

ForumIAS

F

# Prelims Marathon

December, 2024

---

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

---

FORUMIAS



**INDEX**

Centre - State Relations.....	2
Central Government: President.....	5
Vice President & Prime Minister .....	9
Governor & Chief Minister.....	12
Parliament.....	16
Parliament - II .....	19
Revision.....	22
State Legislature & State Council of Ministers .....	25
Council of Ministers & Cabinet Committees .....	28
Supreme Court & Judicial Review .....	31
Supreme Court - II.....	34
Judicial Activism & PIL .....	37
High Court & Tribunals .....	41
Revision.....	44
Local Government.....	47
Union Territories & Scheduled Areas .....	50
Constitutional Bodies .....	54
Constitutional Bodies - II.....	57
Constitutional Bodies - III.....	61
Non - Constitutional Bodies.....	64
Revision.....	67
Geography.....	71
Drainage System of India.....	75
Weather, Climate and Seasons of India .....	78
Soils and its distribution in India .....	82
Indian Flora and Fauna.....	85
Economic Geography of the World .....	89
Revision.....	92
Natural resources and mineral resources .....	96
World Population, Distribution & Density .....	100

## Centre - State Relations

**Q.1) Which of the following powers were not divided between centre and states?**

- a) Executive
- b) Legislative
- c) Judicial
- d) Financial

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** 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) Which of the following part of Indian constitution deals with “legislative relations between the Centre and the states”?**

- a) Part VII
- b) Part VIII
- c) Part X
- d) Part XI

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Articles 245 to 255 in Part XI of the Constitution deal with the legislative relations between the Centre and the states. Besides these, there are some other articles dealing with the same subject.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.3) Which of the following statements is/are correct about Territorial Extent of Central and State Legislation?**

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.

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

- 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) For which of the following union territories President can make regulations for the peace, progress and good government?**

1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands
2. Lakshadweep
3. Yanam

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

- 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 five Union Territories– the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu and Ladakh.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.5) Which of the following is/are comes under union list?**

1. Defence
2. Banking
3. Atomic energy

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

- 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 defence, banking, foreign affairs, currency, atomic energy, insurance, communication, inter-state trade and commerce, census, audit and so on.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.6) Which of the following subject is comes under state list?**

- a) Census
- b) Audit
- c) Police
- d) Insurance

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The state legislature has “in normal circumstances” exclusive powers to make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the State List.

This has at present 59 subjects (originally 66 subjects) like public order, police, public health and sanitation, agriculture, prisons, local government, fisheries, markets, theatres, gambling and so on.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.7) Which of the following subjects is/are comes under concurrent list?**

1. Fisheries
2. Gambling
3. Theatres

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Both, the Parliament and state legislature can make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the Concurrent List.

This list has at present 52 subjects (originally 473 subjects) like criminal law and procedure, civil procedure, marriage and divorce, population control and family planning, electricity, labour welfare, economic and social planning, drugs, newspapers, books and printing press, and others.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.8) Which of the following subjects was/were brought to concurrent list from state list through 42nd Amendment Act of 1976?**

1. Education
2. Electricity
3. Marriage

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: A**

**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 organisation of all courts except the Supreme Court and the high courts.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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

1. The 101st Amendment Act of 2016 has made a special provision with respect to goods and services tax.
2. The parliament has exclusive power to make laws with respect to goods and services tax where the supply of goods or services or both takes place in the course of inter-state trade or commerce.

**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 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.

- Further, the parliament has exclusive power to make laws with respect to goods and services tax where the supply of goods or services or both takes place in the course of inter-state trade or commerce.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.10) The Constitution provides for a three-fold distribution of legislative subjects between the Centre and the states – related to?**

- Fourth Schedule
- Fifth Schedule
- Sixth Schedule
- Seventh Schedule

**ANS: D**

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

**Source: Laxmikanth**

## Central Government: President

**Q.1) Which of the following is part of union executive under part V of Indian constitution?**

- Reserve Bank of India Governor
- Comptroller & Auditor General
- Attorney General of India
- Finance Commission chairman

**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 of the following members are not part of electoral members of President election?**

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The nominated members of both of Houses of Parliament, the nominated members of the state legislative assemblies, the members (both elected and nominated) of the state legislative councils (in case of the bicameral legislature) and the nominated members of the Legislative Assemblies of Delhi and Puducherry do not participate in the election of the President.

**Source: Laxmikanth**



**Q.3) Which of the following statements is/are correct about president's election?**

1. The Constitution provides that there shall be uniformity in the scale of representation of different states at the election of the President.
2. The President's election is held in accordance with the system of proportional representation.
3. The President's election voting is done in open ballot.

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The Constitution provides that there shall be uniformity in the scale of representation of different states as well as parity between the states as a whole and the Union at the election of the President.

- The President's election is held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote and the voting is by secret ballot.
- This system ensures that the successful candidate is returned by the absolute majority of votes.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.4) What is the minimum age for presidential candidate in president election?**

- a) 30
- b) 35
- c) 40
- d) 45

**ANS: B**

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

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.
4. 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 conditions is/are laid by constitution for president's office?**

1. He/she should not be a member of either House of Parliament or a House of the state legislature.
2. He/she 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).

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

- 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**

**Q.6) Consider the following statements regarding term of president's office:**

1. He/she can hold office beyond his term of five years until his successor assumes charge.
2. He/she is not eligible for re-election.

**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 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 Vice-President.
- Further, he can also be removed from the office before completion of his term by the process of impeachment.
- The President can hold office beyond his term of five years until his successor assumes charge. He is also eligible for re-election to that office. He may be elected for any number of terms.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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

1. The President can be removed from office by a process of impeachment for 'violation of the Constitution'.
2. The Constitution defines the meaning of the phrase 'violation of the Constitution'.

**Which of the statements given above is/are not correct?**

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

**ANS: B**

**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.8) In which of the following way/s a vacancy to president's office occurs?**

1. On the expiry of his tenure of five years
2. By his resignation
3. On his removal by the process of impeachment

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** A vacancy in the President's office can occur in any of the following ways:

1. On the expiry of his tenure of five years.
2. By his resignation.
3. On his removal by the process of impeachment.
4. By his death.
5. Otherwise, for example, when he becomes disqualified to hold office or when his election is declared void.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.9) Which of the following is/are executive powers of President?**

1. He directly administers the union territories through administrators appointed by him.
2. He can declare any area as scheduled area and has powers with respect to the administration of scheduled areas and tribal areas.
3. He can make rules for more convenient transaction of business of the Union government.

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: C**

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

- All executive actions of the Government of India are formally taken in his name.
- He can make rules specifying the manner in which the orders and other instruments made and executed in his name shall be authenticated.
- He can make rules for more convenient transaction of business of the Union government, and for allocation of the said business among the ministers.
- He directly administers the union territories through administrators appointed by him.
- He can declare any area as scheduled area and has powers with respect to the administration of scheduled areas and tribal areas.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.10) The "Article 123" of Indian Constitution deals with?**

- a) Primary Health
- b) Defence Powers of Prime Minister
- c) Ordinance power of President
- d) Constitutional Remedies

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Article 123 deals with the ordinance-making power of the President.

- President has many legislative powers and this power is one of them.

- He can only promulgate the ordinance under these circumstances: When both the houses and either of the houses are not in session.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

## Vice President & 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 modelled on the lines of the French 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 modelled on the lines of the American Vice-President.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.2) Which of the following members are part of electoral members of Vice-President election?**

1. Elected members of Parliament.
2. Nominated members of Parliament.
3. Elected members of State legislatures.

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: B**

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

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

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.
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 qualifications to be eligible for election of 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.

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

- 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:

1. He should be a citizen of India.
2. He should have completed 35 years of age.
3. He should be qualified for election as a member of the Rajya Sabha.
4. 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**

**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. The Vice-President can resign from his office at any time by addressing the resignation letter to the Prime Minister.

**Which of the statements given above is/are not correct?**

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

**ANS: B**

**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.

Source: Laxmikanth

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

1. The Vice-President acts as President when a vacancy occurs in the office of the President due to his resignation, impeachment, death or otherwise.
2. The Vice-President can act as President only for a maximum period of one year within which a new President has to be elected.

**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 acts as President when a vacancy occurs in the office of the President due to his resignation, impeachment, death or otherwise.

- He can act as President only for a maximum period of six months within which a new President has to be elected.
- Further, when the sitting President is unable to discharge his functions due to absence, illness or any other cause, the Vice-President discharges his functions until the President resumes his office.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.7) Who among the following is “de facto executive”?**

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

**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.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.8) Which of the following article of Indian constitution says only that the Prime Minister shall be appointed by the president?**

- a) 72
- b) 75
- c) 78
- d) 81

**ANS: B**

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

Article 75 says only that the Prime Minister shall be appointed by the president. However, this does not imply that the president is free to appoint any one as the Prime Minister.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.9) Which of the following prime minister is not from Rajya Sabha?**

- a) Indira Gandhi
- b) Manmohan Singh
- c) Deva Gowda
- d) Narendra Modi

**ANS: D**

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

1. The term of the Prime Minister is fixed and he holds office during the pleasure of the president.
2. The salary and allowances of the Prime Minister are determined by the President 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: D**

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

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

**Source: Laxmikanth**

## Governor & Chief Minister

**Q.1) Which part of Indian constitution deals with the government in the states?**

- a) Part V
- b) Part VI
- c) Part VII
- d) Part IX

**ANS: B**

**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.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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

1. The governor is the chief executive head of the state.
2. The governor acts as an agent 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 governor is the chief executive head of the state. But, like the president, he is a nominal executive head (titular or constitutional head).

The governor also acts as an agent of the central government. Therefore, the office of governor has a dual role.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.3) Which constitutional amendment facilitated the appointment of the same person as a governor for two or more states?**

- a) First
- b) Seventh
- c) Thirteenth
- d) Twenty fourth

**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.4) The appointment of governor to state model was brought from which country constitutional method?**

- a) German
- b) French
- c) Canadian
- d) American

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The American model, where the Governor of a state is directly elected, was dropped and the Canadian model, where the governor of a province (state) is appointed by the Governor-General (Centre), was accepted in the Constituent Assembly.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.5) Which of the following conditions is/are laid by constitution to appoint a governor to a state?**

1. He/she should be a citizen of India.
2. He/she should have completed the age of 35 years.
3. He/she should not be belonged to appointed state.

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The Constitution lays down only two qualifications for the appointment of a person as a governor. These are:



1. He should be a citizen of India.
2. He should have completed the age of 35 years.

Additionally, two conventions have also developed in this regard over the years.

- First, he should be an outsider, that is, he should not belong to the state where he is appointed, so that he is free from the local politics.
- Second, while appointing the governor, the president is required to consult the chief minister of the state concerned, so that the smooth functioning of the constitutional machinery in the state is ensured. However, both the conventions have been violated in some of the cases.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.6) Which of the following conditions were laid down by constitution to 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.

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

- 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:

1. 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.
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 *Raj Bhavan*).
4. He is entitled to such emoluments, allowances and privileges as may be determined by Parliament.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.7) Which of the following is/are executive functions of governor?**

1. He appoints the chief minister and other ministers.
2. He appoints the advocate general of a state and determines his remuneration.
3. He appoints the state election commissioner and determines his conditions of service and tenure of office.

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: C**

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

1. All executive actions of the government of a state are formally taken in his name.
2. He can make rules specifying the manner in which the Orders and other instruments made and executed in his name shall be authenticated.
3. 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.
4. 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.

5. He appoints the advocate general of a state and determines his remuneration. The advocate general holds office during the pleasure of the governor.

6. He appoints the state election commissioner and determines his conditions of service and tenure of office. However, the state election commissioner can be removed only in like manner and on the like grounds as a judge of a high court.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.8) Which of the following article of Indian constitution says that the Chief Minister shall be appointed by the governor?**

- a) Article 153
- b) Article 164
- c) Article 213
- d) Article 232

**ANS: B**

**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.9) Which of the following is/are powers of chief minister with respect to 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.

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

- 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**

**Q.10) Which of the following functions are performed by chief minister?**

- 1. He is the chairman of the State Planning Board.
- 2. He acts as a chairman of the concerned zonal council by rotation.
- 3. He is a member of the Inter-State Council.

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

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The Chief Minister 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**

## Parliament

**Q.1) Which of the following part of the Constitution deal with the organisation, composition, duration, officers, procedures, privileges, powers and so on of the Parliament?**

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

**ANS: B**

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

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.2) In which of the following year the Hindi names 'Rajya Sabha' and 'Lok Sabha' were adopted by the Council of States and the House of People respectively?**

- a) 1949
- b) 1951
- c) 1954
- d) 1959

**ANS: C**

**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.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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

1. The maximum strength of Rajya Sabha is not fixed.
2. There are no nominated members in Rajya Sabha.

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

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

**ANS: D**

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

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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

- a) Fourth
- b) Seventh
- c) Ninth
- d) Thirteenth

**ANS: A**

**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) Which of the following union territory is not representing in Rajya Sabha?**

- a) Andaman
- b) Delhi
- c) Puducherry
- d) Jammu & Kashmir

**ANS: A**

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

- This election is also held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.
- Out of the nine union territories, only three (Delhi, Puducherry and Jammu & Kashmir) have representation in Rajya Sabha.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.6) Which constitutional amendment reduced the age of voter from 21 to 18?**

- a) Fifty – six
- b) Sixty – first
- c) Seventy – one
- d) Eighty – three

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Every Indian citizen who is above 18 years of age and who is not disqualified under the provisions of the Constitution or any law is eligible to vote at such election.

The voting age was reduced from 21 to 18 years by the 61st Constitutional Amendment Act, 1988.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.7) How many times Parliament has enacted the Delimitation Commission Acts?**

- a) Twice
- b) Thrice
- c) Four
- d) Six

**ANS: C**

**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.8) Which of the following constitutional amendment/s is/are related to delimitation?**

1. 42nd Amendment Act of 1976
2. 84th Amendment Act of 2001
3. 87th Amendment Act of 2003

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

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

**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 (i.e., up to year 2026) by the 84th Amendment Act of 2001, with the same objective of encouraging population limiting measures.
- Later, the 87th Amendment Act of 2003 provided for the delimitation of constituencies on the basis of 2001 census and not 1991 census.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.9) Which of the following is/are merits of proportional representation system?**

1. It is highly expensive.
2. It does not give any scope for organising by-elections.
3. It eliminates intimate contacts between voters and representatives.

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: D**

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

1. It is highly expensive.
2. It does not give any scope for organising 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.10) 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 territorial representation for Lok Sabha.

Which of the statements given above is/are not correct?

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** 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

## Parliament - II

**Q.1) With respect to Representation of People Act, which of the following is/are disqualifications member for being elected as a member of Parliament?**

1. If he holds any office of profit under the Union or state government.
2. He must not have been found guilty of certain election offences or corrupt practices in the elections.
3. He must not have failed to lodge an account of his election expenses within the time.

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: B**

**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.2) A House can declare the seat of a member vacant if he is absent for how many days from all its meetings?**

- a) 30 days
- b) 45 days
- c) 60 days
- d) 90 days

**ANS: C**

**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.

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

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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

1. Members of either House of Parliament are entitled to receive such salaries and allowances as may be determined by President.
2. Parliament has provided pension to the 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: B**

**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.



Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.4) Which of the following is/are presiding officers of Rajya Sabha?**

1. Chairman
2. Deputy Chairman
3. Panel of Chairpersons

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Each House of Parliament has its own presiding officer. There is a Speaker and a Deputy Speaker for the Lok Sabha and a Chairman and a Deputy Chairman for the Rajya Sabha.

A panel of chairpersons for the Lok Sabha and a panel of vice-chairpersons for the Rajya Sabha is also appointed.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding "Lok Sabha" speaker:**

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 Prime Minister.

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

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The 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.6) Which of the following statements is/are correct about Lok Sabha Speaker?**

1. He is the head of the Lok Sabha.
2. He is the guardian of powers and privileges of the members, the House as a whole and its committees.
3. His decision in all Parliamentary matters is final.

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

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

**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.
- In these capacities, he is vested with vast, varied and vital responsibilities and enjoys great honour, high dignity and supreme authority within the House.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.7) Which of the following is/are provision/s ensure the independence and impartiality of the office of the Speaker?**

1. He is not provided with a security of tenure.
2. His salaries and allowances are fixed by Parliament.
3. His work and conduct cannot be discussed and criticised in the Lok Sabha except on a substantive motion.

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The following provisions ensure the independence and impartiality of the office of the Speaker:

1. He is provided with a security of tenure. He can be removed only by a resolution passed by the Lok Sabha by a special majority (i.e., a majority of all the then members of the House) and not by an ordinary majority (i.e., a majority of the members present and voting in the House). This motion of removal can be considered and discussed only when it has the support of at least 50 members.
2. His salaries and allowances are fixed by Parliament. They are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India and thus are not subject to the annual vote of Parliament.
3. His work and conduct cannot be discussed and criticised in the Lok Sabha except on a substantive motion.
4. His powers of regulating procedure or conducting business or maintaining order in the House are not subject to the jurisdiction of any Court.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.8) In which of the following year dispensed with the requirement that a candidate contesting an election to the Rajya Sabha from a particular state should be an elector in that particular state?**

- a) 1999
- b) 2001
- c) 2003
- d) 2010

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The requirement that a candidate contesting an election to the Rajya Sabha from a particular state should be an elector in that particular state was dispensed with in 2003.

In 2006, the Supreme Court upheld the constitutional validity of this change.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.9) Who among the following decides whether a bill is a money bill or not and his decision on this question is final?**

- a) Speaker
- b) Prime Minister
- c) Finance Minister
- d) President

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Lok Sabha Speaker decides whether a bill is a money bill or not and his decision on this question is final.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.10) Which of the following schedule of Indian Constitution deals with ground of defection?**

- a) First
- b) Fourth
- c) Seventh
- d) Tenth

**ANS: D**

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

**Source: Laxmikanth**

## Revision

**Q.1) Which of the following statements is/are correct about territorial extent of central and state legislation?**

- 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.2) For which of the following union territories, President can make regulations for the peace, progress and good government?**

- 1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- 2. Daman and Diu
- 3. Puducherry

**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 five Union Territories– the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu and Ladakh.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.3) Which of the following subjects are covered under "State List"?**

1. Police
2. Public order
3. Prisons

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

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The state legislature has "in normal circumstances" exclusive powers to make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the State List.

This has at present 59 subjects (originally 66 subjects) like public order, police, public health and sanitation, agriculture, prisons, local government, fisheries, markets, theaters, gambling and so on.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.4) Which of the following subjects are covered under concurrent list?**

1. Civil procedure
2. Criminal law and procedure
3. Gambling

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

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Both, the Parliament and state legislature can make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the Concurrent List.

This list has at present 52 subjects (originally 47 subjects) like criminal law and procedure, civil procedure, marriage and divorce, population control and family planning, electricity, labour welfare, economic and social planning, drugs, newspapers, books and printing press, and others.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.5) Which of the following subjects were transferred from state list to concurrent list under 42<sup>nd</sup> Constitutional Amendment?**

1. Education
2. Printing press
3. Electricity

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

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

**ANS: A**

**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) Who among the following is not part of “union executive”?**

- a) Vice – President
- b) Prime Minister
- c) Home Minister
- d) Attorney general of India

**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.7) The nomination of a candidate for election to the office of President must be subscribed by at least?**

- a) 10 electors as proposers and 10 electors as seconders
- b) 25 electors as proposers and 25 electors as seconders
- c) 50 electors as proposers and 50 electors as seconders
- d) 100 electors as proposers and 100 electors as seconders

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The nomination of a candidate for election to the office of President must be subscribed by at least 50 electors as proposers and 50 electors as seconders.

Every candidate has to make a security deposit of ₹15,000 in the Reserve Bank of India.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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

1. The term of the Prime Minister is fixed.
2. So long as the Prime Minister enjoys the majority support in the Lok Sabha, he cannot be dismissed by the President.

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

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

**ANS: B**

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

- However, this does not mean that the president can dismiss the Prime Minister at any time.
- So long as the Prime Minister enjoys the majority support in the Lok Sabha, he cannot be dismissed by the President.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.9) Which of the following are consists of State Executive?**

1. Governor
2. Chief minister
3. Advocate general of 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:** Articles 153 to 167 in Part VI of the Constitution deal with the state executive. The state executive consists of the governor, the chief minister, the council of ministers and the advocate general of the state.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.10) Consider the following statements regarding "Territorial Constituencies":**

1. Each state is allotted a number of seats in the Lok Sabha in such a manner that the ratio between that number and its population is the same for all states.
2. The above provision does not apply to a state having a population of less than six million.

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

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

**Source: Laxmikanth**

## State Legislature & State Council of Ministers

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

1. The principles of parliamentary system of government are detailed in the Constitution.
2. The council of ministers in the states is constituted and function in the same way as the council of ministers at the Centre.

**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 of India provides for a parliamentary system of government in the states on the Union pattern, the council of ministers headed by the chief minister is the real executive authority in the politico-administrative system of a state.



- The council of ministers in the states is constituted and function in the same way as the council of ministers at the Centre.
- The principles of parliamentary system of government are not detailed in the Constitution; but two Articles (163 and 164) deal with them in a broad, sketchy and general manner.

**Source:** Laxmikanth

**Q.2) Which of the following article of Indian constitution deals with the appointment, tenure, responsibility, qualifications, oath and salaries and allowances of the ministers?**

- a) 151
- b) 159
- c) 163
- d) 164

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Article 163 deals with the status of the council of ministers while Article 164 deals with the appointment, tenure, responsibility, qualifications, oath and salaries and allowances of the ministers.

**Source:** Laxmikanth

**Q.3) Which of the following article has mentioned the “discretionary powers of governor” in Indian constitution?**

- a) 157
- b) 161
- c) 163
- d) 164

**ANS: C**

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

1. There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister as the head to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions, except in so far as he is required to exercise his functions in his discretion.
2. 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.
3. The advice tendered by Ministers to the Governor shall not be inquired into in any court.

**Source:** Laxmikanth

**Q.4) Which constitutional amendment added the provision of “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”?**

- a) Fifty – first
- b) Sixty – fourth
- c) Ninety – first
- d) Ninety – fourth

**ANS: C**

**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

**Q.5) Which constitutional amendment added the provision of “A member of either House of state legislature belonging to any political party who is disqualified on the ground of defection shall also be disqualified to be appointed as a minister”?**

- a) Forty – second
- b) Fifty – first
- c) Sixty – fourth
- d) Ninety – first

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** A member of either House of state legislature belonging to any political party who is disqualified on the ground of defection shall also be disqualified to be appointed as a minister. This provision was also added by the 91<sup>st</sup> Amendment Act of 2003.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.6) Which part of Indian constitution deal with the organisation, composition, duration, officers, procedures, privileges, powers and so on of the state legislature?**

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Articles 168 to 212 in Part VI of the Constitution deal with the organisation, composition, duration, officers, procedures, privileges, powers and so on of the state legislature. Though these are similar to that of Parliament, there are some differences as well.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.7) Which of the following state has bicameral system?**

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

**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.8) Which of the following statements is/are correct?**

1. The Constitution provides for the abolition or creation of legislative councils in states.
2. The Parliament can abolish a legislative council or create it if the legislative assembly of the concerned state passes a resolution to that effect.
3. Such a specific resolution must be passed by the state assembly by a simple majority.

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: B**

**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.
- This Act of Parliament is not to be deemed as an amendment of the Constitution for the purposes of Article 368 and is passed like an ordinary piece of legislation (i.e., by simple majority).

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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

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

**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.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.10) Consider the following statements regarding "Rajya Sabha":**

1. It is a permanent body and is not subject to dissolution.
2. One-third of its members retire on the expiration of every third year.

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

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Like the Rajya Sabha, the legislative council is a continuing chamber, that is, it is a permanent body and is not subject to dissolution.

But, one-third of its members retire on the expiration of every second year. So, a member continues as such for six years.

Source: Laxmikanth

## Council of Ministers & Cabinet Committees

**Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding "cabinet committees":**

1. They are mentioned in the constitution.
2. The Rules of Business provide for their establishment.

**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 Cabinet committees are extra-constitutional in emergence. In other words, they are not mentioned in the Constitution. However, the Rules of Business provide for their establishment.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.2) Which of the following statements is/are correct about cabinet committees?**

1. They are of two types—standing and ad hoc.
2. They are set up by the President according to the exigencies of the time and requirements of the situation.
3. Their membership varies from three to eight.

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The Cabinet Committees 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.

- The Cabinet Committees are set up by the Prime Minister according to the exigencies of the time and requirements of the situation. Hence, their number, nomenclature, and composition vary from time to time.
- Their membership varies from three to eight. They usually include only Cabinet Ministers. However, the non-cabinet Ministers are not debarred from their membership.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.3) Which of the following is/are advantages of “Cabinet committees”?**

1. They are an organisational device to reduce the enormous workload of the Cabinet.
2. They also facilitate in-depth examination of policy issues and effective coordination.
3. They are based on the principles of division of labour and effective delegation.

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Cabinet committees are an organisational device to reduce the enormous workload of the Cabinet. They also facilitate in-depth examination of policy issues and effective coordination. They are based on the principles of division of labour and effective delegation.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.4) Which of the following committee is headed by central home minister?**

- a) Political Affairs Committee
- b) 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. It is headed by home minister.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.5) Which of the following committee looks after the progress of government business in the Parliament?**

- a) Political Affairs Committee
- b) 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

**Q.6) Consider the following statements regarding council of ministers:**

1. The President can appoint only those persons as ministers who are recommended by the Prime minister.
2. A minister who is a member of one House of Parliament has the right to speak and to take part in the proceedings of the other House.

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

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Prime Minister is appointed by the President, while the other ministers are appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister.

- This means that the President can appoint only those persons as ministers who are recommended by the Prime minister.
- A minister who is a member of one House of Parliament has the right to speak and to take part in the proceedings of the other House also, but he can vote only in the House of which he is a member.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.7) Which of the following article of Indian constitution clearly states that the council of ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha?**

- a) 53
- b) 64
- c) 74
- d) 75

**ANS: D**

**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.

Source: Laxmikanth

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

1. Cabinet ministers
2. Ministers of state
3. Deputy ministers

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The council of ministers consists of three categories of ministers, namely, cabinet ministers, ministers of state, and deputy ministers.

- The difference between them lies in their respective ranks, emoluments, and political importance.
- At the top of all these ministers stands the Prime Minister—the supreme governing authority of the country.

Source: Laxmikanth



**Q.9) Which of the following role/s is/are played by 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.

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Role of Cabinet:

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

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.10) The term “office of whip” is mentioned in which of the following?**

- a) Constitution
- b) Rules of the house
- c) Parliamentary statute
- d) Conventions of parliamentary government

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Though the offices of the leader of the House and the leader of the Opposition are not mentioned in the Constitution of India, they are mentioned in the Rules of the House and Parliamentary Statute respectively.

- The office of ‘whip’, on the other hand, is mentioned neither in the Constitution of India nor in the Rules of the House nor in a Parliamentary Statute.
- It is based on the conventions of the parliamentary government.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

## Supreme Court & Judicial Review

**Q.1) The Indian Constitution has adopted an integrated judicial system (single system of courts) from?**

- a) Government of India Act of 1927
- b) Government of India Act of 1935
- c) Government of India Act of 1947
- d) India independence Act of 1947

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Unlike the American Constitution, the Indian Constitution has established an integrated judicial system with the Supreme Court at the top and the high courts 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) Which of the following act established the federal Court of India?**

- a) Government of India Act of 1927
- b) Government of India Act of 1935
- c) Government of India Act of 1947
- d) India independence Act of 1947

**ANS: B**

**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 strength of supreme court judges is fixed in the constitution.
2. The judges of the Supreme Court 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: B**

**Explanation:** Originally, the strength of the Supreme Court was fixed at eight (one chief justice and seven other judges).

- The Parliament has increased this number of other judges progressively to ten in 1956, to thirteen in 1960, to seventeen in 1977, to twenty-five in 1986, to thirty in 2008 and to thirty-three in 2019.
- The judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the president. The chief justice is appointed by the president after consultation with such judges of the Supreme Court and high courts as he deems necessary.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.4) The "99th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2014" related to which of the following?**

- a) Strength of judges
- b) Arbitration division
- c) National judicial appointments commission
- d) Supreme court benches

**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 is/are qualifications to be a supreme court judge?**

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

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: B**

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

1. He should be a citizen of India.
2. (a) He should have been a judge of a High Court (or high courts in succession) for five years; or (b) He should have been an advocate of a High Court (or High Courts in succession) for ten years; or (c) He should be a distinguished jurist in the opinion of the president.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.6) In his oath, a judge of the Supreme Court swears to?**

1. bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India
2. uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India
3. uphold the Constitution and the laws

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** In his oath, a judge of the Supreme Court swears:

1. to bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India;
2. to uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India;
3. to duly and faithfully and to the best of his ability, knowledge and judgement perform the duties of the Office without fear or favour, affection or ill-will; and
4. to uphold the Constitution and the laws.

Source: Laxmikanth

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

1. The salaries, allowances, privileges, leave and pension of the judges of the Supreme Court are determined from time to time by the President.
2. The retired chief justice and judges are entitled to 50 per cent of their last drawn salary as monthly pension.

**Which of the statements given above is/are not correct?**

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** 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.
- The retired chief justice and judges are entitled to 50 per cent of their last drawn salary as monthly pension.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.8) Consider the following statements regarding "tenure of judges":**

1. He holds office until he attains the age of 65 years.
2. He can resign his office by writing 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: 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:

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

Source: Laxmikanth

**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.
- He can take decision in this regard only with the approval of the President.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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

1. The Supreme Court can, with the approval of the president, make rules for regulating generally the practice and procedure of the Court.
2. The Constitutional cases or references made by the President under Article 143 are decided by a Bench consisting of at least five judges.

**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 can, with the approval of the president, make rules for regulating generally the practice and procedure of the Court.

- The Constitutional cases or references made by the President under Article 143 are decided by a Bench consisting of at least five judges.
- All other cases are decided by single judges and division benches.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

## Supreme Court - II

**Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding tenure of a judge of supreme court:**

1. The Constitution has fixed the tenure of a judge of the Supreme Court.
2. A judge holds office until he attains the age of 65 years.

**Which of the statements given above is/are not correct?**

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The Constitution has not fixed the tenure of a judge of the Supreme Court.

A supreme court 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.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.2) 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.3) In which of the following year judge's enquiry act enacted?**

- a) 1951
- b) 1958
- c) 1962
- d) 1968

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The Judges Enquiry Act (1968) regulates the procedure relating to the removal of a judge of the Supreme Court by the process of impeachment.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.4) Which of the following role/s is/are played by supreme court?**

1. Highest court of appeal
2. Federal court
3. Guarantor of the fundamental rights of the citizens

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

- 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.5) Consider the following statements:**

1. The salaries, allowances and pensions of the judges and the staff as well as all the administrative expenses of the Supreme Court are charged on the Contingency Fund of India.
2. The Constitution prohibits any discussion in Parliament or in a State Legislature with respect to the conduct of the judges of the Supreme Court in the discharge of their duties.

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

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The salaries, allowances and pensions of the judges and the staff as well as all the administrative expenses of the Supreme Court are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India. Thus, they are non-votable by the Parliament (though they can be discussed by it).

The Constitution prohibits any discussion in Parliament or in a State Legislature with respect to the conduct of the judges of the Supreme Court in the discharge of their duties, except when an impeachment motion is under consideration of the Parliament.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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

1. The Supreme Court can punish any person for its contempt.
2. The Chief Justice of India can appoint officers and servants of the Supreme Court without any interference from the executive.

**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 can punish any person for its contempt. Thus, its actions and decisions cannot be criticised and opposed by anybody. This power is vested in the Supreme Court to maintain its authority, dignity and honour.

The Chief Justice of India can appoint officers and servants of the Supreme Court without any interference from the executive. He can also prescribe their conditions of service.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.7) Which of the following disputes is/are comes under original jurisdiction of supreme court?**

1. Between the Centre and one or more states
2. Between two or more states
3. Dispute between government and private company

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: B**

**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.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.8) Which of the following state bought the first suit, under the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court?**

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

**ANS: D**

**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.9) Which of the following writs can be issued by supreme court?**

1. Habeas corpus
2. Mandamus
3. Prohibition

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Constitution has constituted the Supreme Court as the guarantor and defender of the fundamental rights of the citizens.

The Supreme Court is empowered to issue writs including *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, prohibition, *quo warranto* and *certiorari* for the enforcement of the fundamental rights of an aggrieved citizen.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.10) Which article of Indian Constitution authorizes the president to seek the opinion of the Supreme Court?**

- a) Article 121
- b) Article 134
- c) Article 143
- d) Article 149

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Constitution (Article 143) authorises the president to seek the opinion of the Supreme Court in the two categories of matters:

(a) On any question of law or fact of public importance which has arisen or which is likely to arise.

(b) On any dispute arising out of any pre-constitution treaty, agreement, covenant, engagement, sanad or other similar instruments.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

## Judicial Activism & PIL

**Q.1) Which of the following statements/s is/are correct about tenure of Supreme Court judges?**

1. He holds office until he attains the age of 62 years.
2. He can resign his office by writing to the president.
3. He can be removed from his office by the President on the recommendation of the Parliament.

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

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

**ANS: B**

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

1. He holds office until he attains the age of 65 years. Any question regarding his age is to be determined by such authority and in such manner as provided by Parliament.

2. He can resign his office by writing to the president.

3. He can be removed from his office by the President on the recommendation of the Parliament.

**Source: Laxmikanth**



**Q.2) 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.3) Consider the following statements:**

1. The Supreme Court can, with the approval of the president, make rules for regulating generally the practice and procedure of the Court.
2. The Constitutional cases or references made by the President under Article 143 are decided by a Bench consisting of at least five judges.
3. All other cases are decided by single judges and division benches.

**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 can, with the approval of the president, make rules for regulating generally the practice and procedure of the Court.

- The Constitutional cases or references made by the President under Article 143 are decided by a Bench consisting of at least five judges.
- All other cases are decided by single judges and division benches. The judgments are delivered by the open court.
- All judgments are by majority vote but if differing, then judges can give dissenting judgments or opinions.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.4) Which of the following provision/s is/are made the Supreme Court of India Independent?**

1. Mode of appointment
2. Security of tenure
3. Fixed service conditions

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

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The Constitution has made the following provisions to safeguard and ensure the independent and impartial functioning of the Supreme Court:

- Mode of Appointment
- Security of Tenure
- Fixed Service Conditions
- Expenses Charged on Consolidated Fund
- Conduct of Judges cannot be discussed

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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

1. The writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is exclusive.
2. The writ jurisdiction of the high court is wider than that 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: B**

**Explanation:** 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.
- The Supreme Court is empowered to issue writs including habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto and certiorari for the enforcement of the fundamental rights of an aggrieved citizen.
- In this regard, the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction in the sense that an aggrieved citizen can directly go to the Supreme Court, not necessarily by way of appeal.
- However, the writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is not exclusive.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.6) 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.7) Consider the following statements 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: Laxmianth**

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

1. These are Advocates who are designated as Senior Advocates by the Supreme Court of India or by any High Court.
2. The Court can designate any Advocate without his consent, as Senior Advocate.

**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:** Senior Advocates: These 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.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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

1. The Constitution confers the power of judicial review on the judiciary and legislature.
2. The Supreme Court has declared the power of judicial review as a basic feature 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: B**

**Explanation:** The Constitution confers the power of judicial review on the judiciary (both the Supreme Court as well as High Courts).

Further, the Supreme Court has declared the power of judicial review as a basic feature of the Constitution or an element of the basic structure of the Constitution.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.10) According to Justice Syed Shah Mohamed Quadri, which of the following category/categories is/are of judicial review?**

1. Judicial review of constitutional amendments.
2. Judicial review of legislation of the Parliament and State Legislatures and subordinate legislations.
3. Judicial review of administrative action of the Union and State and authorities under 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:** Justice Syed Shah Mohamed Quadri has classified the judicial review into the following three categories:

1. Judicial review of constitutional amendments.
2. Judicial review of legislation of the Parliament and State Legislatures and subordinate legislations.
3. Judicial review of administrative action of the Union and State and authorities under the state.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

## High Court & Tribunals

**Q.1) Which of the following high courts were set up under “provisions of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861”?**

1. Calcutta
2. Bombay
3. Madras

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

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

**ANS: C**

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

These three high courts were set up under the provisions of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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

1. Forty – fourth Amendment Act of 1972 authorized the Parliament to establish a common high court for two or more states or for two or more states and a union territory.
2. At present there are 25 high courts in the country.

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

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

**ANS: 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.

At present (2019), there are 25 high courts in the country.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.3) Which of the following statements is/are correct about high courts?**

1. Since 1966, Delhi has separate court high court.
2. The union territories of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh have a common high court.
3. The State Legislature can extend the jurisdiction of a high court to any union territory or exclude the jurisdiction of a high court from any union territory.

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

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Among the union territories, Delhi alone has a separate high court (since 1966).

- The union territories of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh have a common high court. The other union territories fall under the jurisdiction of different state high courts.
- The Parliament can extend the jurisdiction of a high court to any union territory or exclude the jurisdiction of a high court from any union territory.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding composition of high court:**

1. The Constitution does not specify the strength of a high court and leaves it to the discretion of the State Legislature.
2. The chief justice is appointed by the President after consultation with the chief justice of India and the governor of the state concerned.

**Which of the statements given above is/are not correct?**

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** 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.
- The judges of a high court are appointed by the President.
- The chief justice is appointed by the President after consultation with the chief justice of India and the governor of the state concerned.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.5) Which of the following is/are qualifications to be 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;
- He should have been an advocate of a high court (or high courts in succession) for ten years.
- From the above, it is clear that the Constitution has not prescribed a minimum age for appointment as a judge of a high court.
- Moreover, unlike in the case of the Supreme Court, the Constitution makes no provision for appointment of a distinguished jurist as a judge of a high court.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.6) 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 50% 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: B**

**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**

**Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding tenure of a judge of high court:**

1. He holds office until he attains the age of 65 years.
2. He can resign his office by writing to 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
- a) ANS: D

**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:

1. 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.
2. He can resign his office by writing to the president.
3. He can be removed from his office by the President on the recommendation of the Parliament.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.8) The "Part XIV-A" of Indian constitution related to which of the following?**

- a) Tribunals
- b) Scheduled areas
- c) Particularly vulnerable tribal groups
- d) Languages

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The original Constitution did not contain provisions with respect to tribunals. The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 added a new Part XIV-A to the Constitution.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.9) Which of the following employees is/are covered under article 323 - A?**

1. Corporations
2. Local bodies
3. State government

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

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

**ANS: C**

**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.

**Source: Laxmikanth**



**Q.10) Consider the following statements regarding “Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT)”:**

1. It exercises original jurisdiction in relation to recruitment and all service matters of public servants.
2. It is a single member body.

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

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The 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.
- The CAT is a multi-member body consisting of a chairman and members.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

## Revision

**Q.1) In which of the following year Administrative Tribunals Act was passed?**

- a) 1985
- b) 1989
- c) 1991
- d) 2002

**ANS: A**

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

The act authorizes the Central government to establish one Central administrative tribunal and the state administrative tribunals.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.2) Consider the following statements regarding “Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT)”:**

1. It is not bound by the procedure laid down in the Civil Procedure Code of 1908.
2. It 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.3) Consider the following statements regarding “Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT)”:**

1. It will not charge fees from applicant.
2. Applicant appear through a lawyer only.

**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:** Only a nominal fee of ₹50 is to be paid by the applicant. The applicant may appear either in person or through a lawyer.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.4) Which of the following case removed the restrictions on high courts to hear appeals from “Central administrative Tribunal”?**

- a) Keshavanandhabharati case
- b) Minerva mills
- c) Berubari union
- d) Chandra Kumar case

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Originally, appeals against the orders of the CAT could be made only in the Supreme Court and not in the high courts.

However, in the Chandra Kumar case (1997), the Supreme Court declared this restriction on the jurisdiction of the high court's as unconstitutional, holding that judicial review is a part of the basic structure of the Constitution.

Source: Laxmikanth

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

1. There is no provision for setting up of joint administrative tribunal (JAT) for two or more states in Administrative Tribunals Act.
2. The chairman and members of the State Administrative Tribunals are appointed by the Prime Minister after consultation with the governor of the state concerned.

**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 chairman and members of the SATs are appointed by the president after consultation with the governor of the state concerned.

- The act also makes a provision for setting up of joint administrative tribunal (JAT) for two or more states.
- A JAT exercises all the jurisdiction and powers exercisable by the administrative tribunals for such states.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.6) Which of the following matters covered 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

**Q.7) Which of the following is not bicameral state in India?**

- a) Tamil Nadu
- b) Andhra Pradesh
- c) Maharashtra
- d) Bihar

**ANS: A**

**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.8) Which of the following states legislative assemblies' strength fixed at 30?**

- 1. Goa
- 2. Nagaland
- 3. Mizoram

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

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** 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.

Further, some members of the legislative assemblies in Sikkim and Nagaland are also elected indirectly.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.9) Which of the following provisions are covered under article 110?**

- 1. The imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax.
- 2. The regulation of the borrowing of money by the Union government.
- 3. The appropriation of money out of the Consolidated Fund 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:** Article 110 of the Constitution deals with the definition of money bills. It states that a bill is deemed to be a money bill if it contains 'only' provisions dealing with all or any of the following matters:

- 1. The imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax;
- 2. The regulation of the borrowing of money by the Union government;
- 3. The custody of the Consolidated Fund of India or the contingency fund of India, the payment of moneys into or the withdrawal of money from any such fund;
- 4. The appropriation of money out of the Consolidated Fund of India;

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.10) Which of the following is/are provision/s of the judge/s of the Supreme Court is determined by Parliament from time to time?**

1. Salaries
2. Pensions
3. Leaves

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

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

**ANS: D**

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

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

**Source: Laxmikanth**

## Local Government

**Q.1) Which of the following provision was constitutionalised through the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act?**

- a) Panchayati Raj
- b) Education
- c) Healthcare
- d) Right to vote

**ANS: A**

**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**

**Q.2) Which of the following committee appointed by government of India 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) Balwant Rai G Mehta
- b) Narisimhan
- c) Ashok Mehta
- d) Vivek Debroy

**ANS: A**

**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. The committee submitted its report in November 1957 and recommended the establishment of the scheme of 'democratic decentralisation', which ultimately came to be known as Panchayati Raj.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.3) Which of the following southern state first to establish Panchayati Raj?**

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

**ANS: D**

**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. Thereafter, most of the states adopted the system.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.4) Which of the following state adopted the four tier panchayati Raj system?**

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Though most of the states created panchayati raj institutions by mid 1960s, there were differences from one state to another with regard to the number of tiers, relative position of samiti and parishad, their tenure, composition, functions, finances and so on.

- For example, Rajasthan adopted the three-tier system while Tamil Nadu adopted the two-tier system.
- West Bengal, on the other hand, adopted the four-tier system.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.5) In which of the following year Ashok Mehta committee was appointed?**

- a) 1972
- b) 1975
- c) 1977
- d) 1980

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** In December 1977, the Janata Government appointed a committee on panchayati raj institutions under the chairmanship of Ashok Mehta. It submitted its report in August 1978 and made 132 recommendations to revive and strengthen the declining panchayati raj system in the country.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.6) Which of the following was/were recommendations of "Ashok Mehta Committee"?**

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

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: B**

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



It submitted its report in August 1978 and made 132 recommendations to revive and strengthen the declining panchayati raj system in the country. Its main recommendations were:

1. 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.
2. A district should be the first point for decentralisation under popular supervision below the state level.
3. Zila parishad should be the executive body and made responsible for planning at the district level.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.7) Which of the following was/were recommendations of G.V.K. Rao committee?**

1. A post of District Development Commissioner should be created.
2. Elections to the Panchayati Raj institutions should be held regularly.
3. Some of the planning functions at the state level should be transferred to the district level planning units for effective decentralized district planning.

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The G V K Rao Committee made the following recommendations to strengthen and revitalise the Panchayati Raj system:

(i) The district level body, that is, the Zila Parishad should be of pivotal importance in the scheme of democratic decentralisation. It stated that “the district is the proper unit for planning and development and the Zila Parishad should become the principal body for management of all development programmes which can be handled at that level.”

(ii) The Panchayati Raj institutions at the district and lower levels should be assigned an important role with respect to planning, implementation and monitoring of rural development programmes.

(iii) Some of the planning functions at the state level should be transferred to the district level planning units for effective decentralized district planning.

(iv) A post of District Development Commissioner should be created. He should act as the chief executive officer of the Zila Parishad and should be in charge of all the development departments at the district level.

(v) Elections to the Panchayati Raj institutions should be held regularly. It found that elections became overdue for one or more tiers in 11 states.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.8) Who among the following appointed a committee to prepare a concept paper on ‘Revitalisation of Panchayati Raj Institutions for Democracy and Development’ under the chairmanship of L.M. Singhvi?**

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) Indira Gandhi
- c) Morarji Desai
- d) Rajiv Gandhi

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** In 1986, Rajiv Gandhi government appointed a committee to prepare a concept paper on ‘Revitalisation of Panchayati Raj Institutions for Democracy and Development’ under the chairmanship of L.M. Singhvi.

**Source: Laxmikanth**



**Q.9) Which of the following was/were recommendations of “Thungon committee”?**

1. The Panchayati Raj bodies should be constitutionally recognized.
2. A three-tier system of Panchayati Raj with panchayats at the village, block and district levels.
3. The Panchayati Raj bodies should have a fixed tenure of five years.

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: C**

**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. It made the following recommendations:

1. The Panchayati Raj bodies should be constitutionally recognized.
2. A three-tier system of Panchayati Raj with panchayats at the village, block and district levels.
3. Zilla Parishad should be the pivot of the Panchayati Raj system. It should act as the planning and development agency in the district.
4. The Panchayati Raj bodies should have a fixed tenure of five years.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.10) The Article 243 – G related to which of the following?**

- a) Eleventh schedule
- b) Gram Sabha
- c) Reservation of seats
- d) Elections to panchayats

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** 73<sup>rd</sup> constitutional amendment act has added a new Part-IX to the Constitution of India.

- This part is entitled as “The Panchayats’ and consists of provisions from Articles 243 to 243 O.
- In addition, the act has also 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**

## Union Territories & Scheduled Areas

**Q.1) Which of the following territories are comes under article 1 of Indian constitution?**

1. Acquired territories
2. Union territories
3. Territories of states

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

- 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. At present, there are twenty-nine states, seven union territories and no acquired territories.

**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 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.
- Hence, they are also known as centrally administered territories.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.3) The union territories were constituted under which constitutional amendment?**

- a) First
- b) Seventh
- c) Twelfth
- d) Twenty – fourth

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** During the British Rule, certain areas were constituted as 'scheduled districts' in 1874. Later, they came to be known as 'chief commissioners provinces'.

- After independence, they were placed in the category of Part 'C' States and Part 'D' Territories.
- In 1956, they were constituted as the 'union territories' by the 7<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act (1956) and the States Reorganisation Act (1956).

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.4) Which of the following was/were union territories before it became statehood?**

1. Goa
2. Mizoram
3. Arunachal Pradesh

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** In 1956, they were constituted as the 'union territories' by the 7<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act (1956) and the States Reorganisation Act (1956).

Gradually, some of these union territories have been elevated to statehood. Thus, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh and Goa, which are states today were formerly union territories.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.5) Which of the following territories were acquired from Portuguese?**

1. Goa
2. Puducherry
3. Daman & Diu

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The territories that were acquired from the Portuguese (Goa, Daman and Diu, and Dadra and Nagar Haveli) and the French (Puducherry) were constituted as the union territories.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.6) Which of the following union territories were created in 1956?**

1. Delhi
2. Puducherry
3. Chandigarh

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** At present, there are nine Union Territories. They are (along with the year of creation): (1) Andaman and Nicobar Islands- 1956, (2) Delhi-1956, (3) Lakshadweep-1956, (4) Dadra and Nagar Haveli-1961, (5) Daman and Diu-1962, (6) Puducherry- 1962, (7) Chandigarh-1966, (8) Jammu and Kashmir-2019 and (9) Ladakh-2019.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.7) Which of the following part of Indian constitution deal with the union territories?**

- a) Part V
- b) Part VI
- c) Part VII
- 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**

**Q.8) Which of the following statements is/are correct?**

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.
3. The parliament can specify the designation of an administrator.

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: B**

**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.9) Which of the following union territories were provided with legislative assembly?**

1. Delhi
2. Puducherry
3. Ladakh

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The Union Territories of Puducherry (in 1963), Delhi (in 1992) and Jammu and Kashmir (in 2019) are provided with a legislative assembly and a council of ministers headed by a chief minister.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.10) 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).

**Source: Laxmikanth**

## Constitutional Bodies

**Q.1) Which of the following statements is/are correct about election commission of India?**

1. It is an independent body.
2. It is formed for every five years.
3. It is created to ensure free and fair elections in the country.

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: B**

**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.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.2) Which of the following elections are not conducted by election commission of India?**

- a) Elections to President
- b) Elections to parliament
- c) Elections to State legislature
- d) Elections to Panchayats

**ANS: D**

**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. Thus, the Election Commission is an all-India body in the sense.

It must be noted here that the election commission is not concerned with the elections to panchayats and municipalities in the states. For this, the Constitution of India provides for a separate State Election Commission.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.3) Who among the following decides the composition of election commission of India?**

- a) President
- b) Parliament
- c) Vice President
- d) Prime Minister

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The Election Commission shall consist of the chief election commissioner and such number of other election commissioners, if any, as the president may from time-to-time fix.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.4) Which of the following part of Indian constitution related to Union Public Service Commission?**

- a) Part IX
- b) Part XI
- c) Part XIV
- d) Part XIV – A

**ANS: C**

**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.5) Consider the following statements regarding UPSC:**

1. It consists of a chairman and other members appointed by the president of India.
2. Its composition is clearly specified in the constitution.

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

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

**ANS: 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**

**Q.6) Which of the following provisions ensured by constitution to safeguard and ensure the independent and impartial functioning of the UPSC?**

1. The entire expenses of the chairman and members of the UPSC are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India.
2. The chairman of UPSC (on ceasing to hold office) is not eligible for further employment in the Government of India or a state.
3. The conditions of service of the chairman or a member, though determined by the president, cannot be varied to his disadvantage after his appointment.

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Constitution has made the following provisions to safeguard and ensure the independent and impartial functioning of the UPSC:

- (a) The chairman or a member of the UPSC can be removed from office by the president only in the manner and on the grounds mentioned in the Constitution. Therefore, they enjoy security of tenure.
- (b) The conditions of service of the chairman or a member, though determined by the president, cannot be varied to his disadvantage after his appointment.
- (c) The entire expenses including the salaries, allowances and pensions of the chairman and members of the UPSC are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India. Thus, they are not subject to vote of Parliament.
- (d) The chairman of UPSC (on ceasing to hold office) is not eligible for further employment in the Government of India or a state.

**Source: Laxmikanth**



**Q.7) On which of the following matters UPSC is consulted with respect to a person serving under the Government of India in a civil capacity?**

1. Censure
2. Withholding of increments
3. Withholding of promotions

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** UPSC is consulted for all disciplinary matters affecting a person serving under the Government of India in a civil capacity including memorials petitions relating to such matters. These include:

- Censure (Severe disapproval)
- Withholding of increments
- Withholding of promotions
- Recovery of pecuniary loss
- Reduction to lower service or rank (Demotion)
- Compulsory retirement
- Removal from service
- Dismissal from service

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.8) Which of the following provisions does not come under "UPSC"?**

1. Making reservations of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens.
2. Taking into consideration the claims of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in making appointments to services and posts.
3. With regard to the selections for chairmanship or membership of commissions or tribunals, posts of the highest diplomatic nature and a bulk of group C and group D services.

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The following matters are kept outside the functional jurisdiction of the UPSC. In other words, the UPSC is not consulted on the following matters:

- (a) While making reservations of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens.
- (b) While taking into consideration the claims of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in making appointments to services and posts.
- (c) With regard to the selections for chairmanship or membership of commissions or tribunals, posts of the highest diplomatic nature and a bulk of group C and group D services.
- (d) With regard to the selection for temporary or officiating appointment to a post if the person appointed is not likely to hold the post for more than a year.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.9) Under which of the following condition president has to refer to Supreme Court for removal of UPSC chairman and other members?**

- a) adjudged as an insolvent
- b) paid employment outside the duties of his office
- c) infirmity of mind or body
- d) misbehavior

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The president can remove the chairman or any other member of UPSC for misbehavior.

- However, in this case, the president has to refer the matter to the Supreme Court for an enquiry.
- If the Supreme Court, after the enquiry, upholds the cause of removal and advises so, the president can remove the chairman or a member.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.10) Consider the following statements regarding "State Public Service Commission (SPSC)":**

1. The chairman and other members of SPSC are appointed by the President.
2. The Constitution does not specify the strength of the Commission but has left the matter to the discretion of the President.

**Which of the statements given above is/are not correct?**

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** A State Public Service Commission consists of a chairman and other members appointed by the governor of the state.

The Constitution does not specify the strength of the Commission but has left the matter to the discretion of the Governor.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

## Constitutional Bodies - II

**Q.1) Which part of Indian constitution deals with "State Public Service Commission"?**

- a) Part X
- b) Part XI
- c) Part XIV
- d) Part XV

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Parallel to the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) at the Centre, there is a State Public Service Commission (SPSC) in a state.

The same set of Articles (i.e., 315 to 323 in Part XIV) of the Constitution also deal with the composition, appointment and removal of members, power and functions and independence of a SPSC.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.2) Consider the following statements regarding “State Public Service Commission”:**

1. Chairman of SPSC is appointed by President.
2. The Constitution does not specify the strength of the Commission.

**Which of the statements given above is/are not correct?**

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** 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.3) Consider the following statements regarding “State Public Service Commission”:**

1. The chairman and members of the Commission hold office for a term of six years or until they attain the age of 65 years.
2. The chairman and members of a SPSC are removed by the president.

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

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The 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).

Although the chairman and members of a SPSC are appointed by the governor, they can be removed only by the president (and not by the governor).

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding “Joint State Public Service Commission (JSPSC)”:**

1. There is no constitutional provision regarding JSPSC.
2. It is created by an act of Parliament on the request of the state legislatures concerned.

**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 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.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.5) Which of the following article of Indian constitution related to finance commission?**

- a) Article 112
- b) Article 113
- c) Article 280
- d) Article 291

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Article 280 of the Constitution of India provides for a Finance Commission.

**Source: laxmikanth**

**Q.6) Consider the following statements regarding "finance commission":**

- 1. It is not a quasi-judicial body.
- 2. It is constituted by the president of India every fifth year or at such earlier time as he considers necessary.

**Which of the statements given above is/are not correct?**

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Article 280 of the Constitution of India provides for a Finance Commission as a quasi-judicial body.

It is constituted by the president of India every fifth year or at such earlier time as he considers necessary.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding "finance commission":**

- 1. It consists of a chairman and nine other members to be appointed by the president.
- 2. They are not eligible for reappointment.

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

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

**ANS: D**

**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.8) Which of the following recommendations is/are given by finance commission to president?**

- 1. To create industrial corridors.
- 2. To declare special category status to states.
- 3. To create inter – state commerce development.

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

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The Finance Commission is required to make recommendations to the president of India on the following matters:

1. The distribution of the net proceeds of taxes to be shared between the Centre and the states, and the allocation between the states of the respective shares of such proceeds.
2. The principles that should govern the grants-in-aid to the states by the Centre (i.e., out of the consolidated fund of India).
3. The measures needed to augment the consolidated fund of a state to supplement the resources of the panchayats and the municipalities in the state on the basis of the recommendations made by the state finance commission.
4. Any other matter referred to it by the president in the interests of sound finance.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.9) The 101<sup>st</sup> constitutional amendment is related to which of the following?**

- a) Goods and Service Tax council
- b) Finance commission
- c) State Public Service Commission
- d) Election Commission

**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.

- The smooth and efficient administration of this tax requires co-operation and coordination between the centre and the states.
- In order to facilitate this consultation process, the amendment provided for the establishment of Goods and Services Tax Council or the GST Council.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.10) Who among the following empowered to create a GST Council?**

- a) Prime Minister
- b) Vice – President
- c) Chief Justice of India
- d) President

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The 101st Amendment Act of 2016 paved the way for the introduction of a new tax regime (i.e. goods and services tax - GST) in the country.

- The smooth and efficient administration of this tax requires co-operation and coordination between the centre and the states.
- In order to facilitate this consultation process, the amendment provided for the establishment of Goods and Services Tax Council or the GST Council. The amendment inserted a new Article 279-A in the Constitution.
- This Article empowered the President to constitute a GST Council by an order. Accordingly, the President issued the order in 2016 and constituted the Council.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

## Constitutional Bodies – III

**Q.1) The article 279 – A related to which of the following?**

- a) GST council
- b) Finance commission
- c) National commission for SC's
- d) National commission for ST's

**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. The amendment inserted a new Article 279-A in the Constitution.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.2) Consider the following statements regarding GST council:**

- 1. The Secretariat of the Council is located at New Delhi.
- 2. The Union finance Secretary acts as the ex-officio Secretary to the Council.

**Which of the statements given above is/are not correct?**

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The Secretariat of the GST Council is located at New Delhi. The Union Revenue Secretary acts as the ex-officio Secretary to the Council.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.3) Which of the following is/are constitutional bodies?**

- 1. National Commission for Women
- 2. National Commission for Minorities
- 3. National Human Rights Commission

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The National Commission for Women (1992), the National Commission for Minorities (1993), the National Human Rights Commission (1993) and the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (2007) are statutory bodies in the sense that they are established by acts of the Parliament.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.4) Which constitutional amendment provided for the establishment of a high-level multi-member National Commission for SCs and STs in the place of a single Special Officer for SCs and STs?**

- a) Forty – fourth
- b) Fifty – four
- c) Sixty – fifth
- d) Seventy – eighth

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The 65th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1990 provided for the establishment of a high-



level multi-member National Commission for SCs and STs in the place of a single Special Officer for SCs and STs.

**Source: laxmikanth**

**Q.5) The separate National Commission for SCs came into existence in?**

- a) 1999
- b) 2001
- c) 2003
- d) 2004

**ANS: D**

**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.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.6) Consider the following statements regarding powers of national commission for SC's:**

1. It is vested with the power to regulate its own procedure.
2. It has all the powers of a civil court trying a suit.

**Which of the statements given above is/are not correct?**

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The Commission is vested with the power to regulate its own procedure. The Commission, while investigating any matter or inquiring into any complaint, has all the powers of a civil court trying a suit.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.7) Who among the following is not a member of GST council?**

- a) Finance Minister
- b) Union Home Minister
- c) Union Minister of State in-charge of Revenue or Finance
- d) Ministers nominated by each state

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The Council is a joint forum of the centre and the states and consists of the following members:

- (a) The Union Finance Minister as the Chairperson
- (b) The Union Minister of State in-charge of Revenue or Finance
- (c) The Minister in-charge of Finance or Taxation or any other Minister nominated by each state government

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.8) Which of the following statement is not correct about “National Commission for Scheduled Castes (SCs)”?**

- The separate National Commission for SCs came into existence in 2004.
- The National Commission for SCs consists of a chairperson, a vice-chairperson and three other members.
- The chairperson and other members of National Commission for SCs are appointed by the Lok Sabha.
- The conditions of service and tenure of office of chairperson and other members of National Commission for SCs are determined by President.

**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.9) Which of the following is/are functions of “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 socioeconomic development of the SCs and to evaluate the progress of their development under the Union or a state.

**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:

- 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 socioeconomic development of the SCs and to evaluate the progress of their development under the Union or a state;
- 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.10) Which one of the following is not a regional office of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities?**

- Amaravati
- Belgaum
- Chennai
- Kolkata

**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**

## Non – Constitutional Bodies

**Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding “NITI Aayog”:**

1. It was established on January 1, 2015.
2. It was created by executive resolution.

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

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** On 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.
- However, 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).

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.2) Which of the following statements are correct about composition of NITI Aayog?**

1. Prime Minister is chairperson of India.
2. There is no part – time members in it.
3. It has no regional councils.

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

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The composition of the NITI Aayog is as follows:

(a) Chairperson: The Prime Minister of India

(b) Governing Council: It comprises the Chief Ministers of all the States, Chief Ministers of Union Territories with Legislatures (i.e., Delhi, Puducherry and Jammu and Kashmir) and Lt. Governors of other Union Territories.

(c) Regional Councils: These are formed to address specific issues and contingencies impacting more than one state or a region. These are formed for a specified tenure. These are convened by the Prime Minister and comprises of the Chief Ministers of States and Lt. Governors of Union Territories in the region. These are chaired by the Chairperson of the NITI Aayog or his nominee.

Part-time Members: Maximum of 2, from leading universities, research organizations and other relevant institutions in an e officio capacity. Part-time members would be on a rotation.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.3) Which of the following is not a specialized wing of “NITI Aayog”?**

- a) Research wing
- b) Consultancy wing
- c) Team India wing
- d) States wing

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** NITI Aayog houses a number of specialized wings, including:

1. Research Wing: It develops in-house sectoral expertise as a dedicated think tank of top-notch domain experts, specialists and scholars.
2. Consultancy Wing: It provides a marketplace of whetted panels of expertise and funding, for the Central and State Governments to tap into matching their requirements with solution providers, public and private, national and international. By playing match-maker instead of providing the entire service itself, NITI Aayog is able to focus its resources on priority matters, providing guidance and an overall quality check to the rest.
3. Team India Wing: It comprises of the representatives from every State and Ministry and serves as a permanent platform for national collaboration.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.4) Which of the following is/are functions of “NITI Aayog”?**

1. Design policy and programme framework.
2. Foster co-operative federalism.
3. Monitoring & evaluation.

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

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The various functions performed by the NITI Aayog can be divided into four main heads:

1. Design policy and programme framework.
2. Foster co-operative federalism.
3. Monitoring and evaluation.
4. Think-tank, and Knowledge and Innovation Hub.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding “National Human Rights Commission”:**

1. The commission 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.6) Who among the following is not a member of six-member committee to recommend appointment of chairperson and members of NHRC?**

- a) Prime Minister
- b) Leader of Opposition
- c) Vice – President
- d) Central Home Minister

**ANS: C**

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

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.7) Which of the following is/are functions of “National Human Rights Commission”?**

- 1. To inquire into any violation of human rights or negligence in the prevention of such violation by a public servant.
- 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.
- (d) To review the constitutional and other legal safeguards for the protection of human rights and recommend measures for their effective implementation.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.8) In which of the following year Central Information Commission was established by the Central Government?**

- a) 1992
- b) 1999
- 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) Consider the following statements regarding “Central Vigilance Commission (CVC)”:**

1. It is a non – statutory body.
2. Its establishment 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: B**

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

- It was established in 1964 by an executive resolution of the Central government. Its establishment was recommended by the Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption (1962–64).
- Thus, originally the CVC was neither a constitutional body nor a statutory body. Later, in 2003, the Parliament enacted a law conferring statutory status on the CVC.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**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 comes under the jurisdiction of “Central Vigilance Commission (CVC)”?**

1. Members of All India Services.
2. Officers of the rank of Scale V and below 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: B**

**Explanation:** The jurisdiction of the CVC extends to the following:

- Members of All India Services serving in connection with the affairs of the Union and Group A officers of the Central Government.



## Prelims Marathon MCQs Compilation December 2024

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

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.2) Consider the following statements regarding "Central Vigilance Commission (CVC)":**

1. It is not vested with the power to regulate its own procedure.
2. It has all the powers of a civil court and its proceedings have a judicial character.

**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 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.3) Consider the following statements regarding "Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)":**

1. It was set up in 1953 by a resolution of the Ministry of Home Affairs.
2. It was recommended by the Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption.

**Which of the statements given above is/are not correct?**

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** 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 Special Police Establishment (which looked into vigilance cases) setup in 1941 was also merged with the CBI.
- 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**

**Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding “Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)”:**

1. It is the main investigating agency of the Central Government.
2. It provides assistance to the Central Vigilance Commission and Lokpal.

**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 CBI is the main investigating agency of the Central Government.

- It plays an important role in the prevention of corruption and maintaining integrity in administration.
- It also provides assistance to the Central Vigilance Commission and Lokpal.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.5) Which of the following is/are functions of “Central Bureau of Investigation (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.

**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.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.6) In which of the following year the National Investigation Agency (NIA) constituted?**

- a) 1998
- b) 2003
- c) 2007
- d) 2009

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The National Investigation Agency (NIA) was constituted in 2009 under the provisions of the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008 (NIA Act).

It is the central counter-terrorism law enforcement agency in the country.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.7) Which of the following statements is/are correct about “National Investigation Agency (NIA)”?**

1. It is headed by a Director-General.
2. It works under the administrative control of the Ministry of Home Affairs.
3. The headquarters of the NIA is at Mumbai.

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

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The NIA was established in the backdrop of the 2008 Mumbai terror attacks, popularly known as the 26/11 incident.

- This national horror led to the realisation of the need for a separate federal agency to deal with terror-related crimes 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.
- The NIA is headed by a Director-General. He is appointed by the central government. His powers are similar to the powers exercisable by a Director-General of Police in respect of the police force in a state.
- The NIA works under the administrative control of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.
- The state government extends all assistance and co-operation to the NIA for investigation of the offences specified under the NIA Act.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.8) Which of the following attacks are probed by “National Investigation Agency (NIA)”?**

1. hijacking of aircrafts
2. attacks on nuclear installations
3. use of weapons of mass destruction

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

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The NIA is empowered to probe terror attacks including bomb blasts, hijacking of aircrafts and ships, attacks on nuclear installations and use of weapons of mass destruction.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.9) In which of the following year the Disaster Management Act enacted?**

- a) 1971
- b) 1997
- c) 2001
- d) 2005

**ANS: D**

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

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

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.10) Which of the following is/are functions “National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)”?**

1. To lay down policies on disaster management.
2. To approve plans prepared by the Ministries or Departments of the Government of India in accordance with the National Plan.
3. To recommend provision of funds for the purpose of mitigation.

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

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The NDMA has the responsibility for laying down the policies, plans and guidelines for disaster management for ensuring timely and effective response to disaster. The functions of the NDMA are as follows:

- To lay down policies on disaster management.
- To approve the National Plan.
- To approve plans prepared by the Ministries or Departments of the Government of India in accordance with the National Plan.
- To coordinate the enforcement and implementation of the policy and plan for disaster management.
- To recommend provision of funds for the purpose of mitigation.

Source: Laxmikanth

## Geography

**Structure and Relief: Physiographic Divisions of India**

Q.1) Consider the following statements:

1. India's southern boundary extends up to 9°45' N latitude in the Bay of Bengal.
2. India's territorial limit extends towards the sea up to 12 nautical miles from the coast.

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.

Source: NCERT

Q.2) Consider the following statements:

1. India's latitudinal and longitudinal extent is about roughly 60 degrees.
2. Indian Standard Time is ahead of Greenwich Mean Time by 4 hours and 30 minutes.

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: If you work out 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.

- There is a general understanding among the countries of the world to select the standard meridian in multiples of 7°30' of longitude.
- That is why 82°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.

Source: NCERT

Q.3) Consider the following statements:

1. The distance between two longitudes decreases towards the poles.
2. The distance between two latitudes increases towards the poles.

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 distance between two longitudes decreases towards the poles whereas the distance between two latitudes remains the same everywhere.

Source: NCERT

Q.4) Consider the following statements:

1. With respect to geographical area, India is ninth largest country in the world.
2. Indian subcontinent completely lies in the sub – tropical zone of the earth.

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: From the values of latitude, 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.

India with its area of 3.28 million sq. km accounts for 2.4 per cent of the world's land surface area and stands as the seventh largest country in the world.

Source: NCERT

Q.5) Which of the following is/are forms northern boundary of peninsular plateau?

1. Kachchh
2. Aravali Range
3. Karbi Anglong

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

ANS: C

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.

Apart from these, the Karbi Anglong and the Meghalaya Plateau in the northeast and Rajasthan in the west are also extensions of this block.

Source: NCERT

Q.6) Which of the following hills/ranges are part of peninsular India?

1. Nallamala hills
2. Veliconda hills
3. Palkonda range

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.7) Consider the following statements regarding "peninsular plateau":

1. The river valleys here are deep with high gradients.
2. Most of the east flowing rivers form deltas before entering into the Bay of Bengal.

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 river valleys in peninsular plateau are shallow with low gradients.

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.8) Which of the following features can find in Himalayan region?

1. Estuaries
2. Waterfalls
3. Rapids

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

ANS: B

Explanation: The Himalayas along with other peninsular mountains are young, weak and flexible in their geological structure unlike the rigid and stable Peninsular Block.

- 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

Q.9) Consider the following statements regarding "Indo-Ganga-Brahmaputra Plain":

1. It was a geo-synclinal depression.
2. It has been gradually filled by the sediments brought by the Himalayan and Peninsular rivers.

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 third geological division of India comprises the plains formed by the river Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra.

- Originally, it was a geo-synclinal depression which attained its maximum development during the third phase of the Himalayan Mountain formation approximately about 64 million years ago.
- Since then, it has been gradually filled by the sediments brought by the Himalayan and Peninsular rivers. Average depth of alluvial deposits in these plains ranges from 1,000-2,000 m.

Source: NCERT

Q.10) Which of the following is known for its marshy and swampy conditions?

- a) Bhabar
- b) Tarai
- c) Khadar
- d) Bhangar

ANS: B

Explanation: South of the Bhabar is the Tarai belt, with an approximate width of 10-20 km where most of the streams and rivers re-emerge without having any properly demarcated channel, thereby, creating marshy and swampy conditions known as the Tarai.

This has a luxurious growth of natural vegetation and houses a varied wildlife.

Source: NCERT

## Drainage System of India

Q.1) The drainage pattern of an area is the outcome of which of the following?

1. Geological time period
2. Nature of rocks
3. Topography

Select the correct option from below given codes:

- 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) Which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. A river drains the water collected from a specific area, which is called its catchment area.
2. An area drained by a river and its tributaries is called a drainage basin.
3. The boundary line separating one drainage basin from the other is known as the watershed.

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: A river drains the water collected from a specific area, which is called its 'catchment area'.

- An area drained by a river and its tributaries is called a drainage basin. The boundary line separating one drainage basin from the other is known as the watershed.
- The catchments of large rivers are called river basins while those of small rivulets and rills are often referred to as watersheds.

Source: NCERT

Q.3) Which of the following river is not an example of "dendritic pattern" drainage?

- a) Ganga
- b) Yamuna
- c) Gomti
- d) Godavari

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.

Source: NCERT

## Prelims Marathon MCQs Compilation December 2024

Q.4) Consider the following statements:

1. The rivers originating from the Amarkantak range present a good example for radial drainage pattern.
2. The rivers discharge their waters from all directions in a lake or depression is known as centripetal drainage pattern.

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: 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 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 geographical features are separating the Arabian and Bay of Bengal drainage basin?

1. Delhi ridge
2. Aravalli range
3. Sahyadris

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Indian drainage system may be divided on various bases. On the basis of discharge of water (orientations to the sea), it may be grouped into: (i) the Arabian Sea drainage; and (ii) the Bay of Bengal drainage. They are separated from each other through the Delhi ridge, the Aravalis and the Sahyadris.

Source: NCERT

Q.6) Which of the following river is not discharge into Arabian sea?

- a) Periyar
- b) Tapi
- c) Narmada
- d) Pennar

ANS: D

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.7) Which of the following is not major river basin in India?

- a) Periyar
- b) Krishna
- c) Godavari
- d) Yamuna

ANS: A

Explanation: Medium river basins with catchment area between 2,000-20,000 sq. km incorporating 44 river basins such as the Kalindi, the Periyar, the Meghna, etc.

Source: NCERT

Q.8) Which of the following rivers is/are much older than the Himalayan rivers?

1. Chambal
2. Betwa
3. Son

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: On the basis of the mode of origin, nature and characteristics, the Indian drainage may also be classified into the Himalayan drainage and the Peninsular drainage.

Although it has the problem of including the Chambal, the Betwa, the Son, etc. which are much older in age and origin than other rivers that have their origin in the Himalayas, it is the most accepted basis of classification.

Source: NCERT

Q.9) Which of the following features were formed by Himalayan drainage system?

1. V – shaped valleys
2. Gorges
3. Oxbow lakes

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The Himalayan rivers pass through the giant gorges carved out by the erosional activity carried on simultaneously with the uplift of the Himalayas.

- Besides deep gorges, these rivers also form V-shaped valleys, rapids and waterfalls in their mountainous course.
- While entering the plains, they form depositional features like flat valleys, ox-bow lakes, flood plains, braided channels, and deltas near the river mouth.

Source: NCERT

Q.10) Which of the following river is known as “sorrow of Bihar”?

- a) Gandak
- b) Kosi
- c) Gomti
- d) Teesta

ANS: B

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

## Weather, Climate and Seasons of India

Q.1) Consider the following statements:

1. The word monsoon connotes the climate associated with seasonal reversal in the direction of winds.
2. The prevalent climate in South East Asia and China is hot monsoonal climate.

Which of the statements given above is/are not correct?

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

ANS: B

Explanation: Monsoon connotes the climate associated with seasonal reversal in the direction of winds. India has hot monsoonal climate which is the prevalent climate in south and Southeast Asia.

Source: NCERT

Q.2) In which of the following places receive rainfall more than 1000cm?

1. Jaipur
2. Cherrapunji
3. Amaravathi

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

ANS: A

Explanation: 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.3) Which of the following factors determining the climate of India?

1. Himalayas
2. Distance from the sea
3. Latitude

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: India's climate is controlled by a number of factors.

- Latitude: You already know the latitudinal and longitudinal extent of the land of India. You also know that 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.

## Prelims Marathon MCQs Compilation December 2024

- The Himalayan Mountains: 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.
- Distance from the Sea: With a long coastline, large coastal areas have an equable climate. Areas in the interior of India are far away from the moderating influence of the sea. Such areas have extremes of climate.

Source: NCERT

Q.4) Which of the following places are located at same latitude?

1. Agra
2. Raipur
3. Darjeeling

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

ANS: B

Explanation: Temperature decreases with height. Due to thin air, places in the mountains are cooler than places on the plains.

For example, Agra and Darjeeling are located on the same latitude, but temperature of January in Agra is 16°C whereas it is only 4°C in Darjeeling.

Source: NCERT

Q.5) Which of the following is/are impact of El – Nino?

1. It distorts the equatorial atmospheric circulation.
2. Irregularities in the evaporation of sea water.
3. Reduction in the number of planktons which further reduces the number of fish in the sea.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: El-Nino is merely an extension of the warm equatorial current which gets replaced temporarily by cold Peruvian current or Humboldt current (locate these currents in your atlas).

This current increases the temperature of water on the Peruvian coast by 10°C. This results in:

- (i) the distortion of equatorial atmospheric circulation;
- (ii) irregularities in the evaporation of sea water;
- (iii) Reduction in the number of planktons which further reduces the number of fish in the sea.

Source: NCERT



## Prelims Marathon MCQs Compilation December 2024

Q.6) Consider the following statements regarding “Cold Weather Season”:

1. December and January are the coldest months in the northern plains.
2. The mean daily temperature remains below 21°C over most parts of northern 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: Usually, the cold weather season sets in by mid-November in northern India. December and January are the coldest months in the northern plain.

- The mean daily temperature remains below 21°C over most parts of northern India.
- The night temperature may be quite low, sometimes going below freezing point in Punjab and Rajasthan.

Source: NCERT

Q.7) The “blossom Shower” is associated with which of the following?

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

ANS: D

Explanation: Blossom Shower: With this shower, coffee flowers blossom in Kerala and nearby areas.

Source: NCERT

Q.8) Which of the following is/are reasons for Tamil Nadu coast remains dry during monsoon season?

1. Due to presence of cyclonic depression in Bay of Bengal.
2. The Tamil Nadu coast is situated parallel to the Bay of Bengal branch of southwest monsoon.
3. Tamil Nadu lies in the rain shadow area of the Arabian Sea branch of the south-west monsoon.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

ANS: B

Explanation: The Tamil Nadu coast remains dry during monsoon season. There are two factors responsible for it:

- (i) The Tamil Nadu coast is situated parallel to the Bay of Bengal branch of southwest monsoon.
- (ii) It lies in the rain-shadow area of the Arabian Sea branch of the south-west monsoon.

Source: NCERT

## Prelims Marathon MCQs Compilation December 2024

Q.9) Consider the following statements regarding “Season of Retreating Monsoon”:

1. The months of July and August are known for retreating monsoons.
2. By the end of September, the low-pressure trough of the Ganga plain starts moving southward in response to the southward march of the sun.

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 months of October and November are known for retreating monsoons.

- By the end of September, the southwest monsoon becomes weak as the low-pressure trough of the Ganga plain starts moving southward in response to the southward march of the sun.
- The monsoon retreats from the western Rajasthan by the first week of September.
- It withdraws from Rajasthan, Gujarat, Western Ganga plain and the Central Highlands by the end of the month.

Source: NCERT

Q.10) Consider the following statements:

1. The Sutlej is the largest tributary of the Indus.
2. The Jhelum rises from a spring at Verinag situated at the foot of the Pir Panjal in the south-eastern part of the valley of Kashmir.

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 Jhelum, an important tributary of the Indus, rises from a spring at Verinag situated at the foot of the Pir Panjal in the south-eastern part of the valley of Kashmir.

- It flows through Srinagar and the Wular Lake before entering Pakistan through a deep narrow gorge. It joins the Chenab near Jhang in Pakistan.
- The Chenab is the largest tributary of the Indus. It is formed by two streams, the Chandra and the Bhaga, which join at Tandi near Keylong in Himachal Pradesh.
- Hence, it is also known as Chandrabhaga. The river flows for 1,180 km before entering into Pakistan.

Source: NCERT

## Soils and its distribution in India

Q.1) Which of the following is/are factors determine the formation of soil?

1. Parent rock
2. Vegetation
3. Time

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The soil is a living system. It takes millions of years to form soil up to a few cm in depth. Relief, parent rock or bed rock, climate, vegetation and other forms of life and time are important factors in the formation of soil.

Source: NCERT

Q.2) "These soils are covered the most of northern plains and formed by three rivers" – related to which of the following?

- a) Alluvial soils
- b) Black soils
- c) Red soils
- d) Montane soils

ANS: A

Explanation: Alluvial Soils: This is the most widely spread and important soil. In fact, the entire northern plains are made of alluvial soil.

These have been deposited by three important Himalayan River systems– the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra.

Source: NCERT

Q.3) The terms "Duars and Chos" associated with which of the following?

- a) Sand bars
- b) Deltas
- c) Piedmont plains
- d) Plateaus

ANS: C

Explanation: The alluvial soil consists of various proportions of sand, silt and clay. As we move inland towards the river valleys, soil particles appear somewhat bigger in size.

- In the upper reaches of the river valley i.e. near the place of the break of slope, the soils are coarse.
- Such soils are more common in piedmont plains such as Duars, Chos and Terai.

Source: NCERT

Q.4) Which of the following minerals are found in alluvial soils?

1. Potash
2. Nitrogen
3. Phosphor

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

ANS: B

Explanation: Alluvial soils as a whole are very fertile. Mostly these soils contain adequate proportion of potash, phosphoric acid and lime which are ideal for the growth of sugarcane, paddy, wheat and other cereal and pulse crops

Source: NCERT

Q.5) Which of the following soil predominantly found in the Deccan trap area?

- a) Montane soils
- b) Red soils
- c) Alluvial soils
- d) Black soils

ANS: D

Explanation: Black Soil: These soils are black in colour and are also known as regur soils.

- Black soil is ideal for growing cotton and is also known as black cotton soil.
- It is believed that climatic condition along with the parent rock material is the important factors for the formation of black soil.
- This type of soil is typical of the Deccan trap (Basalt) region spread over northwest Deccan plateau and is made up of lava flows.

Source: NCERT

Q.6) Which of the following minerals are found in black soils?

1. Phosphor
2. Calcium carbonate
3. Lime

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

ANS: B

Explanation: The black soils are made up of extremely fine i.e. clayey material. They are well-known for their capacity to hold moisture.

- In addition, they are rich in soil nutrients, such as calcium carbonate, magnesium, potash and lime.
- These soils are generally poor in phosphoric contents.

Source: NCERT

Q.7) "These soils develop in areas with high temperature, heavy rainfall and formed due to intense leaching" – related to which of the following?

- a) Black soils
- b) Red soils
- c) Alluvial soils
- d) Laterite soils

ANS: D

Explanation: Laterite has been derived from the Latin word 'later' which means brick.

- The laterite soil develops in areas with high temperature and heavy rainfall.
- This is the result of intense leaching due to heavy rain.

Source: NCERT

Q.8) In which of the following states red laterite soils are found?

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Kerala
3. Tamil Nadu

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Red laterite soils in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala are more suitable for crops like cashew nut.

Source: NCERT

Q.9) Which of the following is/are features/characteristics of arid soils?

1. They are generally clayey in texture.
2. The lower horizons of the soil are occupied by Kankar.
3. Arid soils range from red to brown in color.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

ANS: B

Explanation: Arid soils range from red to brown in colour. They are generally sandy in texture and saline in nature.

- In some areas the salt content is very high and common salt is obtained by evaporating the water.
- Due to the dry climate, high temperature, evaporation is faster and the soil lacks humus and moisture.
- The lower horizons of the soil are occupied by Kankar because of the increasing calcium content downwards.
- The Kankar layer formations in the bottom horizons restrict the infiltration of water.

Source: NCERT

Q.10) Consider the following statements:

1. Yellow soils develop on crystalline igneous rocks in areas of low rainfall in the eastern and southern part of the Deccan Plateau.
2. Red soils are also found in parts of Odisha and Chhattisgarh and in the southern parts of the middle Ganga plain.

Which of the statements given above is/are not correct?

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

ANS: A

Explanation: Red soil develops on crystalline igneous rocks in areas of low rainfall in the eastern and southern part of the Deccan Plateau.

- Along the piedmont zone of the Western Ghat, long stretch of area is occupied by red loamy soil.
- Yellow and red soils are also found in parts of Odisha and Chhattisgarh and in the southern parts of the middle Ganga plain.
- The soil develops a reddish color due to a wide diffusion of iron in crystalline and metamorphic rocks. It looks yellow when it occurs in a hydrated form.
- The fine-grained red and yellow soils are normally fertile, whereas coarse-grained soils found in dry upland areas are poor in fertility. They are generally poor in nitrogen, phosphorous and humus.

Source: NCERT

## Indian Flora and Fauna

Q.1) Which of the following is/are correctly matched?

1. Himalayan Heights – temperate vegetation
2. Western Ghats – rain forests
3. Deltaic regions – tropical forests

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: India is a land of great variety of natural vegetation. Himalayan heights are marked with temperate vegetation;

- The Western Ghats and the Andaman Nicobar Islands have tropical rain forests; the deltaic regions have tropical forests and mangroves;
- The desert and semi desert areas of Rajasthan are known for cacti, a wide variety of bushes and thorny vegetation.

Source: NCERT



Q.2) Which of the type of forests are found in India?

1. Tropical evergreen
2. Tropical deciduous
3. Swamp

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: On the basis of certain common features such as predominant vegetation type and climatic regions, Indian forests can be divided into the following groups: Types of Forests

- (i) Tropical Evergreen and Semi Evergreen forests
- (ii) Tropical Deciduous forests
- (iii) Tropical Thorn forests
- (iv) Montane forests
- (v) Littoral and Swamp forests.

Source: NCERT

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

1. They are found in warm and humid areas with an annual precipitation of over 200 cm.
2. They are not well stratified with layers closer to the ground and are covered with shrubs and creepers.
3. There is definite time for trees to shed their leaves, flowering and fruition.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

ANS: A

Explanation: Tropical Evergreen and Semi Evergreen Forests: These forests are found in the western slope of the Western Ghats, hills of the northeastern region and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

- They are found in warm and humid areas with an annual precipitation of over 200 cm and mean annual temperature above 22°C.
- Tropical evergreen forests are well stratified, with layers closer to the ground and are covered with shrubs and creepers, with short structured trees followed by tall variety of trees.
- In these forests, trees reach great heights up to 60 m or above. There is no definite time for trees to shed their leaves, flowering and fruition.

Source: NCERT

Q.4) Which of the following floral species are found in semi evergreen forests?

1. White Cedar
2. Hollock
3. Teakwood

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

ANS: B

Explanation: The semi evergreen forests are found in the less rainy parts of these regions.

- Such forests have a mixture of evergreen and moist deciduous trees.
- The under growing climbers provide an evergreen character to these forests.
- Main species are white cedar, hollock and kail.

Source: NCERT

Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding “Tropical Deciduous Forests”:

1. These are the most widespread forests in India.
2. They spread over regions which receive rainfall between 250 – 200 cm.

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: Tropical Deciduous Forests: These are the most widespread forests in India. They are also called the monsoon forests. They spread over regions which receive rainfall between 70-200 cm.

Source: NCERT

Q.6) Which of the following species are found in “Moist deciduous forests”?

1. Sal
2. Mahua
3. Amla

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The Moist deciduous forests are more pronounced in the regions which record rainfall between 100-200 cm.

- These forests are found in the northeastern states along the foothills of Himalayas, eastern slopes of the Western Ghats and Odisha.
- Teak, sal, shisham, hurra, mahua, amla, semul, kusum, and sandalwood etc. are the main species of these forests.

Source: NCERT

Q.7) Which of the following species is not found in dry deciduous forest?

- a) Palas
- b) Ebony
- c) Bel
- d) Khair

ANS: B

Explanation: Dry deciduous forest covers vast areas of the country, where rainfall ranges between 70 -100 cm.

- On the wetter margins, it has a transition to the moist deciduous, while on the drier margins to thorn forests.
- As the dry season begins, the trees shed their leaves completely and the forest appears like vast grassland with naked trees all around.
- Tendu, palas, amaltas, bel, khair, axlewood, etc. are the common trees of these forests.

Source: NCERT

Q.8) In which of the following states tropical thorn forests found?

1. Meghalaya
2. Nagaland
3. Gujarat

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

ANS: A

Explanation: Tropical thorn forests occur in the areas which receive rainfall less than 50 cm.

- These consist of a variety of grasses and shrubs.
- It includes semi-arid areas of south west Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

Source: NCERT

Q.9) Consider the following statements:

1. The Himalayan ranges show a succession of vegetation from the tropical to the tundra.
2. Desert type of vegetation is found in the foothills of the Himalayas.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: A

Explanation: In mountainous areas, the decrease in temperature with increasing altitude leads to a corresponding change in natural vegetation.

- Mountain forests can be classified into two types, the northern mountain forests and the southern mountain forests.
- The Himalayan ranges show a succession of vegetation from the tropical to the tundra, which change in with the altitude.
- Deciduous forests are found in the foothills of the Himalayas.

Source: NCERT

Q.10) Which of the following places mangrove forests found in India?

1. Nagarjuna Sagar
2. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
3. Godavari

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

ANS: B

Explanation: In India, the mangrove forests spread over 6,740 sq. km which is 7 per cent of the world's mangrove forests.

- They are highly developed in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the Sunderbans of West Bengal.
- Other areas of significance are the Mahanadi, the Godavari and the Krishna deltas.

- These forests too, are being encroached upon, and hence, need conservation.

Source: NCERT

## Economic Geography of the World

Q.1) Which of the following activities come under primary sector?

1. Utilization of minerals
2. Utilization of land
3. Utilization of water

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Primary activities are directly dependent on environment as these refer to utilization of earth's resources such as land, water, vegetation, building materials and minerals.

Source: NCERT

Q.2) Which of the following is/are the characteristics of hunting and gathering?

1. It requires a high amount of capital investment.
2. It operates at very high level of technology.
3. It produces surplus yield.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

ANS: D

Explanation: Gathering is practiced in regions with harsh climatic conditions. It often involves primitive societies, who extract both plants and animals to satisfy their needs for food, shelter and clothing.

- This type of activity requires a small amount of capital investment and operates at very low level of technology.
- The yield per person is very low and little or no surplus is produced.

Source: NCERT

Q.3) In which of the following areas gathering activity practiced?

1. Northern Eurasia
2. Tropical Africa
3. Interior parts of Southeast Asia

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Gathering is practiced in:

- (i) high latitude zones which include northern Canada, northern Eurasia and southern Chile;

- (ii) Low latitude zones such as the Amazon Basin, tropical Africa, Northern fringe of Australia and the interior parts of Southeast Asia.

Source: NCERT

Q.4) Which of the following activities come under secondary sector?

1. Manufacturing
2. Software development
3. Construction

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

ANS: B

Explanation: Secondary activities add value to natural resources by transforming raw materials into valuable products.

- Cotton in the boll has limited use but after it is transformed into yarn, becomes more valuable and can be used for making clothes.
- Iron ore, cannot be used; directly from the mines, but after being converted into steel it gets its value and can be used for making many valuable machines, tools, etc.
- The same is true of most of the materials from the farm, forest, mine and the sea.
- Secondary activities, therefore, are concerned with manufacturing, processing and construction (infrastructure) industries.

Source: NCERT

Q.5) Which of the following is/are characteristics of manufacturing activity?

1. Application of power
2. Mass production of identical products
3. No specialized labor

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

ANS: B

Explanation: Manufacturing involves a full array of production from handicrafts to molding iron and steel and stamping out plastic toys to assembling delicate computer components or space vehicles.

In each of these processes, the common characteristics are the application of power, mass production of identical products and specialized labor in factory settings for the production of standardized commodities.

Source: NCERT

Q.6) Consider the following statements regarding "Foot Loose Industries":

1. They located in only specific place.
2. They are dependent on specific raw materials.

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: Foot loose industries can be located in a wide variety of places.

- They are not dependent on any specific raw material, weight losing or otherwise.
- They largely depend on component parts which can be obtained anywhere.
- They produce in small quantity and also employ a small labor force.
- These are generally not polluting industries. The important factor in their location is accessibility by road network.

Source: NCERT

Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding "High Technology Industry":

1. It has less share of white-collar workforce.
2. It is based upon intensive research and development activities.

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: High technology, or simply high-tech, is the latest generation of manufacturing activities.

- It is best understood as the application of intensive research and development (R and D) efforts leading to the manufacture of products of an advanced scientific and engineering character.
- Professional (white collar) workers make up a large share of the total workforce.
- These highly skilled specialists greatly outnumber the actual production (blue collar) workers.

Source: NCERT

Q.8) Consider the following statements:

1. Tertiary activities are not directly involved in the processing of physical raw materials.
2. The trade, transport, communication and services are some of the tertiary activities.

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: Tertiary activities, therefore, involve the commercial output of services rather than the production of tangible goods.

- They are not directly involved in the processing of physical raw materials.
- Thus, trade, transport, communication and services are some of the tertiary activities.

Source: NCERT



Q.9) Which of the following is/are tourist destinations in India?

1. Goa
2. Coorg
3. Madikere

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Culture and Economy: These attract tourists with a penchant for experiencing ethnic and local customs.

- Besides, if a region provides for the needs of tourists at a cheap cost, it is likely to become very popular.
- Home-stay has emerged as a profitable business such as heritage homes in Goa, Madikere and Coorg in Karnataka.

Source: NCERT

Q.10) Which of the following activities come under the quinary sector?

1. Data interpretation
2. Interpretation of new ideas only
3. Evaluation of new technologies

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

ANS: B

Explanation: Quinary activities are services that focus on the creation, re-arrangement and interpretation of new and existing ideas; data interpretation and the use and evaluation of new technologies.

- Often referred to as 'gold collar' professions, they represent another subdivision of the tertiary sector representing special and highly paid skills of senior business executives, government officials, research scientists, financial and legal consultants, etc.
- Their importance in the structure of advanced economies far outweighs their numbers.

Source: NCERT

## Revision

Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding "retreating southwest monsoon":

1. This season is marked by skies with rain bearing nimbus clouds and fall in temperature.
2. A bulk of the rainfall of the Malabar coast is derived from this season.

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 retreating southwest monsoon season is marked by clear skies and rise in temperature. The land is still moist.

## Prelims Marathon MCQs Compilation December 2024

- Owing to the conditions of high temperature and humidity, the weather becomes rather oppressive. This is commonly known as the 'October heat'.
- The widespread rain in this season is associated with the passage of cyclonic depressions which originate over the Andaman Sea and manage to cross the eastern coast of the southern Peninsula. These tropical cyclones are very destructive.
- A bulk of the rainfall of the coromondal coast is derived from these depressions and cyclones. Such cyclonic storms are less frequent in the Arabian Sea.

Source: NCERT

Q.2) Consider the following statements regarding "loo":

1. It is a hot, dry and oppressing wind.
2. It flows from east to west side.

Which of the statements given above is/are not correct?

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

ANS: B

Explanation: 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.3) Which of the following rivers rises or originates nearby Rohtang pass?

1. Ravi
2. Chenab
3. Sutluj

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

ANS: A

Explanation: The Ravi is another important tributary of the Indus. It rises west of the Rohtang pass in the Kullu hills of Himachal Pradesh and flows through the Chamba valley of the state.

- Before entering Pakistan and joining the Chenab near Sarai Sidhu, it drains the area lying between the southeastern part of the Pir Panjal and the Dhauladhar ranges.
- The Beas is another important tributary of the Indus, originating from the Beas Kund near the Rohtang Pass at an elevation of 4,000 m above the mean sea level.
- The river flows through the Kullu valley and forms gorges at Kati and Largi in the Dhaoladhar range. It enters the Punjab plains where it meets the Satluj near Harike.

Source: NCERT

Q.4) Arrange the following from ascending to descending order of river Ganga length flows through states:

1. Uttar Pradesh
2. West Bengal
3. Bihar

Select the correct answer from below given codes:

- a) 1 - 3 - 2
- b) 1 - 2 - 3
- c) 2 - 1 - 3
- d) 3 - 2 - 1

ANS: B

Explanation: The River Ganga has a length of 2,525 km. It is shared by Uttarakhand (110 km) and Uttar Pradesh (1,450 km), Bihar (445 km) and West Bengal (520 km).

Source: NCERT

Q.5) Which of the following is not a left bank tributary of river Ganga?

- a) Mahananda
- b) Ghaghara
- c) Son
- d) Gomti

ANS: C

Explanation: The Ganga River system is the largest in India having a number of perennial and non-perennial rivers originating in the Himalayas in the north and the Peninsula in the south, respectively.

The Son is its major right bank tributary. The important left bank tributaries are the Ramganga, the Gomati, the Ghaghara, the Gandak, the Kosi and the Mahananda.

Source: NCERT

Q.6) Which of the following river is also called as "Siang or Dihang"?

- a) Brahmaputra
- b) Yamuna
- c) Ganga
- d) Indravati

ANS: A

Explanation: The Brahmaputra, one of the largest rivers of the world, has its origin in the Chemayungdung glacier of the Kailash range near the Mansarovar Lake.

It emerges as a turbulent and dynamic river after carving out a deep gorge in the Central Himalayas near Namcha Barwa (7,755 m). The river emerges from the foothills under the name of Siang or Dihang.

Source: NCERT

Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding "Brahmaputra River":

1. It has antecedent river as its tributary.
2. Subansiri is the left bank tributary of Brahmaputra river.

Which of the statements given above is/are not correct?

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

ANS: B

Explanation: The Brahmaputra receives numerous tributaries in its 750 km long journey through the Assam valley.

## Prelims Marathon MCQs Compilation December 2024

- Its major left bank tributaries are the Burhi Dihing and Dhansari (South) whereas the important right bank tributaries are the Subansiri, Kameng, Manas and Sankosh.
- The Subansiri which has its origin in Tibet is an antecedent river. The Brahmaputra enters into Bangladesh near Dhubri and flows southward.

Source: NCERT

Q.8) Which of the following is/are reasons for declining wildlife in India?

1. Incidence of forest fire.
2. Hunting was taken up as a sport by the elite.
3. Grazing by domestic cattle

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Some of the important reasons of the declining of wildlife are as follows:

- (i) Industrial and technological advancement brought about a rapid increase in the exploitation of forest resources.
- (ii) More and more lands were cleared for agriculture, human settlement, roads, mining, reservoirs, etc.
- (iii) Pressure on forests mounted due to lopping for fodder and fuel wood and removal of small timber by the local people.
- (iv) Grazing by domestic cattle caused an adverse effect on wildlife and its habitat.
- (v) Hunting was taken up as a sport by the elite and hundreds of wild animals were killed in a single hunt. Now commercial poaching is rampant.
- (vi) Incidence of forest fire.

Source: NCERT

Q.9) Consider the following statements regarding "CITES (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora)":

1. It is not an international inter-governmental treaty.
2. It aims to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival.

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: CITES (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) is an international agreement between governments.

- It aims to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival.
- Roughly 5,000 species of animals and 28,000 species of plants are protected. Bears, dolphins, cacti, corals, orchids and aloes are some examples.

Source: NCERT

Q.10) Consider the following statements regarding retail trade:

1. Consumer cooperatives were the first of the large-scale innovations in retailing.
2. Departmental stores delegate the responsibility and authority to departmental heads for purchasing of commodities and for overseeing the sale in different sections of the stores.

Which of the statements given above is/are not correct?

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

ANS: D

Explanation: Retail Trading: This is the business activity concerned with the sale of goods directly to the consumers.

- Most of the retail trading takes place in fixed establishments or stores solely devoted to selling.
- Street peddling, handcarts, trucks, door-to-door, mail-order, telephone, automatic vending machines and internet are examples of non-store retail trading.
- Consumer cooperatives were the first of the large-scale innovations in retailing.
- Departmental stores delegate the responsibility and authority to departmental heads for purchasing of commodities and for overseeing the sale in different sections of the stores.
- Chain stores are able to purchase merchandise most economically, often going so far as to direct the goods to be manufactured to their specification.
- They employ highly skilled specialists in many executive tasks. They have the ability to experiment in one store and apply the results to many.

Source: NCERT

## Natural resources and mineral resources

Q.1) Which of the following is/are abrasive minerals?

1. Silica
2. Limestone
3. Phosphate

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Abrasive minerals like silica, limestone, aluminium oxide and various phosphate minerals do the cleaning.

Source: NCERT

Q.2) Which of the following mineral is used to reduce cavities?

- a) Argon
- b) Uranium
- c) Nitrogen
- d) Fluorite

ANS: D

Explanation: Fluoride which is used to reduce cavities, comes from a mineral fluorite.

Source: NCERT

Q.3) Consider the following statements:

1. Rocks are combinations of homogenous substances called minerals.
2. The term ore is used to describe an accumulation of any mineral mixed with other elements.

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: Geologists define mineral as a “homogenous, naturally occurring substance with a definable internal structure.”

- Minerals are found in varied forms in nature, ranging from the hardest diamond to the softest talc.
- Minerals are usually found in “ores”. The term ore is used to describe an accumulation of any mineral mixed with other elements.

Source: NCERT

Q.4) The terms “veins and lodes” related to which of the following?

- a) Metamorphic rocks
- b) Sedimentary rocks
- c) Igneous rocks
- d) Both A & C

ANS: D

Explanation: In igneous and metamorphic rocks minerals may occur in the cracks, crevices, faults or joints. The smaller occurrences are called veins and the larger are called lodes.

Source: NCERT

Q.5) Which of the following minerals are extracted from “veins and lodes”?

1. Tin
2. Zinc
3. Lead

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: In igneous and metamorphic rocks minerals may occur in the cracks, crevices, faults or joints.

- The smaller occurrences are called veins and the larger are called lodes.
- In most cases, they are formed when minerals in liquid/molten and gaseous forms are forced upward through cavities towards the earth’s surface.
- They cool and solidify as they rise. Major metallic minerals like tin, copper, zinc and lead etc. are obtained from veins and lodes.

Source: NCERT



Q.6) Which of the following mineral is formed by decomposition of surface rocks?

- a) Bauxite
- b) Gypsum
- c) Potash
- d) Sodium

ANS: A

Explanation: Another mode of formation involves the decomposition of surface rocks, and the removal of soluble constituents, leaving a residual mass of weathered material containing ores. Bauxite is formed this way.

Source: NCERT

Q.7) Which of the following minerals are found in placer deposits?

- 1. Gold
- 2. Tin
- 3. Platinum

Select the correct option from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Certain minerals may occur as alluvial deposits in sands of valley floors and the base of hills.

- These deposits are called 'placer deposits' and generally contain minerals, which are not corroded by water.
- Gold, silver, tin and platinum are most important among such minerals.

Source: NCERT

Q.8) Which of the following state is famous for rat hole mining?

- a) Andhra Pradesh
- b) Meghalaya
- c) Kerala
- d) Uttar Pradesh

ANS: B

Explanation: In most of the tribal areas of the north-east India, minerals are owned by individuals or communities.

- In Meghalaya, there are large deposits of coal, iron ore, limestone and dolomite etc.
- Coal mining in Jowai and Cherapunjee is done by family member in the form of a long narrow tunnel, known as 'Rat hole' mining.

Source: NCERT

Q.9) Which of the following is/are comes under the common property resources?

1. Private land
2. Un-classed government forests
3. Rivulets

Select the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: B

Explanation: Land can also be classified on the basis of ownership as – private land and community land.

- Private land is owned by individuals whereas, community land is owned by the community for common uses like collection of fodder, fruits, nuts or medicinal herbs. These community lands are also called common property resources.
- Common property resources include all such resources that are meant for the common use of the villagers.
- CPRs include all resources like village pastures and grazing grounds, village forests and woodlots, protected and un-classed government forests, waste land, common threshing grounds, watershed drainage, ponds and tanks, rivers, rivulets, water reservoirs, canals and irrigation channels.

Source: NCERT

Q.10) Which of the following statements is/are correct about fresh water resources?

1. It accounts for only about 2.7 per cent of earth's water resources.
2. Ninety percent of earth's fresh water resources occur as ice sheets and glaciers.
3. Only one per cent of freshwater is available and fit for human use.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

ANS: B

Explanation: Water is a vital renewable natural resource. Three fourths of the earth's surface is covered with water. It is therefore appropriately called the 'water planet'.

- It was in the primitive oceans that life began almost 3.5 billion years back.
- Even today, the oceans cover two-thirds of the earth's surface and support a rich variety of plant and animal life. The ocean water is however saline and not fit for human consumption.
- Fresh water accounts for only about 2.7 per cent. Nearly 70 per cent of this occurs as ice sheets and glaciers in Antarctica, Greenland and mountain regions. Due to their location, they are inaccessible.
- Only 1 per cent of freshwater is available and fit for human use. It is found as ground water, as surface water in rivers and lakes and as water vapour in the atmosphere.

Source: NCERT

## World Population, Distribution & Density

Q.1) Consider the following statements:

1. 90 per cent of the world population lives in about 90 per cent of earth's land area.
2. The 10 most populous countries of the world contribute about 90 per cent of the world's 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: D

Explanation: Patterns of population distribution and density help us to understand the demographic characteristics of any area.

- The term population distribution refers to the way people are spaced over the earth's surface.
- Broadly, 90 per cent of the world population lives in about 10 per cent of its land area.
- The 10 most populous countries of the world contribute about 60 per cent of the world's population.
- Of these 10 countries, 6 are located in Asia.

Source: NCERT

Q2. Arrange the following countries in descending order of population:

1. Mexico
2. Pakistan
3. Brazil

Select the correct answer from below given codes:

- a) 1 - 3 - 2
- b) 1 - 2 - 3
- c) 3 - 1 - 2
- d) 2 - 3 - 1

ANS: D

Explanation: At present, Pakistan population is highest among 3 countries. It is around 23 crores compared to around 21 crores of Brazil, as in 2022. Whereas Mexico's Population is least among all, at 13 crores.

Source: NCERT

Q.3) Which of the following factors influence the population distribution?

1. Soils
2. Climate
3. Landforms

Select the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Factors Influencing the Distribution of Population:

Geographical Factors:

- (i) Availability of water: Water is the most important factor for life. So, people prefer to live in areas where fresh water is easily available.

## Prelims Marathon MCQs Compilation December 2024

- (ii) Landforms: People prefer living on flat plains and gentle slopes. This is because such areas are favorable for the production of crops and to build roads and industries.
- (iii) Climate: An extreme climate such as very hot or cold deserts is uncomfortable for human habitation. Areas with a comfortable climate, where there is not much seasonal variation attract more people.
- (iv) Soils: Fertile soils are important for agricultural and allied activities. Therefore, areas which have fertile loamy soils have more people living on them as these can support intensive agriculture.

Source: NCERT

Q.4) Which of the following is/are pull factors for population migration?

1. Better job opportunities
2. Epidemics
3. Political turmoil

Select the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: A

Explanation: People migrate for a better economic and social life. There are two sets of factors that influence migration.

- The Push factors make the place of origin seem less attractive for reasons like unemployment, poor living conditions, political turmoil, unpleasant climate, natural disasters, epidemics and socio-economic backwardness.
- The Pull factors make the place of destination seem more attractive than the place of origin for reasons like better job opportunities and living conditions, peace and stability, security of life and property and pleasant climate.

Source: NCERT

Q.5) Which of the following country in the world to officially proclaim the Gross National Happiness (GNH) as the measure of the country's progress?

- a) Bhutan
- b) Nepal
- c) Thailand
- d) Sri Lanka

ANS: A

Explanation: Bhutan is the only country in the world to officially proclaim the Gross National Happiness (GNH) as the measure of the country's progress.

- Material progress and technological developments are approached more cautiously taking into consideration the possible harm they might bring to the environment or the other aspects of cultural and spiritual life of the Bhutanese.
- This simply means material progress cannot come at the cost of happiness. GNH encourages us to think of the spiritual, non-material and qualitative aspects of development.

Source: NCERT

Q.6) In which of the following year first population census was conducted?

- a) 1861
- b) 1872
- c) 1881
- d) 1891

ANS: B

Explanation: Population data are collected through Census operation held every 10 years in our country. The first population Census in India was conducted in 1872 but its first complete Census was conducted only in 1881.

Source: NCERT

Q.7) Arrange the following in descending order of population:

- 1. Jammu & Kashmir
- 2. Arunachal Pradesh
- 3. Uttarakhand

Select the correct answer from below given codes:

- a) 1 - 3 - 2
- b) 1 - 2 - 3
- c) 3 - 1 - 2
- d) 2 - 3 - 1

ANS: A

Explanation: The share of population is very small in the states like Jammu & Kashmir (1.04%), Arunachal Pradesh (0.11%) and Uttarakhand (0.84%) in spite of these states having fairly large geographical area.

Source: NCERT

Q.8) Which of the following area has lowest concentration of population?

- a) Himalayas
- b) Northern Plains
- c) Deltas
- d) Coastal plains

ANS: A

Explanation: As far as the physical factors are concerned, it is clear that climate along with terrain and availability of water largely determines the pattern of the population distribution.

Consequently, we observe that the North Indian Plains, deltas and Coastal Plains have higher proportion of population than the interior districts of southern and central Indian States, Himalayas, some of the north eastern and the western states.

Source: NCERT

Q.9) Consider the following statements:

- 1. The density of population in India (2011) is 382 persons per sq km.
- 2. There has been a steady increase of density of population of more than 200 persons per sq km over the last 50 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: C

Explanation: Density of population, is expressed as number of persons per unit area. It helps in getting a better understanding of the spatial distribution of population in relation to land.

## Prelims Marathon MCQs Compilation December 2024

The density of population in India (2011) is 382 persons per sq km. There has been a steady increase of more than 200 persons per sq km over the last 50 years as the density of population increased from 117 persons/ sq km in 1951 to 382 persons/sq km in 2011.

Source: NCERT

Q.10) According to 2011 census data, which of the following state has highest density of population?

- a) Bihar
- b) West Bengal
- c) Uttar Pradesh
- d) Tamil Nadu

ANS: A

Explanation: Among the northern Indian States, Bihar (1102), West Bengal (1029) and Uttar Pradesh (828) have higher densities, while Kerala (859) and Tamil Nadu (555) have higher densities among the peninsular Indian states.

Source: NCERT