

Q.1) Which of the following aims at the establishing 'a government of laws and not of men'?

- a) Directive Principles of State Policy
- b) Fundamental Rights
- c) Fundamental Duties
- d) Both (b) and (c)

Q.1) Solution (b)

The Fundamental Rights are meant for promoting the ideal of political democracy. They prevent the establishment of an authoritarian and despotic rule in the country and protect the liberties and freedoms of the people against the invasion by the State. They operate as limitations on the tyranny of the executive and arbitrary laws of the legislature. In short, they aim at establishing 'a government of laws and not of men'. Fundamental Duties have nothing to do with the concept of rule of law.

Do you know?

- The Fundamental Rights in our Constitution are more elaborate than those found in the Constitution of any other country in the world, including the USA.

THINK!

- Magna Carta.
- Bill of Rights.

Q.2) Consider the following statements about Constitution and Rights in Indian context:

1. The constitution is the result of the rights of the individual as defined and enforced by the courts of law.
2. The constitution is the source of the individual rights.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

Q.2) Solution (b)

The primacy of the rights of the individual, that is, the constitution is the result of the rights of the individual as defined and enforced by the courts of law rather than the constitution

being the source of the individual rights (it is in case of England). Because the Magna Carta is the source of Rights from where the genesis of constitution of England began.

In the Indian System, the constitution is the source of the individual rights as codified in Part III of the constitution.

Do you know?

- The Supreme Court held that the 'Rule of Law' as embodied in Article 14 is a 'basic feature' of the constitution. Hence, it cannot be destroyed even by an amendment.

THINK!

- Human Rights.
- Natural Rights

Q.3) Consider the following statements.

Assertion (A): Fundamental Rights check the absoluteness of the authority of the government.

Reason (R): Fundamental Rights itself are absolute.

In the context of the above, which of these is correct?

- a) A is correct, and R is an appropriate explanation of A.
- b) A is correct, but R is not an appropriate explanation of A.
- c) A is correct, but R is incorrect.
- d) Both A and R are incorrect.

Q.3) Solution (c)

Most of FR are available against the arbitrary action of the State, with a few exceptions like those against the State's action. Some of them are negative in character, that is, place limitations on the authority of the State,

Article 13 declares that all laws that are inconsistent with or in derogation of any of the fundamental rights shall be void. In other words, it expressly provides for the doctrine of judicial review. This power has been conferred on the Supreme Court (Article 32) and the high courts (Article 226) that can declare a law unconstitutional and invalid on the ground of contravention of any of the Fundamental Rights. Thus, FR checks the absoluteness of the government.

They are not absolute but qualified. The state can impose reasonable restrictions on them. However, whether such restrictions are reasonable or not is to be decided by the courts.

Thus, they strike a balance between the rights of the individual and those of the society as a whole, between individual liberty and social control.

Do you know?

- According to the Supreme Court, even a private body or an agency working as an instrument of the State falls within the meaning of the 'State' under Article 12.

THINK!

- Armed Forces and Fundamental Rights.
- Quo – warranto.

Q.4) Article 18 abolishes the titles to ensure Right to Equality. Which of the following titles comes under this provision of abolishment?

- a) Major, Colonel, General etc.
- b) Doctor (Ph.D., MBBS), Professor, Lecturer and Scientist.
- c) Maharaja, Raj Bahadur, Rai Bahadur, Rai Saheb, Dewan Bahadur.
- d) Bharat Ratna, Padma Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan and Padma Sri.

Q.4) Solution (c)

Article 18 abolishes titles and makes four provisions in that regard:

- It prohibits the state from conferring any title (**except a military or academic distinction**) on anybody, whether a citizen or a foreigner.
- It prohibits a citizen of India from accepting any title from any foreign state.
- A foreigner holding any office of profit or trust under the state cannot accept any title from any foreign state without the consent of the president.
- No citizen or foreigner holding any office of profit or trust under the State is to accept any present, emolument or office from or under any foreign State without the consent of the president.

From the above, it is clear that the hereditary titles of nobility like **Maharaja, Raj Bahadur, Rai Bahadur, Rai Saheb, Dewan Bahadur, etc.**, which were conferred by colonial States are banned by Article 18 as these are **against the principle of equal status of all**.

Supreme Court upheld the constitutional validity of the National Awards—Bharat Ratna, Padma Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan and Padma Sri. It ruled that these awards do not amount to 'titles' within the meaning of Article 18 that prohibits only hereditary titles of nobility. Therefore, they are not violative of Article 18 as the theory of equality does not mandate that merit should not be recognized. However, **it also ruled that they should not be used as suffixes or prefixes to the names of awardees**. Otherwise, they should forfeit the awards.

Do you know?

- The term 'untouchability' has not been defined either in the Constitution or in the Protection of Civil Rights Act 1955.

THINK!

- Apartheid.
- Dalit movements.

Q.5) Which of the following programs or schemes strives to implement Directive Principles of State Policy?

1. National programme for bovine breeding & dairy development (NPBBDD).
2. Legal Services Authorities Act 1987.
3. Maternity Benefit Act 1961.
4. Hill Area Development Program.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- b) 2, 3 and 4 only
- c) 2 and 4 only
- d) All the above

Q.5) Solution (d)

To organize agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines (Article 48) - National programme for bovine breeding & dairy development (NPBBDD).

To promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor (Article 39 A) - Legal Services Authorities Act 1987.

To make provision for just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief (Article 42) - Maternity Benefit Act 1961.

To secure the right to adequate means of livelihood for all citizens; (Article 39) - Hill Area Development Program.

Do you know?

- In the *Minerva Mills* case (1980), the Supreme Court also held that 'the Indian Constitution is founded on the bedrock of the balance between the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles. They together constitute the core of commitment to social revolution.'

THINK!

- Uniform Civil Code.

Q.6) Consider the following statements about Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) and select the correct statement/s:

1. They are fundamental to the governance of the country.
2. They have served as useful beacon-lights to the courts.
3. They are complementary to the fundamental rights of the citizens.
4. They seek to establish Social and economic democracy in the country.

Choose the correct answer using the codes given below.

- a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- b) 2, 3 and 4 only
- c) 1, 2 and 4 only
- d) All the above

Q.6) Solution (c)

The Constitution itself declares that they are fundamental to the governance of the country. According to L M Singhvi, an eminent jurist and diplomat, 'the Directives are the life-giving provisions of the Constitution. **They constitute the stuff of the Constitution and its philosophy of social justice**'.

They have served as useful beacon-lights to the courts. They have helped the courts in **exercising their power of judicial review**, that is, the power to determine the constitutional validity of a law.

They are supplementary to the fundamental rights of the citizens. They are intended to fill in the vacuum in Part III by providing for social and economic rights.

The Directive Principles constitute a very comprehensive economic, social and political programme for a modern democratic State. **They aim at realizing the high ideals of justice, liberty, equality and fraternity as outlined in the Preamble to the Constitution.** They embody the concept of a 'welfare state' and not that of a 'police state', which existed during the colonial era. In brief, they seek to establish economic and social democracy in the country.

Do you know?

- The 44th Amendment Act of 1978 added one more Directive Principle, which requires the State to minimize inequalities in income, status, facilities and opportunities (Article 38).

THINK!

- Article 19(iii) and Article 43(B).

Q.7) Consider the following statements about Fundamental Duties.

1. Fundamental duties in Part IV A of constitution are confined only to citizens and not extended to foreigners.
2. Constitution contains duties of citizens and not the duties of state.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

Q.7) Solution (a)

Unlike some of the Fundamental Rights which extend to all persons whether citizens or foreigners, the Fundamental Duties are confined to citizens only and do not extend to foreigners.

Though the rights and duties of the citizens are correlative and inseparable, the original constitution contained **only the fundamental rights and not the fundamental duties**. In other words, the framers of the Constitution did not feel it necessary to incorporate the fundamental duties of the citizens in the Constitution. However, **they incorporated the duties of the State in the Constitution in the form of Directive Principles of State Polity**. Later in 1976, the fundamental duties of citizens were added in the Constitution.

Do you know?

- Like the Directive Principles, the fundamental duties are also non-justiciable.

THINK!

- The Verma Committee on Fundamental Duties of the Citizens (1999).

Q.8) Which of the following statements are correct regarding the writ 'Quo-Warranto':

1. It prevents illegal usurpation of public office by a person.

2. It cannot be issued in case of Ministerial office or private office.
3. This can be sought by any interested person and not necessarily by the aggrieved person.

Select the code from following:

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

Q.8) Solution (d)

Quo-Warranto

In the literal sense, it means 'by what authority or warrant'. It is issued by the court to enquire into the legality of claim of a person to a public office. Hence, it prevents illegal usurpation of public office by a person.

The writ can be issued only in case of a substantive public office of a permanent character created by a statute or by the Constitution. It cannot be issued in cases of ministerial office or private office. Unlike the other four writs, this can be sought by any interested person and not necessarily by the aggrieved person.

THINK!

- Writ jurisdiction of High Court and Supreme Court
- Soul of Constitution

Q.9) Article 34 of the Indian Constitution provides for the restriction on fundamental rights while 'Martial Law' is in force in any area within the territory of India. Which of the following statements regarding 'Martial Law' are correct?

1. The concept of Martial law has been borrowed from the 'Weimar Constitution of Germany.
2. It refers to a situation where civil administration is run by military authorities according to their own rules and regulations.
3. The expression 'Martial Law' has not been defined anywhere in the constitution.

Select the correct code from the following:

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3

- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the above

Q.9) Solution (b)**Martial Law**

The concept of martial law has been borrowed in India from the English common law. However, the expression 'martial law' has not been defined anywhere in the Constitution. Literally, it means 'military rule'. It refers to a situation where civil administration is run by the military authorities according to their own rules and regulations framed outside the ordinary law. It thus imply the suspension of ordinary law and the government by military tribunals. It is different from the military law that is applicable to the armed forces.

There is also no specific or express provision in the Constitution that authorises the executive to declare martial law. However, it is implicit in Article 34 under which martial law can be declared in any area within the territory of India. The martial law is imposed under the extraordinary circumstances like war, invasion, insurrection, rebellion, riot or any violent resistance to law. Its justification is to repel force by force for maintaining or restoring order in the society. During the operation of martial law, the military authorities are vested with abnormal powers to take all necessary steps. They impose restrictions and regulations on the rights of the civilians, can punish the civilians and even condemn them to death.

Do you know?

The Supreme Court held that the declaration of martial law does not *ipso facto* result in the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*.

The declaration of a martial law under Article 34 is different from the declaration of a national emergency under Article 352.

THINK!

- Difference between Martial Law and National Emergency

Q.10) Consider the following statements regarding Uniform Civil Code:

1. It is a Directive Principle of State Policy given under article 45 of Indian Constitution.
2. It is a Gandhian directive principle.
3. *Uniform Civil Code* refers to the body of laws governing rights and duties pertaining to property and personal matters like marriage, divorce, adoption and inheritance.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- a) All of the above

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

Q.10) Solution (d)

- It is a DPSP given in article-44
- It is a Liberal- Intellectual principle.

THINK!

Directives outside Part IV of Constitution.

Q.11) Consider the following statements:

1. Right to elementary education is under right to freedom.
2. Right to elementary education is available to citizens only.

Which of the above statements are not correct?

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

Q.11) Solution (b)**Right to Education**

Article 21 A declares that the State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years in such a manner as the State may determine. Thus, this provision makes only elementary education a Fundamental Right and not higher or professional education.

This provision was added by the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2002. This amendment is a major milestone in the country's aim to achieve 'Education for All'. The government described this step as 'the dawn of the second revolution in the chapter of citizens' rights'.

It is available to both citizens and aliens.

Do you know?

Even before this amendment, the Constitution contained a provision for free and compulsory education for children under Article 45 in Part IV. However, being a directive principle, it was not enforceable by the courts. Now, there is scope for judicial intervention in this regard.

Q.12) Which of the following statement is/are correct?

1. Except Articles 20 and 21, remaining Fundamental rights will be suspended during operation of National Emergency
2. All FRs are negative in character as they place limitations on the authority of the State

Select the code from below:

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

Q.12) Solution (d)

Article 19 will be suspended only when national emergency is declared based on external aggression or war and not on the ground of armed rebellion.

Some FR are negative, not all, some are positive which confer certain privilege to citizen eg: Article 17, Article 16 etc.

THINK!

Why do we say that FRs are negative while DPSPs are positive?

Q.13) Which of the following is known 'Conscience of the Constitution' by Granville Austin?

1. Fundamental Rights
2. DPSPs
3. Fundamental Duties
4. Parliament

Select the code from below:

- a) 1 and 2

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

Q.13) Solution (a)

The Directive Principles along with the Fundamental Rights contain the philosophy of the Constitution and is the soul of the Constitution. Granville Austin has described the Directive Principles and the Fundamental Rights as the 'Conscience of the Constitution'

THINK!

- Granville Austin
- Soul of the Constitution

Q.14) Consider the following statements

- a) Fundamental duties were not present in original constitution
- b) All Fundamental duties were added by 42nd CAA, in 1976.
- c) Fundamental duties were introduced after recommendation of Swaran Singh Committee
- d) Fundamental duties are confined to only citizens and not to foreigner

Which of the above statements is NOT correct?

Q.14) Solution (b)

86th CAA in 2002 added "To provide opportunities for education to his child or ward between the ages of 6 – 14yrs"

THINK!

- Right to Education
- Definition of Child in India

Q.15) Which among the following is/are provisions provided by Constitution of India?

1. The State shall endeavour to promote international peace and security.

2. The State shall endeavour to maintain just and honourable relations between nations.
3. The State shall endeavour to encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration.

Choose the appropriate option:

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

Q.15) Solution (d)

Article 51 in the Constitution of India: Promotion of international peace and security

The State shall endeavour to –

- (a) promote international peace and security;
- (b) maintain just and honourable relations between nations;
- (c) foster respect for international law and treaty obligations in the dealings of organised peoples with one another; and
- (d) encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration

Q.16) The provision which says – “to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women” in Indian Constitution is provided in

- a) Preamble
- b) Fundamental Rights
- c) Fundamental Duties
- d) DPSPs

Q.16) Solution (c)

Article 51 A (e) provides that - It shall be the duty of every citizen of India to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women.

Q.17) Which among the following are protected as an intrinsic part of the right to life and personal liberty under Article 21 and as a part of the freedoms guaranteed by Part III of the Constitution?

1. Live-in Relationships
2. Right to privacy
3. Right to electricity

Choose correct answer:

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

Q.17) Solution (d)

Article 21 of Constitution of India – “No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law.”

The Indian judiciary has included under the umbrella of Right to life and liberty, Right to free and fair trial, Right to privacy, Right to clean environment, Right to food, sleep and even electricity. The courts have not limited the ambit of life to the above rights but also to a plethora of others.

The question of interpretation of this paltry worded provision (Article 21) possessing immense importance came before the Supreme Court as early as in 1953 in the case of A.K. Gopalan v. State of Madras.

The judiciary has adopted judicial activism to put fetters to governmental actions by safeguarding public interests through the liberal interpretation of the fundamental rights.

In the case of S. Khushboo v. Kanniammal & Anr., the Supreme Court held that living together is a right to life under article 21.

Q.18) Right to Privacy as part of the Right to Life was established in –

- a) Justice K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India
- b) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India
- c) Olga Tellis v. Bombay Municipal Corporation
- d) Indira Sawhney v. Union of India

Q.18) Solution (a)

Justice K. S. Puttaswamy (Retd.) and Anr. vs Union Of India And Ors is a landmark judgement of the Supreme Court of India, which holds that the right to privacy is protected as a fundamental constitutional right under Articles 14, 19 and 21 of the Constitution of India.

The judgement of the 9-judge bench contains six concurring opinions affirming the right to privacy of Indian citizens. The judgement explicitly overrules previous judgements of the Supreme Court in Kharak Singh vs. State of UP and M.P Sharma v Union of India, which had held that there is no fundamental right to privacy under the Indian Constitution.

Q.19) Which of the following does not relate to the Fundamental Rights as enshrined in the Constitution of India?

1. Free and compulsory education to all children of the age 6-14yrs
2. Prohibition of trafficking in human beings and forced labour
3. Improvement of public health and prohibition of intoxicating drinks
4. Promotion of the educational and economic interest of the weaker sections of the people, especially SCs and STs

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- a) 1, 2 and 3
- b) 2 and 4
- c) 3 and 4
- d) 3 only

Q.19) Solution (c)

Statement (3) and (4) does not relate to the Fundamental Rights as enshrined in the Constitution of India.

Article 47 in the Constitution of India (DPSP) - Duty of the State to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living and to improve public health. The State shall regard the raising of the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health as among its primary duties and, in particular, the State shall endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption except for medicinal purposes of intoxicating drinks and of drugs which are injurious to health.

Article 46 (DPSP): it provides, "The state shall promote with special care the educational and economic interest of the weaker sections of the people, and in particular, of the Scheduled

Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.”

Q.20) Consider the following statements about Directive Principles of State Policy:

1. The Directive Principles resemble the ‘Objective Resolutions’ which was moved by Nehru in 1946.
2. They lay down the foundation stone of social equality and social justice.
3. DPSP consists of certain rights that individuals should enjoy apart from the Fundamental Rights.

Select the correct answer:

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

Q.20) Solution (b)

The Directive Principles resemble the ‘Instrument of Instructions’ enumerated in the Government of India Act of 1935.

Fundamental Rights lay down the foundation stone of social equality and social justice.

The chapter on Directive Principles lists mainly three things:

1. The goals and objectives that we as a society should adopt;
2. Certain rights that individuals should enjoy apart from the Fundamental Rights; and
3. Certain policies that the government should adopt.

Q.21) Which among the following writs is known as ‘bulwark of individual liberty against arbitrary detention’?

- a) Habeas Corpus
- b) Mandamus
- c) Prohibition
- d) Quo-warranto

Q.21) Solution (a)**Habeas Corpus**

- It is a Latin term which literally means 'to have the body of'. It is an order issued by the court to a person who has detained another person, to produce the body of the latter before it.
- The court then examines the cause and legality of detention. It would set the detained person free, if the detention is found to be illegal. Thus, this writ is a bulwark of individual liberty against arbitrary detention.

Q.22) Consider the following statements about 'Section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code'

1. It defines the criminal act of revolting against an established authority, usually in the form of treason or defamation of a government
2. It is a pre-independence provision

Select the correct statements

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

Q.22) Solution (c)

Sedition in India is defined by section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code. Section 124A was introduced by the British colonial government in 1870 when it felt the need for a specific section to deal with radical Wahabi movement of the 19th century.

124A. Sedition — Whoever, by words, either spoken or written, or by signs, or by visible representation, or otherwise, brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt, or excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards, the Government established by law in India, shall be punished with imprisonment for life, to which fine may be added, or with imprisonment which may extend to three years, to which fine may be added, or with fine.

Punishment—Imprisonment for life and fine, or imprisonment for 3 years and fine, or fine—
Cognizable—Non-bailable—Triable by Court of Session—Non- compoundable.

Sedition was not a part of the original Indian Penal Code (IPC) enacted in 1860 and was introduced in 1870.

THINK!

- Kedar Nath Singh v. State of Bihar (1962)

Source: <http://www.thehindu.com/opinion/op-ed/left-right-centre-should-the-sedition-law-be-scraped/article19181085.ece>

Q.23) National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT) deals with appeals arising out of orders of which of the following?

1. National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT)
2. Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (IBBI)
3. Competition Commission of India (CCI)

Select the correct code:

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

Q.23) Solution (d)

National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT) was constituted under Section 410 of the Companies Act, 2013 for hearing appeals against the orders of National Company Law Tribunal(s) (NCLT), with effect from 1st June, 2016.

NCLAT is also the Appellate Tribunal for hearing appeals against the orders passed by NCLT(s) under Section 61 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC), with effect from 1st December, 2016. NCLAT is also the Appellate Tribunal for hearing appeals against the orders passed by Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India under Section 202 and Section 211 of IBC.

NCLAT is also the Appellate Tribunal to hear and dispose of appeals against any direction issued or decision made or order passed by the Competition Commission of India (CCI)

As per a recent amendment, the Competition Appellate Tribunal (COMPAT) has ceased to exist effective 26 May 2017. The appellate function under the Competition Act, 2002 (Competition Act) would now confer to the National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT).

Previously, all appeals against specified orders of the Competition Commission of India (CCI) would lie to the COMPAT whereas the NCLAT dealt with, inter alia, appeals arising out of orders of the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) under the CA 2013 as well as the

Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (IBBI) under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016.

Source: <http://www.financialexpress.com/industry/nclat-stays-ccis-rs-591-cr-fine-on-coal-india/698656/>

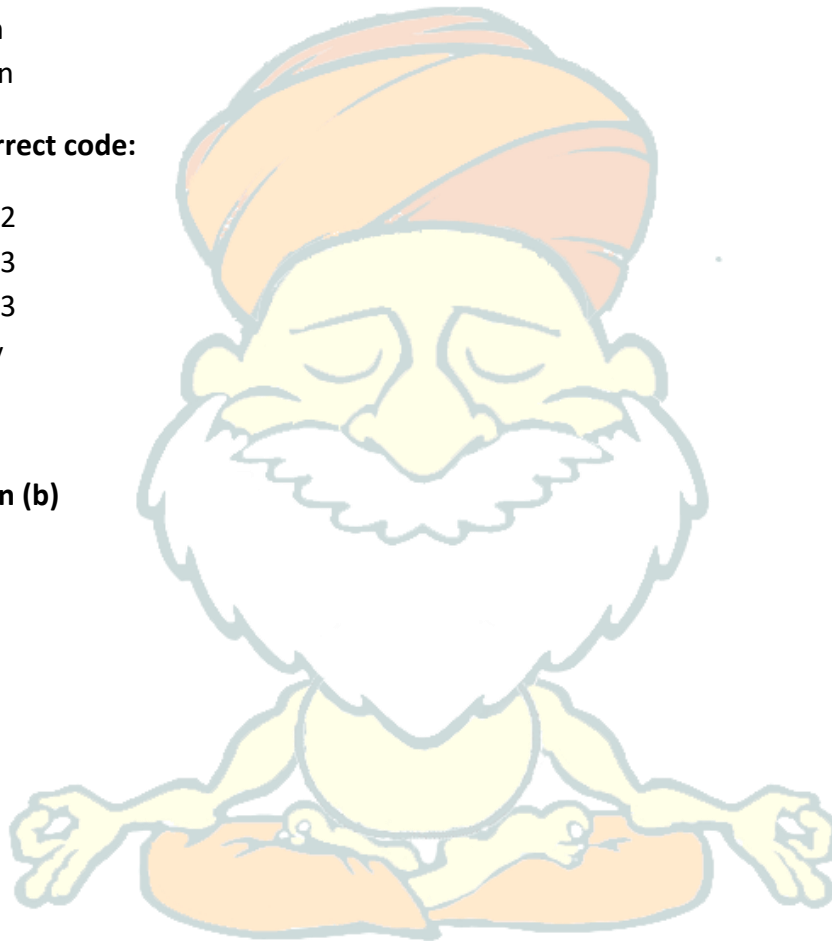
Q.24) Gorkhaland is a proposed statehood demand from the Indian state of West Bengal. The proposed area of Gorkhaland borders which of the following?

1. Jharkhand
2. Sikkim
3. Bhutan

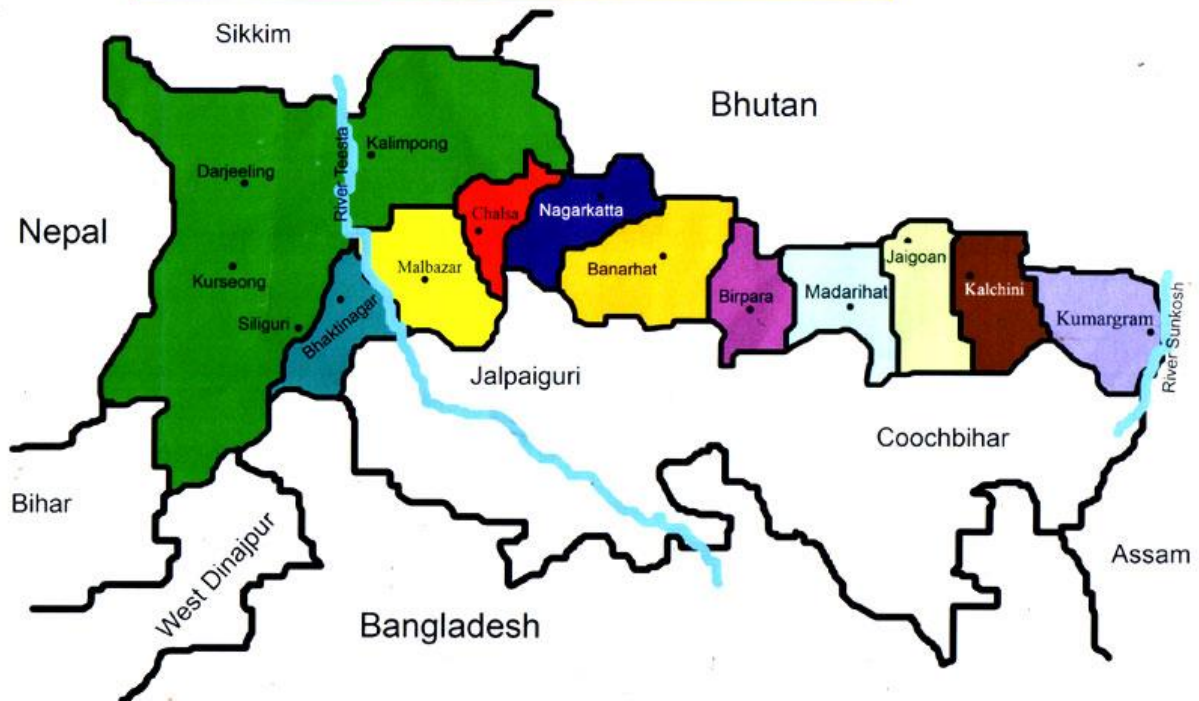
Select the correct code:

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) 2 Only

Q.24) Solution (b)



Proposed Map Of Gorkhaland



Source: <https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/gorkhaland-demand-gjm-protests-what-we-know-about-the-darjeeling-crisis-so-far/story-A4cRxE6MoiGOWzzjYcqevL.html>

Q.25) Consider the following statements about Centre for Advanced Financial Research and Learning (CAFRAL)

1. It is set up by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
2. The Deputy Governor of RBI is the Chairman of the Governing Council of CAFRAL
3. It collaborates with other institutions within the country and outside to promote research in areas of interest to the Centre

Select the correct statements

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

Q.25) Solution (c)

The specialised, and fully funded institution of the RBI, Centre for Advanced Financial Research and Learning (CAFRAL), was set up in 2011 to serve as a knowledge hub of the country, being inaugurated by the then Prime Minister.

CAFRAL

- The Centre for Advanced Financial Research and Learning (CAFRAL) is an independent body set up by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in the backdrop of India's evolving role in the global economy, in the financial services sector and its position in various international fora, and to develop into a world class global institution for research and learning in banking and finance.
- The Governor of RBI is the Chairman of the Governing Council of CAFRAL. CAFRAL's learning arm is engaged in conducting seminars, conferences and other learning programs that serve as a platform for exchange of high-level policy dialogues between the various stakeholders by bringing together regulators, policy makers, bankers, academicians, researchers and practitioners. It also conducts advanced programs for enhancing professional capabilities of senior executives in the financial sector.
- CAFRAL's research focus is on the areas of banking and finance. Within these broad areas, our interests include financial institutions, financial markets, behavioural finance, corporate finance, household finance and related areas of macro-finance such as monetary economics or international finance. CAFRAL aims to build intellectual capacity in these areas through its own staff, by hosting researchers of international repute and facilitating collaborative research by building data resources and analytical capabilities.

Mission

- To evolve as a global centre of excellence for policy research and advanced learning in banking and finance

Objectives

- Enhance our understanding of how the financial sector contributes to real sector growth through in-house and collaborative research that is useful and relevant
- Enhance professional capabilities in the banks, financial sector, and among central banks regulators and policy makers through learning events and programs
- Provide a platform for dialogue between policy makers' regulators, financial sector, practitioners and academics on issues of topical relevance and systemic importance

- Communicate and disseminate the conclusions and results of the learning and research activities of CAFRAL to policy makers, central banks, regulators and public at large
- Collaborate and network with domestic and global institutions with similar mandate for mutually beneficial arrangements

Functions

- To undertake research that will be useful to central banks, regulators and the financial sector
- To conduct learning programs for central banks, regulators, Boards and senior management in the financial system
- To provide a platform for academics, researchers and practitioners to explore policy and regulatory issues in banking and finance
- To disseminate the results of the research and learning activities
- To collaborate with other institutions within the country and outside to promote research in areas of interest to the Centre

Source: <https://www.thehindubusinessline.com/opinion/less-transparency-in-economic-policy/article9737569.ece>

Q.26) The Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) is a triennial international survey which aims to evaluate education systems worldwide by testing the skills and knowledge of 15-year-old students. It is conducted by

- a) Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
- b) United Nations Organization for Education, Science and Culture
- c) World Economic Forum
- d) Etudes Sans Frontières International

Q.26) Solution (a)

PISA

- The Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) is a worldwide study by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in member and non-member nations intended to evaluate educational systems by measuring 15-year-old school pupils' scholastic performance on mathematics, science, and reading.
- It was first performed in 2000 and then repeated every three years.

- Its aim is to provide comparable data with a view to enabling countries to improve their education policies and outcomes. It measures problem solving and cognition in daily life.

Source: <http://indianexpress.com/article/opinion/columns/not-for-the-children-indian-education-system-4723452/>

