

ForumIAS

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# Prelims Marathon

February, 2024

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*HISTORY*  
*ECONOMICS*  
*POLITY*  
*SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY*  
*GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT*

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## **Centre – State Relations**

**Q.1) Which of the following power/s is/are divided between centre and states is provided under Indian constitution?**

1. Judicial
2. Legislative
3. Financial

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Constitution of India, being federal in structure, divides all powers (legislative, executive and financial) between the Centre and the states.

However, there is no division of judicial power as the Constitution has established an integrated judicial system to enforce both the Central laws as well as state laws.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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

1. The Indian Constitution divides the legislative powers between the Centre and the states with related to both the territory and the subjects of legislation.
2. The Constitution provides for the parliamentary legislation in the state field under five extraordinary situations.

**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:** Like any other Federal Constitution, the Indian Constitution also divides the legislative powers between the Centre and the states with respect to both the territory and the subjects of legislation.

Further, the Constitution provides for the parliamentary legislation in the state field under five extraordinary situations as well as the centre's control over state legislation in certain cases.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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**Q.3) Which of the following statement/s is/are correct about the territorial limits of the legislative powers vested in the Centre and the states?**

1. The Parliament can make laws for the whole or any part of the territory of India.
2. A state legislature can make laws for the whole or any part of the state.
3. The Parliament alone can make extraterritorial legislation.

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Constitution defines the territorial limits of the legislative powers vested in the Centre and the states in the following way:

- (i) The Parliament can make laws for the whole or any part of the territory of India. The territory of India includes the states, the union territories, and any other area for the time being included in the territory of India.
- (ii) A state legislature can make laws for the whole or any part of the state. The laws made by a state legislature are not applicable outside the state, except when there is a sufficient nexus between the state and the object.
- (iii) The Parliament alone can make 'extraterritorial legislation'. Thus, the laws of the Parliament are also applicable to the Indian citizens and their property in any part of the world.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.4) Which of the following subject/s is/are come/s under union list?**

1. Currency
2. Insurance
3. Census

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Parliament has exclusive powers to make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the Union List.

This list has at present 98 subjects (originally 97 subjects) like defense, banking, foreign affairs, currency, atomic energy, insurance, communication, inter-state trade and commerce, census, audit and so on.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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**Q.5) Which of the following subject/s was/were transferred from state list to concurrent list under 42nd Amendment Act of 1976?**

1. Education
2. Forests
3. Weights and Measures

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 transferred five subjects to Concurrent List from State List, that is, (a) education, (b) forests, (c) weights and measures, (d) protection of wild animals and birds, and (e) administration of justice; constitution and organization of all courts except the Supreme Court and the high courts.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.6) Which constitutional amendment act made a special provision with respect to goods and services tax?**

- A. Forty second
- B. Forty fourth
- C. Ninety first
- D. One hundred and one

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The 101st Amendment Act of 2016 has made a special provision with respect to goods and services tax.

Accordingly, the Parliament and the state legislature have power to make laws with respect to goods and services tax imposed by the Union or by the State.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.7) Which of the following law/s was/were passed under the request of one or more states to centre?**

1. Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972
2. Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
3. Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** When the legislatures of two or more states pass resolutions requesting the Parliament to enact laws on a matter in the State List, then the Parliament can make laws for regulating that matter.

Some examples of laws passed under the above provision are Prize Competition Act, 1955; Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972; Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974; Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976; and Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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**Q.8) On which of the following matter/s Centre is empowered to give directions to the states?**

1. The measures to be taken for the protection of the railways within the state.
2. The provision of adequate facilities for instruction in the mother tongue at the primary stage of education to children belonging to linguistic minority groups in the state.
3. The drawing up and execution of the specified schemes for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the state.

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Centre is empowered to give directions to the states with regard to the exercise of their executive power in the following matters:

- (i) the construction and maintenance of means of communication (declared to be of national or military importance) by the state;
- (ii) the measures to be taken for the protection of the railways within the state;
- (iii) the provision of adequate facilities for instruction in the mother tongue at the primary stage of education to children belonging to linguistic minority groups in the state; and
- (iv) The drawing up and execution of the specified schemes for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the state.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.9) In which of the following year the Indian Forest Service (IFS) was created?**

- a) 1951
- b) 1966
- c) 1972
- d) 1976

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** In 1947, 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 (IFS) was created as the third All-India Service.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.10) Which article of the Constitution authorizes the Parliament to create new All-India Services on the basis of a Rajya Sabha resolution to that effect?**

- a) 301
- b) 305
- c) 312
- d) 324

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Article 312 of the Constitution authorizes the Parliament to create new All-India Services on the basis of a Rajya Sabha resolution to that effect.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

## Central Government – President

**Q.1) Which of the following is/are consists of “union executive”?**

1. The President
2. The Prime Minister
3. The Attorney General of India

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Union executive consists of the President, the Vice President, the Prime Minister, the council of ministers and the attorney general of India.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.2) Which part of Indian constitution deals with the “union executive”?**

- a) Part III
- b) Part V
- c) Part IX
- d) Part XI

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Articles 52 to 78 in Part V of the Constitution deal with the Union executive.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.3) The Electoral College for the election of the President consists of?**

1. The elected members of both the Houses of Parliament.
2. The elected members of the legislative assemblies of the states.
3. The elected members of the legislative assemblies of the Union Territories of Delhi and Pondicherry.

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The President is elected not directly by the people but by members of Electoral College consisting of:

- The elected members of both the Houses of Parliament;
- The elected members of the legislative assemblies of the states; and
- The elected members of the legislative assemblies of the Union Territories of Delhi and Puducherry.

**Source: Laxmikanth**



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**Q.4) Which of the following is/are qualification/s to become the President?**

1. He should be a citizen of India.
2. He should have completed 35 years of age.
3. He should be qualified for election as a member of the Lok Sabha.

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** A person to be eligible for election as President should fulfill the following qualifications:

- He should be a citizen of India.
- He should have completed 35 years of age.
- He should be qualified for election as a member of the Lok Sabha.
- He should not hold any office of profit under the Union government or any state government or any local authority or any other public authority.

A sitting President or Vice-President of the Union, the Governor of any state and a minister of the Union or any state is not deemed to hold any office of profit and hence qualified as a presidential candidate.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.5) Which of the following condition/s is/are lays down by the Constitution towards President's Office?**

1. He should not be a member of either House of Parliament or a House of the state legislature.
2. He should not hold any other office of profit.
3. He is entitled to such emoluments, allowances and privileges as may be determined by Parliament.

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Constitution lays down the following conditions of the President's office:

1. He should not be a member of either House of Parliament or a House of the state legislature. If any such person is elected as President, he is deemed to have vacated his seat in that House on the date on which he enters upon his office as President.
2. He should not hold any other office of profit.
3. He is entitled, without payment of rent, to the use of his official residence (the Rastrapathi Bhavan).
4. He is entitled to such emoluments, allowances and privileges as may be determined by Parliament.
5. His emoluments and allowances cannot be diminished during his term of office.

**Source: Laxmikanth**



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

1. The President can be removed from office by a process of impeachment for violation of the Constitution.
2. The impeachment charges can be initiated by either House of Parliament.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The President can be removed from office by a process of impeachment for 'violation of the Constitution'.

- However, the Constitution does not define the meaning of the phrase 'violation of the Constitution'.
- The impeachment charges can be initiated by either House of Parliament.
- These charges should be signed by one-fourth members of the House (that framed the charges), and a 14 days' notice should be given to the President.
- After the impeachment resolution is passed by a majority of two-thirds of the total membership of that House, it is sent to the other House, which should investigate the charges.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

### Q.7) Which of the following is/are executive powers and functions of the President?

1. All executive actions of the Government of India are formally taken in his name.
2. He appoints the prime minister and the other ministers.
3. He appoints the attorney general of India and determines his remuneration.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The executive powers and functions of the President are:

- (a) All executive actions of the Government of India are formally taken in his name.
- (b) He can make rules specifying the manner in which the orders and other instruments made and executed in his name shall be authenticated.
- (c) He can make rules for more convenient transaction of business of the Union government, and for allocation of the said business among the ministers.
- (d) He appoints the prime minister and the other ministers. They hold office during his pleasure.
- (e) He appoints the attorney general of India and determines his remuneration. The attorney general holds office during the pleasure of the President.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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### Q.8) Which of the following is/are legislative power/s of the President?

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

#### How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

#### ANS: C

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

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

**Source: Laxmikanth**

### Q.9) Which of the following is/are financial power/s and function/s of the President?

1. Money bills can be introduced in the Parliament only with his prior recommendation.
2. No demand for a grant can be made except on his recommendation.
3. He can make advances out of the contingency fund of India to meet any unforeseen expenditure.

#### How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

#### ANS: C

**Explanation:** The financial powers and functions of the President are:

- (a) Money bills can be introduced in the Parliament only with his prior recommendation.
- (b) He causes to be laid before the Parliament the annual financial statement (ie, the Union Budget).
- (c) No demand for a grant can be made except on his recommendation.
- (d) He can make advances out of the contingency fund of India to meet any unforeseen expenditure.
- (e) He constitutes a finance commission after every five years to recommend the distribution of revenues between the Centre and the states.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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

1. The President can seek advice from the Supreme Court on any question of law or fact.
2. The President is the supreme commander of the defense forces 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 President can seek advice from the Supreme Court on any question of law or fact. However, the advice tendered by the Supreme Court is not binding on the President.

The President is the supreme commander of the defense forces of India. In that capacity, he appoints the chiefs of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

## Vice – President and Prime Minister

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

1. The Vice-President occupies the second highest office in the country.
2. The Vice-President's office is modeled on the lines of the French Vice-President.

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

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The Vice-President occupies the second highest office in the country.

- He is accorded a rank next to the President in the official warrant of precedence.
- This office is modeled on the lines of the American Vice-President.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.2) The Electoral College for the election of the Vice-President consists of?**

1. The elected members of both the Houses of Parliament.
2. The elected members of the legislative assemblies of the states.
3. The elected members of the legislative assemblies of the Union Territories of Delhi and Pondicherry.

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The Vice-President, like the president, is elected not directly by the people but by the method of indirect election.

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He is elected by the members of an electoral college consisting of the members of both Houses of Parliament. Thus, this Electoral College is different from the Electoral College for the election of the President in the following two respects:

1. It consists of both elected and nominated members of the Parliament (in the case of president, only elected members).
2. It does not include the members of the state legislative assemblies (in the case of President, the elected members of the state legislative assemblies are included).

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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

1. All doubts and disputes in connection with election of the Vice-President are inquired into and decided by the Supreme Court whose decision is final.
2. The election of a person as Vice-President cannot be challenged on the ground that the Electoral College was incomplete.

**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:** All doubts and disputes in connection with election of the Vice-President are inquired into and decided by the Supreme Court whose decision is final.

- The election of a person as Vice-President cannot be challenged on the ground that the Electoral College was incomplete (i.e., existence of any vacancy among the members of Electoral College).
- If the election of a person as Vice-President is declared void by the Supreme Court, acts done by him before the date of such declaration of the Supreme Court are not invalidated (i.e., they continue to remain in force).

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.4) Which of the following is/are qualification/s to become the Vice-President?**

1. He should be a citizen of India.
2. He should have completed 35 years of age.
3. He should be qualified for election as a member of the Lok Sabha.

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** To be eligible for election as Vice-President, a person should fulfil the following qualifications:

- He should be a citizen of India.
- He should have completed 35 years of age.
- He should be qualified for election as a member of the Rajya Sabha.
- He should not hold any office of profit under the Union government or any state government or any local authority or any other public authority.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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

1. The Vice-President holds office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office.
2. A formal impeachment is not required for Vice-President Removal.

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 Vice-President holds office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office.

- However, he can resign from his office at any time by addressing the resignation letter to the President.
- He can also be removed from the office before completion of his term. A formal impeachment is not required for his removal.
- He can be removed by a resolution passed by a majority of all the then members of the Rajya Sabha and agreed to by the Lok Sabha.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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

1. The President is the head of the State while Prime Minister is the head of the government.
2. The Constitution does not contain any specific procedure for the selection and appointment of 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: C**

**Explanation:** In the scheme of parliamentary system of government provided by the constitution, the President is the nominal executive authority (de jure executive) and Prime Minister is the real executive authority (de facto executive).

- In other words, president is the head of the State while Prime Minister is the head of the government.
- The Constitution does not contain any specific procedure for the selection and appointment of the Prime Minister.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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**Q.7) Which of the following was/were appointed as Prime Minister by the President and asked them to prove their majority in the Lok Sabha within a reasonable period?**

1. Charan Singh
2. P.V. Narasimha Rao
3. Manmohan Singh

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: B**

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

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

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.8) Which of the following Prime Minister/s is/are from Rajya Sabha?**

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

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Constitutionally, the Prime Minister may be a member of any of the two Houses of parliament. For example, three Prime Ministers, Indira Gandhi (1966), Deve Gowda (1996) and Manmohan Singh (2004), were members of the Rajya Sabha.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.9) Which of the following power/s is/are enjoys by the Prime Minister as head of the Union council of ministers?**

1. He recommends persons who can be appointed as ministers by the president.
2. He allocates and reshuffles various portfolios among the ministers.
3. He can ask a minister to resign or advise the President to dismiss him in case of difference of opinion.

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Prime Minister enjoys the following powers as head of the Union council of ministers:

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- He recommends persons who can be appointed as ministers by the president. The President can appoint only those persons as ministers who are recommended by the Prime Minister.
- He allocates and reshuffles various portfolios among the ministers.
- He can ask a minister to resign or advise the President to dismiss him in case of difference of opinion.
- He presides over the meeting of council of ministers and influences its decisions.
- He guides, directs, controls, and coordinates the activities of all the ministers.
- He can bring about the collapse of the council of ministers by resigning from office.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.10) Which of the following power/e is/are enjoys by Prime Minister as leader of the Lower House?**

1. He advises the President with regard to summoning and proroguing of the sessions of the Parliament.
2. He can recommend dissolution of the Lok Sabha to President at any time.
3. He announces government policies on the floor of the House.

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Prime Minister is the leader of the Lower House. In this capacity, he enjoys the following powers:

- He advises the President with regard to summoning and proroguing of the sessions of the Parliament.
- He can recommend dissolution of the Lok Sabha to President at any time.
- He announces government policies on the floor of the House.

Source: Laxmikanth

## Governor and Chief Minister

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

1. Part VI of the Constitution deals with the government in the states.
2. The governor is the chief executive head of the state.

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

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Constitution of India envisages the same pattern of government in the states as that for the Centre, that is, a parliamentary system.

- Part VI of the Constitution deals with the government in the states.
- Articles 153 to 167 in Part VI of the Constitution deal with the state executive.
- The governor is the chief executive head of the state. But, like the president, he is a nominal executive head (titular or constitutional head).

Source: Laxmikanth

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**Q.2) Which constitutional amendment act facilitated the appointment of the same person as a governor for two or more states?**

- a) First constitutional amendment
- b) Seventh constitutional amendment
- c) Twenty fourth constitutional amendment
- d) Forty second constitutional amendment

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Usually, there is a governor for each state, but the 7th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1956 facilitated the appointment of the same person as a governor for two or more states.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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

- 1. The Governor is appointed by the president by warrant under his hand and seal.
- 2. The office of Governor is an independent constitutional office and is not under the control of or subordinate to the Central government.

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

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The governor is neither directly elected by the people nor indirectly elected by a specially constituted electoral college as is the case with the president.

- He is appointed by the president by warrant under his hand and seal. In a way, he is a nominee of the Central government.
- But, as held by the Supreme Court in 1979, the office of governor of a state is not an employment under the Central government.
- It is an independent constitutional office and is not under the control of or subordinate to the Central government.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.4) Which of the following conditions laid down by Constitution for Governor's office?**

- 1. He should not be a member of either House of Parliament or a House of the state legislature.
- 2. He should not hold any other office of profit.
- 3. He is entitled without payment of rent to the use of his official residence.

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Constitution lays down the following conditions for the governor's office:

- He should not be a member of either House of Parliament or a House of the state legislature. If any such person is appointed as governor, he is deemed to have vacated his seat in that House on the date on which he enters upon his office as the governor.

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- He should not hold any other office of profit.
- He is entitled without payment of rent to the use of his official residence (the Raj Bhavan).
- He is entitled to such emoluments, allowances and privileges as may be determined by Parliament.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.5) Which of the following is/are executive power/s and function/s of the governor?**

1. All executive actions of the government of a state are formally taken in his name.
2. He appoints the chief minister and other ministers.
3. He appoints the advocate general of a state and determines his remuneration.

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The executive powers and functions of the Governor are:

- All executive actions of the government of a state are formally taken in his name.
- He can make rules specifying the manner in which the Orders and other instruments made and executed in his name shall be authenticated.
- He can make rules for more convenient transaction of the business of a state government and for the allocation among the ministers of the said business.
- He appoints the chief minister and other ministers. They also hold office during his pleasure. There should be a Tribal Welfare minister in the states of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha appointed by him. The state of Bihar was excluded from this provision by the 94th Amendment Act of 2006.
- He appoints the advocate general of a state and determines his remuneration. The advocate general holds office during the pleasure of the governor.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.6) Which of the following is/are legislative power/s and function/s of the governor?**

1. He can summon or prorogue the state legislature and dissolve the state legislative assembly.
2. He can address the state legislature at the commencement of the first session after each general election and the first session of each year.
3. He can send messages to the house or houses of the state legislature, with respect to a bill pending in the legislature or otherwise.

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** A governor is an integral part of the state legislature. In that capacity, he has the following legislative powers and functions:

- He can summon or prorogue the state legislature and dissolve the state legislative assembly.

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- He can address the state legislature at the commencement of the first session after each general election and the first session of each year.
- He can send messages to the house or houses of the state legislature, with respect to a bill pending in the legislature or otherwise.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.7) Which of the following article of Indian constitution says that the Chief Minister shall be appointed by the governor?**

- a) Article 141
- b) Article 152
- c) Article 159
- d) Article 164

**ANS: D**

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

Article 164 only says that the Chief Minister shall be appointed by the governor.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.8) Which of the following powers is/are enjoyed by the Chief Minister as head of the state council of ministers?**

1. The governor appoints only those persons as ministers who are recommended by the Chief Minister.
2. He allocates and reshuffles the portfolios among ministers.
3. He can ask a minister to resign or advise the governor to dismiss him in case of difference of opinion.

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Chief Minister enjoys the following powers as head of the state council of ministers:

- (a) The governor appoints only those persons as ministers who are recommended by the Chief Minister.
- (b) He allocates and reshuffles the portfolios among ministers.
- (c) He can ask a minister to resign or advise the governor to dismiss him in case of difference of opinion.
- (d) He presides over the meetings of the council of ministers and influences its decisions.
- (e) He guides, directs, controls and coordinates the activities of all the ministers.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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**Q.9) Which of the following function/s is/are performed by the Chief Minister?**

1. He is the chairman of the State Planning Board.
2. He acts as a vice-chairman of the concerned zonal council.
3. He is a member of the Inter-State Council and the Governing Council of NITI Aayog.

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Chief Minister also performs the following functions:

- (a) He is the chairman of the State Planning Board.
- (b) He acts as a vice-chairman of the concerned zonal council by rotation, holding office for a period of one year at a time.
- (c) He is a member of the Inter-State Council and the Governing Council of NITI Aayog, both headed by the prime minister.
- (d) He is the chief spokesman of the state government.
- (e) He is the crisis manager-in-chief at the political level during emergencies.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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

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

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

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The term of the Chief Minister is not fixed and he holds office during the pleasure of the governor.

- However, this does not mean that the governor can dismiss him at any time.
- He cannot be dismissed by the governor as long as he enjoys the majority support in the legislative assembly.
- The salary and allowances of the Chief Minister are determined by the state legislature.
- In addition to the salary and allowances, which are payable to a member of the state legislature, he gets a sumptuary allowance, free accommodation, travelling allowance, medical facilities, etc.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

## Parliament – I

**Q.1) Which of the following is/are come/s under the Part – V of Indian Constitution?**

1. Composition of the Parliament
2. Privileges of the Parliament
3. Powers of the Parliament

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Articles 79 to 122 in Part V of the Constitution deal with the organization, composition, duration, officers, procedures, privileges, powers and so on of the Parliament.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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

1. In 1974, the Hindi names 'Rajya Sabha' and 'Lok Sabha' were adopted by the Council of States and the House of People respectively.
2. The President of India is not a member of either House 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: B**

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

- In 1954, the Hindi names 'Rajya Sabha' and 'Lok Sabha' were adopted by the Council of States and the House of People respectively.
- Though the President of India is not a member of either House of Parliament and does not sit in the Parliament to attend its meetings, he is an integral part of the Parliament.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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

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

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

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The parliamentary form of government emphasizes on the interdependence between the legislative and executive organs.



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

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.4) Which schedule of the constitution deals with the allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha to the states and union territories?**

- a) First schedule
- b) Fourth schedule
- c) Seventh schedule
- d) Ninth schedule

**ANS: B**

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

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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

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

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

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The representatives of states in the Rajya Sabha are elected by the elected members of state legislative assemblies.

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

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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**Q.6) Which of the following Union Territory/Territories is/are represented in Rajya Sabha?**

1. Delhi
2. Ladakh
3. Yanam

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Out of the nine union territories, only three (Delhi, Puducherry and Jammu & Kashmir) have representation in Rajya Sabha.

The populations of other six union territories are too small to have any representative in the Rajya Sabha.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.7) Consider the following statements:**

1. The maximum strength of the Lok Sabha is fixed at 545.
2. The representatives of states in the Lok Sabha are directly elected by the people from the territorial constituencies in the 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: B**

**Explanation:** The maximum strength of the Lok Sabha is fixed at 552.

- Out of this, 530 members are to be the representatives of the states, 20 members are to be the representatives of the union territories and 2 members are to be nominated by the president from the Anglo-Indian community.
- At present, the Lok Sabha has 545 members.
- The representatives of states in the Lok Sabha are directly elected by the people from the territorial constituencies in the states.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.8) The Constitutional Provision for “holding direct elections to Lok Sabha, each state is divided into territorial constituencies” is not applicable to?**

- a) State having a population of less than six million.
- b) State having a population of less than ten million.
- c) State having a population of less than fifteen million.
- d) State having a population of less than twenty million.

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** For the purpose of holding direct elections to the Lok Sabha, each state is divided into territorial constituencies.

- Each state is allotted a number of seats in the Lok Sabha in such a manner that the ratio between that number and its population is the same for all states.

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- This provision does not apply to a state having a population of less than six millions.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.9) In which of the following year/s is/are the Parliament enacted the delimitation commission act?**

1. 1952
2. 1992
3. 2002

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: B**

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

- Parliament is empowered to determine the authority and the manner in which it is to be made.
- Accordingly, the Parliament has enacted the Delimitation Commission Acts in 1952, 1962, 1972 and 2002 for this purpose.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.10) Which of the following was the first constitutional amendment act froze the allocation of seats in the Lok Sabha to the states and the division of each state into territorial constituencies?**

- a) First constitutional amendment act
- b) Seventh constitutional amendment act
- c) Forty second constitutional amendment act
- d) Forty fourth constitutional amendment act

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 froze the allocation of seats in the Lok Sabha to the states and the division of each state into territorial constituencies till the year 2000 at the 1971 level.

- This ban on readjustment was extended for another 25 years (ie, up to year 2026) by the 84th Amendment Act of 2001, with the same objective of encouraging population limiting measures.
- The 84th Amendment Act of 2001 also empowered the government to undertake readjustment and rationalization of territorial constituencies in the states on the basis of the population figures of 1991 census.
- Later, the 87th Amendment Act of 2003 provided for the delimitation of constituencies on the basis of 2001 census and not 1991 census.
- However, this can be done without altering the number of seats allotted to each state in the Lok Sabha.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

## Parliament – II

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

1. The Constitution has adopted the system of proportional representation for Rajya Sabha.
2. The Constitution has adopted the system of First-past-the-post system for Lok Sabha.

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

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Though the Constitution has adopted the system of proportional representation in the case of Rajya Sabha, it has not preferred the same system in the case of Lok Sabha. Instead, it has adopted the system of territorial representation (First-past-the-post system) for the election of members to the Lok Sabha.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.2) Which of the following is/are demerit/s of proportional representation system of voting?**

1. It is highly expensive.
2. It eliminates intimate contacts between voters and representatives.
3. It increases the significance of party system and decreases that of voter.

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The system of proportional representation has the following demerits:

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

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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

1. The Rajya Sabha is a permanent body and not subject to dissolution.
2. The Constitution has not fixed the term of office of members of the Rajya Sabha.

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

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

**ANS: C**

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

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The Constitution has not fixed the term of office of members of the Rajya Sabha and left it to the Parliament.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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

1. The Lok Sabha is a continuing chamber.
2. The President is authorized to dissolve the Lok Sabha at any time even before the completion of 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: B**

**Explanation:** Unlike the Rajya Sabha, the Lok Sabha is not a continuing chamber. Its normal term is five years from the date of its first meeting after the general elections, after which it automatically dissolves.

However, the President is authorized to dissolve the Lok Sabha at any time even before the completion of five years and this cannot be challenged in a court of law.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.5) Which of the following is/are qualification/s to become Member of Parliament?**

1. He must be a citizen of India.
2. He must be not less than 25 years of age in the case of the Rajya Sabha and not less than 30 years of age in the case of the Lok Sabha.
3. He must possess other qualifications prescribed by Parliament.

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The Constitution lays down the following qualifications for a person to be chosen a member of the Parliament:

1. He must be a citizen of India.
2. He must make and subscribe to an oath or affirmation before the person authorized by the election commission for this purpose.

In his oath or affirmation, he swears (a) To bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India (b) To uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India.

3. He must be not less than 30 years of age in the case of the Rajya Sabha and not less than 25 years of age in the case of the Lok Sabha.
4. He must possess other qualifications prescribed by Parliament.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.6) Which of is/are disqualification/s of Member of Parliament under the Representation of People Act (1951)?**

1. He must not have been found guilty of certain election offences or corrupt practices in the elections.
2. He must not have failed to lodge an account of his election expenses within the time.
3. He must not have any interest in government contracts, works or services.

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Parliament has laid down the following additional disqualifications in the Representation of People Act (1951):

1. He must not have been found guilty of certain election offences or corrupt practices in the elections.
2. He must not have been convicted for any offence resulting in imprisonment for two or more years. But, the detention of a person under a preventive detention law is not a disqualification.
3. He must not have failed to lodge an account of his election expenses within the time.
4. He must not have any interest in government contracts, works or services.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.7) Which schedule of the constitution deals with disqualification of a Member of Parliament?**

- a) Fourth schedule
- b) Sixth schedule
- c) Eighth schedule
- d) Tenth schedule

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The Constitution also lays down that a person shall be disqualified from being a member of Parliament if he is so disqualified on the ground of defection under the provisions of the Tenth Schedule.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.8) The question of disqualification for Lok Sabha members under the Tenth Schedule is decided by?**

- a) President
- b) Prime Minister
- c) Speaker
- d) Attorney General

**ANS: C**

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

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

**Source: Laxmikanth**



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**Q.9) A House can declare the seat of a member vacant if he is absent from all its meetings for a period of?**

- a) Fifteen days
- b) Thirty days
- c) Forty five days
- d) Sixty days

**ANS: D**

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

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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

- 1. Members of both House of Parliament salaries and allowances are determined by Parliament.
- 2. In 1954, the Parliament enacted the Salaries, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act.

**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:** Members of either House of Parliament are entitled to receive such salaries and allowances as may be determined by Parliament, and there is no provision of pension in the Constitution.

- However, Parliament has provided pension to the members.
- In 1954, the Parliament enacted the Salaries, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

## Revision

**Q.1) Which of the following member/s salaries and allowances is/are determined by parliament?**

- 1. Speaker
- 2. Deputy Speaker
- 3. Chairman of Rajya Sabha

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The salaries and allowances of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha and the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha are also determined by Parliament.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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

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

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**ANS: A**

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

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

**Source: Laxmikanth**

### Q.3) Speaker is removed by a resolution passed by a majority of all then members of the Lok Sabha, Such a resolution can be moved only after giving advance notice?

- a) 14 days
- b) 28 days
- c) 60 days
- d) 90 days

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** If Speaker is removed by a resolution passed by a majority of all then members of the Lok Sabha. Such a resolution can be moved only after giving 14 days' advance notice.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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

1. Speaker is the guardian of powers and privileges of the members, the House as a whole and its committees.
2. Speaker's decision in all Parliamentary matters is final.

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 Speaker is the head of the Lok Sabha, and its representative.

- He is the guardian of powers and privileges of the members, the House as a whole and its committees.
- He is the principal spokesman of the House, and his decision in all Parliamentary matters is final.
- He is thus much more than merely the presiding officer of the Lok Sabha.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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**Q.5) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha derives his powers and duties from which of the following source/s?**

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

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

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

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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

1. The Deputy Speaker is elected by the Lok Sabha itself from amongst its members.
2. The date of election of the Deputy Speaker is fixed by the leader of the house.

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

3. 1 only
4. 2 only
5. Both 1 and 2
6. Neither 1 nor 2

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Like the Speaker, the Deputy Speaker is also elected by the Lok Sabha itself from amongst its members.

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

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.7) Who among the following is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha?**

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

**ANS: C**

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

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

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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### Q.8) Consider the following statements:

1. The Speaker decides whether a bill is a money bill or not and his decision on this question is final.
2. The Speaker presides over a joint sitting of two Houses of Parliament.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** As a presiding officer, the powers and functions of the Chairman in the Rajya Sabha are similar to those of the Speaker in the Lok Sabha.

However, the Speaker has two special powers which are not enjoyed by the Chairman:

1. The Speaker decides whether a bill is a money bill or not and his decision on this question is final.
2. The Speaker presides over a joint sitting of two Houses of Parliament.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

### Q.9) What are the minimum seats needed to become the leader of the largest Opposition party?

- a) One – third seats of total strength of the house
- b) One – fifth seats of total strength of the house
- c) One – tenth seats of total strength of the house
- d) One – fourth seats of total strength of the house

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** In each House of Parliament, there is the 'Leader of the Opposition'.

The leader of the largest Opposition party having not less than one-tenth seats of the total strength of the House is recognized as the leader of the Opposition in that House.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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

1. Every political party, whether ruling or Opposition has its own whip in the Parliament.
2. Whip is appointed by the political party to serve as an assistant floor leader.

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:** Every political party, whether ruling or Opposition has its own whip in the Parliament.

- He is appointed by the political party to serve as an assistant floor leader.
- He is charged with the responsibility of ensuring the attendance of his party members in large numbers and securing their support in favor of or against a particular issue.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

## State Legislature & Council of Ministers

**Q.1) Which of the following state/s is/are have bicameral system?**

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Karnataka
3. Bihar

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** There is no uniformity in the organisation of state legislatures. Most of the states have a unicameral system, while others have a bicameral system.

- At present (2019), only six states have two Houses (bicameral).
- These are Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra and Karnataka.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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

1. It can be created or abolished by the parliament on the basis of resolution passed by particular state in the legislative assembly.
2. Resolution to create or abolition must be passed by the state assembly by a special majority.

**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 provides for the abolition or creation of legislative councils in states.

- Accordingly, the Parliament can abolish a legislative council (where it already exists) or create it (where it does not exist), if the legislative assembly of the concerned state passes a resolution to that effect.
- Such a specific resolution must be passed by the state assembly by a special majority, that is, a majority of the total membership of the assembly and a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of the assembly present and voting.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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

1. The strength of legislative assembly maximum is fixed at 500 and minimum at 60.
2. The legislative assembly consists of representatives directly elected by the people on the basis of universal adult franchise.

#### 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 legislative assembly consists of representatives directly elected by the people on the basis of universal adult franchise.

- Its maximum strength is fixed at 500 and minimum strength at 60.
- It means that its strength varies from 60 to 500 depending on the population size of the state.
- However, in case of Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Goa, the minimum number is fixed at 30 and in case of Mizoram and Nagaland; it is 40 and 46 respectively.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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

1. The legislative assembly is not a continuing chamber.
2. The term of the assembly can be extended during the period of national emergency by a law of Parliament for one year at a time.

#### 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:** Like the Lok Sabha, the legislative assembly is not a continuing chamber. Its normal term is five years from the date of its first meeting after the general elections.

Further, the term of the assembly can be extended during the period of national emergency by a law of Parliament for one year at a time (for any length of time).

**Source: Laxmikanth**

### Q.5) Which of the following is/are qualification/s to become a member of state legislature?

1. He must be a citizen of India.
2. He must be not less than 30 years of age in the case of the legislative council and not less than 25 years of age in the case of the legislative assembly.
3. He must possess other qualifications prescribed by state legislature.

#### How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The Constitution lays down the following qualifications for a person to be chosen a member of the state legislature.



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- (a) He must be a citizen of India.
- (b) He must make and subscribe to an oath or affirmation before the person authorised by the Election Commission for this purpose. In his oath or affirmation, he swears (i) To bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India (ii) To uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India
- (c) He must be not less than 30 years of age in the case of the legislative council and not less than 25 years of age in the case of the legislative assembly.
- (d) He must possess other qualifications prescribed by Parliament.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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

1. Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister as the head to aid and advice the Governor in the exercise of his functions.
2. The advice tendered by Ministers to the Governor shall not be inquired into in any court.

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

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Article 163–Council of Ministers to aid and advice Governor:

- There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister as the head to aid and advice the Governor in the exercise of his functions, except in so far as he is required to exercise his functions in his discretion.
- If any question arises whether a matter falls within the Governor’s discretion or not, decision of the Governor shall be final and the validity of anything done by the Governor shall not be called in question on the ground that he ought or ought not to have acted in his discretion.
- The advice tendered by Ministers to the Governor shall not be inquired into in any court.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.7) The total number of ministers, including the chief minister, in the council of ministers in a state shall not exceed 15 per cent of the total strength of the legislative assembly of that state – is added through?**

- a) Seventh constitutional amendment
- b) Forty second constitutional amendment
- c) Forty fourth constitutional amendment
- d) Ninety first constitutional amendment

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The total number of ministers, including the chief minister, in the council of ministers in a state shall not exceed 15 per cent of the total strength of the legislative assembly of that state.

But, the number of ministers, including the chief minister, in a state shall not be less than 12. This provision was added by the 91st Amendment Act of 2003.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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**Q.8) Which of the following is/are correct about council of ministers?**

1. The ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor.
2. The council of ministers shall be collectively responsible to the state Legislative Assembly.
3. The Governor shall administer the oaths of office and secrecy to a minister.

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor.

- The council of ministers shall be collectively responsible to the state Legislative Assembly.
- The Governor shall administer the oaths of office and secrecy to a minister.
- A minister who is not a member of the state legislature for any period of six consecutive months shall cease to be a minister.
- The salaries and allowances of ministers shall be determined by the state legislature.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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

1. A minister who is a member of one House of the state legislature has the right to speak and to take part in the proceedings of the other House.
2. A minister can vote only in the House of which he is a member.

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

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** A minister who is a member of one House of the state legislature has the right to speak and to take part in the proceedings of the other House.

But, he can vote only in the House of which he is a member.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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

1. Before a minister enters upon his office, the chief minister administers to him the oaths of office and secrecy.
2. The salaries and allowances of ministers are determined by the state legislature from time to time.

**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:** Before a minister enters upon his office, the governor administers to him the oaths of office and secrecy.

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- The salaries and allowances of ministers are determined by the state legislature from time to time.
- A minister gets the salary and allowances which are payable to a member of the state legislature.

Source: Laxmikanth

### Cabinet Committees & Council of Ministers

**Q.1) Which of the following is/are feature/s of the cabinet committees?**

1. They are extra-constitutional in emergence.
2. They are of two types—standing and ad hoc.
3. They are set up by the Prime Minister according to the exigencies of the time and requirements of the situation.

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The following are the features of Cabinet Committees:

- They are extra-constitutional in emergence. In other words, they are not mentioned in the Constitution. However, the Rules of Business provide for their establishment.
- They are of two types—standing and ad hoc. The former are of a permanent nature while the latter are of a temporary nature. The ad hoc committees are constituted from time to time to deal with special problems. They are disbanded after their task is completed.
- They are set up by the Prime Minister according to the exigencies of the time and requirements of the situation. Hence, their number, nomenclature, and composition vary from time to time.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.2) Which of the following committee looks after the progress of government business in the Parliament?**

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Parliamentary Affairs Committee looks after the progress of government business in the Parliament.

Source: Laxmikanth

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**Q.3) Which of the following committee is called as “Super-Cabinet”?**

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Of all the Cabinet Committees, the most powerful is the Political Affairs Committee, often described as a “Super-Cabinet”.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.4) Which of the following committee/s is/are headed by prime minister?**

- 1. The Political Affairs Committee
- 2. The Economic Affairs Committee
- 3. Parliamentary Affairs Committee

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: B**

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

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

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.5) Which of the following committee is chaired by home minister?**

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Parliamentary Affairs Committee is chaired by home minister.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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

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

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The role of cabinet:

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

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.7) Consider the following statements:**

1. Article 75 clearly states that the council of ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.
2. When the Lok Sabha passes a no-confidence motion against the council of ministers, all the ministers have to resign including those ministers who are from 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: C**

**Explanation:** The fundamental principle underlying the working of parliamentary system of government is the principle of collective responsibility.

- Article 75 clearly states that the council of ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.
- This means that all the ministers own joint responsibility to the Lok Sabha for all their acts of omission and commission. They work as a team and swim or sink together.
- When the Lok Sabha passes a no-confidence motion against the council of ministers, all the ministers have to resign including those ministers who are from the Rajya Sabha.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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**Q.8) Consider the following statements:**

1. A person who is not a member of either House of Parliament can also be appointed as a minister.
2. Within six months, he must become a member of either House of Parliament otherwise he ceases to be 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:** Usually, the members of Parliament, either Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha, are appointed as ministers.

- A person who is not a member of either House of Parliament can also be appointed as a minister.
- But, within six months, he must become a member (either by election or by nomination) of either House of Parliament otherwise he ceases to be a minister.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.9) Which of the following act/s was/were made the advice of council of ministers headed by prime minister binding on the President?**

1. Seventh constitutional amendment
2. Forty second constitutional amendment
3. Forty fourth constitutional amendment

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Article 74 provides for a council of ministers with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advice the President in the exercise of his functions.

The 42nd and 44th Constitutional Amendment Acts have made the advice binding on the President.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.10) Which of the following chief minister/s became prime minister?**

1. Morarji Desai
2. Charan Singh
3. P.V. Narasimha Rao

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Six people—Morarji Desai, Charan Singh, V.P. Singh, P.V. Narasimha Rao, H.D. Deve Gowda and Narendra Modi—became Prime Ministers after being Chief Ministers of their respective States.

**Source: Laxmikanth**



## Supreme Court & Judicial Review

**Q.1) The integrated judiciary system of India (single system of courts) adopted from the?**

- a) The Government of India Act of 1909
- b) The Government of India Act of 1919
- c) The Government of India Act of 1935
- d) The Government of India Act of 1947

**ANS: C**

**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**

**Q.2) The Supreme Court of India was inaugurated on?**

- a) January 28, 1949
- b) November 26, 1949
- c) January 28, 1950
- d) November 26, 1950

**ANS: C**

**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.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.3) 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.
- The other judges are appointed by president after consultation with the chief justice and such other judges of the Supreme Court and the high court's as he deems necessary.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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**Q.4) The “National Judicial Appointments Commission” was brought by the parliament through which of the following act?**

- a) Eighty sixth constitutional amendment act
- b) Ninety first constitutional amendment act
- c) Ninety ninth constitutional amendment act
- d) One hundred and one constitutional amendment act

**ANS: C**

**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**

**Q.5) Which of the following qualification/s to become Supreme Court judge?**

- 1. He/she should have been a judge of a High Court for five years.
- 2. He/she should have been an advocate of a High Court for ten years.
- 3. He/she should be a distinguished jurist in the opinion of the president.

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**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
- 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**

**Q.6) The salaries, allowances, privileges, leave and pension of the judges of the Supreme Court are determined from time to time by the?**

- a) Supreme Court
- b) President
- c) Prime Minister
- d) Parliament

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The salaries, allowances, privileges, leave and pension of the judges of the Supreme Court are determined from time to time by the Parliament.

They cannot be varied to their disadvantage after their appointment except during a financial emergency.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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**Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding tenure of judge of the Supreme Court:**

1. The Constitution has not fixed the tenure of a judge of the Supreme Court.
2. He can be removed from his office by the President on the recommendation of 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 Constitution has not fixed the tenure of a judge of the Supreme Court. However, it makes the following three provisions in this regard:

- 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.
- He can resign his office by writing to the president.
- He can be removed from his office by the President on the recommendation of the Parliament.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.8) Consider the following statements:**

1. A judge of the Supreme Court can be removed from his Office by an order of the president.
2. The President can issue the removal order only after an address by Parliament has been presented to him in the same session for such removal.

**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 judge of the Supreme Court can be removed from his Office by an order of the president. The President can issue the removal order only after an address by Parliament has been presented to him in the same session for such removal.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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

1. The Constitution declares Delhi as the seat of the Supreme Court.
2. The Constitution authorizes the chief justice of India to appoint other place or places as seat of the Supreme Court.

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

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Constitution declares Delhi as the seat of the Supreme Court.

- But, it also authorizes the chief justice of India to appoint other place or places as seat of the Supreme Court.

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- He can take decision in this regard only with the approval of the President. This provision is only optional and not compulsory.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.10) The Constitutional cases or references made by the President to Supreme Court covers under?**

- a) Article 32
- b) Article 132
- c) Article 143
- d) Article 232

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Constitutional cases or references made by the President under Article 143 are decided by a Bench consisting of at least five judges.

All other cases are decided by single judges and division benches.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

## Supreme Court & Judicial Review

**Q.1) Which of the following role/s is/are played by Supreme Court?**

1. It is a federal court.
2. The highest court of appeal.
3. Guardian of the Constitution.

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Supreme Court has been assigned a very significant role in the Indian democratic political system.

It is a federal court, the highest court of appeal, the guarantor of the fundamental rights of the citizens and guardian of the Constitution.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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

1. The retired judges of the Supreme Court are prohibited from pleading or acting in any Court or before any authority within the territory of India.
2. The Supreme Court can punish any person for its contempt.

**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 retired judges of the Supreme Court are prohibited from pleading or acting in any Court or before any authority within the territory of India.

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- This ensures that they do not favor any one in the hope of future favor.
- The Supreme Court can punish any person for its contempt.
- Thus, its actions and decisions cannot be criticized and opposed by anybody.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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

1. The Parliament is not authorized to curtail the jurisdiction and powers of the Supreme Court.
2. The Constitution directs the State to take steps to separate the Judiciary from the Executive in the public services.

**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 Parliament is not authorized to curtail the jurisdiction and powers of the Supreme Court.

- The Constitution has guaranteed to the Supreme Court, jurisdiction of various kinds. However, the Parliament can extend the same.
- The Constitution directs the State to take steps to separate the Judiciary from the Executive in the public services.
- This means that the executive authorities should not possess the judicial powers.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

### Q.4) Who among the following described Supreme Court - "The Supreme Court of India has more powers than any other Supreme Court in any part of the world"?

- a) DR B R Ambedkar
- b) Sardar Vallabhai Patel
- c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- d) Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar, a member of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution, rightly remarked: "The Supreme Court of India has more powers than any other Supreme Court in any part of the world."

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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**Q.5) Which of the following dispute/s is/are come/s under original jurisdiction of Supreme Court?**

1. Any dispute between the Centre and one or more states.
2. Any dispute between the Centre and any state or states on one side and one or more other states on the other side.
3. Any dispute between two or more states.

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** As a federal court, the Supreme Court decides the disputes between different units of the Indian Federation. More elaborately, any dispute:

- (a) Between the Centre and one or more states; or
- (b) Between the Centre and any state or states on one side and one or more other states on the other side; or
- (c) Between two or more states.

In the above federal disputes, the Supreme Court has exclusive original jurisdiction.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.6) Which state was brought first suit under original jurisdiction against centre?**

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** In 1961, the first suit, under the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, was brought by West Bengal against the Centre.

- The State Government challenged the Constitutional validity of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957, passed by the Parliament.
- However, the Supreme Court dismissed the suit by upholding the validity of the Act.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.7) Consider the following statements:**

1. The High Court can issue writs only for the enforcement of the Fundamental Rights and not for other purposes.
2. When the Fundamental Rights of a citizen are violated, the aggrieved party has the option of moving either the high court or the Supreme Court directly.

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

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The high courts are empowered to issue writs for the enforcement of the Fundamental Rights.



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- It means, when the Fundamental Rights of a citizen are violated, the aggrieved party has the option of moving either the high court or the Supreme Court directly.
- There is also a difference between the writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and that of the high court.
- The Supreme Court can issue writs only for the enforcement of the Fundamental Rights and not for other purposes.
- The high court, on the other hand, can issue writs not only for the enforcement of the fundamental rights but also for other purposes.
- It means that the writ jurisdiction of the high court is wider than that of the Supreme Court.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.8) Which of the following is/are come/s under the appellate jurisdiction of Supreme Court?**

1. Appeals in constitutional matters.
2. Appeals in civil matters.
3. Appeals by special leave.

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Supreme Court is primarily a court of appeal and hears appeals against the judgments of the lower courts.

It enjoys a wide appellate jurisdiction which can be classified under four heads:

- (a) Appeals in constitutional matters.
- (b) Appeals in civil matters.
- (c) Appeals in criminal matters.
- (d) Appeals by special leave.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.9) Which of the following matter/s is/are comes under Appeals by special leave of Supreme Court?**

1. Labor
2. Revenue
3. Advocates

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

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

- (i) It is a discretionary power and hence, cannot be claimed as a matter of right.
- (ii) It can be granted in any judgment whether final or interlocutory.

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- (iii) It may be related to any matter—constitutional, civil, criminal, income-tax, labour, revenue, advocates, etc.
- (iv) It can be granted against any court or tribunal and not necessarily against a high court (of course, except a military court).

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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

1. Judicial review is the power of the Supreme Court to examine the constitutionality of legislative enactments and executive orders of both the Central and state governments.
2. The Supreme Court is the ultimate interpreter of the Constitution.

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

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Judicial review is the power of the Supreme Court to examine the constitutionality of legislative enactments and executive orders of both the Central and state governments.

- On examination, if they are found to be violative of the Constitution (ultra-vires), they can be declared as illegal, unconstitutional and invalid (null and void) by the Supreme Court.
- The Supreme Court is the ultimate interpreter of the Constitution.
- It can give final version to the spirit and content of the provisions of the constitution and the verbiage used in the constitution.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

## Judicial Activism & PIL

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

1. Supreme Court decides the disputes regarding the election of the president and the vice-president.
2. Supreme Court has power to review its own judgment or order.

**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 Supreme Court has numerous powers:

(a) It decides the disputes regarding the election of the president and the vice-president. In this regard, it has the original, exclusive and final authority.

(b) It enquires into the conduct and behavior of the chairman and members of the Union Public Service Commission on a reference made by the president.

If it finds them guilty of misbehavior, it can recommend to the president for their removal. The advice tendered by the Supreme Court in this regard is binding on the President.

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(c) It has power to review its own judgment or order. Thus, it is not bound by its previous decision and can depart from it in the interest of justice or community welfare.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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

1. The Supreme Court's jurisdiction and powers with respect to matters in the Union list can be enlarged by the Parliament.
2. The Supreme Court's jurisdiction and powers with respect to other matters can be enlarged by a special agreement of the Centre and the 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 Supreme Court's jurisdiction and powers with respect to matters in the Union list can be enlarged by the Parliament.

Further, its jurisdiction and powers with respect to other matters can be enlarged by a special agreement of the Centre and the states.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.3) Consider the following statements regarding "senior advocates":**

1. These are advocates who are designated by the Supreme Court of India or by any High Court.
2. Senior advocates are not entitled to appear without an Advocate-on-Record in the Supreme Court or without a junior in any other court or tribunal in India.

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

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Senior advocates are Advocates who are designated as Senior Advocates by the Supreme Court of India or by any High Court.

- The Court can designate any Advocate, with his consent, as Senior Advocate if in its opinion by virtue of his ability, standing at the Bar or special knowledge or experience in law the said Advocate is deserving of such distinction.
- A Senior Advocate is not entitled to appear without an Advocate-on-Record in the Supreme Court or without a junior in any other court or tribunal in India.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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**Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding “advocates on record”:**

1. Only these advocates are entitled to file any matter or document before the Supreme Court.
2. They can also file an appearance or act for a party in the Supreme Court.

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

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Advocates-on-Record: Only these advocates are entitled to file any matter or document before the Supreme Court. They can also file an appearance or act for a party in the Supreme Court.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.5) Which of the following article of Indian constitution is related to seat of the Supreme Court?**

- a) Article 127
- b) Article 130
- c) Article 131
- d) Article 142

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:**

126.	Appointment of acting Chief Justice
127.	Appointment of <i>ad hoc</i> Judges
128.	Attendance of retired Judges at sittings of the Supreme Court
129.	Supreme Court to be a court of record
130.	Seat of Supreme Court

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.6) “Enforcement of decrees and orders of Supreme Court and orders as to discovery, etc.” is related to?**

- a) Article 125
- b) Article 133
- c) Article 137
- d) Article 142

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:**

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142.	Enforcement of decrees and orders of Supreme Court and orders as to discovery, etc.
143.	Power of President to consult Supreme Court
144.	Civil and judicial authorities to act in aid of the Supreme Court
144A.	Special provisions as to disposal of questions relating to constitutional validity of laws (Repealed)
145.	Rules of court, etc.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding judicial review:**

1. The doctrine of judicial review originated and developed in the Japan.
2. In India, the Constitution itself confers the power of judicial review on the judiciary.

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

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The doctrine of judicial review originated and developed in the USA.

- It was propounded for the first time in the famous case of Marbury versus Madison (1803) by John Marshall, the then chief justice of the American Supreme Court.
- In India, on the other hand, the Constitution itself confers the power of judicial review on the judiciary (both the Supreme Court as well as High Courts).

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.8) In which of the following case/s is/are judicial review used by Supreme Court?**

1. Golaknath case
2. The Bank Nationalization case
3. The Privy Purses Abolition case

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Supreme Court used the power of judicial review in various cases, as for example, the Golaknath case (1967), the Bank Nationalization case (1970), the Privy Purses Abolition case (1971), the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973), the Minerva Mills case (1980), and so on.

Source: Laxmikanth

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**Q.9) Which of the following reason/s judicial review is/are needed?**

1. To uphold the principle of the supremacy of the Constitution.
2. To maintain federal equilibrium.
3. To protect the Fundamental Rights of the citizens.

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Judicial review is needed for the following reasons:

- (a) To uphold the principle of the supremacy of the Constitution.
- (b) To maintain federal equilibrium (balance between the Centre and the states).
- (c) To protect the Fundamental Rights of the citizens.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.10) Which of the following article/s of Indian constitution explicitly confer the power of judicial review on the Supreme Court and the High Court's?**

1. Article 3
2. Article 13
3. Article 32

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Though the phrase 'Judicial Review' has nowhere been used in the Constitution, the provisions of several Articles explicitly confer the power of judicial review on the Supreme Court and the High Courts. These provisions are explained below:

1. Article 13 declares that all laws that are inconsistent with or in derogation of the Fundamental Rights shall be null and void.
2. Article 32 guarantees the right to move the Supreme Court for the enforcement of the Fundamental Rights and empowers the Supreme Court to issue directions or orders or writs for that purpose.
3. Article 131 provides for the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in centre-state and inter-state disputes.
4. Article 132 provides for the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in constitutional cases.

**Source: Laxmikanth**



## High Court & Tribunals

**Q.1) In which of the following year, the institution of high court originated in India?**

- a) 1628
- b) 1772
- c) 1797
- d) 1862

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The institution of high court originated in India in 1862 when the high courts were set up at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

In 1866, a fourth high court was established at Allahabad. In the course of time, each province in British India came to have its own high court.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.2) Which constitutional amendment authorized the Parliament to establish a common high court for two or more states or for two or more states and a union territory?**

- a) First constitutional amendment
- b) Seventh constitutional amendment
- c) Twenty fourth constitutional amendment
- d) Forty second constitutional amendment

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The Constitution of India provides for a high court for each state, but the Seventh Amendment Act of 1956 authorized the Parliament to establish a common high court for two or more states or for two or more states and a union territory.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.3) The Constitution does not specify the strength of a high court and leaves it to the discretion of the?**

- a) Parliament
- b) President
- c) State Legislature
- d) Governor

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Every high court (whether exclusive or common) consists of a chief justice and such other judges as the president may from time to time deem necessary to appoint.

- Thus, the Constitution does not specify the strength of a high court and leaves it to the discretion of the president.
- Accordingly, the President determines the strength of a high court from time to time depending upon its workload.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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**Q.4) Which of the following is/are qualification/s person should have to be appointed as a judge of a high court?**

1. He should be a citizen of India.
2. He should have held a judicial office in the territory of India for ten years.
3. He should have been an advocate of a high court for ten years.

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** A person to be appointed as a judge of a high court should have the following qualifications:

- He should be a citizen of India.
- He should have held a judicial office in the territory of India for ten years; or
- He should have been an advocate of a high court (or high courts in succession) for ten years.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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

1. The salaries, allowances, privileges, leave and pension of the judges of a high court are determined from time to time by the State Legislature.
2. The retired chief justice and judges are entitled to 33 percent of their last drawn salary as monthly pension.

**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 salaries, allowances, privileges, leave and pension of the judges of a high court are determined from time to time by the Parliament.

- They cannot be varied to their disadvantage after their appointment except during a financial emergency.
- The retired chief justice and judges are entitled to 50% of their last drawn salary as monthly pension.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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**Q.6) Which of the following statement/s is/are correct about the tenure of a high court judge?**

1. He holds office until he attains the age of 65 years.
2. He can resign his office by writing to the Governor.
3. He vacates his office when he is appointed as a judge of the Supreme Court or when he is transferred to another high court.

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The Constitution has not fixed the tenure of a judge of a high court. However, it makes the following four provisions in this regard:

- He holds office until he attains the age of 62 years. Any questions regarding his age is to be decided by the president after consultation with the chief justice of India and the decision of the president is final.
- He can resign his office by writing to the president.
- He can be removed from his office by the President on the recommendation of the Parliament.
- He vacates his office when he is appointed as a judge of the Supreme Court or when he is transferred to another high court.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.7) Consider the following statements:**

1. A judge of a high court can be removed from his office by an order of the President.
2. The President can issue the removal order only after an address by the Parliament has been presented to him in the same session for such removal.

**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 judge of a high court can be removed from his office by an order of the President.

- The President can issue the removal order only after an address by the Parliament has been presented to him in the same session for such removal.
- The address must be supported by a special majority of each House of Parliament (i.e., a majority of the total membership of that House and majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting).

**Source: Laxmikanth**

## Prelims Marathon Compilation February 2024

**Q.8) Which of the following jurisdiction/s is/are enjoyed by the high court?**

1. Original jurisdiction.
2. Writ jurisdiction.
3. Supervisory jurisdiction.

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** At present, a high court enjoys the following jurisdiction and powers: 1. Original jurisdiction. 2. Writ jurisdiction. 3. Appellate jurisdiction. 4. Supervisory jurisdiction. 5. Control over subordinate courts. 6. A court of record. 7. Power of judicial review.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.9) The jurisdiction and powers of a high court are governed by which of the following?**

1. The constitutional provisions
2. The Letters Patent
3. The Acts of State Legislature

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The present jurisdiction and powers of a high court are governed by (a) the constitutional provisions, (b) the Letters Patent, (c) the Acts of Parliament, (d) the Acts of State Legislature, (e) Indian Penal Code, 1860, (f) Criminal Procedure Code, 1973, and (g) Civil Procedure Code, 1908.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.10) Which of the following is/are come/s under the original jurisdiction of the high court?**

1. Matters of admiralty and contempt of court.
2. Disputes relating to the election of members of Parliament and state legislatures.
3. Regarding revenue matter or an act ordered or done in revenue collection.

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Original Jurisdiction means the power of a high court to hear disputes in the first instance, not by way of appeal. It extends to the following:

- (a) Matters of admiralty and contempt of court.
- (b) Disputes relating to the election of members of Parliament and state legislatures.
- (c) Regarding revenue matter or an act ordered or done in revenue collection.

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(d) Enforcement of fundamental rights of citizens.

(e) Cases ordered to be transferred from a subordinate court involving the interpretation of the Constitution to its own file.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

### Revision

**Q.1) Article 226 of Indian constitution is related to?**

- a) Writ jurisdiction of high court
- b) Writ jurisdiction of supreme court
- c) Ordinance power of governor
- d) Ordinance power of president

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Article 226 of the Constitution empowers a high court to issue writs including habeas corpus, mandamus, certiorari, prohibition and quo warranto for the enforcement of the fundamental rights of the citizens and for any other purpose.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.2) Which of the following writ/s is/are issue by high court?**

- 1. Habeas corpus
- 2. Mandamus
- 3. Prohibition

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Article 226 of the Constitution empowers a high court to issue writs including habeas corpus, mandamus, certiorari, prohibition and quo warranto for the enforcement of the fundamental rights of the citizens and for any other purpose.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.3) Consider the following statements regarding appellate jurisdiction of high court:**

- 1. It hears appeals against the judgments of subordinate courts functioning in its territorial jurisdiction.
- 2. It has appellate jurisdiction in both civil and criminal matters.

**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 high court is primarily a court of appeal. It hears appeals against the judgments of subordinate courts functioning in its territorial jurisdiction.

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It has appellate jurisdiction in both civil and criminal matters. Hence, the appellate jurisdiction of a high court is wider than its original jurisdiction.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.4) Which constitutional amendment added the tribunals to Indian constitution?**

- a) First constitutional amendment
- b) Seventh constitutional amendment
- c) Twenty fourth constitutional amendment
- d) Forty second constitutional amendment

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 added a new Part XIV-A to the Constitution.

This part is entitled as 'Tribunals' and consists of only two Articles—Article 323 A dealing with administrative tribunals and Article 323 B dealing with tribunals for other matters.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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

1. Article 323 A empowers the Parliament to provide for the establishment of administrative tribunals.
2. The Parliament has passed the Administrative Tribunals Act in 1955.

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

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Article 323 A empowers the Parliament to provide for the establishment of administrative tribunals for the adjudication of disputes relating to recruitment and conditions of service of persons appointed to public services of the Centre, the states, local bodies, public corporations and other public authorities.

In pursuance of Article 323 A, the Parliament has passed the Administrative Tribunals Act in 1985.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.6) Which of the following place is the principle bench of Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT)?**

- a) Nagpur
- b) Madras
- c) Hyderabad
- d) Delhi

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT) was set up in 1985 with the principal bench at Delhi and additional benches in different states.

**Source: Laxmikanth**



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**Q.7) Which of the following is/are come/s under the jurisdiction of Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT)?**

1. All-India services
2. Servants of the Supreme Court
3. Civilian employees of defense services

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The CAT exercises original jurisdiction in relation to recruitment and all service matters of public servants covered by it.

- Its jurisdiction extends to the all-India services, the Central civil services, civil posts under the Centre and civilian employees of defense services.
- However, the members of the defense forces, officers and servants of the Supreme Court and the secretarial staff of the Parliament are not covered by it.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.8) Consider the following statements:**

1. The Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT) is not bound by the procedure laid down in the Civil Procedure Code of 1908.
2. The Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT) is guided by the principles of natural justice.

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

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.9) Which of the following state/s is/are established the State Administrative Tribunals (SATs)?**

1. Karnataka
2. West Bengal
3. Kerala

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Administrative Tribunals Act of 1985 empowers the Central government to establish the State Administrative Tribunals (SATs) on specific request of the concerned state governments.

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- So far (2019), the SATs have been set up in the nine states of Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Odisha, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Kerala.
- However, the Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Himachal Pradesh Tribunals have since been abolished.
- But subsequently, the Himachal Pradesh reestablished the SAT and the state of Tamil Nadu has also requested now to reestablish the same.
- Further, the state government of Haryana has requested to establish the SAT for their state.
- On the other hand, the state government of Odisha has submitted a proposal for abolition of Odisha Administrative Tribunal.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.10) Which of the following matter/s is/are come/s under Article 323 B?**

1. Taxation
2. Land reforms
3. Food stuffs

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Under Article 323 B, the Parliament and the state legislatures are authorized to provide for the establishment of tribunals for the adjudication of disputes relating to the following matters: (a) Taxation (b) Foreign exchange, import and export (c) Industrial and labour (d) Land reforms (e) Ceiling on urban property (f) Elections to Parliament and state legislatures (g) Food stuffs (h) Rent and tenancy rights.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

## Local Government

**Q.1) Which of the following constitutional amendment is related to “Panchayati Raj”?**

- a) First constitutional amendment
- b) Seventh constitutional amendment
- c) Twenty fourth constitutional amendment
- d) Seventy third constitutional amendment

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The term Panchayati Raj in India signifies the system of rural local self-government.

- It has been established in all the states of India by the Acts of the state legislatures to build democracy at the grass root level.
- It is entrusted with rural development. It was constitutionalised through the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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**Q.2) Which of the following committee was appointed to examine the working of the Community Development Programme (1952) and the National Extension Service (1953) and to suggest measures for their better working?**

- a) G B Pant committee
- b) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
- c) Ashok kumar committee
- d) Chakaborty committee

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** In January 1957, the Government of India appointed a committee to examine the working of the Community Development Programme (1952) and the National Extension Service (1953) and to suggest measures for their better working. The chairman of this committee was Balwant Rai G Mehta.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.3) Which of the following was/were recommendation/s of Balwant Rai Mehta Committee?**

- 1. Establishment of a three-tier panchayati raj system.
- 2. The village panchayat should be constituted with directly elected representatives.
- 3. The district collector should be the chairman of the zila parishad.

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The specific recommendations made by Balwant Rai Mehta Committee are:

- 1. Establishment of a three-tier panchayati raj system—gram panchayat at the village level, panchayat samiti at the block level and zila parishad at the district level. These tiers should be organically linked through a device of indirect elections.
- 2. The village panchayat should be constituted with directly elected representatives, whereas the panchayat samiti and zila parishad should be constituted with indirectly elected members.
- 3. All planning and development activities should be entrusted to these bodies.
- 4. The panchayat samiti should be the executive body while the zila parishad should be the advisory, coordinating and supervisory body.
- 5. The district collector should be the chairman of the zila parishad.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.4) Which of the following state first to establish “Panchayati Raj” system?**

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Rajasthan was the first state to establish Panchayati Raj. The scheme was inaugurated by the prime minister on October 2, 1959, in Nagaur district.

Rajasthan was followed by Andhra Pradesh, which also adopted the system in 1959.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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**Q.5) Which of the following was/were recommendation/s of “Ashok Mehta committee”?**

1. The three-tier system of panchayati raj should be replaced by the two-tier system.
2. A district should be the first point for decentralization under popular supervision below the state level.
3. Zila parishad should be the executive body and made responsible for planning at the district level.

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** In December 1977, the Janata Government appointed a committee on panchayati raj institutions under the chairmanship of Ashok Mehta. Its main recommendations were:

- The three-tier system of panchayati raj should be replaced by the two-tier system, that is, zila parishad at the district level, and below it, the mandal panchayat consisting of a group of villages with a total population of 15,000 to 20,000.
- A district should be the first point for decentralization under popular supervision below the state level.
- Zila parishad should be the executive body and made responsible for planning at the district level.
- There should be an official participation of political parties at all levels of panchayat elections.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.6) The “Thungon committee” was related to which of the following?**

- a) District planning
- b) Primary healthcare centres
- c) Education
- d) Police training

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** In 1988, a sub-committee of the Consultative Committee of Parliament was constituted under the chairmanship of P.K. Thungon to examine the political and administrative structure in the district for the purpose of district planning. This committee suggested for the strengthening of the Panchayati Raj system.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.7) Which of the following was/were recommendation/s of “Gadgil committee”?**

1. A constitutional status should be bestowed on the Panchayati Raj institutions.
2. A three-tier system of Panchayati Raj with panchayats at the village, block and district levels.
3. The term of Panchayati Raj institutions should be fixed at five years.

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Committee on Policy and Programmes was constituted in 1988 by the Congress party under the chairmanship of V.N. Gadgil.

This committee was asked to consider the question of “how best Panchayati Raj institutions could be made effective”. In this context, the committee made the following recommendations:

- A constitutional status should be bestowed on the Panchayati Raj institutions.
- A three-tier system of Panchayati Raj with panchayats at the village, block and district levels.

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- The term of Panchayati Raj institutions should be fixed at five years.
- The members of the Panchayats at all the three levels should be directly elected.
- Reservation for SCs, STs and women.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.8) The “Eleventh schedule” of the Indian constitution related to?**

- a) Functional items of Panchayats
- b) Rajya sabha seat sharing
- c) High court
- d) Supreme court

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The seventy third constitutional amendment act has added a new Eleventh Schedule to the Constitution.

This schedule contains 29 functional items of the panchayats. It deals with Article 243-G.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.9) Which article describes the “The State shall take steps to organise village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government”?**

- a) Article 39
- b) Article 40
- c) Article 44
- d) Article 48

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The seventy third constitutional amendment act has given a practical shape to Article 40 of the Constitution which says that, “The State shall take steps to organise village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government.”

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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

1. The seventy third constitutional amendment act provides for a Gram Sabha as the foundation of the panchayati raj system.
2. Gram Sabha is a body consisting of persons registered in the electoral rolls of a village comprised within the area of Panchayat at the village level.

**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 seventy third constitutional amendment act provides for a Gram Sabha as the foundation of the panchayati raj system.

- It is a body consisting of persons registered in the electoral rolls of a village comprised within the area of Panchayat at the village level.
- Thus, it is a village assembly consisting of all the registered voters in the area of a panchayat.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

## Union Territories & Scheduled Areas

**Q.1) Which of the following is/are come/s under article 1 of Indian constitution?**

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

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Under Article 1 of the Constitution, the territory of India comprises three categories of territories: (a) territories of the states; (b) union territories; and (c) territories that may be acquired by the Government of India at any time.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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

1. The states are the members of the federal system in India and share a distribution of power with the Centre.
2. The union territories are those areas which are under the direct control and administration of the Central government.

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

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The states are the members of the federal system in India and share a distribution of power with the Centre.

The union territories, on the other hand, are those areas which are under the direct control and administration of the Central government.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.3) Which of the following part of Indian constitution is related to union territories?**

- a) Part IV
- b) Part V
- c) Part VI
- d) Part VIII

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Articles 239 to 241 in Part VIII of the Constitution deal with the union territories. Even though all the union territories belong to one category, there is no uniformity in their administrative system.

**Source: Laxmikanth**



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

1. Every union territory is administered by the President acting through an administrator appointed by him.
2. An administrator of a union territory is an agent of the President and not head of state like a governor.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Every union territory is administered by the President acting through an administrator appointed by him.

- An administrator of a union territory is an agent of the President and not head of state like a governor.
- The President can specify the designation of an administrator; it may be Lieutenant Governor or Chief Commissioner or Administrator.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

### Q.5) The President can make regulations for the peace, progress and good government for?

1. Delhi
2. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
3. Lakshadweep

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The President can make regulations for the peace, progress and good government of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu and Ladakh.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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

1. The President can establish a high court for a union territory.
2. Delhi is the only union territory that has a high court of its own.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The Parliament can establish a high court for a union territory or put it under the jurisdiction of the high court of adjacent state.

- Delhi is the only union territory that has a high court of its own (since 1966).
- The Bombay High Court has got jurisdiction over two union territories—Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and Daman and Diu.

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- Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Lakshadweep and Puducherry are placed under the Calcutta, Punjab and Haryana, Kerala, and Madras High Courts respectively.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.7) The 69th Constitutional Amendment Act is related to which of the following?**

- Delhi
- Ladakh
- Puducherry
- Chandigarh

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The 69th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1991 provided a special status to the Union Territory of Delhi, and re-designated it the National Capital Territory of Delhi and designated the administrator of Delhi as the lieutenant (Lt.) governor. It created a legislative assembly and a council of ministers for Delhi.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.8) Part X of the Constitution related to which of the following?**

- Union territories
- Scheduled areas
- Defense lands
- Human development

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Article 244 in Part X of the Constitution envisages a special system of administration for certain areas designated as 'scheduled areas' and 'tribal areas'.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.9) Which of the following state/s is/are come/s under sixth schedule?**

- Assam
- Tripura
- Manipur

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- Only one
- Only two
- Only three
- None

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The Sixth Schedule of the Constitution deals with the administration of the tribal areas in the four northeastern states of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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**Q.10) Consider the following statements regarding tribal advisory council:**

1. Each state having scheduled areas has to establish a tribes advisory council to advise on welfare and advancement of the scheduled tribes.
2. It consists of 50 members.

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

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Each state having scheduled areas has to establish a tribe's advisory council to advice on welfare and advancement of the scheduled tribes.

It is to consist of 20 members, three-fourths of whom are to be the representatives of the scheduled tribes in the state legislative assembly.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

## Constitutional Bodies - I

**Q.1) Article 324 of Indian constitution vest/s power in election commission to conduct election/s to which of the following?**

- a) Local bodies
- b) State legislature
- c) The Parliament

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Article 324 of the Constitution provides that the power of superintendence, direction and control of elections to parliament, state legislatures, the office of president of India and the office of vice-president of India shall be vested in the election commission.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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

1. Election Commission is a permanent and an independent body established by the Constitution of India.
2. Election Commission is an all-India body.

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

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Election Commission is a permanent and an independent body established by the Constitution of India directly to ensure free and fair elections in the country.

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The Election Commission is an all-India body in the sense that it is common to both the Central government and the state governments.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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

1. The Constitution has not prescribed the qualifications of the members of the Election Commission.
2. The Constitution has not specified the term of the members of the Election Commission.

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

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Though the constitution has sought to safeguard and ensure the independence and impartiality of the Election Commission, some flaws can be noted, viz.,

1. The Constitution has not prescribed the qualifications (legal, educational, administrative or judicial) of the members of the Election Commission.
2. The Constitution has not specified the term of the members of the Election Commission.
3. The Constitution has not debarred the retiring election commissioners from any further appointment by the government.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.4) Which of the following is/are power/s and function/s of the election commission of India?**

1. To determine the territorial areas of the electoral constituencies throughout the country.
2. To prepare and periodically revise electoral rolls and to register all eligible voters.
3. To notify the dates and schedules of elections and to scrutinize nomination papers.

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The powers and functions of election commission is/are:

1. To determine the territorial areas of the electoral constituencies throughout the country on the basis of the Delimitation Commission Act of Parliament.
2. To prepare and periodically revise electoral rolls and to register all eligible voters.
3. To notify the dates and schedules of elections and to scrutinize nomination papers.
4. To grant recognition to political parties and allot election symbols to them.
5. To act as a court for settling disputes related to granting of recognition to political parties and allotment of election symbols to them.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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**Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding union Public Service Commission (UPSC):**

1. It is the central recruiting agency in India.
2. It is an independent constitutional body.

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

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) is the central recruiting agency in India. It is an independent constitutional body in the sense that it has been directly created by the Constitution.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.6) Part XIV of the Constitution is related to which of the following?**

- a) Election commission
- b) UPSC
- c) CAG
- d) Finance omission

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Articles 315 to 323 in Part XIV of the Constitution contain elaborate provisions regarding the composition, appointment and removal of members along with the independence, powers and functions of the UPSC.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.7) Consider the following statements:**

1. The UPSC chairman and other members appointed by the president of India.
2. The strength of the Commission has left the matter to the discretion of the parliament.

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

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The UPSC consists of a chairman and other members appointed by the president of India. The Constitution, without specifying the strength of the Commission has left the matter to the discretion of the president, who determines its composition.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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**Q.8) Consider the following statements regarding Union Public Service Commission:**

1. The Parliament authorizes the president to determine the conditions of service of the chairman and other members of the Commission.
2. The chairman and members of the Commission hold office for a term of six years or until they attain the age of 65 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: B**

**Explanation:** The Constitution authorizes the president to determine the conditions of service of the chairman and other members of the Commission.

The chairman and members of the Commission hold office for a term of six years or until they attain the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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

1. The chairman of UPSC is not eligible for further employment in the Government of India or a state.
2. A member of UPSC is eligible for appointment as the chairman of UPSC or a State Public Service Commission.

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

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The chairman of UPSC (on ceasing to hold office) is not eligible for further employment in the Government of India or a state.

- A member of UPSC (on ceasing to hold office) is eligible for appointment as the chairman of UPSC or a State Public Service Commission (SPSC), but not for any other employment in the Government of India or a state.
- The chairman or a member of UPSC is (after having completed his first term) not eligible for reappointment to that office (i.e., not eligible for second term).

**Source: Laxmikanth**



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**Q.10) Which of the following matter/s is/are come/s under UPSC?**

1. Recruitment
2. Promotion
3. Disciplinary issues

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Constitution visualizes the UPSC to be the 'watch-dog of merit system' in India. It is concerned with the recruitment to the all-India services and Central services-group A and group B and advises the government, when consulted, on promotion and disciplinary matters.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

## Constitutional Bodies - II

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

1. State Public Service Commission consists of a chairman and other members appointed by the President.
2. The Constitution does not specify the strength of the State Public Service Commission but has left the matter to the discretion of the President.

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

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** A State Public Service Commission consists of a chairman and other members appointed by the governor of the state.

The Constitution does not specify the strength of the Commission but has left the matter to the discretion of the Governor.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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

1. The chairman and members of the State Public Service Commission hold office for a term of six years or until they attain the age of 62 years.
2. The chairman and members of the State Public Service Commission can relinquish their offices at any time by addressing their resignation to the President.

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

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The chairman and members of the Commission hold office for a term of six years or until they attain the age of 62 years, whichever is earlier (in the case of UPSC, the age limit is 65 years).

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However, they can relinquish their offices at any time by addressing their resignation to the governor.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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

1. The chairman and members of a SPSC are removed by the president.
2. The president can remove them on the same grounds and in the same manner as he can remove a chairman or a member of the UPSC.

**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:** Although the chairman and members of a SPSC are appointed by the governor, they can be removed only by the president (and not by the governor).

The president can remove them on the same grounds and in the same manner as he can remove a chairman or a member of the UPSC.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding "Joint State Public Service Commission (JSPSC)":**

1. It is created by an act of Parliament on the request of the state legislatures concerned.
2. The chairman and members of a JSPSC are appointed by the president.

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

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Constitution makes a provision for the establishment of a Joint State Public Service Commission (JSPSC) for two or more states.

- While the UPSC and the SPSC are created directly by the Constitution, a JSPSC can be created by an act of Parliament on the request of the state legislatures concerned.
- Thus, a JSPSC is a statutory and not a constitutional body.
- The two states of Punjab and Haryana had a JSPSC for a short period, after the creation of Haryana out of Punjab in 1966.
- The chairman and members of a JSPSC are appointed by the president.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.5) Article 280 of Indian constitution related to which of the following?**

- a) UPSC
- b) CAG
- c) Finance Commission
- d) Election Commission

**ANS: C**

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**Explanation:** Article 280 of the Constitution of India provides for a Finance Commission as a quasi judicial body.

**Source:** Laxmikanth

**Q.6) Consider the following statements regarding finance commission:**

1. It consists of a chairman and four other members to be appointed by the president.
2. The chairman and members are not eligible for reappointment.

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

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The Finance Commission consists of a chairman and four other members to be appointed by the president.

They hold office for such period as specified by the president in his order. They are eligible for reappointment.

**Source:** Laxmikanth

**Q.7) The one hundred one (101<sup>st</sup>) constitutional amendment act is related to which of the following?**

- a) GST
- b) Finance commission
- c) CAG
- d) UPSC

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The 101st Amendment Act of 2016 paved the way for the introduction of a new tax regime (i.e. goods and services tax - GST) in the country.

**Source:** Laxmikanth

**Q.8) Consider the following statements regarding working of the GST council:**

1. One-half of the total number of members of the Council is the quorum for conducting a meeting.
2. Every decision of the Council is to be taken by a majority of not less than three-fourths of the weighted votes of the members present and voting at the meeting.

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

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The decisions of the Council are taken at its meetings. One-half of the total number of members of the Council is the quorum for conducting a meeting.

Every decision of the Council is to be taken by a majority of not less than three-fourths of the weighted votes of the members present and voting at the meeting.

**Source:** Laxmikanth

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**Q.9) Which of the following matter/s is/are the GST council make recommendation/s?**

1. The goods and services that may be subjected to GST or exempted from GST.
2. The threshold limit of turnover below which goods and services may be exempted from GST.
3. The rates including floor rates with bands of GST.

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Council is required to make recommendations to the centre and the states on the following matters:

- (a) The taxes, cesses and surcharges levied by the centre, the states and the local bodies that would get merged in GST.
- (b) The goods and services that may be subjected to GST or exempted from GST.
- (c) Model GST Laws, principles of levy, apportionment of GST levied on supplies in the course of inter-state trade or commerce and the principles that govern the place of supply.
- (d) The threshold limit of turnover below which goods and services may be exempted from GST.
- (e) The rates including floor rates with bands of GST.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.10) Article 338 of Indian Constitution related to which of the following?**

- a) National Commission for Scheduled Castes
- b) GST Council
- c) Finance Commission
- d) Special officer for linguistics

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The National Commission for Scheduled Castes (SCs) is a constitutional body in the sense that it is directly established by Article 338 of the Constitution.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

## Constitutional Bodies – III

**Q.1) Which of the following is a constitutional body?**

- a) National Commission for Scheduled Castes
- b) National Commission for Women
- c) National Commission for Minorities
- d) National Human Rights Commission

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** National Commission for Scheduled Castes (SCs) is a constitutional body in the sense that it is directly established by Article 338 of the Constitution.

On the other hand, the other national commissions like the National Commission for Women (1992), the National Commission for Minorities (1993), the National Human Rights Commission (1993) and the National

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Commission for Protection of Child Rights (2007) are statutory bodies in the sense that they are established by acts of the Parliament.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.2) Which Constitutional Amendment Act, bifurcated the combined National Commission for SCs and STs into two separate bodies?**

- Eighty second
- Eighty ninth
- Ninety second
- Ninety seventh

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The 89th Constitutional Amendment Act of 20036 bifurcated the combined National Commission for SCs and STs into two separate bodies, namely, National Commission for Scheduled Castes (under Article 338) and National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (under Article 338-A).

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.3) Consider the following statements regarding “National Commission for Scheduled Castes (SCs)”:**

- It consists of a chairperson, a vice-chairperson and three other members.
- They are appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal.

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

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The separate National Commission for SCs came into existence in 2004.

- It consists of a chairperson, a vice-chairperson and three other members.
- They are appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal.
- Their conditions of service and tenure of office are also determined by the President.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.4) Which of the following is/are function/s of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes (SCs)?**

- To investigate and monitor all matters relating to the constitutional and other legal safeguards for the SCs and to evaluate their working.
- To inquire into specific complaints with respect to the deprivation of rights and safeguards of the SCs.
- To participate and advise on the planning process of socio economic development of the SCs.

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- Only one
- Only two
- Only three
- None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The functions of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes (SCs) are:

(a) To investigate and monitor all matters relating to the constitutional and other legal safeguards for the SCs and to evaluate their working;

(b) To inquire into specific complaints with respect to the deprivation of rights and safeguards of the SCs;

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(c) To participate and advise on the planning process of socioeconomic development of the SCs and to evaluate the progress of their development under the Union or a state;

(d) To present to the President, annually and at such other times as it may deem fit, reports upon the working of those safeguards;

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.5) Which of the following is/are power/s of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (STs)?**

1. Summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person from any part of India and examining him on oath.
2. Requiring the discovery and production of any document.
3. Receiving evidence on affidavits.

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (STs), while investigating any matter or inquiring into any complaint, has all the powers of a civil court trying a suit and in particular in respect of the following matters:

- (a) Summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person from any part of India and examining him on oath;
- (b) Requiring the discovery and production of any document;
- (c) Receiving evidence on affidavits;
- (d) Requisitioning any public record from any court or office;
- (e) Issuing summons for the examination of witnesses and documents; and
- (f) Any other matter which the President may determine.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.6) Which constitutional amendment conferred constitutional status to National Commission for Backward Classes?**

- a) Ninety first
- b) Ninety seventh
- c) One hundred one
- d) One hundred two

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** In the Mandal case judgment (1992), the Supreme Court directed the central government to constitute a permanent statutory body to examine the complaints of under inclusion, over inclusion or non-inclusion of any class of citizens in the list of backward classes.

- Accordingly, the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) was set up in 1993.
- Later, the 102nd Amendment Act of 2018 conferred a constitutional status on the Commission.
- For this purpose, the amendment inserted a new Article 338-B in the constitution.
- Hence, the Commission ceased to be a statutory body and became a constitutional body

**Source: Laxmikanth**



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**Q.7) Which of the following article of Indian constitution is related to Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities?**

- a) 301
- b) 342
- c) 350 B
- d) 355

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Originally, the Constitution of India did not make any provision with respect to the Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities.

- Later, the States Reorganization Commission (1953–55) made a recommendation in this regard.
- Accordingly, the Seventh Constitutional Amendment Act of 1956 inserted a new Article 350- B in Part XVII of the Constitution.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.8) Which of the following is/are regional office/s of Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities?**

- 1. Hyderabad
- 2. Nagpur
- 3. Kolkata

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** In pursuance of the provision of Article 350-B of the Constitution, the office of the Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities was created in 1957.

- He is designated as the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities.
- The Commissioner has his headquarters at Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh).
- He has three regional offices at Belgaum (Karnataka), Chennai (Tamil Nadu) and Kolkata (West Bengal).
- Each is headed by an Assistant Commissioner.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.9) Article 148 of Indian constitution is related to which of the following?**

- a) CAG
- b) UPSC
- c) Finance commission
- d) Election commission

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The Constitution of India (Article 148) provides for an independent office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG).

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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**Q.10) Consider the following statements regarding “Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG)”:**

1. He is the head of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department.
2. He is the guardian of the public purse and controls the entire financial system of the country at both the levels—the Centre and 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:** Constitution of India (Article 148) provides for an independent office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG). He is the head of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department. He is the guardian of the public purse and controls the entire financial system of the country at both the levels—the Centre and the state.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

## Non – Constitutional Bodies

**Q.1) Which of the following is replaced the 65 - year-old Planning Commission in 2014?**

- a) NITI Aayog
- b) Zonal commission
- c) GST Council
- d) National Integration Council

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** On the 13th of August, 2014, the Modi Government scrapped the 65- year-old Planning Commission and announced that it would be replaced by a new body. Accordingly, on January 1, 2015, the NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India) was established as the successor to the planning commission.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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

1. It is neither a constitutional body nor a statutory body.
2. It is the premier policy ‘Think Tank’ of the Government of India, providing both directional and policy inputs.

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

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** It must be noted here that the NITI Aayog, like that of the Planning Commission, was also created by an executive resolution of the Government of India (i.e., Union Cabinet).

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- Hence, it is also neither a constitutional body nor a statutory body. In other words, it is a non-constitutional or extra-constitutional body (i.e., not created by the Constitution) and a non-statutory body (not created by an Act of the Parliament).
- NITI Aayog is the premier policy 'Think Tank' of the Government of India, providing both directional and policy inputs.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.3) Which of the following is the chairperson of NITI Aayog?**

- a) President
- b) Prime Minister
- c) Finance Minister
- d) Home Minister

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The Governing Council of NITI Aayog comprises the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India (chairperson); Chief Ministers of all the States and Union Territories with legislature; Lt Governors of other UTs; Ex-Officio Members; Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog; Full-Time Members, NITI Aayog; and Special Invitees.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.4) Which of the following is/are guiding principle/s of NITI Aayog?**

1. Antyodaya
2. Inclusion
3. Village

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The NITI Aayog is guided by the following principles:

- Antyodaya: Priorities service and uplift of the poor, marginalized and downtrodden, as enunciated in Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay's idea of 'Antyodaya'.
- Inclusion: Empower vulnerable and marginalized sections, redressing identity based inequalities of all kinds—gender, region, religion, caste or class.
- Village: Integrate our villages into the development process, to draw on the vitality and energy of the bedrock of our ethos, culture and sustenance.
- Demographic dividend: Harness our greatest asset, the people of India; by focusing on their development, through education and skilling, and their empowerment, through productive livelihood opportunities.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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**Q.5) In which of the following year the Parliament enacted the Protection of Human Rights Act?**

- a) 1985
- b) 1989
- c) 1993
- d) 1999

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The National Human Rights Commission is a statutory (and not a constitutional) body. It was established in 1993 under a legislation enacted by the Parliament, namely, the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.6) Consider the following statements regarding "National Human Rights Commission":**

1. It is a multi-member body consisting of a chairperson and five members.
2. The chairperson should be a retired chief justice of India or a judge of the Supreme Court.

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

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The commission is a multi-member body consisting of a chairperson and five members. The chairperson should be a retired chief justice of India or a judge of the Supreme Court and members should be a serving or retired judge of the Supreme Court, a serving or retired chief justice of a high court and three persons (out of which at-least one should be a woman) having knowledge or practical experience with respect to human rights.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.7) Which of the following is/are function/s of National Human Rights Commission?**

1. To inquire into any violation of human rights.
2. To intervene in any proceeding involving allegation of violation of human rights pending before a court.
3. To visit jails and detention places to study the living conditions of inmates and make recommendation thereon.

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The functions of the Commission are:

- (a) To inquire into any violation of human rights or negligence in the prevention of such violation by a public servant, either suo motu or on a petition presented to it or on an order of a court.
- (b) To intervene in any proceeding involving allegation of violation of human rights pending before a court.
- (c) To visit jails and detention places to study the living conditions of inmates and make recommendation thereon.

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(d) To review the constitutional and other legal safeguards for the protection of human rights and recommend measures for their effective implementation.

(e) To review the factors including acts of terrorism that inhibits the enjoyment of human rights and recommend remedial measures.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.8) The Central Information Commission was established by the Central Government in?**

- a) 1999
- b) 2001
- c) 2005
- d) 2008

**ANS: C**

**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**

**Q.9) The Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) was established on the recommendation of?**

- a) Santhanam Committee
- b) Sarkaria committee
- c) Chellaih committee
- d) Narsimhan committee

**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.
- Its establishment was recommended by the Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption (1962-64).

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.10) Consider the following statements regarding "Central Vigilance Commission (CVC)":**

1. It is a multi-member body consisting of a Central Vigilance Commissioner and not more than two vigilance commissioners.
2. They are appointed by the president by warrant under his hand and seal.

**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 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.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

## Revision

### Q.1) Which of the following is/are function/s of the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC)?

1. To exercise superintendence over the functioning of the Delhi Special Police Establishment (CBI).
2. To review the progress of applications pending with the competent authorities for sanction of prosecution under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.
3. To tender advice to the Central government and its authorities on such matters as are referred to it by them.

#### How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The functions of the CVC are:

- To inquire or cause an inquiry or investigation to be conducted on a reference made by the Central government wherein it is alleged that a public servant being an employee of the Central government or its authorities has committed an offence under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.
- To exercise superintendence over the functioning of the Delhi Special Police Establishment (CBI) insofar as it relates to the investigation of offences under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.
- To give directions to the Delhi Special Police Establishment (CBI) for superintendence insofar as it relates to the investigation of offences under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.
- To review the progress of applications pending with the competent authorities for sanction of prosecution under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.
- To tender advice to the Central government and its authorities on such matters as are referred to it by them.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

### Q.2) Which of the following is/are come/s 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 D and above in Reserve Bank of India, NABARD and SIDBI.

#### How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**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.
- Chief Executives and Executives on the Board and other officers of E-7 and above in Schedule 'C' and 'D' Public Sector Undertakings.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.3) Consider the following statements regarding Central Vigilance Commission (CVC):**

1. It has all the powers of a civil court and its proceedings have a judicial character.
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 CVC conducts its proceedings at its headquarters (New Delhi).

- 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.
- It may call for information or report from the Central government or its authorities so as to enable it to exercise general supervision over the vigilance and anti-corruption work in them.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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

1. The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) was set up in 1963 by a resolution of the Ministry of Home Affairs.
2. The establishment of the CBI was recommended by the Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption.

**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 Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) was set up in 1963 by a resolution of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

- Later, it was transferred to the Ministry of Personnel and now it enjoys the status of an attached office.
- 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**

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**Q.5) The motto of “Industry, Impartiality and Integrity” is related to which of the following?**

- a) CBI
- b) CVC
- c) ED
- d) CIC

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** CBI Motto: Industry, Impartiality and Integrity

Mission: To uphold the Constitution of India and law of the land through in-depth investigation and successful prosecution of offences; to provide leadership and direction to police forces and to act as the nodal agency for enhancing inter-state and international cooperation in law enforcement.

**Source: laxmikanth**

**Q.6) Which of the following is/are function/s of the CBI?**

1. Investigating cases of corruption, bribery and misconduct of Central government employees.
2. Investigating cases relating to infringement of fiscal and economic laws.
3. Investigating serious crimes, having national and international ramifications.

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The functions of CBI are:

- (i) Investigating cases of corruption, bribery and misconduct of Central government employees.
- (ii) Investigating cases relating to infringement of fiscal and economic laws, that is, breach of laws concerning export and import control, customs and central excise, income tax, foreign exchange regulations and so on. However, such cases are taken up either in consultation with or at the request of the department concerned.
- (iii) Investigating serious crimes, having national and international ramifications, committed by organized gangs of professional criminals.
- (iv) Coordinating the activities of the anticorruption agencies and the various state police forces
- (v) Taking up, on the request of a state government, any case of public importance for investigation.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.7) Consider the following statements:**

1. The National Investigation Agency (NIA) was constituted in 2009.
2. The headquarters of the NIA is at New Delhi.

**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 headquarters of the NIA is at New Delhi.
- The branch offices of the NIA are located at Hyderabad, Guwahati, Mumbai, Lucknow, Kochi, Kolkata, Jammu and Raipur.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.8) Consider the following statements regarding “National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)”:**

1. It consists of a chairperson and other members, not exceeding nine.
2. The Prime Minister is the ex-officio chairperson of the NDMA.

**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 NDMA consists of a chairperson and other members, not exceeding nine.

- The Prime Minister is the ex-officio chairperson of the NDMA.
- The other members are nominated by the chairperson of the NDMA.
- The chairperson of the NDMA designates one of the members as the vice-chairperson of the NDMA.
- The vicechairperson has the status of a Cabinet Minister while the other members have the status of a Minister of State.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.9) The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) works under the administrative control of the?**

- a) Union Ministry of Home Affairs
- b) Union Ministry of External Affairs
- c) Union Ministry of Earth Sciences
- d) Union Ministry of Defense Affairs

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The NDMA is the apex body for disaster management in the country. It works under the administrative control of the Union Ministry of Home Affairs.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.10) Which of the following is/are objective/s of National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)?**

1. To promote a culture of prevention, preparedness and resilience at all levels through knowledge, innovation and education.
2. To encourage mitigation measures based on technology, traditional wisdom and environmental sustainability.
3. To mainstream disaster management into the developmental planning process.

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The objectives of the NDMA are as follows:

1. To promote a culture of prevention, preparedness and resilience at all levels through knowledge, innovation and education.
2. To encourage mitigation measures based on technology, traditional wisdom and environmental sustainability.
3. To mainstream disaster management into the developmental planning process.
4. To establish institutional and techno-legal frameworks to create an enabling regulatory environment and a compliance regime.
5. To ensure efficient mechanism for identification, assessment and monitoring of disaster risks.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

## Geography

### Structure Relief and Physiographic divisions of India

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

1. India's territorial limit further extends towards the sea up to 24 nautical miles.
2. The latitudinal and longitudinal extents of India are roughly about 30 degrees.

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

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The mainland of India extends from Kashmir in the north to Kanniyakumari in the south and Arunachal Pradesh in the east to Gujarat in the west.

- India's territorial limit further extends towards the sea up to 12 nautical miles (about 21.9 km) from the coast.
- Our southern boundary extends up to 6°45' N latitude in the Bay of Bengal.
- The latitudinal and longitudinal extent of India, they are roughly about 30 degrees, whereas the actual distance measured from north to south extremity is 3,214 km, and that from east to west is only 2,933 km.

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Source: NCERT

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

1. The distance between two longitudes decreases towards the poles.
2. The distance between two latitudes remains the same everywhere.

**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 latitudinal and longitudinal extent of India, they are roughly about 30 degrees, whereas the actual distance measured from north to south extremity is 3,214 km, and that from east to west is only 2,933 km.

This difference is based on the fact that the distance between two longitudes decreases towards the poles whereas the distance between two latitudes remains the same everywhere.

Source: NCERT

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

1. The southern part of the country lies within the tropics.
2. The northern part lies in the warm temperate zone.

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

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** It is understood that the southern part of the country lies within the tropics and the northern part lies in the sub-tropical zone or the warm temperate zone.

This location is responsible for large variations in land forms, climate, soil types and natural vegetation in the country.

Source: NCERT

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

1. Indian Standard Time is ahead of Greenwich Mean Time by 5 hours and 30 minutes.
2. United States of America (USA) has four time zones.

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

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** There is a general understanding among the countries of the world to select the standard meridian in multiples of  $7^{\circ}30'$  of longitude.

- That is why  $82^{\circ}30'$  E has been selected as the 'standard meridian' of India.
- Indian Standard Time is ahead of Greenwich Mean Time by 5 hours and 30 minutes.

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- There are some countries where there is more than one standard meridian due to their vast east-to-west extent. For example, the USA has seven time zones.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.5) The term “Marusthali” is related to which of the following?**

- a) River
- b) Lakes
- c) Deserts
- d) Mountains

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The size of India has endowed her with great physical diversity.

Thus, you may appreciate the presence of lofty mountains in the north; large rivers such as Ganga, Brahmaputra, Mahanadi, Krishna, Godavari and Kaveri; green forested hills in northeast and south India; and the vast sandy expanse of Marusthali.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.6) Which of the following is/are passes located in Himalayan region?**

1. Bolan
2. Shipkila
3. Bomdila

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Himalayas, together with other ranges, have acted as a formidable physical barrier in the past.

Except for a few mountain passes such as the Khyber, the Bolan, the Shipkila, the Nathula, the Bomdila, etc. it was difficult to cross it.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.7) The famous “Aravali Range” is located at?**

- a) Southern India
- b) North East India
- c) Central India
- d) Western India

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The northern boundary of the Peninsular Block may be taken as an irregular line running from Kachchh along the western flank of the Aravali Range near Delhi and then roughly parallel to the Yamuna and the Ganga as far as the Rajmahal Hills and the Ganga delta.

**Source: NCERT**



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**Q.8) Which of the following hill/s is/are part of peninsular India?**

1. Nallamala hills
2. Javadi hills
3. Veliconda hills

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Peninsula mostly consists of relict and residual mountains like the Aravali hills, the Nallamala hills, the Javadi hills, the Veliconda hills, the Palkonda range and the Mahendragiri hills, etc.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.9) Which of the following river/s is/are forming delta/s?**

1. Godavari
2. Krishna
3. Mahanadi

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Most of the east flowing rivers form deltas before entering into the Bay of Bengal. The deltas formed by the Mahanadi, the Krishna, the Kaveri and the Godavari are important examples.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.10) Which of the following is/are feature/s of youthful stage of Himalayas?**

1. V – shaped valleys
2. Gorges
3. Rapids

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Himalayas along with other peninsular mountains are young, weak and flexible in their geological structure unlike the rigid and stable Peninsular Block.

Consequently, they are still subjected to the interplay of exogenic and endogenic forces, resulting in the development of faults, folds and thrust plains.

These mountains are tectonic in origin, dissected by fast-flowing rivers which are in their youthful stage. Various landforms like gorges, V-shaped valleys, rapids, waterfalls, etc. are indicative of this stage.

**Source: NCERT**

## Drainage System of India

**Q.1) Which of the following is/are factor/s determine the drainage pattern of an area?**

1. The geological time period
2. Structure of rocks
3. Slope

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The drainage pattern of an area is the outcome of the geological time period, nature and structure of rocks, topography, slope, amount of water flowing and the periodicity of the flow.

**Source: NCERT**

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

1. The flow of water through well-defined channels is known as drainage.
2. A river drains the water collected from a specific area, which is called its 'catchment area'.

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

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The flow of water through well-defined channels is known as 'drainage' and the network of such channels is called a 'drainage system'.

A river drains the water collected from a specific area, which is called its 'catchment area'.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.3) The drainage pattern resembling the branches of a tree is known as?**

- a) Dendritic
- b) Trellis
- c) Radial
- d) Centripetal

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The drainage pattern resembling the branches of a tree is known as "dendritic" the examples of which are the rivers of northern plain.

**Source: NCERT**

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

1. The primary tributaries of rivers flow parallel to each other and secondary tributaries join them at right angles, the pattern is known as centripetal.
2. The rivers discharge their waters from all directions in a lake or depression, the pattern is known as trellis.

**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 drainage pattern resembling the branches of a tree is known as “dendritic” the examples of which are the rivers of northern plain.

- When the rivers originate from a hill and flow in all directions, the drainage pattern is known as ‘radial’. The rivers originating from the Amarkantak range present a good example of it.
- When the primary tributaries of rivers flow parallel to each other and secondary tributaries join them at right angles, the pattern is known as ‘trellis’.
- When the rivers discharge their waters from all directions in a lake or depression, the pattern is known as ‘centripetal’.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.5) Which of the following river/s is/are discharge into Arabian Sea?**

1. Narmada
2. Tapi
3. Mahi

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Nearly 77 per cent of the drainage area consisting of the Ganga, the Brahmaputra, the Mahanadi, the Krishna, etc. is oriented towards the Bay of Bengal while 23 per cent comprising the Indus, the Narmada, the Tapi, the Mahi and the Periyar systems discharge their waters in the Arabian Sea.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.6) Which of the following river basin/s is/are major basin/s of India?**

1. Meghna
2. Krishna
3. Barak

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Major river basins with more than 20,000 sq. km of catchment area.

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It includes 14 drainage basins such as the Ganga, the Brahmaputra, the Krishna, the Tapi, the Narmada, the Mahi, the Pennar, the Sabarmati, the Barak, etc.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding Himalayan drainage system:**

1. Rivers of this system are perennial.
2. The rivers of this system are passing through the giant gorges carved out by the erosion activity.

**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 Himalayan drainage system has evolved through a long geological history.

- It mainly includes the Ganga, the Indus and the Brahmaputra river basins.
- Since these are fed both by melting of snow and precipitation, rivers of this system are perennial.
- These rivers pass through the giant gorges carved out by the erosion activity carried on simultaneously with the uplift of the Himalayas.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.8) Which of the following river known as “Sorrow of Bihar”?**

- a) Tapti
- b) Gomti
- c) Gandak
- d) Kosi

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** In the Himalayan reaches, the course of these rivers is highly tortuous, but over the plains they display a strong meandering tendency and shift their courses frequently.

- River Kosi, also known as the ‘sorrow of Bihar’, has been notorious for frequently changing its course.
- The Kosi brings huge quantity of sediments from its upper reaches and deposits it in the plains. The course gets blocked, and consequently, the river changes its course.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.9) Which of the following river known as “Singi Khamban”?**

- a) Indus
- b) Satluj
- c) Brahmaputra
- d) Yamuna

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The Indus System: It is one of the largest river basins of the world, covering an area of 11,65,000 sq. km (in India it is 321, 289 sq. km and a total length of 2,880 km (in India 1,114 km).

- The Indus also known as the Sindhu, is the westernmost of the Himalayan rivers in India.
- It originates from a glacier near Bokhar Chu (31°15' N latitude and 81°40' E longitude) in the Tibetan region at an altitude of 4,164 m in the Kailash Mountain range.
- In Tibet, it is known as ‘Singi Khamban; or Lion’s mouth.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.10) Which of the following is not a tributary of Indus River?**

- a) Lohit
- b) Nubra
- c) Hunza
- d) Zaskar

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The Indus receives a number of Himalayan tributaries such as the Shyok, the Gilgit, the Zaskar, the Hunza, the Nubra, the Shigar, the Gasting and the Dras.

**Source: NCERT**

## **Weather, Climate & Seasons of India**

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

- 1. Weather is the momentary state of the atmosphere and changes quickly.
- 2. Climate is the average of the weather conditions over a longer period of time and changes may be noted after 50 years or even more.

**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:** Weather is the momentary state of the atmosphere while climate refers to the average of the weather conditions over a longer period of time.

Weather changes quickly, may be within a day or week but climate changes imperceptively and may be noted after 50 years or even more.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.2) Which of the following is/are element/s of weather?**

- 1. Temperature
- 2. Rainfall
- 3. Pressure

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** In northeastern states, winters are mild except in the hills. There are variations in weather conditions during different seasons.

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These changes occur due to the changes in the elements of weather (temperature, pressure, wind direction and velocity, humidity and precipitation, etc.).

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.3) Which of the following area/s is/are receive rainfall over 1,080 cm in a year?**

1. Jaisalmer
2. Cherrapunji
3. Mawsynram

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** While snowfall occurs in the Himalayas, it only rains over the rest of the country.

- Similarly, variations are noticeable not only in the type of precipitation but also in its amount.
- While Cherrapunji and Mawsynram in the Khasi Hills of Meghalaya receive rainfall over 1,080 cm in a year, Jaisalmer in Rajasthan rarely gets more than 9 cm of rainfall during the same period.

**Source: NCERT**

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

1. The tropical zone being nearer to the equator, experiences high temperatures throughout the year with small daily and annual range.
2. The areas north of the Tropic of Cancer being away from the equator, experiences extreme climate with high daily and annual range of temperature.

**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 Tropic of Cancer passes through the central part of India in east-west direction.

- Thus, northern part of the India lies in sub-tropical and temperate zone and the part lying south of the Tropic of Cancer falls in the tropical zone.
- The tropical zone being nearer to the equator, experiences high temperatures throughout the year with small daily and annual range.
- Area north of the Tropic of Cancer being away from the equator, experiences extreme climate with high daily and annual range of temperature.

**Source: NCERT**



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

1. They trap the monsoon winds, forcing them to shed their moisture within the subcontinent.
2. They provide an invincible shield to protect the subcontinent from the cold northern winds.

**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 lofty Himalayas in the north along with its extensions act as an effective climatic divide.

- The towering mountain chain provides an invincible shield to protect the subcontinent from the cold northern winds.
- These cold and chilly winds originate near the Arctic Circle and blow across central and eastern Asia.
- The Himalayas also trap the monsoon winds, forcing them to shed their moisture within the subcontinent.

**Source: NCERT**

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

1. The differential heating of land and sea creates different air pressure zones in different seasons in and around the Indian subcontinent.
2. Difference in air pressure causes reversal in the direction of monsoon winds.

**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:** India is flanked by the Indian Ocean on three sides in the south and girdled by a high and continuous mountain-wall in the north.

- As compared to the landmass, water heats up or cools down slowly.
- This differential heating of land and sea creates different air pressure zones in different seasons in and around the Indian subcontinent.
- Difference in air pressure causes reversal in the direction of monsoon winds.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.7) The Inter Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) is a low pressure zone located at?**

- a) Equator
- b) Subtropical high pressure zone
- c) Polar areas
- d) Sub-polar low pressure areas

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The Inter Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) is a low pressure zone located at the equator at the equator where trade winds converge, and so, it is a zone where air tends to ascend.

**Source: NCERT**

## Prelims Marathon Compilation February 2024

**Q.8) Consider the following statements El – Nino:**

1. It means 'Child Christ' because this current appears around Christmas in December.
2. It is used in India for forecasting long range monsoon rainfall.

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

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The word El-Nino means 'Child Christ' because this current appears around Christmas in December.

- December is a summer month in Peru (Southern Hemisphere).
- El-Nino is used in India for forecasting long range monsoon rainfall.
- In 1990-91, there was a wild El-Nino event and the onset of southwest monsoon was delayed over most parts of the country ranging from five to twelve days.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.9) In India, the term "Loo" means?**

- a) Sea breeze
- b) Hot winds
- c) Cold winds
- d) Monsoon winds

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Loo: Hot, dry and oppressing winds blowing in the Northern plains from Punjab to Bihar with higher intensity between Delhi and Patna.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.10) The term "Bardoisila" associated with which of the following?**

- a) Kerala
- b) Andhra Pradesh
- c) Rajasthan
- d) Assam

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Nor Westers: These are dreaded evening thunderstorms in Bengal and Assam.

- Their notorious nature can be understood from the local nomenclature of 'Kalbaisakhi', a calamity of the month of Baisakh.
- These showers are useful for tea, jute and rice cultivation. In Assam, these storms are known as "Bardoisila".

**Source: NCERT**

## Soils and its Distribution in India

**Q.1) Which of the following is/are factor/s affecting the formation of soil?**

1. Time
2. Vegetation
3. Parent material

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Soil is the mixture of rock debris and organic materials which develop on the earth's surface. The major factors affecting the formation of soil are relief, parent material, climate, vegetation and other life-forms and time.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.2) Which of the following is/are component/s of soil?**

1. Mineral particles
2. Water
3. Air

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Components of the soil are mineral particles, humus, water and air.

- The actual amount of each of these depends upon the type of soil.
- Some soils are deficient in one or more of these, while there are some others that have varied combinations.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.3) Which of the following layer is the first stage in the soil formation process?**

- a) Horizon A
- b) Horizon B
- c) Horizon C
- d) Both A and B

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** If we dig a pit on land and look at the soil, we find that it consists of three layers which are called horizons.

- 'Horizon A' is the topmost zone, where organic materials have got incorporated with the mineral matter, nutrients and water, which are necessary for the growth of plants.
- 'Horizon B' is a transition zone between the 'horizon A' and 'horizon C', and contains matter derived from below as well as from above.

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- It has some organic matter in it, although the mineral matter is noticeably weathered.
- 'Horizon C' is composed of the loose parent material. This layer is the first stage in the soil formation process and eventually forms the above two layers.
- This arrangement of layers is known as the soil profile.

Source: NCERT

**Q.4) Which of the following soil is the largest soil found in India?**

- Inceptisols
- Entisols
- Alfisols
- Vertisols

ANS: A

Explanation:

ICAR has classified the soils of India into the following order as per the USDA soil taxonomy

Sl. No.	Order	Area (in Thousand Hectares)	Percentage
(i)	Inceptisols	130372.90	39.74
(ii)	Entisols	92131.71	28.08
(iii)	Alfisols	44448.68	13.55
(iv)	Vertisols	27960.00	8.52
(v)	Aridisols	14069.00	4.28
(vi)	Ultisols	8250.00	2.51
(vi)	Mollisols	1320.00	0.40
(viii)	Others	9503.10	2.92
<b>Total</b>			<b>100</b>

Source: NCERT

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

1. Alluvial soils are widespread in the northern plains and the river valleys.
2. Alluvial soils are cover about 40 per cent of the total area of the country.

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

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: C

**Explanation:** Alluvial soils are widespread in the northern plains and the river valleys. These soils cover about 40 per cent of the total area of the country.

Source: NCERT

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**Q.6) Consider the following statements regarding “Alluvial Soils”:**

1. They are depositional soils.
2. They vary in nature from sandy loam to clay.

**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:** Alluvial Soils are depositional soils, transported and deposited by rivers and streams.

- Through a narrow corridor in Rajasthan, they extend into the plains of Gujarat.
- In the Peninsular region, they are found in deltas of the east coast and in the river valleys.
- The alluvial soils vary in nature from sandy loam to clay.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.7) The terms “Khadar and Bhangar” associated with which of the following?**

- a) Alluvial soils
- b) Black soils
- c) Laterite soils
- d) Red soils

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The alluvial soils vary in nature from sandy loam to clay. They are generally rich in potash but poor in phosphorous.

- In the Upper and Middle Ganga plain, two different types of alluvial soils have developed, viz. Khadar and Bhangar.
- Khadar is the new alluvium and is deposited by floods annually, which enriches the soil by depositing fine silts.
- Bhangar represents a system of older alluvium, deposited away from the flood plains.

**Source: NCERT**

**Q.8) Which of the following soil called as “Regur Soil”?**

- a) Alluvial soils
- b) Black soils
- c) Laterite soils
- d) Red soils

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** black soils are also known as the ‘Regur Soil’ or the ‘Black Cotton Soil’.

**Source: NCERT**

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**Q.9) Consider the following statements regarding black soils:**

1. They are rich in lime, potash and phosphorous.
2. The color of the soil ranges from deep black to grey.

**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:** Chemically, the black soils are rich in lime, iron, magnesia and alumina.

- They also contain potash. But they lack in phosphorous, nitrogen and organic matter.
- The color of the soil ranges from deep black to grey.

**Source: NCERT**

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

1. Red soil develops on crystalline igneous rocks in areas of low rainfall in the eastern and southern part of the Deccan Plateau.
2. The red soil develops a reddish color due to a wide diffusion of iron in crystalline and metamorphic rocks.

**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:** Red soil develops on crystalline igneous rocks in areas of low rainfall in the eastern and southern part of the Deccan Plateau.

The soil develops a reddish color due to a wide diffusion of iron in crystalline and metamorphic rocks.

**Source: NCERT**