

ForumIAS

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Prelims Marathon

3rd to 9th July, 2023

*HISTORY
ECONOMICS
POLITY
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT*

FORUMIAS



Indian Polity – Non- Constitutional Bodies

Q.1) The National Human Rights Commission chairperson and members are appointed by the president on the recommendations of a six-member committee. Which of the following is/are part of committee?

1. The chairman of rajya sabha
2. The speaker of lok sabha
3. The central home minister

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

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

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.2) Consider the following statements regarding National Human Rights Commission:

1. The chairperson and members hold office for a term of three years or until they attain the age of 70 years.
2. They are not eligible for re-appointment.

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 chairperson and members hold office for a term of three years or until they attain the age of 70 years, whichever is earlier.

- They are eligible for re-appointment.
- After their tenure, the chairperson and members are not eligible for further employment under the Central or a state government.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.3) Consider the following statements regarding National Human Rights Commission:

1. Its headquarters is at Delhi and it can also establish offices at other places in India.
2. It is vested with the power to regulate its own procedure.

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's headquarters is at Delhi and it can also establish offices at other places in India. It is vested with the power to regulate its own procedure.

It has all the powers of a civil court and its proceedings have a judicial character.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding National Human Rights Commission:

1. It has its own nucleus of investigating staff for investigation into complaints of human rights violations.
2. It is not empowered to inquire into any matter after the expiry of one year from the date on which the act constituting violation of human rights is alleged to have been committed.

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 has its own nucleus of investigating staff for investigation into complaints of human rights violations.

- Besides, it is empowered to utilize the services of any officer or investigation agency of the Central government or any state government for the purpose.
- It has also established effective cooperation with the NGOs with first-hand information about human rights violations.
- The commission is not empowered to inquire into any matter after the expiry of one year from the date on which the act constituting violation of human rights is alleged to have been committed.
- In other words, it can look into a matter within one year of its occurrence.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding Protection of Human Rights Act (1993):

1. It provides for the establishment of Human Rights Court in every district for the speedy trial of violation of human rights.
2. These courts can be set up by the state government only with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of the High Court of that 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 Protection of Human Rights Act (1993) also provides for the establishment of Human Rights Court in every district for the speedy trial of violation of human rights.

- These courts can be set up by the state government only with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of the High Court of that state.
- For every Human Rights Court, the state government specifies a public prosecutor or appoints an advocate (who has practiced for seven years) as a special public prosecutor.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.6) The Central Information Commission was established by the Central Government in?

- a) 2005
- b) 2006
- c) 2008
- d) 2010

ANS: A

Explanation: The Central Information Commission was established by the Central Government in 2005.

It was constituted through an Official Gazette Notification under the provisions of the Right to Information Act (2005).

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding Central Information Commission:

1. The Commission consists of a Chief Information Commissioner and not more than ten Information Commissioners.
2. They are appointed by the Prime Minister.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: A

Explanation: The Commission consists of a Chief Information Commissioner and not more than ten Information Commissioners.

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- The Commission, when constituted initially, had five commissioners including the Chief Information Commissioner.
- At present (2019), the Commission has six Information Commissioners apart from the Chief Information Commissioner.
- They are appointed by the President on the recommendation of a committee consisting of the Prime Minister as Chairperson, the Leader of Opposition in the Lok Sabha and a Union Cabinet Minister nominated by the Prime Minister.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.8) Consider the following statements regarding chairman and members of the Central Information Commission:

1. They shall hold office for such term as prescribed by the Central Government or until they attain the age of 65 years.
2. They 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: C

Explanation: The Chief Information Commissioner and an Information Commissioner shall hold office for such term as prescribed by the Central Government or until they attain the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier. They are not eligible for reappointment.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.9) The "Mrugavani National Park" is recently seen in news located at?

- a) Hyderabad
- b) Bangalore
- c) Varanasi
- d) Patna

ANS: A

Explanation: Mrugavani National Park is a national park located in Hyderabad, Telangana State, India.

- It is situated at Chilkur in Moinabad mandal, 20 km from MGBS and covers an area of 3.6 square kilometres or 1211 acres.
- It is home to a 600 different types of plant life. The Park is home to around 350 spotted deer.

Source: FORUMIAS

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

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

ANS: A

Explanation: The Karikili Bird Sanctuary is adjacent to a small village called Karikili situated 8 km north of Vedanthangal and lies partly in Maduranthangam Taluk, Chengalpattu District, and Tamil Nadu.

- It is constituted of two rain-fed non-perennial irrigation tanks spread over an area of 58.442 ha.
- It exhibits a flat topography with undulating and gentle slopes in parts and is situated 100 m above MSL.
- Rainfall fluctuates greatly from year to year varying from 400 mm to almost 1700 mm, flooding the area in the months of monsoon (October to December).
- Karikili lake was declared as sanctuary vide G.O.M.S. No. 332 Environment and Forests (FRV) Department dated 23rd May 1989 under section 18 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act ,1972.

Source: <https://tnswa.org/karikili-bird-sanctuary>

Indian Polity – Non - Constitutional Bodies

Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC):

1. It is the main agency for preventing corruption in the Central government.
2. In 2009, it was conferred statutory status.

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 Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) is the main agency for preventing corruption in the Central government.

- It was established in 1964 by an executive resolution of the Central government.
- Thus, originally the CVC was neither a constitutional body nor a statutory body.
- Later, in 2003, the Parliament enacted a law conferring statutory status on the CVC.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.2) Which of the following recommended the establishment of Central Vigilance Commission (CVC)?

- a) Sarkaria Committee
- b) Santhanam Committee
- c) Punchi Committee
- d) Goswami Committee

ANS: B

Explanation: The Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) is the main agency for preventing corruption in the Central government.

- It was established in 1964 by an executive resolution of the Central government.
- Its establishment was recommended by the Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption (1962–64).

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.3) The “Public Interest Disclosure and Protection of Informers’ Resolution” (PIDPI) is related to which of the following?

- a) Enforcement Directorate
- b) Central Bureau of Investigation
- c) Central Vigilance Commission
- d) National Investigation Agency

ANS: C

Explanation: In 2004, the CVC has been designated as the agency to receive and act on complaints or disclosure on any allegation of corruption or misuse of office from whistle

blowers under the “Public Interest Disclosure and Protection of Informers’ Resolution” (PIDPI), which is popularly known as “Whistle Blowers” Resolution.

The Commission is also empowered as the only designated agency to take action against complainants making motivated or vexatious complaints.

Source: Laxmikanth’s Polity

Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC):

1. It is a multi-member body consisting of a Central Vigilance Commissioner (chairperson) and not more than five vigilance commissioners.
2. They hold office for a term of six years or until they attain the age of sixty five 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: D

Explanation: The CVC is a multi-member body consisting of a Central Vigilance Commissioner (chairperson) and not more than two vigilance commissioners.

- They are appointed by the president by warrant under his hand and seal on the recommendation of a three member committee consisting of the prime minister as its head, the Union minister of home affairs and the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha.
- They hold office for a term of four years or until they attain the age of sixty five years, whichever is earlier.
- After their tenure, they are not eligible for further employment under the Central or a state government.

Source: Laxmikanth’s Polity

Q.5) Which of the following is/are comes under the jurisdiction of Central Vigilance Commission (CVC)?

1. Members of All India Services serving in connection with the affairs of the Union.
2. Officers of the rank of Scale V and above in the Public Sector Banks.
3. Officers in Grade B and above in Reserve Bank of India, NABARD and SIDBI.

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 jurisdiction of the CVC extends to the following:

- Members of All India Services serving in connection with the affairs of the Union and Group A officers of the Central Government.
- Officers of the rank of Scale V and above in the Public Sector Banks.
- Officers in Grade D and above in Reserve Bank of India, NABARD and SIDBI.

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- Chief Executives and Executives on the Board and other officers of E-8 and above in Schedule 'A' and 'B' Public Sector Undertakings.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.6) Which of the following statements is/are correct about the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)?

1. It is not a statutory body.
2. Its establishment was recommended by Santhanam Committee.
3. It derives its powers from the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946.

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 establishment of the CBI was recommended by the Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption (1962–1964).

- The CBI is not a statutory body.
- It derives its powers from the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.7) The motto "Industry, Impartiality and Integrity Mission" is related to which of the following?

- a) Enforcement Directorate
- b) Central Bureau of Investigation
- c) Central Vigilance Commission
- d) National Investigation Agency

ANS: B

Explanation: The motto of CBI is "Motto: Industry, Impartiality and Integrity".

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.8) The institution of Ombudsman was first created in which of the following country?

- a) Norway
- b) New Zealand
- c) Sweden
- d) Switzerland

ANS: C

Explanation: The institution of Ombudsman was first created in Sweden in 1809.

'Ombud' is a Swedish term and refers to a person who acts as the representative or spokesman of another person.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

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

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

ANS: B

Explanation: Simlipal is a tiger reserve in the Mayurbhanj district in the Indian state of Odisha covering 2,750 km².

It is part of the Mayurbhanj Elephant Reserve, which includes three protected areas—Similipal Tiger Reserve, Hadgarh Wildlife Sanctuary with 191.06 km² and Kuldiha Wildlife Sanctuary with 272.75 km².

Source: FORUMIAS

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

- a) Kerala
- b) Karnataka
- c) Maharashtra
- d) Goa

ANS: B

Explanation: Nagarahole, spread over Mysore and Kodagu is covering an area of 847.981 Sq km.

- Nagarahole is an important Tiger Reserve in Karnataka and is a major hub of conservation under Project Tiger and Project Elephant.
- The Protected Area supports large assemblages of carnivores and herbivores: Tiger, Leopard, Asiatic wild dog and Sloth bear, Asiatic Elephant, Gaur, Sambar, Chital, Muntjac, Four horned antelope, Wild pig, Mouse deer and South-western langur.

Source: FORUMIAS

Indian Polity – Non- Constitutional Bodies

Q.1) Which of the following institutional device/s is/are created to deal with the redressal of grievances?

1. The Ombudsman System
2. The Administrative Courts System
3. The Procurator System

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 success of democracy and the realization of socio-economic development depend on the extent to which the citizens' grievances are redressed.

Therefore, the following institutional devices have been created in different parts of the world to deal with the redressal of these grievances:

- The Ombudsman System
- The Administrative Courts System
- The Procurator System

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.2) The "File to Field" grievance redressal system is implemented in which of the following state?

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

ANS: A

Explanation: File to Field programme is implemented in Kerala. In this innovative scheme, the administrator goes to the village/area and hears public grievances and takes immediate action **wherever possible.**

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.3) Which of the following is/are formed to check corruption and redress citizens' grievances in India?

1. Public Servants (Enquiries) Act, 1850
2. Indian Penal Code, 1860
3. Special Police Establishment, 1941

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 existing legal and institutional framework to check corruption and redress citizens' grievances in India consists of the following:

- Public Servants (Enquiries) Act, 1850
- Indian Penal Code, 1860
- Special Police Establishment, 1941
- Delhi Police Establishment Act, 1946
- Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.4) Which of the following is the first state to establish the Lokayukta?

- a) Kerala
- b) Odisha
- c) Maharashtra
- d) Tamil Nadu

ANS: C

Explanation: Even much before the enactment of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act (2013) itself, many states had already set up the institution of Lokayuktas.

- It must be noted here that the institution of lokayukta was established first in Maharashtra in 1971.
- Although Odisha had passed the Act in this regard in 1970, it came into force only in 1983.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding the National Investigation Agency (NIA):

1. It was constituted in 2009 under the provisions of the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008.
2. It is the central counter-terrorism law enforcement agency in 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: The National Investigation Agency (NIA) was constituted in 2009 under the provisions of the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008 (NIA Act).

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- It is the central counter-terrorism law enforcement agency in the country.
- The NIA was established in the backdrop of the 2008 Mumbai terror attacks, popularly known as the 26/11 incident.
- This national horror led to the realization of the need for a separate federal agency to deal with terror-related crimes in the country.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.6) Which of the following offense/s is/are come/s under the jurisdiction of National Investigation Agency (NIA)?

1. Bomb blasts
2. Cyber-terrorism
3. Hijacking of aircrafts and ships

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 NIA is empowered to probe terror attacks including bomb blasts, hijacking of aircrafts and ships, attacks on nuclear installations and use of weapons of mass destruction. In 2019, the jurisdiction of the NIA was extended.

Consequently, the NIA is also empowered to probe the offences relating to human trafficking, counterfeit currency or bank notes, manufacture or sale of prohibited arms, cyber-terrorism and explosive substances.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.7) In which of the following year Disaster Management Act was passed?

- a) 1999
- b) 2001
- c) 2004
- d) 2005

ANS: D

Explanation: The Government of India, recognizing the importance of disaster management as a national priority, had set up a High Powered Committee in 1999 and a National Committee in 2001 after the Gujarat earthquake, to make recommendations on the preparation of disaster management plans and suggest effective mitigation mechanisms.

However, after the Indian Ocean tsunami of 2004, the Government of India took a defining step in the legislative history of the country by enacting the Disaster Management Act, 2005.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.8) The 97th constitutional amendment deals with which of the following?

- a) Co-operative societies
- b) Delimitation commission
- c) Goods & Services Tax council
- d) National Commission of other backward classes

ANS: A

Explanation: The 97th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2011 gave a constitutional status and protection to co-operative societies.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.9) The maximum number of directors of a cooperative society consists of?

- a) 12
- b) 15
- c) 18
- d) 21

ANS: D

Explanation: The board shall consist of such number of directors as may be provided by the state legislature.

But, the maximum number of directors of a co-operative society shall not exceed twenty-one.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.10) The "Ashtamudi Lake" is recently seen in news is located at?

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

ANS: A

Explanation: Ashtamudi Lake, in the Kollam District of the Indian state of Kerala.

- It possesses a unique wetland ecosystem and a large palm-shaped water body, second in size to the Vembanad estuary ecosystem of the state.
- Ashtamudi means 'eight braids' in the local Malayalam language.

Source: FORUMIAS

Indian Polity

Q.1) “Part – IXB” of Indian constitution deals with which of the following?

- a) Cooperative societies
- b) Panchayats
- c) Municipalities
- d) Cantonment boards

ANS: A

Explanation: The 97th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2011 gave a constitutional status and protection to co-operative societies.

In this context, it made the following three changes in the constitution:

- It made the right to form co-operative societies a fundamental right (Article 19).
- It included a new Directive Principle of State Policy on promotion of co-operative societies (Article 43-B).
- It added a new Part IX-B in the Constitution which is entitled “The Co-operative Societies” (Articles 243-ZH to 243-ZT).

Source: Laxmikanth’s Polity

Q.2) Which of the following provision/s is/are covered under part XVII of Indian constitution?

- 1. Language of the union
- 2. Language of the judiciary
- 3. Regional languages

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: Part XVII of the Constitution deals with the official language in Articles 343 to 351.

Its provisions are divided into four heads—Language of the Union, Regional languages, Language of the judiciary and texts of laws and Special directives.

Source: Laxmikanth’s Polity

Q.3) Consider the following statements regarding the official language of the Union:

1. Hindi written in Devanagari script is to be the official language of the Union.
2. Devanagari form of numerals is used for the official purposes of the Union.

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: Hindi written in Devanagari script is to be the official language of the Union. But, the form of numerals to be used for the official purposes of the Union has to be the international form of Indian numerals and not the Devanagari form of numerals.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding official languages act:

1. It was enacted in 1972.
2. The act provides for the continued use of English, in addition to Hindi, for all official purposes.

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: A

Explanation: In 1955, the president appointed an Official Language Commission under the chairmanship of B.G. Kher.

- The commission submitted its report to the President in 1956.
- The report was examined by a committee of Parliament constituted in 1957 under the chairmanship of Gobind Ballabh Pant.
- However, another Official Language Commission (as envisaged by the Constitution) was not appointed in 1960.
- Subsequently, the Parliament enacted the Official Languages Act in 1963.
- The act provides for the continued use of English (even after 1965), in addition to Hindi, for all official purposes of the Union and also for the transaction of business in Parliament.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.5) Which of the following state/s is/are adopted Hindi as its official language?

1. Maharashtra
2. Madhya Pradesh
3. Haryana

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 does not specify the official language of different states. In this regard, it makes the following provisions:

- The legislature of a state may adopt any one or more of the languages in use in the state or Hindi as the official language of that state.
- Until that is done, English is to continue as official language of that state. Under this provision, most of the states have adopted the major regional language as their official language.
- For example, Andhra Pradesh has adopted Telugu, Kerala– Malayalam, Assam– Assamese, West Bengal–Bengali, Odisha–Odia.
- The nine northern states of Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Haryana and Rajasthan have adopted Hindi.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.6) The eighth schedule of Indian constitution deals with?

- a) Languages
- b) Anti defection
- c) Judicial review
- d) Delimitation commission

ANS: A

Explanation: At present (2019), the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution specifies 22 languages (originally 14 languages).

Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding Committee of Parliament on Official Language:

1. It was set up in 1976.
2. It comprises of 30 members of Parliament, 20 from Lok Sabha and 10 from 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: C

Explanation: The Official Languages Act (1963) provided for the setting up of a Committee of Parliament on Official Language to review the progress made in the use of Hindi for the official purpose of the Union.

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- Under the Act, this Committee was to be constituted after ten years of the promulgation of the Act (i.e., 26th January, 1965).
- Accordingly, this Committee was set up in 1976.
- This Committee comprises of 30 members of Parliament, 20 from Lok Sabha and 10 from Rajya Sabha.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.8) Which of the following is/are classical language/s?

1. Hindi
2. Telugu
3. Tamil

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: In 2004, the Government of India decided to create new category of languages called as "classical languages".

- In 2006, it laid down the criteria for conferring the classical language status.
- So far (2019), the six languages are granted the classical language status.

Table 65.1 Languages conferred with Classical Language Status

Sl. No.	Languages	Year of Declaration
1.	Tamil	2004
2.	Sanskrit	2005
3.	Telugu	2008
4.	Kannada	2008
5.	Malayalam	2013
6.	Odia	2014

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.9) The kabartal wetland is recently seen in news located at?

- a) Uttar Pradesh
- b) Madhya Pradesh
- c) Arunachal Pradesh
- d) Bihar

ANS: D

Explanation: The Kabartal Wetland (locally known as Kanwar Lake) is Asia's largest oxbow lake situated in the Begusarai district of Bihar.

- It is a residual oxbow lake, formed due to the meandering of Gandak River, a tributary of Ganga.

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- Covering the majority of the Indo-Gangetic plains in northern Bihar, this lake was declared a Ramsar site in 2020, making it the first wetland in Bihar to be included in the Ramsar convention.

Source: FORUMIAS

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

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

ANS: A

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

Q.1) The public service (civil services or government services) in India is/are classified into?

1. All India Services
2. Central Services
3. State Services

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 public services (civil services or government services) in India are classified into three categories—all-India services, Central services and state services.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.2) In which of the following year the Indian Forest Service was added to All India Service?

- a) 1947
- b) 1956
- c) 1966
- d) 1972

ANS: C

Explanation: In 1947, the Indian Civil Service (ICS) was replaced by IAS, and the Indian Police (IP) was replaced by IPS and was recognized by the Constitution as all-India services. In 1966, the Indian Forest Service was established as the third all-India service.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.3) Consider the following statements regarding All India Services:

1. The members of these services are recruited and trained by the Central government but are assigned to different states for work.
2. They serve the Central government on deputation and after completing their fixed tenure they go back to their respective states.

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 All-India Services Act of 1951 authorized the Central government to make rules in consultation with the state governments for the regulation of recruitment and service conditions of the members of all-India services.

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- The members of these services are recruited and trained by the Central government but are assigned to different states for work.
- They belong to different state cadres; the Centre having no cadre of its own in this regard.
- They serve the Central government on deputation and after completing their fixed tenure they go back to their respective states.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.4) The part XIV of the Constitution is deals with which of the following?

- a) All India Services
- b) Trade, Commerce & Intercourse within India
- c) Relation between union & states
- d) Official Languages

ANS: A

Explanation: Articles 308 to 314 in part XIV of the Constitution contain provisions with regard to all-India services, Central services and state services.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.5) Which article of Indian constitution provides safeguards to civil servants?

- a) Article 308
- b) Article 309
- c) Article 310
- d) Article 311

ANS: D

Explanation: Safeguards to Civil Servants: Article 311 places two restrictions on the above doctrine of pleasure.

- In other words, it provides two safeguards to civil servants against any arbitrary dismissal from their posts.
- A civil servant cannot be dismissed or removed by an authority subordinate to that by which he was appointed.
- A civil servant cannot be dismissed or removed or reduced in rank except after an inquiry in which he has been informed of the charges against him and given a reasonable opportunity of being heard in respect of those charges.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.6) Consider the following statements regarding All India Services:

1. Rajya Sabha can pass a resolution to recommend the president to create a new All India Service.
2. Such resolution in the Rajya Sabha should be supported by one – third of the members present and voting.

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 Parliament can create new all India services (including an all-India judicial

service), if the Rajya Sabha passes a resolution declaring that it is necessary or expedient in the national interest to do so.

- Such a resolution in the Rajya Sabha should be supported by two-thirds of the members present and voting.
- This power of recommendation is given to the Rajya Sabha to protect the interests of states in the Indian federal system.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.7) The Part XII of the Constitution of India deals with?

- a) Finance & Contracts
- b) Scheduled & Tribal areas
- c) Emergency provisions
- d) Amendment of the constitution

ANS: A

Explanation: Articles 294 to 300 in Part XII of the Constitution deal with the property, contracts, rights, liabilities, obligations and suits of the Union and the states.

In this regard, the Constitution makes the Union or the states as juristic (legal) persons.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.8) Which constitutional amendment bi-furcated the combined commission of SC's & ST's into two separate bodies?

- a) 76th constitutional amendment
- b) 81st constitutional amendment
- c) 89th constitutional amendment
- d) 92nd constitutional amendment

ANS: C

Explanation: The Constitution provided for a combined National Commission for SCs and STs. The 89th Amendment Act of 2003 bi-furcated the combined commission into two separate bodies.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.9) The famous "U.N. Dhebar" committee is related to?

- a) Scheduled tribes
- b) Scheduled castes
- c) Other backward classes
- d) Economically weaker sections

ANS: A

Explanation: The President is required to appoint a commission to report on the administration of the scheduled areas and the welfare of the STs in the states.

- He can appoint such a commission at any time but compulsorily after ten years of the commencement of the Constitution.
- Hence, a commission was appointed in the year 1960. It was headed by U.N. Dhebar and submitted its report in 1961.
- After four decades, the second commission was appointed in 2002 under the chairmanship of Dilip Singh Bhuria. It submitted its report in 2004.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

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

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

ANS: A

Explanation: Navegaon National Park is a National park located in the Arjuni Morgaon subdivision of Gondia district in state of Maharashtra, India.

The Dr Salim Ali Bird Sanctuary, Navegaon is home to almost 60% of the bird species found in entire Maharashtra. Every winter, flocks of migratory birds visit the lake.

Source: FORUMIAS

Indian Polity

Q.1) Which of the following is/are types of political parties in the modern democratic states?

1. Reactionary parties
2. Liberal parties
3. Conservative parties

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: Political parties are voluntary associations or organised groups of individuals who share the same political views and who try to gain political power through constitutional means and who desire to work for promoting the national interest.

There are four types of political parties in the modern democratic states, viz.,

- (i) reactionary parties which cling to the old socio-economic and political institutions;
- (ii) conservative parties which believe in the status-quo;
- (iii) liberal parties which aim at reforming the existing institutions; and
- (iv) Radical parties which aim at establishing a new order by overthrowing the existing institutions.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.2) Which of the following country/countries is/are practicing multi party system?

1. United States of America
2. France
3. Italy

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: Multi-party system in which there are a number of political parties leading to the formation of coalition governments, as for example, in France, Switzerland and Italy.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.3) Which of the following privilege/s is/are enjoyed by the political party registered with election commission?

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

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

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.4) How many star campaigners for a registered political party?

- a) 10
- b) 20
- c) 30
- d) 40

ANS: D

Explanation: The recognized parties need only one proposer for filing the nomination. Also, these parties are allowed to have forty "star campaigners" during the time of elections and the registered unrecognized parties are allowed to have twenty "star campaigners".

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.5) Which of the following condition/s for recognition of party as national party?

1. If it secures four per cent of valid votes polled in any four or more states at a general election to the Lok Sabha or to the legislative assembly.
2. If it wins four seats in the Lok Sabha from any state or states.
3. If it is recognized as a state party in four 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: C

Explanation: At present (2019), a party is recognized as a national party if any of the following conditions is fulfilled:

- If it secures six per cent of valid votes polled in any four or more states at a general election to the Lok Sabha or to the legislative assembly; and, in addition, it wins four seats in the Lok Sabha from any state or states; or
- If it wins two per cent of seats in the Lok Sabha at a general election; and these candidates are elected from three states; or

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- If it is recognized as a state party in four states.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.6) Which of the following condition/s for recognition of party as state party?

1. If it secures six per cent of the valid votes polled in the state at a general election to the legislative assembly of the state.
2. If it wins 2 seats in the assembly of the state concerned.
3. If it secures four per cent of the valid votes polled in the state at a general election to the Lok Sabha from the state concerned.

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: At present (2019), a party is recognized as a state party in a state if any of the following conditions is fulfilled:

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

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.7) Which national party has clock as its party symbol?

- a) Nationalist Congress Party
- b) Indian National Congress
- c) All India Trinamool Congress
- d) Bahujan Samaj Party

ANS: A

Explanation: Nationalist Congress Party has clock symbol.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.8) Which of the following is/are reason/s for emergence of regional parties?

1. Cultural and ethnic pluralism of the Indian society.
2. Economic disparities and regional imbalances in the development.
3. Desire of certain sections or areas to maintain separate identity due to historical factors.

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: There are multiple reasons for the emergence of regional parties in India. These are as follows:

- Cultural and ethnic pluralism of the Indian society.
- Economic disparities and regional imbalances in the development.
- Desire of certain sections or areas to maintain separate identity due to historical factors.
- Self-interest of the deposed Maharajas and dispossessed Zamindars.
- Failure of national politics to meet the regional aspirations.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.9) The "Kamlang Wildlife Sanctuary" is recently seen in news located at?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The Kamlang Wildlife Sanctuary is a small sanctuary located in the southeastern part of Lohit District in Arunachal Pradesh.

- This reserve though small it has varieties of animal species like Tiger, Hollock gibbon, Elephant, Stump tailed macaque, Boar, Civets, Capped Langur, Deer, Hornbills and flying squirrels etc.
- With over 61 species of mammals and 105 species of birds this sanctuary in Arunachal is a definite place to visit on your next wildlife holiday in Arunachal Pradesh.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.10) The “Rudrasagar Lake” is often seen in news located at?

- a) Madhya Pradesh
- b) Rajasthan
- c) Tripura
- d) Mizoram

ANS: C

Explanation: Rudrasagar Lake is situated in the Melaghar Block under Sonamura Sub-Division in the West Tripura District in Tripura, India.

- It is an artificial lake built by an Ahom King – Lakshmi Singha, in memory of his father King Rudra Singha.
- The Rudrasagar Lake was approved as a Ramsar Site on November 8, 2005, by India’s Ministry of Environmental and Forest.
- The Lake is also called Twijilikma and is a natural sedimentation reservoir.

Source: FORUMIAS

Indian Polity – Revision

Q.1) The part XV of Indian constitution deals with?

- a) Finance commission
- b) Electoral system
- c) Inter – state council
- d) Human rights commission

ANS: B

Explanation: Articles 324 to 329 in Part XV of the Constitution make the provisions with regard to the electoral system in our country.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.2) Consider the following statements:

1. The Constitution provides for an independent Election Commission in order to ensure free and fair elections in the country.
2. At present, the commission consists of a chief election commissioner and four election commissioners.

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 (Article 324) provides for an independent Election Commission in order to ensure free and fair elections in the country.

- The power of superintendence, direction and conduct of elections to the Parliament, the state legislatures, the office of the President and the office of the Vice President is vested in the Commission.
- At present, the commission consists of a chief election commissioner and two election commissioners.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.3) Consider the following statements:

1. There is to be only one general electoral roll for every territorial constituency for election to the Parliament and the state legislatures.
2. No person is to be ineligible for inclusion in the electoral roll on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex or any of them.

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: There is to be only one general electoral roll for every territorial constituency for election to the Parliament and the state legislatures.

- Thus, the Constitution has abolished the system of communal representation and separate electorates which led to the partition of the country.
- No person is to be ineligible for inclusion in the electoral roll on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex or any of them.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.4) Article 323B of the Indian constitution deals with?

- a) Election disputes
- b) Special officer for linguistic minorities
- c) Reservation for ST's & SC's
- d) Grants in aid to union territories

ANS: A

Explanation: Article 323B empowers the appropriate legislature (Parliament or state legislature) to establish a tribunal for the adjudication of election disputes.

It also provides for the exclusion of the jurisdiction of all courts (except the special leave appeal jurisdiction of the Supreme Court) in such disputes.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.5) Consider the following statements:

1. Elections for the Lok Sabha and every state Legislative Assembly have to take place every five years, unless called earlier.
2. President can dissolve Rajya Sabha and call a General Election before five years is up.

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: Elections for the Lok Sabha and every state Legislative Assembly have to take place every five years, unless called earlier.

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The President can dissolve Lok Sabha and call a General Election before five years is up, if the Government can no longer command the confidence of the Lok Sabha, and if there is no alternative government available to take over.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.6) Article 81 and 170 of Indian constitution is recently seen in news deals with?

- a) Lok sabha and state legislature maximum seats
- b) Ordinance power of President & Governor
- c) Writs of Supreme court & High court
- d) Veto powers of President & Governor

ANS: A

Explanation: Articles 81 and 170 of the Constitution of India lay down the maximum number of seats in Parliament and in Legislative Assemblies of States and also certain principles to be followed in allocating seats in the House of People among the States and in the State Legislative Assemblies, but have left the actual allocation of such seats to be provided by the law.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.7) Which of the following is/are provision/s of the Representation of the People Act, 1950?

1. Allocation of seats in the House of the People, the State Legislative Assemblies and the State Legislative Councils.
2. Delimitation of Parliamentary, Assembly and Council Constituencies.
3. Manner of filling seats in the Council of States to be filled by representatives of union 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: The Representation of the People Act, 1950 makes the following provisions relating to the elections:

- Allocation of seats in the House of the People, the State Legislative Assemblies and the State Legislative Councils.
- Delimitation of Parliamentary, Assembly and Council Constituencies.
- Election officers like chief electoral officers, district election officers, electoral registration officers and so on.
- Electoral rolls for Parliamentary, Assembly and Council constituencies.
- Manner of filling seats in the Council of States to be filled by representatives of union territories.
- Local authorities for purposes of elections to the State Legislative Councils.
- Barring the jurisdiction of civil courts.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.8) Which of the following is/are provision/s of the Representation of the People Act, 1951?

1. Qualifications and disqualifications for membership of Parliament and State Legislatures.
2. Notification of general elections.
3. Administrative machinery for the conduct of 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: The Representation of the People Act, 1951 contains provisions relating to the following electoral matters:

- Qualifications and disqualifications for membership of Parliament and State Legislatures
- Notification of general elections
- Administrative machinery for the conduct of elections
- Registration of political parties
- Conduct of elections
- Free supply of certain material to candidates of recognised political parties

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.9) The "Ramgarh Visdhari Tiger Reserve" is recently seen in news located at?

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

ANS: B

Explanation: Ramgarh Visdhari Tiger Reserve lies in the southeastern part of Rajasthan in Bindi district with representation of both Vindhyan and Aaravalli elements.

- It is in continuation with the buffer area of Ranthambore tiger reserve in the North-eastern side and Mukundara Hills tiger reserve in the southern side.
- Mez, a tributary of Chambal River passes through the tiger reserve. The terrain is mostly rugged and hilly.
- The area is confined to bio-geographic classification 4A which is the 'Semi-arid' Zone of India. The habitat is dominated by Dhok (*Anogeissus pendula*) trees.

Source: https://ntca.gov.in/assets/uploads/briefnote/Ramgarh_Visdhari.pdf

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

- a) Bihar
- b) Jharkhand
- c) Chhattisgarh
- d) Odisha

ANS: C

Explanation: The Guru Ghasidas National Park is a beautifully protected reserve stretched into an area of 1440.71 sq kilometres.

- The park is one of the unique national parks in the area and is a must visit when travelling to the state of Chhattisgarh.
- It is located in the Koriya District of Chhattisgarh and was initially a part of the Sanjay National Park in Madhya Pradesh.
- However, after the formation of Chhattisgarh, 60% of the park landed in the Koriya district and this part was renamed Guru Ghasidas National Park.

Source: FORUMIAS