and objects of national importance. -It shall be the obligation of the State to protect every monument or place or object of artistic or historic interest, to be of national importance, from spoliation, disfigurement, destruction, removal, disposal or export, as the case may be.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

Q.8) Which among the following is NOT listed as a Fundamental Duty in the constitution of India?

- a) To abide by the constitution
- b) To protect the sovereignty of India
- c) To pay taxes
- d) To safeguard public property

ANS: C

Explanation:

The Fundamental duties act as a moral obligation on the citizens to help build and promote patriotism and unity in the country. The Fundamental Duties are dealt with Article 51A under Part-IV A of the Indian Constitution. 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 added 10 Fundamental Duties to the Indian Constitution. 86th Amendment Act 2002 later added the 11th **Fundamental Duty to the list.**

The 11 Fundamental Duties of Indian citizens, under Article 51A Part IV A are:

- To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem.
- To cherish and follow the noble ideals that inspired our national freedom struggle.
- To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity, and integrity of India.
- To defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so.
- To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood among all the people of India, transcending religious, linguistic, and regional sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women.
- To value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture.
- To protect and improve the natural environment, including forests, lakes, rivers, wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures.
- To develop a scientific temper, humanism, and the spirit of inquiry and reform.
- To safeguard public property and to abjure violence.
- To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavor and achievement.
- The 86th amendment to the constitution of India in 2002, provided the Right to Education as a fundamental right in part-III of the Constitution. The same amendment inserted Article 21A which made the Right to Education a fundamental right for children between 6-14 years.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

Q.9) At present, how many fundamental duties are in the constitution of India?

- a) 6
- b) 11
- c) 10
- d) 12

ANS: B

Explanation: The 11 Fundamental Duties of Indian citizens, under Article 51A Part IV A are:

- To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem.
- To cherish and follow the noble ideals that inspired our national freedom struggle.

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- To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity, and integrity of India.
- To defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so.
- To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood among all the people of India, transcending religious, linguistic, and regional sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women.
- To value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture.
- To protect and improve the natural environment, including forests, lakes, rivers, wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures.
- To develop a scientific temper, humanism, and the spirit of inquiry and reform.
- To safeguard public property and to abjure violence.
- To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavor and achievement.
- The 86th amendment to the constitution of India in 2002, provided the Right to Education as a fundamental right in part-III of the Constitution. The same amendment inserted Article 21A which made the Right to Education a fundamental right for children between 6-14 years.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

Q.10) Which of the following committee advocated the Fundamental Duties in the Indian constitution?

- a) Verma Committee
- b) Sarkaria Committee
- c) Balwantraji Mehta Committee
- d) Swaran Singh Committee

ANS: D

Explanation:

Explanation: Swaran Singh Committee recommended the inclusion of fundamental duties in the Indian 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.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

Indian Polity – Centre-State Relations

Q.1) Which one of the following is not included in the state list in the Constitution of India?

- a) Police
- b) Law and order
- c) Prison
- d) Criminal Procedure Code

ANS: D

Explanation: Criminal law and criminal procedure fall under the Concurrent List while matters relating to Police and Prisons fall under the State List.

The laws that govern criminal law in India are the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (IPC), and the Criminal Procedure Code, 1974 (CrPC).

Concurrent List Subjects:

- Education.
- Forest.
- Trade unions.
- Marriage.
- Adoption.
- Succession.
- Criminal law and criminal procedure

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

Q.2) When the legislature of two or more states pass resolution requesting parliament to enact laws on matter in the state list, then which of the following statement is not correct?

- a) Such law applies only to those states which have passed the resolution.
- b) The state legislature ceases to have the power to make a law with respect to that matter.
- c) Such laws can be amended or repealed by the legislature of the concerned states.
- d) None of the Above

ANS: C

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. A law so enacted applies only to those states which have passed the resolutions.

- However, any other state may adopt it afterwards by passing a resolution to that effect in its legislature. Such a law can be amended or repealed only by the Parliament and not by the legislatures of the concerned states.
- The effect of passing a resolution under the above provision is that the Parliament becomes entitled to legislate with respect to a matter for which it

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

Q.3) Which of the following commission/committee is not related to centre-state relation?

- a) Shah Commission
- b) Rajamannar Committee
- c) Sarkaria Commission
- d) Punchhi Commission

ANS: A

Explanation: The Emergency declared in 1975 (internal emergency) proved to be the most controversial. There was widespread criticism of the misuse of Emergency powers. In the elections held to the Lok Sabha in 1977 after the Emergency, the Congress Party led by Indira Gandhi lost and the Janta Party came to power. This government appointed the Shah Commission to investigate the circumstances that warranted the declaration of an Emergency in 1975. The commission did not justify the declaration of the Emergency.

Hence, the 44th Amendment Act was enacted in 1978 to introduce a number of safeguards against the misuse of Emergency provisions.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

Q.4) Which of the following grant-in-aid to the state is given on the recommendation of the Finance Commission?

- a) Statutory Grant
- b) Discretionary Grant
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) Neither (a) nor (b)

ANS: A

Explanation: Grants-in-Aid to the States Besides sharing of taxes between the Centre and the states, the Constitution provides for grants-in-aid to the states from the Central resources. There are two types of grants-in-aid, viz, statutory grants and discretionary grants:

- Statutory Grants Article 275 empowers the Parliament to make grants to the states which are in need of financial assistance and not to every state.
- Also, different sums may be fixed for different states. These sums are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India every year.
- Apart from this general provision, the Constitution also provides for specific grants for promoting the welfare of the scheduled tribes in a state or for raising the level of administration of the scheduled areas in a state including the State of Assam.
- The statutory grants under Article 275 (both general and specific) are given to the states on the recommendation of the Finance Commission.
- Discretionary Grants Article 282 empowers both the Centre and the states to make any grants for any public purpose, even if it is not within their respective legislative competence. Under this provision, the Centre makes grants to the states.
- “These grants are also known as discretionary grants, the reason being that the Centre is under no obligation to give these grants and the matter lies within its discretion. These grants have a two-fold purpose: to help the state financially to fulfil plan targets; and to give some leverage to the Centre to influence and coordinate state action to effectuate the national plan.”

21 Notably, the discretionary grants form the larger part of the Central grants to the states (when compared with that of the statutory grants).

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

Q.5) With respect to centre state relation, consider the following statements:

1. The Governor is empowered to direct that an act of Parliament does not apply to a scheduled area in the state.
2. A State legislature can make laws for whole or any part of the territory of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: A

Explanation: Territorial Extent of Central and State Legislation The Constitution defines the territorial limits of the legislative powers vested in the Centre and the states in the following way:

- The Parliament can make laws for the whole or any part of the territory of India. The territory of India includes the states, the union territories, and any other area for the time being included in the territory of India.
- A state legislature can make laws for the whole or any part of the state.
- The laws made by a state legislature are not applicable outside the state, except when there is a sufficient nexus between the state and the object.
- The Parliament alone can make 'extra-territorial legislation'. Thus, the laws of the Parliament are also applicable to the Indian citizens and their property in any part of the world.
- However, the Constitution places certain restrictions on the plenary territorial jurisdiction of the Parliament. In other words, the laws of Parliament are not applicable in the following areas:
- The President can make regulations for the peace, progress and good government of the four Union Territories—the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu. A regulation so made has the same force and effect as an act of Parliament. It may also repeal or amend any act of Parliament in relation to these union territories.
- The governor is empowered to direct that an act of Parliament does not apply to a scheduled area in the state or apply with specified modifications and exceptions.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

Q.6) Which of the following statements about distribution of legislative subjects is/are correct?

1. 44th amendment act transferred education to the concurrent list from union list.
2. The power to make laws with respect to residuary subjects is vested in the parliament.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

ANS: B

Explanation: Distribution of Legislative Subjects

The Constitution provides for a three-fold distribution of legislative subjects between the Centre and the states, viz., List-I (the Union List), List-II (the State List) and List-III (the Concurrent List) in the Seventh Schedule:

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- The Parliament has exclusive powers to make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the Union List. This list has at present 100 subjects (originally 971 subjects) like defence, banking, foreign affairs, currency, atomic energy, insurance, communication, inter-state trade and commerce, census, audit and so on.
- The state legislature has “in normal circumstances” exclusive powers to make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the State List.
- This has at present 61 subjects (originally 662 subjects) like public order, police, public health and sanitation, agriculture, prisons, local government, fisheries, markets, theaters, gambling and so on.
- Both, the Parliament and state legislature can make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the Concurrent List. This list has at present 52 subjects (originally 473 subjects) like criminal law and procedure, civil procedure, marriage and divorce, population control and family planning, electricity, labour welfare, economic and social planning, drugs, newspapers, books and printing press, and others. The 42nd 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.

The power to make laws with respect to residuary subjects (i.e., the matters which are not enumerated in any of the three lists) is vested in the Parliament.

This residuary power of legislation includes the power to levy residuary taxes.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

Q.7) The Sarkaria Commission was set up in the year

- a) 1989
- b) 1983
- c) 2002
- d) 1965

ANS: B

Explanation:

The Sarkaria Commission was set up in June 1983 to examine the relationship and balance of power between state and central governments and suggest changes within the framework of the Constitution.

The commission submitted its report to the then prime minister Rajiv Gandhi on 27 October 1987.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

Q.8) Which schedule of the Indian Constitution divides the legislative powers between the Union and states?

- a) 6th Schedule
- b) 8th Schedule
- c) 7th Schedule
- d) 9th Schedule

ANS: C

Explanation: The Constitution provides for a three-fold distribution of legislative subjects between the Centre and the states, viz., List-I (the Union List), List-II (the State List) and List-III (the Concurrent List) in the Seventh Schedule.

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Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

Q.9) In which respect have the Centre-State relations been specifically termed as 'municipal relations'?

- a) Centre's control of the State in legislative sphere
- b) Centre's control of the State in financial matters
- c) Centre's control of the State in the administrative sector
- d) Centre's control of the State in the planning process

ANS: D

Explanation: Centre's control of the State in the planning process has been specifically termed as "municipal relations". Municipal Relations promotes relationships and strategic partnerships between levels of government, as well as relationships with non-governmental organizations at all levels. We do this to support the well-being of our residents and communities through robust and effective policies and programs.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

Q.10) Articles 245 to 255 deal with which of the following?

- a) Legislative relations between the centre and states.
- b) Administrative relations between the centre and states.
- c) Financial relations between the centre and states.
- d) Governor power

ANS: A

Explanation:

- Articles 245 to 255 deal with legislative relations between the centre and states.
- Articles 256 to 267 deal with administrative relations between the centre and states.
- Articles 168 to 293 deal with financial relations with centres and states.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

Indian Polity – Emergency Provisions

Q.1) Which of the following articles is related suspension of the enforcement of the fundamental rights during emergency?

- a) Article 354
- b) Article 356
- c) Article 359
- d) Article 352

ANS: C

Explanation:

Article No	Subject-matter
352	Proclamation of Emergency
353	Effect of Proclamation of Emergency
354	Application of provisions relating to distribution of revenues while a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation
355	Duty of the Union to protect states against external aggression and internal disturbance
356	Provisions in case of failure of constitutional machinery in states
357	Exercise of legislative powers under proclamation issued under Article 356
358	Suspension of provisions of Article 19 during Emergencies
359	Suspension of the enforcement of the rights conferred by Part III during Emergencies
359A	Application of this part to the state of Punjab (Repealed)
360	Provisions as to Financial Emergency

Source: Indian Polity Laxmikanth

Q.2) Which of the following articles of the Constitution deals with constitutional emergency?

- a) Article 352
- b) Article 355
- c) Article 356
- d) Article 360

ANS: C

Explanation:

Article No	Subject-matter
352	Proclamation of Emergency
353	Effect of Proclamation of Emergency
354	Application of provisions relating to distribution of revenues while a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation
355	Duty of the Union to protect states against external aggression and internal disturbance
356	Provisions in case of failure of constitutional machinery in states

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357	Exercise of legislative powers under proclamation issued under Article 356
358	Suspension of provisions of Article 19 during Emergencies
359	Suspension of the enforcement of the rights conferred by Part III during Emergencies
359A	Application of this part to the state of Punjab (Repealed)
360	Provisions as to Financial Emergency

An Emergency due to the failure of the constitutional machinery in the states (Article 356). This is popularly known as 'President's Rule'. It is also known by two other names—'State Emergency' or 'constitutional Emergency'. However, the Constitution does not use the word 'emergency' for this situation.

Source: Indian Polity Laxmikanth

Q.3) A resolution approving the proclamation of financial emergency can be passed by either House of Parliament by which majority?

- a) Absolute majority
- b) Simple majority
- c) Special majority
- d) Effective majority

ANS: B

Explanation: A resolution approving the proclamation of financial emergency can be passed by either House of Parliament only by a simple majority, that is, a majority of the members of that house present and voting.

A proclamation of Financial Emergency may be revoked by the president at anytime by a subsequent proclamation. Such a proclamation does not require the parliamentary approval.

Source: Indian Polity Laxmikanth

Q.4) Consider the following statements:

1. No Proclamation of Emergency can be made by the President of India unless the Union Ministers of Cabinet rank, headed by die Prime Minister, recommended to him, in writing, mat' such a Proclamation should be issued.
2. The President of India must issue a Proclamation of Revocation of Emergency any time that the Lok Sabha passes a resolution disapproving the proclamation or its continuance.

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: Grounds of Declaration of National Emergency

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 President can also issue different proclamations on grounds of war, external aggression, armed rebellion, or imminent danger thereof, whether or not there is a proclamation already

issued by him and such proclamation is in operation. This provision was added by the 38th Amendment Act of 1975. When a national emergency is declared on the ground of 'war' or 'external aggression', it is known as 'External Emergency'. On the other hand, when it is declared on the ground of 'armed rebellion', it is known as 'Internal Emergency'.

A proclamation of national emergency may be applicable to the entire country or only a part of it. The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 enabled the president to limit the operation of a National Emergency to a specified part of India.

Originally, the Constitution mentioned 'internal disturbance' as the third ground for the proclamation of a National Emergency, but the expression was too vague and had a wider connotation. Hence, the 44th Amendment Act of 1978 substituted the words 'armed rebellion' for 'internal disturbance'. Thus, it is no longer possible to declare a National Emergency on the ground of 'internal disturbance' as was done in 1975 by the Congress government headed by Indira Gandhi.

The President, however, can proclaim a national emergency only after receiving a written recommendation from the cabinet³. This means that the emergency can be declared only on the concurrence of the cabinet and not merely on the advice of the prime minister.

Revocation of Proclamation

A proclamation of emergency may be revoked by the President at any time by a subsequent proclamation. Such a proclamation does not require the parliamentary approval. Further, the President must revoke a proclamation if the Lok Sabha passes a resolution disapproving its continuation. Again, this safeguard was introduced by the 44th Amendment Act of 1978. Before the amendment, a proclamation could be revoked by the president on his own and the Lok Sabha had no control in this regard.

The 44th Amendment Act of 1978 also provided that, where one-tenth of the total number of members of the Lok Sabha give a written notice to the Speaker (or to the president if the House is not in session), a special sitting of the House should be held within 14 days for the purpose of considering a resolution disapproving the continuation of the proclamation.

Source: Indian Polity Laxmikanth

Q.5) If the financial emergency has been declared by the President under the Article 360, then its proclamation:

1. May be revoked or varied by a subsequent proclamation
2. Shall cease to operate at the expiration of two months, unless before the expiration of that period it has been approved by the resolution of both Houses of Parliament

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: A proclamation declaring financial emergency must be approved by both the Houses of Parliament within two months from the date of its issue. However, if the proclamation of Financial Emergency is issued at a time when the Lok Sabha has been dissolved or the dissolution of the Lok Sabha takes place during the period of two months without approving the proclamation, then the proclamation survives until 30 days from the first sitting of the Lok Sabha after its reconstitution, provided the Rajya Sabha has in the meantime approved it.

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Once approved by both the Houses of Parliament, the Financial Emergency continues indefinitely till it is revoked. This implies two things:

1. there is no maximum period prescribed for its operation; and
2. repeated parliamentary approval is not required for its continuation.

A resolution approving the proclamation of financial emergency can be passed by either House of Parliament only by a simple majority, that is, a majority of the members of that house present and voting.

A proclamation of Financial Emergency may be revoked by the president at anytime by a subsequent proclamation. Such a proclamation does not require the parliamentary approval.

Source: Indian Polity Laxmikanth

Q.6) Which Indian state came under President's rule for maximum number of times?

- a) Punjab
- b) Bihar
- c) Kerala
- d) Karnataka

ANS: A

Explanation: President's rule was used for the first time in Punjab on 20th June 1951. President's rule has been imposed eight times in Punjab. Regarding the absolute number of days, for 3,510 days Punjab was under the President's rule.

Between 1987 to 1992 Punjab was under the control of the President for five consecutive years. In India, the rule of the president is the dissolution of state government and the establishment in a state of absolute central government rule. Under Article 356 of the Constitution of India, the central government may take direct control of the state machinery in the event that a state government is unable to function according to constitutional provisions.

According to a RTI response from the Ministry of Home Affairs, President's rule was imposed maximum number of times in Uttar Pradesh (10 times) while President's rule was in vogue for maximum number of days in Punjab (more than 3000 days).

Source: Indian Polity Laxmikanth

Q.7) Which one of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution provides that 'It shall be the duty to the Union to protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbance'?

- a) Article 215
- b) Article 275
- c) Article 325
- d) Article 355

ANS: D

Explanation: Article 355 states that "It shall be the duty of the Union to protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbance and to ensure that the government of every State is carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution".

Source: Indian Polity Laxmikanth

Q.8) The Indian parliament is competent to enact law on a State subject if

- a) Emergency under Article 352 is in operation
- b) All the State Assemblies of the country make such a request
- c) The President send such a message to the Parliament
- d) None of These

ANS: A

Explanation: The Indian parliament is competent to enact law on a State subject if emergency under Article 352 is in operation.

Source: Indian Polity Laxmikanth

Q.9) Which of the following statement is not correct?

- a) There is no maximum period prescribed for national emergency
- b) National emergency affects fundamental rights of the citizens.
- c) State emergency suspends fundamental rights of the citizen
- d) All of the above

ANS: C

Explanation:

National Emergency (Article 352)	President's Rule (Article 356)
1. It can be proclaimed only when the security of India or a part of it is threatened by war, external aggression or armed rebellion.	1. It can be proclaimed when the government of a state cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution due to reasons which may not have any connection with war, external aggression or armed rebellion.
2. During its operation, the state executive and legislature continue to function and exercise the powers assigned to them under the Constitution. Its effect is that the Centre gets concurrent powers of administration and legislation in the state.	2. During its operation, the state executive is dismissed and the state legislature is either suspended or dissolved. The president administers the state through the governor and the Parliament makes laws for the state. In brief, the executive and legislative powers of the state are assumed by the Centre.
3. Under this, the Parliament can make laws on the subjects enumerated in the State List only by itself, that is, it cannot delegate the same to any other body or authority.	3. Under this, the Parliament can delegate the power to make laws for the state to the President or to any other authority specified by him. So far, the practice has been for the president to make laws for the state in consultation with the members of Parliament from that state. Such laws are known as President's Acts.
4. There is no maximum period prescribed for its operation. It can be continued indefinitely with the	4. There is a maximum period prescribed for its operation, that is, three years. Thereafter, it must come to an end and

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approval of Parliament for every six months.	the normal constitutional machinery must be restored in the state.
5. Under this, the relationship of the Centre with all the states undergoes a modification.	5. Under this, the relationship of only the state under emergency with the Centre undergoes a modification.
6. Every resolution of Parliament approving its proclamation or its continuance must be passed by a special majority.	6. Every resolution of Parliament approving its proclamation or its continuance can be passed only by a simple majority.
7. It affects fundamental rights of the citizens.	7. It has no effect on Fundamental Rights of the citizens.
8. Lok Sabha can pass a resolution for its revocation.	8. There is no such provision. It can be revoked by the President only

Source: Indian Polity Laxmikanth

Q.10) According to Article 352 of the Constitution, the National Emergency can be declared in which among the following circumstances?

- a) The failure of the Constitutional machinery
- b) Invasion
- c) Internal disturbance
- d) War, external aggression or armed rebellion

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 President can also issue different proclamations on grounds of war, external aggression, armed rebellion, or imminent danger thereof, whether or not there is a proclamation already issued by him and such proclamation is in operation. This provision was added by the 38th Amendment Act of 1975.

Source: Indian Polity Laxmikanth

Miscellaneous

Q.1) The terms “Varuna and Early Heera” are recently seen in news related to?

- a) Transgenic seeds
- b) Rain clouds
- c) Earth Observations Satellites
- d) Radar Systems

ANS: A

Explanation: GEAC has recommended the environmental release of transgenic hybrid mustard Dhara Mustard Hybrid-11 (DMH-11).

- Commercial use: under Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) supervision and will be subject to Seed Act, 1966.
- It is developed by Delhi University’s Centre for Genetic Manipulation of Crop Plants.
- The process used in it is crossing Indian mustard variety ‘Varuna’ (barnase line) with an East European ‘Early Heera-2’ mutant (barstar).

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.2) The “CRISPR-Cas9” is often seen in news related to?

- a) Biotechnology
- b) Space Technology
- c) Robotics
- d) Artificial Intelligence

ANS: A

Explanation: Clustered Regularly Interspaced Short Palindromic Repeats (CRISPR)-Cas 9 is a genetic code or sequence found in bacteria. Formed due to the activity of the previous bacteriophages that had infected them.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.3) Consider the following statements Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC):

1. It is a public sector enterprise.
2. It is an Interface Agency to strengthen emerging Biotech enterprise.

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: This is the first time that CAR-T therapy, indigenously developed by IIT Bombay and Tata Memorial Centre, was tested on patients in India.

- Research is funded under National Biopharma Mission (NBM) by Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC).

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- BIRAC is a Public Sector Enterprise, set up by Department of Biotechnology (DBT) as an Interface Agency to strengthen emerging Biotech enterprise.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.4) The terms “DALL-E, Codex, and GPT-3” are recently seen in news related to?

- a) Satellites
- b) Artificial Intelligence
- c) Rice varieties
- d) Quantum computers

ANS: B

Explanation: There has been increasing popularity of generative AI programs, such as OpenAI's ChatGPT, Google's BARD AI, DALL-E, Codex, GPT-3 etc.

- These programs are a conversational AI language based on deep learning model built on the transformer architecture.
- It uses a deep neural network and is trained on corpus of text data from the internet, allowing it to generate human-like text and to perform various tasks like question answering, and conversation.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.5) The “TiHAN, India's first Autonomous Navigation facility (for both ground and aerial vehicle testing), was inaugurated at?

- a) IIT Hyderabad
- b) IIT Madras
- c) IIT Kanpur
- d) IIT Bombay

ANS: A

Explanation: TiHAN, India's first Autonomous Navigation facility (for both ground and aerial vehicle testing), was inaugurated at IIT Hyderabad.

- TiHAN (by Ministry of Science & Technology) is a multidisciplinary initiative to make India a global player in futuristic and next generation 'smart mobility' technology.
- It will provide industries, research and development labs, and academia a platform for research in autonomous navigation.
- It is one of the 25 technology innovation hubs under National Mission on Interdisciplinary Cyber-Physical Systems (NM-ICPS).

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.6) The term “MOXIE” was associated with which of the following?

- a) Mission Mars of USA
- b) Mission Gaganyaan
- c) Mission Shukrayan
- d) Mission Mangalyan

ANS: A

Explanation: Mars Oxygen In-Situ Resource Utilization Experiment (MOXIE) has produced oxygen at Mars with components from the planet's atmosphere.

MOXIE was sent (by Massachusetts Institute of Technology) with NASA's Perseverance rover.

Source: FORUMIAS

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Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV):

1. It is a three stage vehicle.
2. It can send 3 tonne capacity payload.

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:

ISRO's Launch Vehicles		
Launch Vehicle	Stages	Payload capacity and Orbits
Small Satellite Launch Vehicle (SSLV)	3 stage Launch Vehicle (Three Solid Propulsion Stages and liquid propulsion-based Velocity Trimming Module as a terminal stage.)	Mini, Micro, or Nanosatellites (10 to 500 kg mass) to a 500 km orbit .
Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV)	Four-stage launch vehicle (1st & 3rd stage: Solid; 2nd & 4th: Liquid)	Up to 1,750 kg to Sun-Synchronous Polar Orbits , 1,425 into Geosynchronous and Geostationary orbits
Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV) Mark II	Three-stage launch vehicle (1st: Solid, 2nd: Liquid; 3rd: Cryogenic Upper Stage)	Up to 2,250 into Geosynchronous Transfer Orbits , up to 6 tonne in Low Earth Orbits
Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle Mk-III (LVM3)	Three-stage launch vehicle (1st: Liquid, 2nd: Solid; 3rd: Cryogenic Upper Stage)	Up to 4 tonne into Geosynchronous Transfer Orbits , 8 tonne into Low Earth Orbits

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.8) The “Artemis 1” mission is recently seen in news related to?

- a) European Space Agency
- b) NASA
- c) ISRO
- d) JAXA

ANS: B

Explanation: Recently, NASA’s Artemis 1 mission successfully lifted off from the Kennedy Space Centre.

It aims to build a longterm human presence at the Moon.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.9) The term “COPUOS” is often seen in news related to?

- a) Defense
- b) Outer Space
- c) Biotechnology
- d) Nanotechnology

ANS: B

Explanation: Adopted by U.N. Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS) in 2019.

Source: FORUMIAS

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Q.10) The “Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve” is recently seen in news located at?

- a) Maharashtra
- b) Madhya Pradesh
- c) Karnataka
- d) Kerala

ANS: A

Explanation: The Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve is a wildlife sanctuary in Chandrapur district of Maharashtra state in India. It is Maharashtra's oldest and largest national park. Created in 1955, the reserve includes the Tadoba National Park and the Andhari Wildlife Sanctuary.

Source: FORUMIAS

Revision

Q.1) Which of the following component/s is/are revealed by Preamble of Indian Constitution?

1. Source of authority of the Constitution
2. Nature of Indian State
3. Date of adoption 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 Preamble reveals four ingredients or components:

- Source of authority of the Constitution: The Preamble states that the Constitution derives its authority from the people of India.
- Nature of Indian State: It declares India to be of a sovereign, socialist, secular democratic and republican polity.
- Objectives of the Constitution: It specifies justice, liberty, equality and fraternity as the objectives.
- Date of adoption of the Constitution: It stipulates November 26, 1949, as the date.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.2) Which of the following is/are devices of direct democracy?

1. Referendum
2. Plebiscite
3. Initiative

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

There are four devices of direct democracy, namely, Referendum, Initiative, Recall and Plebiscite.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.3) Which of the following is/are manifestations of the democratic character of the Indian polity?

1. Universal adult franchise
2. Rule of law
3. Periodic elections

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: Universal adult franchise, periodic elections, rule of law, independence of judiciary, and absence of discrimination on certain grounds are the manifestations of the democratic character of the Indian polity.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.4) Which of the following statements is NOT correct?

- a) The term 'justice' in the Preamble embraces three distinct forms– social, economic and political.
- b) Social justice denotes the equal treatment of all citizens without any social distinction based on caste, color, race, religion, sex and so on.
- c) Economic justice denotes the non-discrimination between people on the basis of economic factors.
- d) A combination of political justice and economic justice denotes what is known as 'distributive justice'.

ANS: D

Explanation: The term 'justice' in the Preamble embraces three distinct forms– social, economic and political, secured through various provisions of Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles.

- Social justice denotes the equal treatment of all citizens without any social distinction based on caste, colour, race, religion, sex and so on.
- It means absence of privileges being extended to any particular section of the society, and improvement in the conditions of backward classes (SCs, STs and OBCs) and women.
- Economic justice denotes the non-discrimination between people on the basis of economic factors. It involves the elimination of glaring inequalities in wealth, income and property.
- A combination of social justice and economic justice denotes what is known as 'distributive justice'.
- Political justice implies that all citizens should have equal political rights, equal access to all political offices and equal voice in the government.
- The ideal of justice–social, economic and political–has been taken from the Russian Revolution (1917).

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

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

1. Equality before the law
2. Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth
3. Abolition of untouchability

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 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's Polity

Q.6) Which of the following article/s of Indian Constitution that seeks to achieve political equality?

1. Article 13
2. Article 325
3. Article 326

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: There are two provisions in the Constitution that seek to achieve political equality.

- One, no person is to be declared ineligible for inclusion in electoral rolls on grounds of religion, race, caste or sex (Article 325).
- Two, elections to the Lok Sabha and the state assemblies to be on the basis of adult suffrage (Article 326).

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.7) Consider the following statements:

1. Article 1 describes India, that is, Bharat as a 'Union of States' rather than a 'Federation of States'.
2. There was no unanimity in the Constituent Assembly with regard to the name of the country.

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: 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.
- There was no unanimity in the Constituent Assembly with regard to the name of the country.
- Some members suggested the traditional name (Bharat), while other advocated the modern name (India).
- Hence, the Constituent Assembly had to adopt a mix of both ('India, that is, Bharat').

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.8) According to Article 1, the territory of India can be classified into which of the following?

1. Territories of the states
2. Union territories
3. Territories that may be acquired by the Government of India at any 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: D

Explanation: According to Article 1, the territory of India can be classified into three categories:

- Territories of the states
- Union territories
- Territories that may be acquired by the Government of India at any time.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.9) Under the Article 3, the Parliament can authorize/s to do which of the following?

1. Increase the area of any state
2. Diminish the area of any state
3. Alter the name 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 authorises 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's Polity

Q.10) The famous "Ranthambore National Park" is often seen in news located at?

- a) Gujarat
- b) Rajasthan
- c) Haryana
- d) Punjab

ANS: B

Explanation: Ranthambore National Park is a vast wildlife reserve near the town of Sawai Madhopur in Rajasthan, northern India. It is a former royal hunting ground and home to tigers, leopards and marsh crocodiles.

Its landmarks include the imposing 10th-century Ranthambore Fort, on a hilltop, and the Ganesh Mandir temple. Also in the park, Padam Talao Lake is known for its abundance of water lilies.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Indian Polity – Constitutional Features

Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding amendment of the Constitution:

1. States can introduce the Constitutional Amendment Bill.
2. Article 368 of the Constitution deals with the amendment 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: B

Explanation: Article 368 in Part XX of the Constitution deals with the powers of Parliament to amend the Constitution and its procedure.

It states that the Parliament may, in exercise of its constituent power, amend by way of addition, variation or repeal any provision of the Constitution in accordance with the procedure **laid down for the purpose.**

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.2) The “basic structure” of the Constitution was coined by judiciary in which of the following case?

- A. K Gopalan Case
- a) Golaknath Case
- b) Kesavananda Bharati case
- c) Minerva Mills Case

ANS: C

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's Polity

Q.3) Which of the following provision/s is/are comes under amendment simple majority?

1. Admission or establishment of new states
2. Abolition or creation of legislative councils in states
3. Quorum in Parliament

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: 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:

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- 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.
- Quorum in Parliament.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.4) Which of the following is/are come/s under "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: From the various judgements, the following have emerged as 'basic features' of the Constitution or elements of the 'basic structure' of the constitution:

- 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

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.5) In which of the following country/countries west minister model is/are followed?

1. Britain
2. Japan
3. Canada

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 parliamentary government is also known as cabinet government or responsible government or Westminster model of government and is prevalent in Britain, Japan, Canada, and India among others.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.6) The ministers are collectively responsible to the Parliament in general and to the Lok Sabha in particular relates to which of the following?

- a) Article 74
- b) Article 75
- c) Article 76
- d) Article 77

ANS: B

Explanation: 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's Polity

Q.7) Which of the following is NOT a feature of Parliamentary system?

- a) Single Executive
- b) Majority Party Rule
- c) Collective Responsibility
- d) Double Membership

ANS: A

Explanation:

Parliamentary System	Presidential System
Features: <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Dual executive.2. Majority party rule3. Collective responsibility.4. Political homogeneity5. Double membership.6. Leadership of prime minister.7. Dissolution of Lower House.8. Fusion of powers.	Features: <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Single executive.2. President and legislators elected separately for a fixed term.3. Non-responsibility4. Political homogeneity may not exist.5. Single membership6. Domination of president.7. No dissolution of Lower House.8. Separation of powers.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.8) The Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution related to?

- a) Role of Speaker
- b) Anti Defection Law
- c) Division of Powers
- d) Emergency Provisions

ANS: C

Explanation: The Constitution divided the powers between the Centre and the states in terms of the Union List, State List and Concurrent List in the Seventh Schedule.

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The Union List consists of 98 subjects (originally 97), the State List 59 subjects (originally 66) and the Concurrent List 52 subjects (originally 47).

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.9) The famous "Pench National Park" is often seen in news located at?

- a) Uttar Pradesh
- b) Madhya Pradesh
- c) Andhra Pradesh
- d) Karnataka

ANS: B

Explanation: In the heart of India, Madhya Pradesh, Pench National Park is located in the districts of Seoni and Chhindwara.

- Named after the pristine River Pence which flows through the park, Pench National Park is one of the most popular wildlife reserves in India.
- The park also has its mention in the famous story of 1894, 'The Jungle Book', penned down by the renowned English Author Rudyard Kipling.
- The story was worldwide applauded, and hence, the national park became one of the popular national parks in the world in the 1970s and also a prominent tourist attraction in India.
- Since then, every year oodles of wildlife buffs flock to this place just to spot the famous characters of the book, Akela (The Indian Wolf), Raksha (the female Wolf), Baloo (Sloth Bear), and the vicious Shere Khan (Royal Bengal Tiger).

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.10) The "Singalila National Park" is often seen in news located at?

- a) Tamil Nadu
- b) West Bengal
- c) Assam
- d) Madhya Pradesh

ANS: B

Explanation: Singalila National Park is a National park of India located on the Singalila Ridge at an elevation of more than 2300 metres above sea level, in the Darjeeling district of West Bengal. It is well known for the trekking route to Sandakphu that runs through it.

Source: FORUMIAS

Indian Polity – Parliament & State Legislature

Q.1) Consider the following statements:

1. Part V of the Indian Constitution deals the legislative organ of the Union government.
2. President is not an integral Part of the Parliament.

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: B

Explanation: The Parliament is the legislative organ of the Union government. It occupies a pre-eminent and central position in the Indian democratic political system due to adoption of the parliamentary form of government, also known as 'Westminster' model of government.

- Articles 79 to 122 in Part V of the Constitution deal with the organisation, composition, duration, officers, procedures, privileges, powers and so on of the Parliament.
- Though the President of India is not a member of either House of Parliament and does not sit in the Parliament to attend its meetings, he is an integral part of the Parliament.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.2) Which of the following is/are part of the Parliament of India?

1. The President
2. The Council of States
3. The House of the people

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 the Constitution, the Parliament of India consists of three parts viz, the President, the Council of States and the House of the People.

- In 1954, the Hindi names 'Rajya Sabha' and 'Lok Sabha' were adopted by the Council of States and the House of People respectively.
- The Rajya Sabha is the Upper House (Second Chamber or House of Elders) and the Lok Sabha is the Lower House (First Chamber or Popular House).

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.3) Consider the following statements:

1. The President can nominate 24 members to the Rajya Sabha.
2. The Sixth Schedule of the Constitution deals with the allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: D

Explanation: The maximum strength of the Rajya Sabha is fixed at 250, out of which, 238 are to be the representatives of the states and union territories (elected indirectly) and 12 are nominated by the president.

The Fourth Schedule of the Constitution deals with the allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha to the states and union territories.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.4) Which of the following is/are demerit/s of the system of proportional representation?

1. It is a low cost affair.
2. It does not give any scope for organizing by-elections.
3. It promotes minority thinking and group interests.

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 system of proportional representation has the following demerits:

- It is highly expensive.
- It does not give any scope for organising by-elections.
- It eliminates intimate contacts between voters and representatives.
- It promotes minority thinking and group interests.
- It increases the significance of party system and decreases that of voter.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.5) Which of the following ground/s is/are the disqualification of person for being elected as a member of Parliament?

1. If he holds any office of profit under the Union or state government.
2. If he voluntary gives up the membership of the political party on whose ticket he is elected to the House.
3. If he votes or abstains from voting in the House contrary to any direction given by his political party.

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 Constitution also lies down that a person shall be disqualified from being a member of Parliament if he is so disqualified on the ground of defection under the provisions of the Tenth Schedule. A member incurs disqualification under the defection law:

- if he voluntary gives up the membership of the political party on whose ticket he is elected to the House;
- if he votes or abstains from voting in the House contrary to any direction given by his political party;
- if any independently elected member joins any political party; and
- if any nominated member joins any political party after the expiry of six months.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.6) The tenth schedule of the Indian Constitution is related to?

- a) Defection
- b) Scheduled Languages
- c) Formation of Zonal Councils
- d) Tribal Sub – Plan

ANS: A

Explanation: The question of disqualification under the Tenth Schedule is decided by the Chairman in the case of Rajya Sabha and Speaker in the case of Lok Sabha (and not by the president of India).

In 1992, the Supreme Court ruled that the decision of the Chairman/ Speaker in this regard is subject to judicial review.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.7) A House can declare the seat of a member vacant if he is absent from all its meetings for a period of?

- a) 45 days
- b) 60 days
- c) 90 days
- d) 120 days

ANS: B

Explanation: A House can declare the seat of a member vacant if he is absent from all its meetings for a period of sixty days without its permission.

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In computing the period of sixty days, no account shall be taken of any period during which the House is prorogued or adjourned for more than four consecutive days.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.8) Which of the following oath/affirmation taken by the member of a Parliament?

1. To bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India.
2. To uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India.
3. To faithfully discharge the duty upon which he is about to enter.

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: Every member of either House of Parliament, before taking his seat in the House, has to make and subscribe to an oath or affirmation before the President or some person appointed by him for this purpose.

In his oath or affirmation, a Member of Parliament swears:

- to bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India;
- to uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India; and
- to faithfully discharge the duty upon which he is about to enter.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.9) Which of the following is/are correct about Lok Sabha Speaker?

1. He dissolve the House.
2. He does not vote in the first instance.
3. He maintains order and decorum in the House.

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 Speaker of the Lok Sabha derives his powers and duties from three sources, that is, the Constitution of India, the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of Lok Sabha, and Parliamentary Conventions (residuary powers that are unwritten or unspecified in the Rules).

Altogether, he has the following powers and duties:

- He maintains order and decorum in the House for conducting its business and regulating its proceedings. This is his primary responsibility and he has final power in this regard.
- He is the final interpreter of the provisions of (a) the Constitution of India, (b) the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of Lok Sabha, and (c) the parliamentary precedents, within the House.
- He adjourns the House or suspends the meeting in absence of a quorum. The quorum to constitute a meeting of the House is one-tenth of the total strength of the House.

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- He does not vote in the first instance. But he can exercise a casting vote in the case of a tie.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.10) The “Bhagwan Mahavir National Park” is often seen in news located at?

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

ANS: A

Explanation: Bhagwan Mahavir National Park: Also known as Bhagwan Mahavir Wildlife Sanctuary, sprawling over a whopping area of 240 square km, this is one of the most popular nature reserves and National Parks to visit in Goa.

- Located near the well – known and serene Dudhsagar Waterfalls, this national park is renowned for its unspoiled and undisturbed vegetation.
- Mainly the vegetation cover here constitutes moist deciduous, tropical evergreen, and semi-green forests.

Source: FORUMIAS

Indian Polity – Executive

Q.1) Which of the following is/are NOT part of Union Executive?

1. The Vice Chairman of Niti Aayog.
2. The council of ministers.
3. The attorney general of India.

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 Union executive consists of the President, the VicePresident, the Prime Minister, the council of ministers and the attorney general of India.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.2) Who among the following is act as the symbol of unity, integrity and solidarity of the nation?

- a) The President
- b) The Prime Minister
- c) The Vice President
- d) The Speaker

ANS: A

Explanation: The President is the head of the Indian State. He is the first citizen of India and acts as the symbol of unity, integrity and solidarity of the nation.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.3) Which of the following is/are come/s under the executive power/s of President?

1. He appoints the prime minister and the other ministers.
2. He appoints the attorney general of India and determines his remuneration.
3. He can make rules for more convenient transaction of business of the State government.

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 executive powers and functions of the President are:

- All executive actions of the Government of India are formally taken in his name.
- He can make rules specifying the manner in which the orders and other instruments made and executed in his name shall be authenticated.

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- He can make rules for more convenient transaction of business of the Union government, and for allocation of the said business among the ministers.
- He appoints the prime minister and the other ministers. They hold office during his pleasure.
- He appoints the attorney general of India and determines his remuneration. The attorney general holds office during the pleasure of the President.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.4) Which of the following is/are the legislative function/s of the President?

1. He can address the Parliament at the commencement of the first session after each general election and the first session of each year.
2. He can summon or prorogue the Parliament and dissolve the Lok Sabha.
3. He can send messages to the Houses of Parliament, whether with respect to a bill pending in the Parliament or otherwise.

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 President is an integral part of the Parliament of India, and enjoys the following legislative powers.

- He can summon or prorogue the Parliament and dissolve the Lok Sabha. He can also summon a joint sitting of both the Houses of Parliament, which is presided over by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.
- He can address the Parliament at the commencement of the first session after each general election and the first session of each year.
- He can send messages to the Houses of Parliament, whether with respect to a bill pending in the Parliament or otherwise.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding about President:

1. No demand for a grant can be made except on his recommendation.
2. He can promulgate ordinances when the Parliament is not in session.

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 President can promulgate ordinances when the Parliament is not in session.

- These ordinances must be approved by the Parliament within six weeks from its reassembly.
- He can also withdraw an ordinance at any time.
- No demand for a grant can be made except on his recommendation.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.6) Which of the following Veto Power is not enjoyed the President of India?

- a) Pocket Veto
- b) Qualified Veto
- c) Absolute Veto
- d) Suspensive Veto

ANS: B

Explanation: The President of India is vested with three– absolute veto, suspensive veto and pocket veto.

There is no qualified veto in the case of Indian President; it is possessed by the American President.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.7) The Article 123 is often seen in news related to which of the following?

- a) Grant in Aid
- b) Ordinance Power
- c) Annual Financial Statement
- d) Motion of Thanks

ANS: B

Explanation: Article 123 of the Constitution empowers the President to promulgate ordinances during the recess of Parliament.

These ordinances have the same force and effect as an act of Parliament, but are in the nature of temporary laws.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.8) The “D.C. Wadhwa case” is recently seen in news related to?

- a) Ordinance Power
- b) Primary Health Care
- c) Judicial Review
- d) Right to Education

ANS: A

Explanation: the Supreme Court in the D.C. Wadhwa case (1987) pointed out that between 1967–1981 the Governor of Bihar promulgated 256 ordinances and all these were kept in force for periods ranging from one to fourteen years by promulgation from time to time.

- The court ruled that successive repromulgation of ordinances with the same text without any attempt to get the bills passed by the assembly would amount to violation of the Constitution and the ordinance so repromulgated is liable to be struck down.
- It held that the exceptional power of law-making through ordinance cannot be used as a substitute for the legislative power of the state legislature.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

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Q.9) The Article 72 of Indian Constitution is related to which of the following?

- a) Military powers of the President
- b) Financial Powers of the President
- c) Pardoning powers of the President
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: Article 72 of the Constitution empowers the President to grant pardons to persons who have been tried and convicted of any offence in all cases where the:

- Punishment or sentence is for an offence against a Union Law;
- Punishment or sentence is by a court martial (military court); and
- Sentence is a sentence of death.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.10) The "Mathikettan Shola National Park" is recently seen in news located at?

- a) Tamil Nadu
- b) Goa
- c) Pondicherry
- d) Kerala

ANS: D

Explanation: Mathikettan Shola National Park is a 12.82 km² national park in Poopara village of Udumbanchola taluk in Idukki district of Kerala state, South India. It notified area national park in 21 November 2003.

Source: FORUMIAS

Indian Polity – Executive

Q.1) Which of the following is/are participate in the election of Vice President?

1. Elected members of the Parliament
2. Nominated members of the Parliament
3. Members of the State Legislative Assemblies

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).

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.2) Which of the following is/are the qualification/s to become Vice President of India?

1. He should be a citizen of India.
2. He should have completed 30 years of age.
3. He should be qualified for election as a member of the Lok 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: A

Explanation: To be eligible for election as Vice-President, a person should fulfil 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 Rajya Sabha.
- 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.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.3) Consider the following statements:

1. The Constitution has clear guidelines for the selection and appointment of the Prime Minister.
2. Article 75 says that the Prime Minister shall be appointed by 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: B

Explanation: The Constitution does not contain any specific procedure for the selection and appointment of the Prime Minister.

Article 75 says only that the Prime Minister shall be appointed by the president.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.4) Who among the following was/were first appointed as Prime Minister and later asked to prove his/her majority in the Lok Sabha?

1. Charan Singh
2. P. V. Narasimha Rao
3. Deva Gowda

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: In 1980, the Delhi High Court held that the Constitution does not require that a person must prove his majority in the Lok Sabha before he is appointed as the Prime Minister.

- The President may first appoint him the Prime Minister and then ask him to prove his majority in the Lok Sabha within a reasonable period.
- For example, Charan Singh (1979), V.P. Singh (1989), Chandrasekhar (1990), P.V. Narasimha Rao (1991), A.B. Vajpayee (1996), Deve Gowda (1996), I.K. Gujral (1997) and again A.B. Vajpayee (1998) were appointed as Prime Ministers in this way.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.5) Who among the following Prime Minister/s was/were from the Rajya Sabha?

1. Indira Gandhi
2. Dewa Gowda
3. Manmohan Singh

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: Constitutionally, the Prime Minister may be a member of any of the two Houses of parliament.

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- For example, three Prime Ministers, Indira Gandhi (1966), Deve Gowda (1996) and Manmohan Singh (2004), were members of the Rajya Sabha.
- In Britain, on the other hand, the Prime Minister should definitely be a member of the Lower House (House of Commons).

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.6) Consider the following statements:

1. The term of the Prime Minister is not fixed.
2. The salary and allowances of the Prime Minister are determined by 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 term of the Prime Minister is not fixed and he holds office during the pleasure of the president.

- However, this does not mean that the president can dismiss the Prime Minister at any time.
- So long as the Prime Minister enjoys the majority support in the Lok Sabha, he cannot be dismissed by the President.
- The salary and allowances of the Prime Minister are determined by the Parliament from time to time.
- He gets the salary and allowances that are payable to a Member of Parliament.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.7) Which of the following is/are the power/s of Prime Minister?

1. The President can appoint only those persons as ministers who are recommended by the Prime Minister.
2. He allocates and reshuffles various portfolios among the ministers.
3. He presides over the meeting of council of ministers and influences its decisions.

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 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.

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- He presides over the meeting of council of ministers and influences its decisions.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.8) Which of the following organization/s is/are chaired (chairman) by the Prime Minister?

1. NITI Aayog
2. Inter – State Council
3. National Water Resources Council

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 Prime Minister is the chairman of the NITI Ayog (which succeeded the planning commission), National Integration Council, Inter-State Council, National Water Resources Council and some other bodies.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

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

- a) Assam
- b) West Bengal
- c) Arunachal Pradesh
- d) Nagaland

ANS: C

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: FORUMIAS

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Q.10) The Kalakad Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve (KMTR) is often seen in news located at?

- a) Karnataka
- b) Tamil Nadu
- c) Andaman & Nicobar Islands
- d) Andhra Pradesh

ANS: B

Explanation: The Kalakad Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve (KMTR) in Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari District of Tamil Nadu is one of the protected areas having diverse flora and fauna.

This region has got vegetation types which gradually changes from dry thorn forest to dry deciduous.

Source: FORUMIAS

Indian Polity – Executive

Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding the Council of Ministers:

1. The Council of Ministers aid and advise the President in the exercise of his functions.
2. The advice tendered by Ministers to the President shall not be inquired into in any court.

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: Article 74: There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advise the President who shall, in the exercise of his functions, act in accordance with such advice.

- However, the President may require the Council of Ministers to reconsider such advice and the President shall act in accordance with the advice tendered after such reconsideration.
- The advice tendered by Ministers to the President shall not be inquired into in any court.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.2) Which of the following constitutional amendment act made the provision that the Council of Ministers shall not exceed 15% of the total strength of the Lok Sabha?

- a) 61st Constitutional Amendment Act
- b) 71st Constitutional Amendment Act
- c) 81st Constitutional Amendment Act
- d) 91st Constitutional Amendment Act

ANS: D

Explanation: The total number of ministers, including the Prime Minister, in the Council of Ministers shall not exceed 15% of the total strength of the Lok Sabha. This provision was added by the 91st Amendment Act of 2003.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.3) Consider the following statements:

1. A member of either house of Parliament belonging to any political party who is disqualified on the ground of defection shall also be disqualified to be appointed as a minister.
2. The council of ministers shall be collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: A member of either house of Parliament belonging to any political party who is disqualified on the ground of defection shall also be disqualified to be appointed as a minister.

- This provision was also added by the 91st Amendment Act of 2003.
- The ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the President.
- The council of ministers shall be collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.4) Consider the following statements:

1. All executive action of the Government of India shall be expressed to be taken in the name of the President.
2. The President shall make rules for the more convenient transaction of the business of the Government of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Article 77: All executive action of the Government of India shall be expressed to be taken in the name of the President.

- Orders and other instruments made and executed in the name of the President shall be authenticated in such manner as may be specified in rules to be made by the President.
- Further, the validity of an order or instrument which is so authenticated shall not be called in question on the ground that it is not an order or instrument made or executed by the President.
- The President shall make rules for the more convenient transaction of the business of the Government of India, and for the allocation among Ministers of the said business.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.5) Which of the following is/are the oath/s of office & secrecy administer by the President to minister?

1. To bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India.
2. To uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India.
3. To faithfully and conscientiously discharge the duties of his office.

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: Before a minister enters upon his office, the president administers to him the oaths of office and secrecy. In his oath of office, the minister swears:

- to bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India,
- to uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India,
- to faithfully and conscientiously discharge the duties of his office, and
- to do right to all manner of people in accordance with the Constitution and the law, without fear or favour, affection or ill will.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.6) Which of the following is/are role/s of cabinet?

1. It is the highest decision-making authority in our politico-administrative system.
2. It is the chief policy formulating body of the Central government.
3. It is the supreme executive authority of the Central government.

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 role of the Cabinet:

- It is the highest decision-making authority in our politicoadministrative system.
- It is the chief policy formulating body of the Central government.
- It is the supreme executive authority of the Central government.
- It is chief coordinator of Central administration.
- It is an advisory body to the president and its advice is binding on him.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding cabinet committees:

1. They are extra – constitutional feature.
2. They are set up by the President according to the exigencies of the time and requirements of the situation.

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 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.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.8) Which of the following cabinet committee is headed by the Home Minister?

- a) The Political Affairs Committee
- b) The Economic Affairs Committee
- c) The Appointments Committee
- d) The Parliamentary Affairs Committee

ANS: D

Explanation: The following four are the more important cabinet committees:

- The Political Affairs Committee deals with all policy matters pertaining to domestic and foreign affairs.
- The Economic Affairs Committee directs and coordinates the governmental activities in the economic sphere.
- Appointments Committee decides all higher level appointments in the Central Secretariat, Public Enterprises, Banks and Financial Institutions.
- Parliamentary Affairs Committee looks after the progress of government business in the Parliament.
- The first three committees are chaired by the Prime Minister and the last one by the Home Minister.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.9) The “Nelapattu Bird Sanctuary” is often seen in news located at?

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

ANS: A

Explanation: Nelapattu Bird Sanctuary is a bird sanctuary in Tirupati district, Andhra Pradesh, India, near the village of Nelapattu.

- It has an area of 458.92 hectares. It is an important breeding site for spot-billed pelicans.
- Nelapattu has two major plant communities, Barringtonia swamp forests and southern dry evergreen scrub.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.10) The “Bhitarkanika National Park” is recently seen in news located at?

- a) Kerala
- b) Karnataka
- c) Odisha
- d) West Bengal

ANS: C

Explanation: Bhitarkanika National Park is a 145 km² large national park in northeast Kendrapara district in Odisha in eastern India.

- It was designated on 16 September 1998 and obtained the status of a Ramsar site on 19 August 2002.
- The area is also been designated as second Ramsar site of the State after the Chilika Lake.

Source: FORUMIAS

Indian Polity – Executive

Q.1) Consider the following statements:

1. The parliamentary form of government emphasizes on the interdependence between the legislative and executive organs.
2. The presidential form of government, lays stress on the separation of legislative and executive organs.

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 parliamentary form of government emphasizes on the interdependence between the legislative and executive organs.

- Hence, we have the 'President-in-Parliament' like the 'Crown-inParliament' in Britain.
- The presidential form of government, on the other hand, lays stress on the separation of legislative and executive organs.
- Hence, the American president is not regarded as a constituent part of the Congress.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.2) Consider the following statements:

1. The representatives of states in the Rajya Sabha are elected by the elected members of state legislative assemblies.
2. The seats are allotted to the states in the Rajya Sabha on the basis of population.

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 representatives of states in the Rajya Sabha are elected by the elected members of state legislative assemblies.

- The election is held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.
- The seats are allotted to the states in the Rajya Sabha on the basis of population. Hence, the number of representatives varies from state to state.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

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Q.3) Consider the following statements:

1. The representatives of each union territory in the Rajya Sabha are indirectly elected by members of an electoral college specially constituted for the purpose.
2. Only two of nine Union Territories have representation in Rajya Sabha.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: A

Explanation: The representatives of each union territory in the Rajya Sabha are indirectly elected by members of an electoral college specially constituted for the purpose.

- This election is also held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.
- Out of the nine union territories, only three (Delhi, Puducherry and Jammu & Kashmir) have representation in Rajya Sabha.
- The populations of other six union territories are too small to have any representative in the Rajya Sabha.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.4) Consider the following statements:

1. The president nominates 12 members to the Rajya Sabha from people who have special knowledge.
2. The American Senate has no nominated members.

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 president nominates 12 members to the Rajya Sabha from people who have special knowledge or practical experience in art, literature, science and social service.

- The rationale behind this principle of nomination is to provide eminent persons a place in the Rajya Sabha without going through the process of election.
- It should be noted here that the American Senate has no nominated members.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.5) Consider the following statements:

1. The representatives of states in the Lok Sabha are directly elected by the people from the territorial constituencies in the states.
2. The Constitution has empowered the Parliament to prescribe the manner of choosing the representatives of the union territories in the Lok Sabha.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The representatives of states in the Lok Sabha are directly elected by the people from the territorial constituencies in the states.

- The election is based on the principle of universal adult franchise.
- The Constitution has empowered the Parliament to prescribe the manner of choosing the representatives of the union territories in the Lok Sabha.
- Accordingly, the Parliament has enacted the Union Territories (Direct Election to the House of the People) Act, 1965, by which the members of Lok Sabha from the union territories are also chosen by direct election.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.6) Which of the following statements is/are correct about territorial constituencies?

1. Each state is allotted a number of seats in the Lok Sabha in such a manner that the ratio between that number and its population is the same for all states.
2. Each state is divided into territorial constituencies in such a manner that the ratio between the population of each constituency and the number of seats allotted to it is the same throughout the state.
3. It is apply to a state having a population of less than six millions.

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: For the purpose of holding direct elections to the Lok Sabha, each state is divided into territorial constituencies. In this respect, the Constitution makes the following two provisions:

- Each state is allotted a number of seats in the Lok Sabha in such a manner that the ratio between that number and its population is the same for all states.
- This provision does not apply to a state having a population of less than six millions.
- Each state is divided into territorial constituencies in such a manner that the ratio between the population of each constituency and the number of seats allotted to it is the same throughout the state.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.7) Which of the following constitutional amendment deals with territorial adjustments regarding elections?

1. 42nd Constitutional Amendment
2. 44th Constitutional Amendment
3. 51st Constitutional Amendment

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: After every census, a readjustment is to be made in (a) allocation of seats in the Lok Sabha to the states, and (b) division of each state into territorial constituencies.

- Parliament is empowered to determine the authority and the manner in which it is to be made.
- Accordingly, the Parliament has enacted the Delimitation Commission Acts in 1952, 1962, 1972 and 2002 for this purpose.
- The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 froze the allocation of seats in the Lok Sabha to the states and the division of each state into territorial constituencies till the year 2000 at the 1971 level.
- This ban on readjustment was extended for another 25 years (ie, upto year 2026) by the 84th Amendment Act of 2001, with the same objective of encouraging population limiting measures.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.8) Consider the following statements:

1. There are two kinds of proportional representation, namely, single transferable vote system and list system.
2. In India, the list system is adopted for the election of members to the Rajya Sabha and state legislative council.

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 system of proportional representation aims at removing the defects of territorial representation.

- Under this system, all sections of the people get representation in proportion to their number.
- Even the smallest section of the population gets its due share of representation in the legislature.
- There are two kinds of proportional representation, namely, single transferable vote system and list system.

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- In India, the first kind is adopted for the election of members to the Rajya Sabha and state legislative council and for electing the President and the Vice-President.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.9) Consider the following statements:

1. The Rajya Sabha is a permanent body and not subject to dissolution.
2. One – fifth of its members retire every second year.

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 Rajya Sabha (first constituted in 1952) is a continuing chamber, that is, it is a permanent body and not subject to dissolution.

- However, one-third of its members retire every second year.
- Their seats are filled up by fresh elections and presidential nominations at the beginning of every third year.
- The retiring members are eligible for re-election and renomination any number of times.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.10) The “Balimela Dam” is recently seen in news located at?

- a) Odisha
- b) Andhra Pradesh
- c) Chhattisgarh
- d) Bihar

ANS: A

Explanation: Balimela Dam is a joint project of Odisha and Andhra Pradesh Governments and the inflow into Balimela Reservoir is shared between the two states.

- The Balimela Reservoir is located in Malkangiri district, Odisha, India on the river Sileru which is a tributary of the Godavari River.
- The gross storage capacity of Balimela reservoir is 3610 million cubic meters.
- Andhra Pradesh (AP) and Odisha states entered into agreements to construct Balimela dam as a joint project and share the Sileru river waters available equally at Balimela dam site.
- Odisha developed the 360 MW power house by diverting the Balimela waters to the Potteru sub-river basin.

Source: The Hindu

Indian Polity – Revision

Q.1) Consider the following statements:

1. The Speaker is elected by the Lok Sabha from amongst its members.
2. The date of election of the Speaker is fixed by the Parliament.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: A

Explanation: The Speaker is elected by the Lok Sabha from amongst its members (as soon as may be, after its first sitting).

- Whenever the office of the Speaker falls vacant, the Lok Sabha elects another member to fill the vacancy.
- The date of election of the Speaker is fixed by the President.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.2) Consider the following statements regarding Lok Sabha Speaker:

1. He is removed by a resolution passed by a majority of all then members of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.
2. When a resolution for the removal of the Speaker is under consideration of the House, he cannot preside at the sitting of the House, though he may be present.

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: Lok Sabha Speaker is removed by a resolution passed by a majority of all then members of the Lok Sabha.

- Such a resolution can be moved only after giving 14 days' advance notice.
- When a resolution for the removal of the Speaker is under consideration of the House, he cannot preside at the sitting of the House, though he may be present.
- However, he can speak and take part in the proceedings of the House at such a time and vote in the first instance, though not in the case of an equality of votes.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.3) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha derives his powers and duties from which of the following source/s?

1. The Constitution of India
2. The Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business
3. Parliamentary Conventions

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 Speaker of the Lok Sabha derives his powers and duties from three sources, that is, the Constitution of India, the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of Lok Sabha, and Parliamentary Conventions (residuary powers that are unwritten or unspecified in the Rules).

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.4) How much strength of the Sabha (Quorum) is needed to conduct a meeting?

- a) 1/5th of the House
- b) 1/4th of the House
- c) 1/10th of the House
- d) 1/3rd of the House

ANS: C

Explanation: Speaker of the Lok Sabha adjourns the House or suspends the meeting in absence of a quorum.

The quorum to constitute a meeting of the House is one-tenth of the total strength of the House.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.5) The tenth schedule of the constitution is often seen in news related to?

- a) Panchayat Raj
- b) Defections
- c) Finance Commission
- d) Union Public Service Commission

ANS: B

Explanation: Lok Sabha Speaker decides the questions of disqualification of a member of the Lok Sabha, arising on the ground of defection under the provisions of the Tenth Schedule.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.6) The motion to remove Lok Sabha Speaker can be considered and discussed only when it has the support of at least?

- a) 10 Members
- b) 20 Members
- c) 50 Members
- d) 100 Members

ANS: C

Explanation: Lok Sabha Speaker is provided with a security of tenure.

- He can be removed only by a resolution passed by the Lok Sabha by a special majority (ie, a majority of all the then members of the House) and not by an ordinary majority (ie, a majority of the members present and voting in the House).
- This motion of removal can be considered and discussed only when it has the support of at least 50 members.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha:

1. He is elected by the Lok Sabha itself from amongst its members.
2. The date of election of the Deputy Speaker is fixed by 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: Like the Speaker, the Deputy Speaker is also elected by the Lok Sabha itself from amongst its members.

- He is elected after the election of the Speaker has taken place. The date of election of the Deputy Speaker is fixed by the Speaker.
- Whenever the office of the Deputy Speaker falls vacant, the Lok Sabha elects another member to fill the vacancy.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.8) The institutions of Speaker and Deputy Speaker originated in India under the provisions of the?

- a) Indian Councils Act, 1909
- b) The Government of India Act, 1919
- c) The Government of India Act, 1935
- d) The India independence Act, 1947

ANS: B

Explanation: The institutions of Speaker and Deputy Speaker originated in India in 1921 under the provisions of the Government of India Act of 1919 (Montague-Chelmsford Reforms). At that time, the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker were called the President and Deputy President respectively and the same nomenclature continued till 1947.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.9) Consider the following statements:

1. The presiding officer of the Rajya Sabha is known as the Chairman.
2. The President of India is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: A

Explanation: The presiding officer of the Rajya Sabha is known as the Chairman. The vice-president of India is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

During any period when the Vice-President acts as President or discharges the functions of the President, he does not perform the duties of the office of the Chairman of Rajya Sabha.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.10) The "Vettangudi Bird Sanctuary" is recently seen in news located at?

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

ANS: B

Explanation: Vettangudi Bird Sanctuary is near Thirupathur and Madurai. The Vettangudi Bird Sanctuary is located at a distance of 51 kms from Madurai on Madurai – Melur-Tiruppathur road, in Sivaganga District.

- It is located in Vettangudipatti and Periya Kollukudipatti village of Tiruppathur Taluk, Sivaganga District.
- This sanctuary covers an area of 40 hectares and covers the tanks of Vettangudi, Periyakollukudi and Chinna Kollukkudi villages.
- The Vettangudi Bird sanctuary is the natural habitat of winter migratory birds. It is a breeding habitat for Grey Herons, Darters, Spoonbills, White Ibis, Asian Open Bill Stork and Night Herons.
- It has also attracted Painted stork, Little Cormorant, Little Egret, Intermediate Egret, Cattle Egret, Common Teal, Spot Bill Ducks and Pintail.
- This is a safe place for roosting, breeding and feeding. There is a considerable diversity in their nesting and feeding behavior.
- The best time to visit would be between November and February when the weather is pleasant and you get to see thousands of migratory birds.

Source: FORUMIAS

Indian Polity – Executive

Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding whip:

1. The office of whip is not mentioned in the constitution.
2. Every political party, whether ruling or opposition has its own whip in the Parliament.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The office of 'whip', on the other hand, is mentioned neither in the Constitution of India nor in the Rules of the House nor in a Parliamentary Statute.

- It is based on the conventions of the parliamentary government.
- Every political party, whether ruling or Opposition has its own whip in the Parliament.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.2) Consider the following statements:

1. The president from time to time summons each House of Parliament.
2. The maximum gap between two sessions of Parliament cannot be more than six months.

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 president from time to time summons each House of Parliament to meet.

- But, the maximum gap between two sessions of Parliament cannot be more than six months.
- In other words, the Parliament should meet at least twice a year.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.3) Consider the following statements:

1. A session of Parliament is the period spanning between the first sitting of a House and its prorogation.
2. The period spanning between the prorogation of a House and its reassembly in a new session is called recess.

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 'session' of Parliament is the period spanning between the first sitting of a House and its prorogation (or dissolution in the case of the Lok Sabha).

- During a session, the House meets every-day to transact business.
- The period spanning between the prorogation of a House and its reassembly in a new session is called recess.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.4) The parliament sitting can be terminated by which of the following action/s?

1. Adjournment sine die
2. Prorogation
3. Dissolution

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: A session of Parliament consists of many meetings. Each meeting of a day consists of two sittings, that is, a morning sitting from 11 am to 1 pm and post-lunch sitting from 2 pm to 6 pm.

- A sitting of Parliament can be terminated by adjournment or adjournment sine die or prorogation or dissolution (in the case of the Lok Sabha).
- An adjournment suspends the work in a sitting for a specified time, which may be hours, days or weeks.

Source: laxmikanth's Polity

Q.5) Consider the following statements:

1. The Constitution has declared Hindi and English to be the languages for transacting business in the Parliament.
2. The presiding officer can permit a member to address the House in his mother-tongue.

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 has declared Hindi and English to be the languages for transacting business in the Parliament.

- However, the presiding officer can permit a member to address the House in his mother-tongue.
- In both the Houses, arrangements are made for simultaneous translation.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.6) Which of the following question/s is/are asked in question hour session?

1. A starred question
2. An unstarred question
3. A short notice

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 hour of every parliamentary sitting is slotted for question hour. During this time, the members ask questions and the ministers usually give answers.

The questions are of three kinds, namely, starred, unstarred and short notice.

- A starred question (distinguished by an asterisk) requires an oral answer and hence supplementary questions can follow.
- An unstarred question, on the other hand, requires a written answer and hence, supplementary questions cannot follow.
- A short notice question is one that is asked by giving a notice of less than ten days. It is answered orally.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.7) Which of the following statement is NOT correct about zero hour?

- a) The zero hour starts immediately after the question hour and lasts until the agenda for the day.
- b) It is an Indian innovation in the field of parliamentary procedures and has been in existence since 1962.
- c) It is an informal device available to the members of the Parliament to raise matters without any prior notice.
- d) Like the question hour, the zero hour is mentioned in the Rules of Procedure.

ANS: D

Explanation: Unlike the question hour, the zero hour is not mentioned in the Rules of Procedure.

- Thus it is an informal device available to the members of the Parliament to raise matters without any prior notice.
- The zero hour starts immediately after the question hour and lasts until the agenda for the day (ie, regular business of the House) is taken up.
- In other words, the time gap between the question hour and the agenda is known as zero hour.
- It is an Indian innovation in the field of parliamentary procedures and has been in existence since 1962.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.8) "It is a self-contained independent proposal dealing with a very important matter like impeachment of the President or removal of Chief Election Commissioner" – describes which of the following?

- a) Substantive Motion
- b) Substitute Motion
- c) Subsidiary Motion
- d) Ancillary Motion

ANS: A

Explanation: Substantive Motion: It is a self-contained independent proposal dealing with a very important matter like impeachment of the President or removal of Chief Election Commissioner.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.9) Consider the following statements regarding Adjournment Motion:

1. It is used by both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.
2. To introduce adjournment motion need 50 members support.

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

- As it interrupts the normal business of the House, it is regarded as an extraordinary device.

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- It involves an element of censure against the government and hence Rajya Sabha is not permitted to make use of this device.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.10) The "Gangotri National Park" is recently seen in news located at?

- a) Himachal Pradesh
- b) Uttarakhand
- c) Uttar Pradesh
- d) Sikkim

ANS: B

Explanation: Gangotri National Park is a national park in Uttarkashi District of Uttarakhand in India, covering about 2,390 km².

- Its habitat consists of coniferous forests, alpine meadows and glaciers.
- Gaumukh at Gangotri glacier, the origin of river Ganga, is located inside the park.

Source: FORUMIAS

Indian Polity – Parliament

Q.1) Which of the following provision/s is/are come/s under the money bill?

1. The regulation of the borrowing of money by the Union government and State Governments.
2. The appropriation of money out of the Consolidated Fund of India.
3. Declaration of any expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India.

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

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

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.2) Consider the following statements:

1. The decision of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha is final, whether a bill is a money bill or not.
2. The decision of speaker is cannot be questioned by 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: If any question arises whether a bill is a money bill or not, the decision of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha is final.

- His decision in this regard cannot be questioned in any court of law or in the either House of Parliament or even the president.
- When a money bill is transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for recommendation and presented to the president for assent, the Speaker endorses it as a money bill.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.3) Consider the following statements regarding money bill:

1. It is introduced only in the Lok Sabha.
2. It is introduced only by a Minister.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The Constitution lays down a special procedure for the passing of money bills in the Parliament.

- A money bill can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha and that too on the recommendation of the president.
- Every such bill is considered to be a government bill and can be introduced only by a minister.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.4) Which of the following power/s have the President with respect to money bill?

1. He can assent the bill.
2. He can withhold the bill.
3. He can reject the bill.

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: when a money bill is presented to the president, he may either give his assent to the bill or withhold his assent to the bill but cannot return the bill for reconsideration of the Houses.

Normally, the president gives his assent to a money bill as it is introduced in the Parliament with his prior permission.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.5) Which of the following article/s of constitution of India is/are deal/s with financial bill/s?

1. Article 110
2. Article 117
3. Article 280

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: Financial bills are those bills that deal with fiscal matters, that is, revenue or expenditure. However, the Constitution uses the term 'financial bill' in a technical sense.

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Financial bills are of three kinds:

1. Money bills–Article 110
2. Financial bills (I) – Article 117 (1)
3. Financial bills (II) – Article 117 (3)
 - This classification implies that money bills are simply a species of financial bills. Hence, all money bills are financial bills but all financial bills are not money bills.
 - Only those financial bills are money bills which contain exclusively those matters which are mentioned in Article 110 of the Constitution.
 - These are also certified by the Speaker of Lok Sabha as money bills.
 - The financial bills (I) and (II), on the other hand, have been dealt with in Article 117 of the Constitution.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.6) In which of the following situation/s is/are the President can summon a joint sitting of both the houses of Parliament?

1. If the bill is rejected by the other House.
2. If the Houses have finally disagreed as to the amendments to be made in the bill.
3. If more than six months have elapsed from the date of the receipt of the bill by the other House without the bill being passed by it.

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: Joint sitting is extraordinary machinery provided by the Constitution to resolve a deadlock between the two Houses over the passage of a bill.

A deadlock is deemed to have taken place under any one of the following three situations after a bill has been passed by one House and transmitted to the other House:

- if the bill is rejected by the other House;
- if the Houses have finally disagreed as to the amendments to be made in the bill; or
- if more than six months have elapsed from the date of the receipt of the bill by the other House without the bill being passed by it.

In the above three situations, the president can summon both the Houses to meet in a joint sitting for the purpose of deliberating and voting on the bill.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.7) The provision of joint sitting is/are applicable to which of the following bill/s?

1. Ordinary bills
2. Financial bills
3. Constitutional amendment bills

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: It must be noted here that the provision of joint sitting is applicable to ordinary bills or financial bills only and not to money bills or Constitutional amendment bills. In the case of a money bill, the Lok Sabha has overriding powers, while a Constitutional amendment bill must be passed by each House separately.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.8) Which of the following bill/s is/are passed by the joint sitting?

1. Dowry prohibition bill.
2. Banking service commission bill.
3. Prevention of terrorism bill.

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: Since 1950, the provision regarding the joint sitting of the two Houses has been invoked only thrice. The bills that have been passed at joint sittings are:

- Dowry Prohibition Bill, 1960.
- Banking Service Commission (Repeal) Bill, 1977.
- Prevention of Terrorism Bill, 2002.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.9) Consider the following statements:

1. The quorum to constitute a joint sitting is one-tenth of the total number of members of the two Houses.
2. The joint sitting is governed by the Rules of Procedure of Rajya Sabha.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: A

Explanation: The quorum to constitute a joint sitting is one-tenth of the total number of members of the two Houses.

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The joint sitting is governed by the Rules of Procedure of Lok Sabha and not of Rajya Sabha.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.10) The "Silent Valley National Park" is often seen in news located at?

- a) Kerala
- b) Uttarakhand
- c) Himachal Pradesh
- d) Karnataka

ANS: A

Explanation: Silent Valley National Park is a national park in Kerala, India. It is located in the Nilgiri hills and has a core area of 89.52 km². It is surrounded by a buffer zone of 148 km².

This national park has some rare species of flora and fauna. Silent Valley National Park was explored in 1847 by the botanist Robert Wight.

Source: FORUMIAS

Indian Polity

Q.1) The article 112 of Indian Constitution is often seen in news related to?

- a) Annual Financial Statement
- b) Ordinance power of President
- c) Advisory power of President to Supreme Court
- d) Inter – State Council

ANS: A

Explanation: The Constitution refers to the budget as the ‘annual financial statement’. In other words, the term ‘budget’ has nowhere been used in the Constitution.

It is the popular name for the ‘annual financial statement’ that has been dealt with in Article 112 of the Constitution.

Source: Laxmikanth’s Polity

Q.2) Which of the following is/are part of budget?

- 1. Estimates of revenue and capital receipts
- 2. Estimates of expenditure
- 3. Ways and means to raise the revenue

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: Overall, the budget contains the following:

- Estimates of revenue and capital receipts;
- Ways and means to raise the revenue;
- Estimates of expenditure;
- Details of the actual receipts and expenditure of the closing financial year and the reasons for any deficit or surplus in that year; and
- Economic and financial policy of the coming year, that is, taxation proposals, prospects of revenue, spending programme and introduction of new schemes/projects.

Source: Laxmikanth’s Polity

Q.3) Which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. No demand for a grant shall be made except on the recommendation of the President.
2. No money shall be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of India except under appropriation made by law.
3. No money bill imposing tax shall be introduced in the Parliament except on the recommendation of the President.

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 Constitution of India contains the following provisions with regard to the enactment of budget:

- The President shall in respect of every financial year cause to be laid before both the Houses of Parliament a statement of estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of India for that year.
- No demand for a grant shall be made except on the recommendation of the President.
- No money shall be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of India except under appropriation made by law.
- No money bill imposing tax shall be introduced in the Parliament except on the recommendation of the President, and such a bill shall not be introduced in the Rajya Sabha.
- No tax shall be levied or collected except by authority of law.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.4) Which of the following is/are come/s under the charged expenditure?

1. Emoluments and allowances of the President.
2. Salaries and allowances of the Chairman of Rajya Sabha.
3. Pensions of the judges of high courts.

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 list of the charged expenditure is as follows:

- Emoluments and allowances of the President and other expenditure relating to his office.
- Salaries and allowances of the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha.
- Salaries, allowances and pensions of the judges of the Supreme Court.
- Pensions of the judges of high courts.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.5) Which of the following fund/s is/are part of Article 266 of Indian Constitution?

1. Consolidated Fund of India
2. Public Account of India
3. Contingency Fund of India

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 Constitution of India provides for the following three kinds of funds for the Central government:

- Consolidated Fund of India (Article 266)
- Public Account of India (Article 266)
- Contingency Fund of India (Article 267)

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.6) Which of the following is NOT part of consolidated fund of India?

- a) All revenues received by the Government of India
- b) All loans raised by the Government by the issue of treasury bills
- c) All money received by the government in repayment of loans forms the Consolidated Fund of India
- d) Provident fund deposits

ANS: D

Explanation: Consolidated Fund of India is a fund to which all receipts are credited and all payments are debited. In other words,

- all revenues received by the Government of India;
- all loans raised by the Government by the issue of treasury bills, loans or ways and means of advances; and
- all money received by the government in repayment of loans forms the Consolidated Fund of India.

All the legally authorized payments on behalf of the Government of India are made out of this fund.

No money out of this fund can be appropriated (issued or drawn) except in accordance with a parliamentary law.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.7) The Constitution also empowers the Parliament to make laws on the subjects enumerated in the State List under which of the circumstance/s?

1. When Rajya Sabha passes a resolution to that effect.
2. When a proclamation of National Emergency is in operation.
3. When President's Rule is in operation in 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: The Constitution also empowers the Parliament to make laws on the subjects enumerated in the State List (which at present has 59 subjects, originally 66 subjects) under the following five abnormal circumstances:

- when Rajya Sabha passes a resolution to that effect.
- when a proclamation of National Emergency is in operation.
- when two or more states make a joint request to the Parliament.
- when necessary to give effect to international agreements, treaties and conventions.
- when President's Rule is in operation in the state.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.8) The Parliament exercises control over the Executive through which of the following method/s?

1. Question hour
2. Zero hour
3. Adjournment motion

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 Constitution of India established a parliamentary form of government in which the Executive is responsible to the Parliament for its policies and acts.

- Hence, the Parliament exercises control over the Executive through question-hour, zero hour, half-an-hour discussion, short duration discussion, calling attention motion, adjournment motion, no-confidence motion, censure motion and other discussions.
- It also supervises the activities of the Executive with the help of its committees like committee on government assurance, committee on subordinate legislation, committee on petitions, etc.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

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

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

ANS: A

Explanation: Eravikulam National Park is a 97 km² national park located along the Western Ghats in the Idukki and Ernakulam districts of Kerala in India.

The park is situated between 10°05'N and 10°20' north, and 77°0' and 77°10' east and is the first national park in Kerala. It was established in 1978.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.10) The “Askot Wildlife Sanctuary” is recently seen in news located at?

- a) Kerala
- b) Uttar Pradesh
- c) Uttarakhand
- d) Himachal Pradesh

ANS: C

Explanation: Askot sanctuary which is located about 54 kms from Pithoragarh nestles at a height of 5412 feet above sea level. It is very popular among wildlife enthusiasts and nature lovers.

It is a haven for snow leopards, Himalayan black bears, musk deers, snow cocks, tahra, bharals, chirs, koklas, pheasants and chukors.

The lush sanctuary area dotted with temples is also a fine place to view the beauty of the Himalayas.

Source: <https://pithoragarh.nic.in/tourist-place/askot-sanctuary/>

Indian Polity – The Parliament

Q.1) In which of the following way/s the Lok Sabha expresses lack of confidence in the government?

1. By not passing a motion of thanks on the President's inaugural address.
2. By rejecting a money bill.
3. By passing a cut motion.

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 Lok Sabha can also express lack of confidence in the government in the following ways:

- By not passing a motion of thanks on the President's inaugural address.
- By rejecting a money bill.
- By passing a censure motion or an adjournment motion.
- By defeating the government on a vital issue.
- By passing a cut motion.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.2) Which of the following financial committee/s help the Parliament to scrutinize government spending and financial performance?

1. Public Accounts Committee
2. Estimates Committee
3. Cabinet Committee of Economic Affairs

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 Parliament also scrutinises government spending and financial performance with the help of its financial committees.

- These include public accounts committee, estimates committee and committee on public undertakings.
- They bring out the cases of illegal, irregular, un-authorized, improper usage and wastage and extravagance in public expenditure.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.3) Consider the following statements:

1. The budget is based on the principle of annuity.
2. If the granted money is not spent by the end of the financial year, then the balance expires and returns to the Consolidated Fund of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The budget is based on the principle of annuity, that is, the Parliament grants money to the government for one financial year.

- If the granted money is not spent by the end of the financial year, then the balance expires and returns to the Consolidated Fund of India.
- This practice is known as the 'rule of lapse'.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.4) Consider the following statements:

1. The power to initiate the process of the amendment of the Constitution lies exclusively in the hands of the Parliament.
2. The state legislature can pass a resolution requesting the Parliament for the creation or abolition of the legislative council in the state.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The power to initiate the process of the amendment of the Constitution (in all the three cases) lies exclusively in the hands of the Parliament and not the state legislature.

- There is only one exception, that is, the state legislature can pass a resolution requesting the Parliament for the creation or abolition of the legislative council in the state.
- Based on the resolution, the Parliament makes an act for amending the Constitution to that effect.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.5) Which of the following is/are judicial powers/functions of the Parliament?

1. It can impeach the President for the violation of the Constitution.
2. It can recommend the removal of judges of the Supreme Court and the high courts.
3. It can punish its members or outsiders for the breach of its privileges or its contempt.

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 judicial powers and functions of the Parliament include the following:

- It can impeach the President for the violation of the Constitution.
- It can remove the Vice-President from his office.
- It can recommend the removal of judges (including chief justice) of the Supreme Court and the high courts, chief election commissioner, comptroller and auditor general to the president.
- It can punish its members or outsiders for the breach of its privileges or its contempt.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.6) The Parliament is also authorized to make laws to regulate the elections to which of the following?

1. The office of the President
2. Both the houses of Parliament
3. Both the houses of State Legislature

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 Parliament participates in the election of the President (along with the state legislative assemblies) and elects the VicePresident.

- The Lok Sabha elects its Speaker and Deputy Speaker, while the Rajya Sabha elects its Deputy Chairman.
- The Parliament is also authorized to make laws to regulate the elections to the offices of President and Vice-President, to both the Houses of Parliament and to both the Houses of state legislature.
- Accordingly, Parliament enacted the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Election Act (1952), the Representation of People Act (1950), the Representation of People Act (1951), etc.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.7) Which of the following statements is/are correct about the powers and functions of Parliament?

1. The Parliament serves as the highest deliberative body in the country.
2. The Parliament approves all the three types of emergencies proclaimed by the President.
3. The Parliament can regulate the organization and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and high courts and can establish a common high court for two or more states.

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 various other powers and functions of the Parliament include:

- It serves as the highest deliberative body in the country. It discusses various issues of national and international significance.
- It approves all the three types of emergencies (national, state and financial) proclaimed by the President.
- It can create or abolish the state legislative councils on the recommendation of the concerned state legislative assemblies.
- It can increase or decrease the area, alter the boundaries and change the names of states of the Indian Union.
- It can regulate the organization and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and high courts and can establish a common high court for two or more states.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.8) Which of the following action/s is/are the cause/s of ineffectiveness of Parliamentary control?

1. The increased recourse to 'guillotine' reduced the scope of financial control.
2. The growth of 'delegated legislation' has reduced the role of Parliament in making detailed laws.
3. The frequent promulgation of ordinances by the president dilutes the Parliament's power of 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: The parliamentary control over government and administration in India is more theoretical than practical. In reality, the control is not as effective as it ought to be.

The following factors are responsible for this:

- The financial committees like Public Accounts Committee examine the public expenditure after it has been incurred by the Executive. Thus, they do post mortem work.
- The increased recourse to 'guillotine' reduced the scope of financial control.

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- The growth of ‘delegated legislation’ has reduced the role of Parliament in making detailed laws and has increased the powers of bureaucracy.
- The frequent promulgation of ordinances by the president dilutes the Parliament’s power of legislation.
- The Parliament’s control is sporadic, general and mostly political in nature.

Source: Laxmikanth’s Polity

Q.9) In which of the following function/s is/are Rajya Sabha has equal power/s with Lok Sabha?

1. Introduction and passage of ordinary bills.
2. Introduction and passage of Constitutional amendment bills.
3. Introduction and passage of financial bills involving expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India.

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: In the following matters, the powers and status of the Rajya Sabha are equal to that of the Lok Sabha:

- Introduction and passage of ordinary bills.
- Introduction and passage of Constitutional amendment bills.
- Introduction and passage of financial bills involving expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India.
- Election and impeachment of the president.
- Election and removal of the Vice-President.

Source: Laxmikanth’s Polity

Q.10) The “Nalaban wildlife sanctuary” is recently seen in news located at?

- a) Odisha
- b) Andhra Pradesh
- c) West Bengal
- d) Tamil Nadu

ANS: A

Explanation: The Nalabana bird sanctuary is located on Nalabana Island in the Chilika lagoon area in Odisha. The Nalabana Bird Sanctuary is the core area of Chilika.

- The large Nalabana Island (Forest of Reeds) covering about 16 sq km was declared a bird sanctuary in 1987.
- The island disappears during the monsoon due to inundation, only to emerge again post-monsoon.
- Nalabana and Mangalajodi (on the banks of Chilika Lake) are the two major places in Chilika where the birds congregate.

Source: FORUMIAS

Indian Polity – The Parliament

Q.1) Which of the following is/are exclusive or special powers of Rajya Sabha?

1. It can authorize the Parliament to make a law on a subject enumerated in the State List.
2. It can authorize the Parliament to create new All-India Services common to both the Centre and states.
3. A resolution for the removal of the vice-president can be introduced only in the Rajya Sabha and not in the Lok 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: D

Explanation: The Rajya Sabha has been given four exclusive or special powers that are not enjoyed by the Lok Sabha:

- It can authorize the Parliament to make a law on a subject enumerated in the State List (Article 249).
- It can authorize the Parliament to create new All-India Services common to both the Centre and states (Article 312).
- It alone can initiate a move for the removal of the vicepresident. In other words, a resolution for the removal of the vice-president can be introduced only in the Rajya Sabha and not in the Lok Sabha (Article 67).
- If a proclamation is issued by the President for imposing national emergency or president's rule or financial emergency at a time when the Lok Sabha has been dissolved or the dissolution of the Lok Sabha takes place within the period allowed for its approval, then the proclamation can remain effective even if it is approved by the Rajya Sabha alone (Articles 352, 356 and 360).

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.2) Consider the following statements:

1. Rajya Sabha discusses the budget and vote on the demands for grants.
2. A resolution for the discontinuance of the national emergency can be passed only by the Lok Sabha and not by the Rajya Sabha.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: B

Explanation: Rajya Sabha can only discuss the budget but cannot vote on the demands for grants (which is the exclusive privilege of the Lok Sabha).

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A resolution for the discontinuance of the national emergency can be passed only by the Lok Sabha and not by the Rajya Sabha.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.3) Which of the following is/are enjoy/enjoys the Parliamentary privilege/s?

1. The two houses of the Parliament
2. The Attorney General of India
3. The Committees of the Parliament

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: Parliamentary privileges are special rights, immunities and exemptions enjoyed by the two Houses of Parliament, their committees and their members.

- They are necessary in order to secure the independence and effectiveness of their actions.
- Without these privileges, the Houses can neither maintain their authority, dignity nor honor nor can protect their members from any obstruction in the discharge of their parliamentary responsibilities.
- The Constitution has also extended the parliamentary privileges to those persons who are entitled to speak and take part in the proceedings of a House of Parliament or any of its committees.
- These include the attorney general of India and Union ministers.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.4) Which of the following Amendment Act restored the freedom of the press to publish true reports of parliamentary proceedings without prior permission of the House?

- a) 35th Constitutional Amendment Act
- b) 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act
- c) 44th Constitutional Amendment Act
- d) 56th Constitutional Amendment Act

ANS: C

Explanation: The 44th Amendment Act of 1978 restored the freedom of the press to publish true reports of parliamentary proceedings without prior permission of the House.

But this is not applicable in the case of a secret sitting of the House.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.5) Which of the following is/are source/s of Parliamentary privilege/s?

1. Constitutional provisions
2. Various laws made by Parliament
3. Judicial interpretations

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: It should be noted here that the Parliament, till now, has not made any special law to exhaustively codify all the privileges.

They are based on five sources, namely,

- Constitutional provisions,
- Various laws made by Parliament,
- Rules of both the Houses,
- Parliamentary conventions, and
- **Judicial interpretations.**

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.6) Which of the following is/are factor/s that limit/s the sovereignty of Indian Parliament?

1. Written Nature of the Constitution
2. Federal System of Government
3. Fundamental Rights

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 Parliament cannot be regarded as a sovereign body in the similar sense as there are 'legal' restrictions on its authority and jurisdiction. The factors that limit the sovereignty of Indian Parliament are:

- Written Nature of the Constitution
- Federal System of the Government
- Fundamental Rights
- Independent Judiciary

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.7) Which of the following is/are condition/s to become a committee, a parliamentary committee?

1. It is appointed or elected by the House or nominated by the Speaker / Chairman.
2. It works under the direction of the Speaker / Chairman.
3. It has a secretariat provided by the Lok Sabha / 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: D

Explanation: The Constitution of India makes a mention of parliamentary committees at different places, but without making any specific provisions regarding their composition, tenure, functions, etc. All these matters are dealt by the rules of two Houses.

Accordingly, a parliamentary committee means a committee that:

- Is appointed or elected by the House or nominated by the Speaker / Chairman.
- Works under the direction of the Speaker / Chairman
- Presents its report to the House or to the Speaker / Chairman
- Has a secretariat provided by the Lok Sabha / Rajya Sabha

The consultative committees, which also consist of members of Parliament, are not parliamentary committees as they do not fulfill above four conditions.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.8) Which of the following committee/s is/are come/s under the Committee/s to Scrutinize and Control?

1. Committee on Petitions
2. Committee on Government Assurances
3. Committee on Subordinate 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: C

Explanation: Committees to Scrutinise and Control:

- Committee on Government Assurances
- Committee on Subordinate Legislation
- Committee on Papers Laid on the Table
- Committee on Welfare of SCs and STs
- Committee on Empowerment of Women
- Joint Committee on Offices of Profit

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.9) Which of the following committee was formed under the provision of the Government of India Act of 1919?

- a) Public Accounts Committee
- b) Estimates Committee
- c) Committee on Public Undertakings
- d) Committee on Ethics

ANS: A

Explanation: Public Accounts Committee was set up first in 1921 under the provisions of the Government of India Act of 1919 and has since been in existence.

At present, it consists of 22 members (15 from the Lok Sabha and 7 from the Rajya Sabha).

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.10) The "Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary" is recently seen in news located at?

- a) Rajasthan
- b) Gujarat
- c) Maharashtra
- d) Madhya Pradesh

ANS: A

Explanation: Amongst one of the finest bird sanctuaries on the planet, Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary also called as Keoladeo Ghana National Park is a sanctuary that offers security to faunal species also.

- Keoladeo, the name gets from an old Hindu temple, which is dedicated to Lord Shiva and remains at the focal point of the national park.
- "Ghana" implies thick, alluding to the thick woods, which used to cover the region.
- Settling indigenous water-feathered creatures and also transient water flying creatures and waterside winged creatures, this haven is likewise possessed by Sambar, Chital, Nilgai, and Boar.
- While a large portion of India's park has been produced from the chasing predicament of royal India, Keoladeo, famously known as Bharatpur Wildlife Sanctuary, is maybe the main situation where the environment has been made by a maharaja.
- In 1760, an earthen dam (Ajan Dam) was developed, to spare the town, from this yearly idea of nature.
- The sorrow made by extraction of soil for the dam was cleared and this turned into the Bharatpur Lake.

Source: FORUMIAS

Indian Polity – The Executive

Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding public accounts committee:

1. The members are elected by the Parliament every year from amongst its members according to the principle of proportional representation.
2. The term of office of the members is two years.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: A

Explanation: Public accounts committee was set up first in 1921 under the provisions of the Government of India Act of 1919 and has since been in existence.

- At present, it consists of 22 members (15 from the Lok Sabha and 7 from the Rajya Sabha).
- The members are elected by the Parliament every year from amongst its members according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.
- Thus, all parties get due representation in it. The term of office of the members is one year.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.2) Which of the following statement is NOT correct about public accounts committee?

- a) The chairman of the committee is appointed from amongst its members by the Speaker.
- b) A minister cannot be elected as a member of the committee.
- c) From 1921 onwards the chairman of the committee belonged to the opposition party.
- d) The function of the committee is to examine the annual audit reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

ANS: C

Explanation: A minister cannot be elected as a member of the committee. The chairman of the committee is appointed from amongst its members by the Speaker.

- Until 1966 - '67, the chairman of the committee belonged to the ruling party.
- However, since 1967 a convention has developed whereby the chairman of the committee is selected invariably from the Opposition.
- The function of the committee is to examine the annual audit reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG), which are laid before the Parliament by the President.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.3) Which of the following is/are function/s of the public accounts committee?

1. It examines the appropriation accounts and the finance accounts of the Union government.
2. It examines the accounts of state corporations, trading concerns and manufacturing projects.
3. It examines the accounts of autonomous and semi-autonomous bodies, the audit of which is conducted by the CAG.

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 functions of the committee are:

- To examine the appropriation accounts and the finance accounts of the Union government and any other accounts lay before the Lok Sabha.
- To examine the accounts of state corporations, trading concerns and manufacturing projects and the audit report of CAG on them (except those public undertakings which are allotted to the Committee on Public Undertakings)
- To examine the accounts of autonomous and semiautonomous bodies, the audit of which is conducted by the CAG
- To consider the report of the CAG relating to the audit of any receipt or to examine the accounts of stores and stocks.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.4) Which of the following is/are limitation/s of public accounts committee?

1. It is not concerned with the questions of policy in broader sense.
2. It conducts a post-mortem examination of accounts.
3. Its recommendations binding on the ministries.

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 effectiveness of the role of the committee is limited by the following:

- It is not concerned with the questions of policy in broader sense.
- It conducts a post-mortem examination of accounts (showing the expenditure already incurred).
- It cannot intervene in the matters of day-to-day administration.
- Its recommendations are advisory and not binding on the ministries.
- It is not vested with the power of disallowance of expenditures by the departments.
- It is not an executive body and hence, cannot issue an order. Only the Parliament can take a final decision on its findings.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding estimates committee:

1. The origin of this committee can be traced to the standing financial committee set up in 1921.
2. The first Estimates Committee in the post-independence era was constituted in 1952.

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 origin of Estimates committee can be traced to the standing financial committee set up in 1921.

The first Estimates Committee in the post-independence era was constituted in 1950 on the recommendation of John Mathai, the then finance minister.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.6) Which of the following statement is NOT correct about estimates committee?

- a) Originally, it had 25 members but in 1956 its membership was raised to 30.
- b) Members are equally drawn from both the houses of Parliament.
- c) The members are elected according to the principles of proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote.
- d) A minister cannot be elected as a member of the committee.

ANS: B

Explanation: The first Estimates Committee in the post-independence era was constituted in 1950 on the recommendation of John Mathai, the then finance minister.

- Originally, it had 25 members but in 1956 its membership was raised to 30. All the thirty members are from Lok Sabha only. The Rajya Sabha has no representation in this committee.
- These members are elected by the Lok Sabha every year from amongst its own members, according to the principles of proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote.
- Thus, all parties get due representation in it. The term of office is one year. A minister cannot be elected as a member of the committee.
- The chairman of the committee is appointed by the Speaker from amongst its members and he is invariably from the ruling party.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.7) Which of the following is/are function/s of the estimates committee?

1. It suggests alternative policies in order to bring about efficiency and economy in administration.
2. It examine whether the money is well laid out within the limits of the policy implied in the estimates.
3. It suggests the form in which the estimates are to be presented to Parliament.

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 functions of the committee are:

- To report what economies, improvements in organization, efficiency and administrative reform consistent with the policy underlying the estimates, can be affected
- To suggest alternative policies in order to bring about efficiency and economy in administration
- To examine whether the money is well laid out within the limits of the policy implied in the estimates
- To suggest the form in which the estimates are to be presented to Parliament.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.8) Consider the following statements regarding Committee on Public Undertakings:

1. It was created in 1964 on the recommendation of the Jhon Mathai.
2. It consists of 30 members, equally drawn from both the houses of parliament.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: D

Explanation: The Committee on Public Undertakings was created in 1964 on the recommendation of the Krishna Menon Committee.

- Originally, it had 15 members (10 from the Lok Sabha and 5 from the Rajya Sabha).
- However, in 1974, its membership was raised to 22 (15 from the Lok Sabha and 7 from the Rajya Sabha).

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.9) The "Ranganathittu Bird Sanctuary" is often seen in news located at?

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

ANS: B

Explanation: Ranganathittu Bird Sanctuary in Srirangapatna, Karnataka, has been declared as the Ramsar site, signifying its status as a wetland of global importance.

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The bird sanctuary joined nine other wetlands in India that have been designated as Ramsar sites.

This is the first time a wetland in Karnataka is getting designated as Ramsar site.

Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/cities/bangalore/karnatakas-ranganathittu-bird-sanctuary-declared-a-ramsar-site-8070439/>

Q.10) Which of the following tiger reserve is NOT located in Maharashtra?

- a) Nagzira
- b) Tadoba
- c) Pench
- d) Bandhavgarh

ANS: D

Explanation: Maharashtra got its sixth tiger reserve Tuesday with the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) approving the state's proposal to notify Bor Wildlife Sanctuary in Wardha district as a tiger reserve.

Bor becomes the sixth tiger reserve in Maharashtra after Tadoba, Melghat, Pench, Nagzira and Sahyadri, and the 47th in the country.

Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/india/maharashtra/bor-sanctuary-maharashtras-sixth-countrys-47th-tiger-reserve/>

Indian Polity – Revision

Q.1) Which of the following is/are correct about departmental standing committee/s?

1. Each standing committee consists of 25 members.
2. A minister is not eligible to be nominated as a member of any of the standing committees.
3. The term of office of each standing committee is one year from the date of its 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: C

Explanation: Each standing committee consists of 31 members (21 from Lok Sabha and 10 from Rajya Sabha).

- The members of the Lok Sabha are nominated by the Speaker from amongst its own members, just as the members of the Rajya Sabha are nominated by the Chairman from amongst its members.
- A minister is not eligible to be nominated as a member of any of the standing committees.
- In case a member, after his nomination to any of the standing committees, is appointed a minister, he then ceases to be a member of the committee.
- The term of office of each standing committee is one year from the date of its constitution.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.2) Consider the following statements regarding ethics committee:

1. It is first constituted in Rajya Sabha.
2. It examines the cases of misconduct and recommends appropriate action.

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: Ethics Committee was constituted in Rajya Sabha in 1997 and in Lok Sabha in 2000.

- It enforces the code of conduct of members of Parliament.
- It examines the cases of misconduct and recommends appropriate action.
- Thus, it is engaged in maintaining discipline and decorum in Parliament.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.3) Consider the following statements:

1. The Indian Constitution has established an integrated judicial system with the Supreme Court at the top and the high court's below it.
2. The integrated judicial system was adopted from India Independence act, 1947.

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 Indian Constitution has established an integrated judicial system with the Supreme Court at the top and the high court's below it.

- Under a high court (and below the state level), there is a hierarchy of subordinate courts, that is, district courts and other lower courts.
- This single system of courts, adopted from the Government of India Act of 1935, enforces both Central laws as well as the state laws.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.4) Consider the following statements:

1. The Supreme Court of India was inaugurated on January 28, 1950.
2. Part IV of the constitution deals with the Supreme Court.

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 Supreme Court of India was inaugurated on January 28, 1950. It succeeded the Federal Court of India, established under the Government of India Act of 1935.

- However, the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is greater than that of its predecessor.
- This is because; the Supreme Court has replaced the British Privy Council as the highest court of appeal.
- Articles 124 to 147 in Part V of the Constitution deal with the organization, independence, jurisdiction, powers, and procedures and so on of the Supreme Court.
- The Parliament is also authorized to regulate them.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.5) Consider the following statements:

1. The judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the president.
2. The chief justice is appointed by the president after consultation with such judges of the Supreme Court and high courts as he deems necessary.

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 judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the president. The chief justice is appointed by the president after consultation with such judges of the Supreme Court and high courts as he deems necessary.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.6) Which of the following constitutional amendment act related to National Judicial Appointments Commission?

- a) 86th constitutional amendment act
- b) 88th constitutional amendment act
- c) 96th constitutional amendment act
- d) 99th constitutional amendment act

ANS: D

Explanation: The 99th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2014 and the National Judicial Appointments Commission Act of 2014 have replaced the collegium system of appointing judges to the Supreme Court and High Courts with a new body called the National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC).

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.7) Which of the following is/are qualification/s to become judge of Supreme Court?

1. He should be a citizen of India.
2. He should have been a judge of a High Court for ten years.
3. He should have been an advocate of a High Court for twelve years.

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: A person to be appointed as a judge of the Supreme Court should have the following qualifications:

- He should be a citizen of India.
 - He should have been a judge of a High Court (or high courts in succession) for five years;
- or

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- He should have been an advocate of a High Court (or High Courts in succession) for ten years; or
- He should be a distinguished jurist in the opinion of the president.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.8) Which of the following statement/s is/are correct about Supreme Court Judge?

1. He holds office until he attains the age of 65 years.
2. He can resign his office by writing to the president.
3. He can be removed from his office by the President on the recommendation of the Parliament.

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 Constitution has not fixed the tenure of a judge of the Supreme Court. However, it makes the following three provisions in this regard:

1. He holds office until he attains the age of 65 years. Any question regarding his age is to be determined by such authority and in such manner as provided by Parliament.
2. He can resign his office by writing to the president.
3. He can be removed from his office by the President on the recommendation of the Parliament.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.9) The “sariska national park” often seen in news located at?

- a) Madhya Pradesh
- b) Rajasthan
- c) Gujarat
- d) Maharashtra

ANS: B

Explanation: Sariska Tiger Reserve is a national park where you will find a perfect intermingling of nature is located at Rajasthan.

- It contains mountains, grasslands, dry deciduous forests and cliffs which span over 800 square kilometres.
- Situated in Alwar, the Tiger Reserve is nestled in the lap of Aravali hills. Currently home to numerous animals apart from tigers, the reserve showcases nature in its best form.
- Animals like jungle cats, rhesus macaque, sambhar, chital, wild boar, etc., are found here.
- Not only animals, you get to see a number of bird species, such as sand grouse, harbor quails, crested serpent eagles, etc. here as well.

Source: <https://www.tourism.rajasthan.gov.in/content/rajasthan-tourism/en/tourist-destinations/sariska-tiger-reserve.html>

Q.10) The “Indravati National Park” is recently seen in news located at?

- a) Jharkhand
- b) Chhattisgarh
- c) Bihar
- d) West Bengal

ANS: B

Explanation: Indravati National Park is a national park located in Bijapur district of Chhattisgarh state of India. It derives its name from the nearby Indravati River.

- It is home to one of the last populations of rare wild buffalo. Indravati National Park is the finest and most famous wildlife parks of Chhattisgarh.
- It is one among the two project tiger sites in Chhattisgarh along with Udanti-sitanadi, Indravati National Park is located in Bijapur district of Chhattisgarh.
- The park derives its name from the Indravati River, which flows from east to west and forms the northern boundary of the reserve with the Indian state of Maharashtra.
- With a total area of approximately 2799.08 km², Indravati attained the status of a national park in 1981 and a tiger reserve in 1983 under the famous Project Tiger of India, to become one of the most famous tiger reserves of India.

Source: <https://bijapur.gov.in/en/tourist-place/indravati-national-park/>

Indian Polity – Supreme Court

Q.1) Consider the following statements:

1. The Constitution declares Delhi as the seat of the Supreme Court.
2. The Constitution authorizes the chief justice of India to appoint other place or places as seat of the Supreme Court.

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 declares Delhi as the seat of the Supreme Court. But, it also authorises the chief justice of India to appoint other place or places as seat of the Supreme Court.

- He can take decision in this regard only with the approval of the President. This provision is only optional and not compulsory.
- This means that no court can give any direction either to the President or to the Chief Justice to appoint any other place as a seat of the Supreme Court.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.2) Which of the following article of Indian constitution deals with references made by the President to Supreme Court?

- a) Article 112
- b) Article 123
- c) Article 142
- d) Article 143

ANS: D

Explanation: The Supreme Court can, with the approval of the president, make rules for regulating generally the practice and procedure of the Court.

The Constitutional cases or references made by the President under Article 143 are decided by a Bench consisting of at least five judges.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.3) Consider the following statements:

1. The constitutional cases are decided by a Bench consisting of at least five judges.
2. All other cases are decided by single judges and division benches.

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 Constitutional cases or references made by the President under Article 143 are decided by a Bench consisting of at least five judges.

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- All other cases are decided by single judges and division benches. The judgments are delivered by the open court.
- All judgments are by majority vote but if differing, then judges can give dissenting judgments or opinions.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.4) Which of the following role/s is/are played by Supreme Court?

1. The highest court of appeal.
2. The guardian of the constitution.
3. The guarantor of the fundamental rights.

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 Supreme Court has been assigned a very significant role in the Indian democratic political system.

It is a federal court, the highest court of appeal, the guarantor of the fundamental rights of the citizens and guardian of the Constitution.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.5) Consider the following statements:

1. The judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the President in consultation with the members of the judiciary itself.
2. The judges of the Supreme Court removed from office by the President only in the manner and on the grounds mentioned in the Constitution.

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 judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the President (which means the cabinet) in consultation with the members of the judiciary itself (ie, judges of the Supreme Court and the high court's).

The judges of the Supreme Court are provided with the Security of Tenure. They can be removed from office by the President only in the manner and on the grounds mentioned in the Constitution.

Source: Laxmikant's Polity

Q.6) Which of the following is/are provision/s of the judge/s of the Supreme Court is determined by Parliament from time to time?

1. Salaries
2. Pensions
3. Leaves

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 salaries, allowances, privileges, leave and pension of the judges of the Supreme Court are determined from time to time by the Parliament. They cannot be changed to their disadvantage after their appointment except during a financial emergency.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.7) Which of the following is/are power/s and jurisdictions of the Supreme Court?

1. Original Jurisdiction
2. Writ Jurisdiction
3. Appellate Jurisdiction

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 jurisdiction and powers of the Supreme Court can be classified into the following: 1. Original Jurisdiction. 2. Writ Jurisdiction. 3. Appellate Jurisdiction. 4. Advisory Jurisdiction. 5. A Court of Record. 6. Power of Judicial Review. 7. Constitutional Interpretation. 8. Other Powers.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.8) Which of the following is/are fall/s under the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court?

1. Dispute between centre and states.
2. Dispute between the Centre and one or more states.
3. Dispute between two or more states.

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: As a federal court, the Supreme Court decides the disputes between different units of the Indian Federation. More elaborately, any dispute:

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- (a) Between the Centre and one or more states; or
- (b) Between the Centre and any state or states on one side and one or more other states on the other side; or
- (c) Between two or more states.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.9) Which of the following is/are NOT fall/s under the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court?

- 1. Inter-state water disputes.
- 2. Matters referred to the Finance Commission.
- 3. Adjustment of certain expenses and pensions between the Centre and the states.

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: Further, the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court does not extend to the following:

- (a) A dispute arising out of any pre-Constitution treaty, agreement, covenant, engagement, sanad or other similar instrument.
- (b) A dispute arising out of any treaty, agreement, etc., which specifically provides that the said jurisdiction does not extent to such a dispute.
- (c) Inter-state water disputes.
- (d) Matters referred to the Finance Commission.
- (e) Adjustment of certain expenses and pensions between the Centre and the states.
- (f) Ordinary dispute of Commercial nature between the Centre and the states.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.10) The "Dudhwa National Park" is often seen in news located at?

- a) Uttar Pradesh
- b) Himachal Pradesh
- c) Madhya Pradesh
- d) Andhra Pradesh

ANS: A

Explanation: The Dudhwa National Park is a national park in the Terai belt of marshy grasslands in northern Uttar Pradesh, India.

It stretches over an area of 490.3 km², with a buffer zone of 190 km². It is part of the Dudhwa Tiger Reserve in the Kheri and Lakhimpur districts.

Source: FORUMIAS

Indian Polity

Q.1) Which of the following is/are covered under article 32 of Indian constitution?

1. Habeas corpus
2. Mandamus
3. Quo warranto

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 Constitution has constituted the Supreme Court as the guarantor and defender of the fundamental rights of the citizens.

The Supreme Court is empowered to issue writs including habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto and certiorari for the enforcement of the fundamental rights of an aggrieved citizen.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.2) Consider the following statements:

1. The writ jurisdiction of the high court is wider than that of the Supreme Court.
2. The President can confer the power to issue writs for other purposes on Supreme Court.

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: There is a difference between the writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and that of the high court.

- The Supreme Court can issue writs only for the enforcement of the Fundamental Rights and not for other purposes.
- The high court, on the other hand, can issue writs not only for the enforcement of the fundamental rights but also for other purposes.
- It means that the writ jurisdiction of the high court is wider than that of the Supreme Court.
- But, the Parliament can confer on the Supreme Court, the power to issue writs for other purposes also.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.3) Which of the following is/are come/s under the appellate jurisdiction of Supreme Court?

1. Appeals in constitutional matters.
2. Appeals in civil matters.
3. Appeals by special leave.

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 Supreme Court is primarily a court of appeal and hears appeals against the judgements of the lower courts.

It enjoys a wide appellate jurisdiction which can be classified under four heads: (a) Appeals in constitutional matters. (b) Appeals in civil matters. (c) Appeals in criminal matters. (d) Appeals by special leave.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.4) Which of the following is/are power/s of Supreme Court?

1. It decides the disputes regarding the election of the president and the vice-president.
2. It enquires into the conduct and behavior of the chairman and members of the Union Public Service Commission on a reference made by the president.
3. It has power to review its own judgment or order.

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 above, the Supreme Court has numerous other powers:

- It decides the disputes regarding the election of the president and the vice-president. In this regard, it has the original, exclusive and final authority.
- It enquires into the conduct and behavior of the chairman and members of the Union Public Service Commission on a reference made by the president. The advice tendered by the Supreme Court in this regard is binding on the President.
- It has power to review its own judgment or order. Thus, it is not bound by its previous decision and can depart from it in the interest of justice or community welfare. In brief, the Supreme Court is a self-correcting agency.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.5) Under which of the following case/s the Supreme Court is/are used the power of judicial review?

1. The Golaknath case
2. The Bank Nationalization case
3. The Privy Purses Abolition case

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 Supreme Court used the power of judicial review in various cases, as for example, the Golaknath case (1967), the Bank Nationalisation case (1970), the Privy Purses Abolition case (1971), the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973), the Minerva Mills case (1980), and so on.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.6) Which of the following is/are need/s for judicial review?

1. To uphold the principle of the supremacy of the Constitution.
2. To protect the Fundamental Rights of the citizens.
3. To maintain federal equilibrium.

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

d) Explanation:

Judicial review is needed for the following reasons:

- To uphold the principle of the supremacy of the Constitution.
- To maintain federal equilibrium (balance between the Centre and the states).
- To protect the Fundamental Rights of the citizens.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.7) Which of the following article of Indian Constitution is NOT related to the provision of Judicial Review?

- a) Article 13
- b) Article 32
- c) Article 112
- d) Article 131

ANS: C

Explanation: Though the phrase 'Judicial Review' has nowhere been used in the Constitution, the provisions of several Articles explicitly confer the power of judicial review on the Supreme Court and the High Courts. These provisions are explained below:

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- Article 13 declares that all laws that are inconsistent with or in derogation of the Fundamental Rights shall be null and void.
- Article 32 guarantees the right to move the Supreme Court for the enforcement of the Fundamental Rights and empowers the Supreme Court to issue directions or orders or writs for that purpose.
- Article 131 provides for the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in centre-state and inter-state disputes.
- Article 132 provides for the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in constitutional cases.
- Article 133 provides for the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in civil cases.
- Article 134 provides for the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in criminal cases.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.8) The famous "I.R. Coelho case" is related to which of the following?

- a) 1st constitutional amendment
- b) 7th constitutional amendment
- c) 42nd constitutional amendment
- d) 44th constitutional amendment

ANS: A

Explanation: Article 31B saves the acts and regulations included in the Ninth Schedule from being challenged and invalidated on the ground of contravention of any of the Fundamental Rights.

- Article 31B along with the Ninth Schedule was added by the 1st Constitutional Amendment Act of 1951.
- Originally (in 1951), the Ninth Schedule contained only 13 acts and regulations but at present (in 2016) their number is 282.
- Of these, the acts and regulations of the state legislature deal with land reforms and abolition of the zamindari system and that of the Parliament deal with other matters.
- However, in a significant judgement delivered in I.R. Coelho case (2007), the Supreme Court ruled that there could not be any blanket immunity from judicial review of laws included in the Ninth Schedule.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.9) The famous Ramsar site "DeeporBeel" is often seen in news located at?

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

ANS: A

Explanation: DeeporBeel, also spelt DiporBeel, a freshwater lake, is located to the south-west of Guwahati city, in Kamrup district of Assam.

It is a listed wetland under the Ramsar Convention in November 2002, for undertaking conservation measures on the basis of its biological and environmental importance.

Source: <https://gscl.assam.gov.in/portlet-innerpage/deeporbeel-lake-wetland>.

Q.10) The “Namdapha National Park” is recently seen in news located at?

- a) Meghalaya
- b) Manipur
- c) Mizoram
- d) Arunachal Pradesh

ANS: D

Explanation: Namdapha National Park is a 1,985 km² large protected area in Arunachal Pradesh of Northeast India. The park was established in 1983.

With more than 1,000 floral and about 1,400 faunal species, it is a biodiversity hotspot in the Eastern Himalayas.

Source: FORUMIAS

Indian Polity – Constitutional Bodies

Q.1) The Election Commission of India has the power to conduct election/s for?

1. The Parliament
2. The State Legislature
3. The Vice President

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: Election Commission is a permanent and an independent body established by the Constitution of India directly to ensure free and fair elections in the country.

Article 324 of the Constitution provides that the power of superintendence, direction and control of elections to parliament, state legislatures, the office of president of India and the office of vice-president of India shall be vested in the election commission.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.2) Consider the following statements:

1. The appointment of the chief election commissioner and other election commissioners shall be made by the Parliament.
2. The conditions of service and tenure of office of the election commissioners and the regional commissioners shall be determined by the parliament.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: D

Explanation: Article 324 of the Constitution has made the following provisions with regard to the composition of election commission:

- The Election Commission shall consist of the chief election commissioner and such number of other election commissioners, if any, as the president may from time to time fix.
- The appointment of the chief election commissioner and other election commissioners shall be made by the president.
- When any other election commissioner is so appointed, the chief election commissioner shall act as the chairman of the election commission.
- The president may also appoint after consultation with the election commission such regional commissioners as he may consider necessary to assist the election commission.
- The conditions of service and tenure of office of the election commissioners and the regional commissioners shall be determined by the president.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.3) Which constitutional amendment act was lower the age of voter from 21 to 18?

- a) 56th constitutional amendment
- b) 61st constitutional amendment
- c) 64th constitutional amendment
- d) 72nd constitutional amendment

ANS: B

Explanation: By the 61st Constitutional Amendment Act of 1988, which came into force in 1989 has lower the age of voter from 21 to 18.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.4) Which of the following is/are the powers and functions of election commission?

- 1. It prepare and periodically revise electoral rolls and to register all eligible voters.
- 2. It notifies the dates and schedules of elections and to scrutinize nomination papers.
- 3. It grants recognition to political parties and allot election symbols to them.

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 powers and functions of election commission are:

- To determine the territorial areas of the electoral constituencies throughout the country on the basis of the Delimitation Commission Act of Parliament.
- To prepare and periodically revise electoral rolls and to register all eligible voters.
- To notify the dates and schedules of elections and to scrutinise nomination papers.
- To grant recognition to political parties and allot election symbols to them.
- To act as a court for settling disputes related to granting of recognition to political parties and allotment of election symbols to them.
- To appoint officers for inquiring into disputes relating to electoral arrangements.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.5) The "Part XIV of the Constitution" is related to which of the following?

- a) Election Commission
- b) Union Public Service Commission
- c) Finance Commission
- d) National Human Rights Commission

ANS: B

Explanation: Part XIV of the Constitution contains elaborate provisions regarding the composition, appointment and removal of members along with the independence, powers and functions of the UPSC.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.6) The Article 324 of Indian Constitution is often seen in news related to?

- a) Election Commission
- b) Union Public Service Commission
- c) Finance Commission
- d) National Human Rights Commission

ANS: A

Explanation: Article 324 of the Constitution provides that the power of superintendence, direction and control of elections to parliament, state legislatures, the office of president of India and the office of vice-president of India shall be vested in the election commission.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding Union Public Service Commission:

1. It is the central recruiting agency in India.
2. It consists of a chairman and other members appointed by the president of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) is the central recruiting agency in India. It is an independent constitutional body in the sense that it has been directly created by the Constitution.

The UPSC consists of a chairman and other members appointed by the president of India.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.8) Consider the following statements regarding Union Public Service Commission:

1. The constitution clearly specifies the strength of the commission.
2. The Constitution authorizes the president to determine the conditions of service of the chairman and other members of the Commission.

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 Constitution, without specifying the strength of the Commission has left the matter to the discretion of the president, who determines its composition.

- Usually, the Commission consists of nine to eleven members including the chairman.
- Further, no qualifications are prescribed for the Commission's membership except that one-half of the members of the Commission should be such persons who have held office for at least ten years either under the Government of India or under the government of a state.

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- The Constitution also authorizes the president to determine the conditions of service of the chairman and other members of the Commission.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.9) The "Pichavaram mangrove forest" is recently seen in news located at?

- Tamil Nadu
- Andhra Pradesh
- Goa
- West Bengal

ANS: A

Explanation: Pichavaram near Chidambaram in Cuddalore District, Tamil Nadu, in South India. The nearest railway station is Chidambaram from where it is accessible by road. The Pichavaram Mangrove Forest near Chidambaram is the world's second largest mangrove forest.

Pichavaram mangrove forest is located between two prominent estuaries, the Vellar estuary in the north and Coleroon estuary in the south.

The Vellar-Coleroon estuarine complex forms the Killai backwater and Pichavaram mangroves. The backwaters are interconnected by the Vellar and Coleroon river systems and offer abundant scope for water sports such as rowing, kayaking and canoeing.

Source: <https://cuddalore.nic.in/tourist-place/pichavaram/>

Q.10) The "Bandipur National Park" is recently seen in news located at?

- Karnataka
- Tamil Nadu
- Madhya Pradesh
- Maharashtra

ANS: A

Explanation: Bandipur National Park, an 874-sq.-km forested reserve in the southern Indian state of Karnataka, is known for its small population of tigers.

- Once the private hunting ground of the Maharajas of Mysore, the park also harbors Indian elephants, spotted deer, gaurs (bison), antelopes and numerous other native species.
- The 14th-century Himavad Gopalswamy Temple offers views from the park's highest peak.

Source: FORUMIAS

Indian Polity – Constitutional Bodies

Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding union public service commission:

1. The chairman and members of the Commission hold office for a term of six years or until they attain the age of 65 years.
2. They can also be removed before the expiry of their term by the president in the manner as provided in the Constitution.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The chairman and members of the union public service commission hold office for a term of six years or until they attain the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.

- However, they can relinquish their offices at any time by addressing their resignation to the president.
- They can also be removed before the expiry of their term by the president in the manner as provided in the Constitution.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.2) The union public service commission conducts exams to which of the following?

1. All India Services
2. Central Services
3. Public services of the centrally administered territories

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: UPSC conducts examinations for appointments to the all-India services, Central services and public services of the centrally administered territories.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.3) Which of the following is/are NOT come/s under the purview of union public service commission?

1. Cadre management
2. Classification of services
3. Pay and service conditions

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 Constitution visualizes the UPSC to be the 'watch-dog of merit system' in India.

- It is concerned with the recruitment to the all-India services and Central services-group A and group B and advises the government, when consulted, on promotion and disciplinary matters.
- It is not concerned with the classification of services, pay and service conditions, cadre management, training, and so on.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding state public service commission (SPSC):

1. A State Public Service Commission consists of a chairman and other members appointed by the governor of the state.
2. The chairman and members of a SPSC are removed only by 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: A State Public Service Commission consists of a chairman and other members appointed by the governor of the state.

- The Constitution does not specify the strength of the Commission but has left the matter to the discretion of the Governor.
- Although the chairman and members of a SPSC are appointed by the governor, they can be removed only by the president (and not by the governor).

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding joint public service commission (JSPSC):

1. The Constitution makes a provision for the establishment of a Joint State Public Service Commission (JSPSC) for two or more states.
2. JSPSC is a constitutional 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: A

Explanation: The Constitution makes a provision for the establishment of a Joint State Public Service Commission (JSPSC) for two or more states.

- While the UPSC and the SPSC are created directly by the Constitution, a JSPSC can be created by an act of Parliament on the request of the state legislatures concerned.
- Thus, a JSPSC is a statutory and not a constitutional body. The two states of Punjab and Haryana had a JSPSC for a short period, after the creation of Haryana out of Punjab in 1966.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.6) The Article 280 of Indian Constitution is often seen in news related to?

- a) Finance Commission
- b) Election Commission
- c) Union Public Service Commission
- d) State Public Service Commission

ANS: A

Explanation: Article 280 of the Constitution of India provides for a Finance Commission as a quasi judicial body.

It is constituted by the president of India every fifth year or at such earlier time as he considers necessary.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding finance commission:

1. It consists of a chairman and four other members to be appointed by the president.
2. The chairman and other members of commission are not eligible for reappointment.

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 Finance Commission consists of a chairman and four other members to be appointed by the president.

- They hold office for such period as specified by the president in his order.
- They are eligible for reappointment.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

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Q.8) The 101st Constitutional amendment is often seen in news related to?

- a) Finance Commission
- b) Goods & Service Tax Council
- c) Joint Public Service Commission
- d) Inter State Council

ANS: B

Explanation: The 101st Amendment Act of 2016 paved the way for the introduction of a new tax regime (i.e. goods and services tax - GST) in the country.

- The smooth and efficient administration of this tax requires co-operation and coordination between the centre and the states.
- In order to facilitate this consultation process, the amendment provided for the establishment of Goods and Services Tax Council or the GST Council.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.9) The "Satkosia gorge Ramsar site" is recently seen in news located at?

- a) Andhra Pradesh
- b) Jharkhand
- c) Chhattisgarh
- d) Odisha

ANS: D

Explanation: Satkosia gorge has been accorded the tag of a Ramsar site, making it the third such wetland of international importance in the State.

- Making an announcement to this effect, Union Minister for Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) said 10 Indian wetlands were added to the Ramsar sites, taking the total number of such sites in the country to 64.
- Ramsar sites play a key role in maintaining the ecological bio-diversity of a region.
- Odisha already has two such sites, Chilika lagoon and Bhitarkanika National Park.
- Chilika, Asia's largest brackish water lagoon and the second coastal lagoon in the world, was designated the first Indian wetland of international importance under the Ramsar Convention on October 1, 1981, while Bhitarkanika mangroves were designated in 2002.

Source: <https://www.newindianexpress.com/states/odisha/2022/aug/04/satkosia-gorge-becomes-3rd-ramsar-site-in-odisha-2483940.html>

Q.10) The "Betla National Park" is often seen in news located at?

- a) Jharkhand
- b) Chhattisgarh
- c) Odisha
- d) West Bengal

ANS: A

Explanation: Betla National Park is a national park located on the Chota Nagpur Plateau in the Latehar and Palamu district of Jharkhand, India. The park hosts a wide variety of wildlife.

Source: FORUMIAS

Indian Polity – Constitutional & Non – Constitutional Bodies

Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding GST council:

1. One-third of the total number of members of the Council is the quorum for conducting a meeting.
2. Every decision of the Council is to be taken by a majority of not less than three-fourths of the weighted votes of the members present and voting at the meeting.

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 decisions of the Council are taken at its meetings. One-half of the total number of members of the Council is the quorum for conducting a meeting. Every decision of the Council is to be taken by a majority of not less than three-fourths of the weighted votes of the members present and voting at the meeting.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.2) Which of the following is a Constitutional Body?

- a) National Commission for Scheduled Castes
- b) National Commission for Women
- c) National Commission for Minorities
- d) National Commission for Protection of Child Rights

ANS: A

Explanation: The National Commission for Scheduled Castes (SCs) is a constitutional body in the sense that it is directly established by Article 338 of the Constitution.

On the other hand, the other national commissions like the National Commission for Women (1992), the National Commission for Minorities (1993), the National Human Rights Commission (1993) and the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (2007) are statutory bodies in the sense that they are established by acts of the Parliament.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.3) Which of the following constitutional amendment act bi-furcated the combined National Commission for SCs and STs into two separate bodies?

- a) 65th constitutional amendment
- b) 69th constitutional amendment
- c) 77th constitutional amendment
- d) 89th constitutional amendment

ANS: D

Explanation: The 65th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1990 provided for the establishment of a high level multi-member National Commission for SCs and STs in the place of a single Special Officer for SCs and STs.

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- This constitutional body replaced the Commissioner for SCs and STs as well as the Commission set up under the Resolution of 1987.
- Again, the 89th Constitutional Amendment Act of 20036 bifurcated the combined National Commission for SCs and STs into two separate bodies, namely, National Commission for Scheduled Castes (under Article 338) and National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (under Article 338-A).

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.4) Consider the following statements:

1. In 2004, the ministry of tribal affairs created.
2. Article 338 of Indian constitution deals with national commission for scheduled tribes.

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: Geographically and culturally, the STs are different from the SCs and their problems are also different from those of SCs.

- In 1999, a new Ministry of Tribal Affairs was created to provide a sharp focus to the welfare and development of the STs.
- The National Commission for Schedules Castes (SCs), the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (STs) is also a constitutional body in the sense that it is directly established by Article 338-A of the Constitution.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.5) Which of the following is/are the function/s of national commission for scheduled tribes?

1. To investigate and monitor all matters relating to the constitutional and other legal safeguards for the STs.
2. To inquire into specific complaints with respect to the deprivation of rights and safeguards of the STs.
3. To participate and advise on the planning process of socioeconomic development of the STs and to evaluate the progress of their development under the Union or a 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: The functions of the Commission are:

- (a) To investigate and monitor all matters relating to the constitutional and other legal safeguards for the STs and to evaluate their working;
- (b) To inquire into specific complaints with respect to the deprivation of rights and safeguards of the STs;

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(c) To participate and advise on the planning process of socioeconomic development of the STs and to evaluate the progress of their development under the Union or a state;

(d) To present to the President, annually and at such other times as it may deem fit, reports upon the working of those safeguards;

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.6) Which of the following constitutional amendment act conferred the constitutional status on the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC)?

- a) 92nd constitutional amendment act
- b) 95th constitutional amendment act
- c) 99th constitutional amendment act
- d) 102nd constitutional amendment act

ANS: D

Explanation: In the Mandal case judgment (1992), the Supreme Court directed the central government to constitute a permanent statutory body to examine the complaints of under inclusion, overinclusion or non-inclusion of any class of citizens in the list of backward classes.

- Accordingly, the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) was set up in 1993.
- Later, the 102nd Amendment Act of 2018 conferred a constitutional status on the Commission.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.7) Article 338 – B of Indian constitution deals with which of the following?

- a) National commission for scheduled castes
- b) National commission for scheduled tribes
- c) National commission for backward classes
- d) National commission for protection of child rights

ANS: C

Explanation: The 102nd Amendment Act of 2018 conferred a constitutional status on the Commission. For this purpose, the amendment inserted a new Article 338-B in the constitution. Hence, the Commission ceased to be a statutory body and became a constitutional body.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.8) Which Constitutional Amendment Act inserted a new Article 350 – B in Part XVII of the Constitution?

- a) 1st constitutional amendment act
- b) 7th constitutional amendment act
- c) 12th constitutional amendment act
- d) 15th constitutional amendment act

ANS: B

Explanation: Originally, the Constitution of India did not make any provision with respect to the Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities.

- Later, the States Re-organization Commission (1953–55) made a recommendation in this regard.

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- Accordingly, the Seventh Constitutional Amendment Act of 1956 inserted a new Article 350- B in Part XVII of the Constitution.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.9) The “Netravali Wildlife Sanctuary” is often seen in news located at?

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

ANS: B

Explanation: Netravali Wildlife Sanctuary is located in South-Eastern Goa, India. It constitutes one of the vital corridors of the Western Ghats and covers an area of about 211km².

Netravali or Neturli is an important tributary of River Zuari, which originates in the sanctuary.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.10) The “Pathiramanal Island” is recently seen in news located at?

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

ANS: A

Explanation: Pathiramanal is a bird watcher's paradise. It is about 1.5 km from Muhamma Boat Jetty and about 13 km from Alappuzha.

- This small island on the backwaters is a safe haven for hundreds of rare migrating birds.
- A 1.5 hour motor boat ride or a 30 minute speedboat trip from Alappuzha gets you here.
- Surrounded by the Vembanad Lake, stretching from Alappuzha to Kochi and the Kayamkulam Lake, Pathiramanal is accessible only by boat. It is an ideal pit stop in the middle of a houseboat ride.

Source: FORUMIAS

Indian Polity – Constitutional Bodies

Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities:

1. He is appointed by President of India.
2. The Constitution does not specify the qualifications, tenure, salaries and allowances, service conditions and procedure for removal of the Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities.

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

Accordingly, the Seventh Constitutional Amendment Act of 1956 inserted a new Article 350- B in Part XVII of the Constitution.

This article contains the following provisions:

- There should be a Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities. He is to be appointed by the President of India.
- It would be the duty of the Special Officer to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for linguistic minorities under the Constitution.
- He would report to the President upon those matters at such intervals as the President may direct.
- The President should place all such reports before each House of Parliament and send to the governments of the states concerned.
- It must be noted here that the Constitution does not specify the qualifications, tenure, salaries and allowances, service conditions and procedure for removal of the Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.2) The Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities has his headquarters at?

- a) New Delhi
- b) Allahabad
- c) Hyderabad
- d) Ahmadabad

ANS: B

Explanation: In pursuance of the provision of Article 350-B of the Constitution, the office of the Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities was created in 1957.

- He is designated as the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities. The Commissioner has his headquarters at Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh).
- He has three regional offices at Belgaum (Karnataka), Chennai (Tamil Nadu) and Kolkata (West Bengal). Each is headed by an Assistant Commissioner.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

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Q.3) The “Article 148” of Indian constitution of deals with which of the following?

- Election commission
- Finance commission
- Comptroller & Auditor General of India
- Union Public Service Commission

ANS: C

Explanation: The Constitution of India (Article 148) provides for an independent office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG).

Source: Laxmikanth’s Polity

Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding Comptroller and Auditor General of India:

- He holds office for a period of six years or up to the age of 62 years, whichever is earlier.
- He can resign any time from his office by addressing the resignation letter to the Prime Minister.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: D

Explanation: The CAG is appointed by the president of India by a warrant under his hand and seal.

- He holds office for a period of six years or up to the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.
- He can resign any time from his office by addressing the resignation letter to the president.
- He can also be removed by the president on same grounds and in the same manner as a judge of the Supreme Court.

Source: Laxmikanth’s Polity

Q.5) Which of the following is/are duty/duties of Comptroller and Auditor General of India?

- He audits the accounts related to all expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India.
- He audits all expenditure from the Contingency Fund of India and the Public Account of India.
- He submits his audit reports relating to the accounts of the Centre to Parliament.

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

- 1 only
- 1 and 2 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1, 2 and 3

ANS: B

Explanation: The duties and functions of the CAG as laid down by the Parliament and the Constitution are:

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- He audits the accounts related to all expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India, consolidated fund of each state and consolidated fund of each union territory having a Legislative Assembly.
- He audits all expenditure from the Contingency Fund of India and the Public Account of India as well as the contingency fund of each state and the public account of each state.
- He audits all trading, manufacturing, profit and loss accounts, balance sheets and other subsidiary accounts kept by any department of the Central Government and state governments.
- He submits his audit reports relating to the accounts of the Centre to President, who shall, in turn, place them before both the Houses of Parliament.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.6) The article 76 of Indian constitution deals with which of the following?

- a) Attorney general for India
- b) Parliamentary committees
- c) Advocate general of India
- d) Solicitor general of India

ANS: A

Explanation: The Constitution (Article 76) has provided for the office of the Attorney General for India. He is the highest law officer in the country.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding Attorney general for India:

1. He is appointed by the president.
2. He must be a person who is qualified to be appointed a judge of the Supreme Court.

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 Attorney General (AG) is appointed by the president. He must be a person who is qualified to be appointed a judge of the Supreme Court.

In other words, he must be a citizen of India and he must have been a judge of some high court for five years or an advocate of some high court for ten years or an eminent jurist, in the opinion of the president.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.8) Consider the following statements regarding Attorney general for India:

1. The term of office of the AG is not fixed by the Constitution.
2. The remuneration of the AG is not fixed by the Constitution.

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 term of office of the AG is not fixed by the Constitution. Further, the Constitution does not contain the procedure and grounds for his removal.

- He holds office during the pleasure of the president.
- The remuneration of the AG is not fixed by the Constitution.
- He receives such remuneration as the president may determine.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.9) The "Article 165" of Indian constitution deals with which of the following?

- a) Attorney general for India
- b) Parliamentary committees
- c) Advocate general of India
- d) Solicitor general of India

ANS: C

Explanation: The Constitution (Article 165) has provided for the office of the advocate general for the states.

He is the highest law officer in the state. Thus he corresponds to the Attorney General of India.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.10) The "Kanha National Park" is often seen in news located at?

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

ANS: A

Explanation: Kanha National Park, also known as Kanha Tiger Reserve, is a vast expanse of grassland and forest in the central Indian state of Madhya Pradesh.

- Tigers, jackals and wild pigs can be spotted in Kanha Meadows.
- The elevated plateau of Bamhnidadar is home to birds of prey.
- Animals often gather at the watering holes of Sondar Tank and Babathenga Tank.
- The park's flora and fauna are documented in the park's Kanha Museum.

Source: FORUMIAS

Indian Polity – Non Constitutional Bodies

Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding NITI Aayog:

1. It replaced the Planning Commission.
2. It came into effect on 02nd October 2014.

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: On the 13th of August, 2014, the Modi Government scrapped the 65- year-old Planning Commission and announced that it would be replaced by a new body.

Accordingly, on January 1, 2015, the NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India) was established as the successor to the planning commission.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.2) Which of the following is/are member/s of NITI Aayog governing council?

1. President
2. Governor of each state
3. Chief Ministers of Union Territories with Legislatures

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: A

Explanation: Governing Council of NITI Aayog: It comprises the Chief Ministers of all the States, Chief Ministers of Union Territories with Legislatures (i.e., Delhi, Puducherry and Jammu and Kashmir) and Lt. Governors of other Union Territories.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.3) Which of the following is/are NOT a function/s of NITI Aayog?

1. Design policy and programme framework.
2. Foster co-operative federalism.
3. Grants in Aid from central government.

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: A

Explanation: The various functions performed by the NITI Aayog can be divided into four main heads:

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- Design policy and programme framework.
- Foster co-operative federalism.
- Monitoring and evaluation.
- Think-tank, and Knowledge and Innovation Hub.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.4) Which of the following is/are attached office/s of NITI Aayog?

1. The National Institute of Labour Economics Research and Development (NILERD).
2. The Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO).
3. The National Institute of Innovation (NII).

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: B

Explanation: There are two offices attached to the NITI Aayog. They are:

- The National Institute of Labour Economics Research and Development (NILERD) was formerly known as the Institute of Applied Manpower Research (IAMR).
- The Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO) was established by the Government in 2015 as an attached office of the NITI Aayog by merging the erstwhile Programme Evaluation Organization and the Independent Evaluation Office.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.5) Which of the following is/are member/s of National Development Council (NDC)?

1. The President
2. The Prime Minister
3. All Union Cabinet Ministers

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 NDC is composed of the following members.

- The Prime Minister of India (as its chairman/head).
- All Union Cabinet Ministers (since 1967).
- The Chief Ministers of all the states.
- The Chief Ministers/administrators of all union territories.
- Members of the Planning Commission (now NITI Aayog).

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.6) Consider the following statements regarding National Human Rights Commission:

1. It is a statutory body created through act.
2. It was established in 1993.

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 Human Rights Commission is a statutory (and not a constitutional) body.

It was established in 1993 under a legislation enacted by the Parliament, namely, the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding National Human Rights Commission:

1. It is a multi-member body consisting of a chairperson and five members.
2. The chairperson should be a retired chief justice of India or a judge of the Supreme Court.

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 commission is a multi-member body consisting of a chairperson and five members.

The chairperson should be a retired chief justice of India or a judge of the Supreme Court and members should be a serving or retired judge of the Supreme Court, a serving or retired chief justice of a high court and three persons (out of which atleast one should be a woman) having knowledge or practical experience with respect to human rights.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.8) Which of the following is/are ex - officio member/s of the National Human Rights Commission?

1. The chairperson of the National Commission for Minorities.
2. The chairperson of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes.
3. The chairperson of the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights.

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: In addition to these full-time members, the commission also has seven ex-officio members—the chairpersons of the National Commission for Minorities, the National Commission

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for SCs, the National Commission for STs, the National Commission for Women, the National Commission for BCs and the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights and the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.9) Which of the following is/are function/s of National Human Rights Commission?

1. To inquire into any violation of human rights or negligence.
2. To visit jails and detention places to study the living conditions of inmates.
3. To review the constitutional and other legal safeguards for the protection of human rights.

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 functions of the Commission are:

- To inquire into any violation of human rights or negligence in the prevention of such violation by a public servant, either suo motu or on a petition presented to it or on an order of a court.
- To intervene in any proceeding involving allegation of violation of human rights pending before a court.
- To visit jails and detention places to study the living conditions of inmates and make recommendation thereon.
- To review the constitutional and other legal safeguards for the protection of human rights and recommend measures for their effective implementation.
- To review the factors including acts of terrorism that inhibit the enjoyment of human rights and recommend remedial measures.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.10) The "Valmiki Tiger Reserve" is recently seen in news located at?

- a) Tamil Nadu
- b) Andhra Pradesh
- c) Bihar
- d) Uttar Pradesh

ANS: C

Explanation: Valmiki Tiger Reserve forms the eastern most limits of the Himalayan Terai forests in India, and is the only tiger reserve of Bihar.

- Situated in the Gangetic Plains bio-geographic zone of the country, the forest has combination of bhabar and terai tracts.
- Valmiki Tiger Reserve lies in the north-western most portion of West Champaran district of Bihar.
- Name of the district has been derived from two words Champa and Aranya meaning Forest of Champa trees.

Source: FORUMIAS