

**Q.1) Article 235 is concerned with**

- a) Control over Sub-ordinate Courts
- b) Contingency Fund of India
- c) National Commission for the SC, & ST
- d) Pardoning powers of President

**Q.1) Solution (a)**

Ar. 235 - Control over subordinate courts

The control over district courts and courts subordinate thereto including the posting and promotion of, and the grant of leave to, persons belonging to the judicial service of a State and holding any post inferior to the post of district judge shall be vested in the High Court, but nothing in this article shall be construed as taking away from any such person any right of appeal which he may under the law regulating the conditions of his service or as authorising the High Court to deal with him otherwise than in accordance with the conditions of his service prescribed under such law.

Source: <http://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/politics-and-nation/nine-high-courts-oppose-all-india-service-for-lower-judiciary/articleshow/59939318.cms>

**Q.2) Government of India is committed for speedy resolution of commercial disputes and to make India an international hub of Arbitration and a Centre of robust ADR mechanism catering to international and domestic arbitration. To give an impetus to this endeavour, the Department of Legal Affairs constituted a ten Member, High Level Committee under the Chairmanship of**

- a) Ratan Watal
- b) B.N. Srikrishna
- c) J.J. Irani
- d) Bibek Debroy

**Q.2) Solution (b)**

The law ministry formed a 10-member panel led by former Supreme Court judge B.N. Srikrishna to review and create an institutional framework for the arbitration mechanism in India.

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The committee includes judges, senior lawyers familiar with commercial laws, industry representatives and a member from a think-tank, besides law secretary Suresh Chandra.

**The Committee has divided its Report in three parts.**

**Part 1 - Measures to improve the overall quality and performance of arbitral institutions in India and to promote the standing of the country as preferred seat of arbitration**

- Setting up an Autonomous Body, styled the Arbitration Promotion Council of India (APCI), having representatives from all stakeholders for grading arbitral institutions in India.
- The APCI may inter alia recognize professional institutes providing for accreditation of arbitrators
- The APCI may hold training workshops and interact with law firms and law schools to train advocates with interest in arbitration and with a goal to create a specialist arbitration bar comprising of advocates dedicated to the field.
- Creation of a specialist Arbitration Bench to deal with such Commercial disputes, in the domain of the Courts.
- Changes have been suggested in various provisions of the 2015 Amendments in the Arbitration and Conciliation Act with a view to make arbitration speedier and more efficacious and incorporate international best practices.
- The Committee are also of the opinion that the National Litigation Policy (NLP) must promote arbitration in Government Contracts.

**Part 2 - Working of ICADR working under the aegis of the Ministry of Law and Justice, Department of Legal Affairs**

- The Institution was set up with the objective of promoting ADR methods and providing requisite facilities for the same.
- The Committee has preferred for declaring the ICADR as an Institution of national importance and takeover of the Institution by a statute.
- The Committee are of the view that a revamped ICADR has the potential be a globally competitive institution.

**Part 3 - 'International Law Adviser' (ILA)**

- ILA shall advise the Government and coordinate dispute resolution strategy for the Government in disputes arising out of its international law obligations, particularly disputes arising out of BITs.
- The Committee has emphasized that ILA may be consulted by the Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), at the time of negotiating and entering into BITs.

**Q.3) Which of the following stocks is included in Bharat -22?**

- a) BPCL (Bharat Petroleum Corp Ltd)
- b) Axis Bank (through Specified Undertaking of Unit Trust of India)
- c) ONGC Ltd (Oil and Natural Gas Corp)
- d) All of the above

**Q.3) Solution (d)**

Bharat-22 — a new ETF of 22 companies, including central public sector enterprises, government banks and some holdings of the government's investment arm SUUTI. The new ETF will help the government sell equity stakes in state-run firms and move it further along in its objective to raise Rs 72,500 crore through disinvestment in the current financial year 2017-18.

Bharat-22 will have 22 constituents against CPSE ETF's 10. In that sense, Bharat-22 will be more diversified, and will capture the PSU universe better than the CPSE ETF.

Bharat-22 will also have a single company cap of 15% weightage in the fund, and a sectoral cap of 22%, ensuring that it is well represented by a diversified spectrum of PSUs.

Bharat-22 will give the government a shot at selling stakes in some of the private sector blue-chip companies as well, as it will include some holdings of SUUTI (Specified Undertaking of Unit Trust of India). SUUTI holds equity stakes in over 50 companies, including large holdings in L&T, ITC and Axis Bank, earlier held by the erstwhile Unit Trust of India before its breakup.

Bharat-22 will cover six sectors (Basic Materials, Energy, Finance, FMCG, and Industrials & Utilities).

The Bharat 22 Index will be rebalanced annually. ICICI Prudential AMC will be the ETF Manager and Asia Index Private Limited (JV BSE and S& P Global) will be the Index Provider.

**Source:** <http://www.thehindubusinessline.com/markets/jaitley-announces-new-etf-bharat-2022/article9802051.ece>

**Components of Bharat-22 ETF**

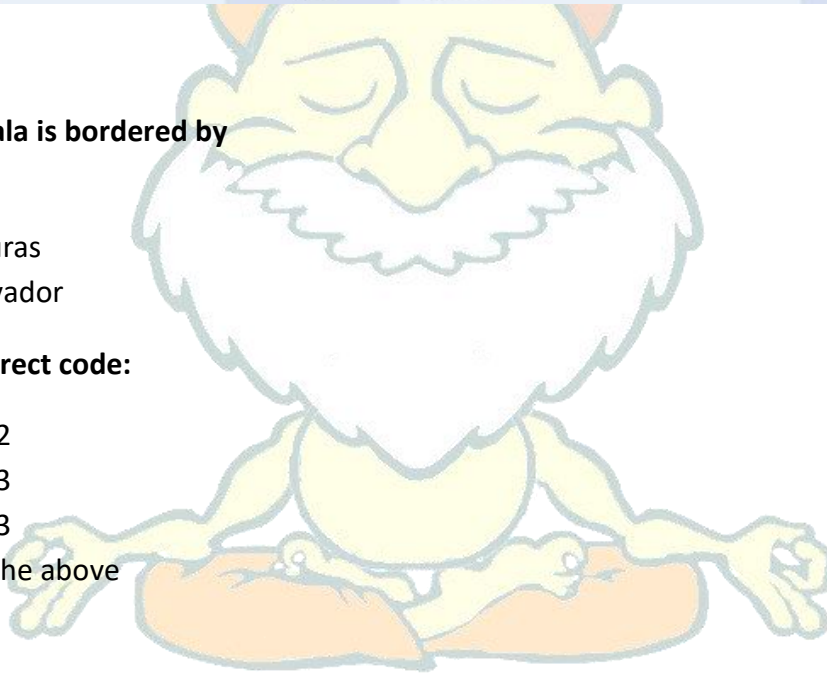
Company	Weight (%)	Company	Weight (%)
Larsen & Toubro	17.1	Coal India	3.3
ITC	15.2	Bharat Electronics	3.3
State Bank of India	8.6	Engineers India	1.5
Power Grid Corp of India	7.9	Bank of Baroda	1.4
Axis Bank	7.7	Rural Electrification Corp	1.3
NTPC	6.7	NHPC	1.2
ONGC	5.3	Power Finance Corp	1.0
National Aluminium	4.4	NBCC (India)	0.6
Indian Oil Corp	4.4	NLC India	0.3
BPCL	4.4	Indian Bank	0.2
Gail India	3.7	SJVN	0.2

**Q.4) Guatemala is bordered by**

1. Belize
2. Honduras
3. EL Salvador

**Select the correct code:**

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the above



**Q.4) Solution (d)**

Guatemala is a country in Central America bordered by Mexico to the north and west, the Pacific Ocean to the southwest, Belize to the northeast, the Caribbean to the east, Honduras to the east and El Salvador to the southeast.



**Q.5) India's first private sector missile sub-systems manufacturing facility is located in**

- a) Hyderabad
- b) Bhopal
- c) Nagpur
- d) Pune



**Q.5) Solution (a)**

It is a joint venture between the Kalyani Group and Israel's Rafael Advanced Defence Systems Ltd.

Kalyani Rafael Advanced Systems (KRAS) plant will make anti-tank guided missile (ATGM) Spike.

Besides supplying to the Indian Army, the plan is to export to South East Asian countries

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KRAS, which aims to be a one-stop solution provider to locally re-design, develop, re-engineer and manufacture various land and airborne products and systems in India, has plans for expansion.

Formed in line with the 'Make in India' initiative of the Centre and the policy to encourage private sector participation in defence production, the 51:49 joint venture will develop a wide range of advanced capabilities.

These include command control and guidance, electro-optics, remote weapon systems, precision guided munitions and system engineering for system integration.

Source: <http://www.thehindu.com/business/Industry/indias-first-private-missile-production-facility-unveiled/article19419823.ece>

