

ForumIAS

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Prelims Marathon

19th to 25th June, 2023

*HISTORY
ECONOMICS
POLITY
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT*

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?

- The zero hour starts immediately after the question hour and lasts until the agenda for the day.
- It is an Indian innovation in the field of parliamentary procedures and has been in existence since 1962.
- It is an informal device available to the members of the Parliament to raise matters without any prior notice.
- 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?

- Substantive Motion
- Substitute Motion
- Subsidiary Motion
- 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:

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

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- 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.

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

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/>