

Q.1) Consider the following statements:

1. The laws made by Parliament on the state subjects during a National Emergency become inoperative six months after the emergency has ceased to operate.
2. During proclamation of national emergency is in operation, the President can issue ordinances on the state subjects also, if the state legislature is not in session.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.1) Solution (a)

During a national emergency, the Parliament becomes empowered to make laws on any subject mentioned in the State List. Although the legislative power of a state legislature is not suspended, it becomes subject to the overriding power of the Parliament. Thus, the normal distribution of the legislative powers between the Centre and states is suspended, though the state Legislatures are not suspended. In brief, the Constitution becomes unitary rather than federal.

The laws made by Parliament on the state subjects during a National Emergency become inoperative six months after the emergency has ceased to operate.

Notably, while a proclamation of national emergency is in operation, the President can issue ordinances on the state subjects also, **if the Parliament is not in session.**

Do you know?

- The Parliament can confer powers and impose duties upon the Centre or its officers and authorities in respect of matters outside the Union List, in order to carry out the laws made by it under its extended jurisdiction as a result of the proclamation of a National Emergency.

Q.2) Consider the following statements about President's rule:

1. A law made by the Parliament or President or any other specified authority is co-terminus with the duration of the proclamation.
2. The constitutional position, status, powers and functions of the concerned state high court remain same even during the President's Rule.

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)

A law made by the Parliament or president or any other specified authority continues to be operative even after the President's Rule. **This means that the period for which such a law remains in force is not co-terminus with the duration of the proclamation.** But it can be repealed or altered or re-enacted by the state legislature.

It should be noted here that the President cannot assume to himself the powers vested in the concerned state high court or suspend the provisions of the Constitution relating to it. **In other words, the constitutional position, status, powers and functions of the concerned state high court remain same even during the President's Rule.**

Do you know?

- The 38th Amendment Act of 1975 made the satisfaction of the President in invoking Article 356 final and conclusive which could not be challenged in any court on any ground. But, this provision was subsequently deleted by the 44th Amendment Act of 1978 implying that the satisfaction of the President is not beyond judicial review.

THINK!

- Supreme Court guidelines to impose the President's Rule in a state under Article 356.

Q.3) Which of the following schedules get affected during proclamation of national emergency?

1. Fifth schedule
2. Sixth schedule
3. Seventh schedule
4. Eleventh schedule

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Q.3) Solution (d)

During a national emergency, **the Parliament becomes empowered to make laws on any subject mentioned in the State List**. Although the legislative power of a state legislature is not suspended, it becomes subject to the overriding power of the Parliament. Thus, the normal distribution of the legislative powers between the Centre and states is suspended, though the state Legislatures are not suspended. In brief, the Constitution becomes unitary rather than federal.

While a proclamation of national emergency is in operation, the President can modify the constitutional distribution of revenues between the center and the states. This means that the president can either reduce or cancel the transfer of finances from Centre to the states. Such modification continues till the end of the financial year in which the Emergency ceases to operate. Also, every such order of the President has to be laid before both the Houses of Parliament.

So the following schedules get affected due to proclamation of emergency.

Second Schedule: Second schedule lists the emoluments for holders of constitutional offices such as salaries of President, Vice President, Ministers, Judges and Comptroller and Auditor-General of India etc.

Fifth Schedule: This schedule enumerates administration and control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes (areas and tribes needing special protection due to disadvantageous conditions).

Sixth Schedule: This schedule comprises provisions for the administration of tribal areas in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram. Read this article in detail about sixth schedule.

Seventh Schedule: This schedule has divided the Union and State subjects on which they can make laws. It comprises Union List, State List and Concurrent List.

Ninth Schedule: This schedule enumerates land and tenure reforms; the accession of Sikkim with India.

Eleventh Schedule: It was added by 73rd amendment and has list of subjects under the Panchayat Raj institutions or rural local government.

Twelfth Schedule: It was added by 74th amendment and enlists the subjects under Municipalities or urban local government.

Do you know?

- The rationality behind the incorporation of these provisions in the Constitution is to safeguard the **sovereignty, unity, integrity and security of the country, the democratic political system, and the Constitution.**

THINK!

- Financial Emergency

Q.4) Consider the following statements.

1. The independent and integrated judicial system was borrowed from USA constitution.
2. The term 'judicial review' is not mentioned in the constitution.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.4) Solution (b)

The **independent judiciary system is borrowed from USA constitution**, where as the **integrated judiciary was borrowed from Government of India Act-1935.**

There is no word like 'Judicial Review' is mentioned in Constitution of India. The power of Judicial Review is incorporated in Articles 226 and 227 of the Constitution insofar as the High Courts are concerned. In regard to the Supreme Court Articles 32 and 136 of the Constitution, the judiciary in India has come to control by judicial review every aspect of governmental and public functions.

High Court

- Article-226: Power of High Courts to issue certain writs.
- Article- 227: Power of superintendence over all high Court by the high Court.

Supreme Court

- Article-32: Right to Constitutional Remedy
- Article-136: Special leave to appeal by the Supreme Court.

Do you know?

- The Supreme Court of India was inaugurated on January 28, 1950. It **succeeded the Federal Court of India, established under the Government of India Act of 1935.** However, the **jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is greater than that of its predecessor.** This is because, the Supreme Court has replaced the British Privy Council as the highest court of appeal.

THINK!

- NJAC Act.

Q.5) Consider the following pairs.

Cases	Verdict
1. First judges case	Court held that consultation does not mean concurrence
2. Second judges case	Collegium of four senior most judges of the Supreme Court
3. Third judges case	Senior most judge of the Supreme Court should alone be appointed to the office of the chief justice of India.
4. Fourth judges case	NJAC Act as unconstitutional and void.

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

- 1 and 4 only
- 2 and 4 only
- 1, 3 and 4 only
- All the above

Q.5) Solution (a)

The Supreme Court has given different interpretation of the word 'consultation' in the above provision. In the First Judges case (1982), **the Court held that consultation does not mean concurrence and it only implies exchange of views.**

But, in the Second Judges case (1993), the Court reversed its earlier ruling and changed the meaning of the word consultation to concurrence. Hence, it ruled that the advice tendered by the Chief Justice of India is binding on the President in the matters of appointment of the judges of the Supreme Court. But, **the Chief Justice would tender his advice on the matter after consulting two of his senior most colleagues.**

Second Judges Case (1993), in which the **Supreme Court ruled that the senior most judge of the Supreme Court should alone be appointed to the office of the chief justice of India.**

In the Third Judges case (1998), the Court opined that the consultation process to be adopted by the Chief justice of India requires '**consultation of plurality judges**'. The sole opinion of the chief justice of India does not constitute the consultation process. **He should consult a collegium of four senior most judges of the Supreme Court and even if two judges give an adverse opinion, he should not send the recommendation to the government.** The court held that the recommendation made by the chief justice of India without complying with the norms and requirements of the consultation process are not binding on the government.

In 2015, the Supreme Court has declared both the 99th Constitutional Amendment as well as the NJAC Act as unconstitutional and void. Consequently, the earlier collegium system became operative again. **This verdict was delivered by the Supreme Court in the Fourth Judges case (2015). The court opined that the new system (i.e., NJAC) would affect the independence of the judiciary.**

Do you know?

- The Constitution has not prescribed a minimum age for appointment as a judge of the Supreme Court.
- The Constitution has not fixed the tenure of a judge of the Supreme Court.

THINK!

- Removal of Judges.

Q.6) To which of the following the original jurisdiction of the supreme court does not extend?

1. Inter-state water disputes.
2. Matters referred to the Finance Commission.
3. A dispute arising out of any pre-Constitution treaty, agreement, covenant, engagement, Sanad or other similar instrument.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

Q.6) Solution (a)

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

- the Centre and one or more states; or
- the Centre and any state or states on one side and one or more states on the other;
- or between two or more states.

In the above federal disputes, the Supreme Court has exclusive original jurisdiction. Exclusive means, no other court can decide such disputes and original means, the power to hear such disputes in the first instance, not by way of appeal.

Further, this jurisdiction of the Supreme Court does not extend to the following:

- A dispute arising out of any pre-Constitution treaty, agreement, covenant, engagement, Sanad or other similar instrument.
- A dispute arising out of any treaty, agreement, etc., which specifically provides that the said jurisdiction does not extend to such a dispute.
- Inter-state water disputes.
- Matters referred to the Finance Commission.
- Adjustment of certain expenses and pensions between the Centre and the states.
- Ordinary dispute of Commercial nature between the Centre and the states.
- Recovery of damages by a state against the Centre.

Do you know?

- The original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court with regard to federal disputes is different from its original jurisdiction with regard to disputes relating to fundamental rights. In the first case, it is exclusive and in the second case, it is concurrent with high court's jurisdiction.

THINK!

- National Court of Appeal.

Q.7) A person to be appointed as a judge of a high court, should have the following qualifications:

1. He should have been an advocate of a high court (or high courts in succession) for ten years
2. He should have held a judicial office in the territory of India for ten years.
3. A distinguished jurist in the opinion of President.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1, 2 and 3
- d) None

Q.7) Solution (a)

Qualifications of Judges:

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

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

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.**

Do you know?

- In the Third Judges case (1998), the Supreme Court opined that in case of the transfer of high court judges, the Chief Justice of India should consult, in addition to the collegium of four senior most judges of the Supreme Court, the chief justice of the two high courts (one from which the judge is being transferred and the other receiving him). **Thus, the sole opinion of the chief justice of India does not constitute the 'consultation' process.**

THINK!

- JURISDICTION AND POWERS OF HIGH COURT.

Q.8) According to the Constitution, what is the minimum age of eligibility to become a Supreme Court's Judge?

- a) 21 years
- b) 35 years
- c) 30 years

d) None of the above

Q.8) Solution (d)

Qualifications of Judges

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.

From the above, it is clear that the Constitution has not prescribed a minimum age for appointment as a judge of the Supreme Court.

Q.9) Which of the following Emergencies have never been imposed in India till now?

1. National Emergency
2. State Emergency
3. Financial Emergency

Select the code from following:

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 3 only
- c) 1 and 3
- d) None of the above

Q.9) Solution (b)

- No Financial Emergency has been declared so far, though there was a financial crisis in 1991.
- Presidential rule or State Emergency has been imposed more than 100 times after independence.
- National Emergency has been imposed thrice in India - in 1962, 1971 and 1975.

THINK!

- What are the basis on which National Emergency can be proclaimed?
- 1991 Financial Crisis

Q.10) Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding Financial Emergency?

1. There is no maximum period prescribed for its operation.
2. Repeated parliamentary approval is not required for its continuation.

Select the code from following:

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

Q.10) Solution (c)

Parliamentary Approval and Duration of Financial Emergency

A proclamation declaring financial emergency must be approved by both the Houses of Parliament within two months from the date of its issue. However, if the proclamation of Financial Emergency is issued at a time when the Lok Sabha has been dissolved or the dissolution of the Lok Sabha takes place during the period of two months without approving the proclamation, then the proclamation survives until 30 days from the first sitting of the Lok Sabha after its reconstitution, provided the Rajya Sabha has in the meantime approved it.

Once approved by both the Houses of Parliament, the Financial Emergency continues indefinitely till it is revoked. This implies two things:

1. there is no maximum period prescribed for its operation; and
2. repeated parliamentary approval is not required for its continuation.

A resolution approving the proclamation of financial emergency can be passed by either House of Parliament only by a simple majority, that is, a majority of the members of that house present and voting.

Note: Parliamentary approval is not required for revocation of Financial Emergency.

Q.11) Which of the following statements are correct regarding the consequences of Financial Emergency?

1. Central Government may ask states to reserve all money and financial bill for consideration of the president once they are passed by the state legislature.
2. Salaries and allowance of all or any class of persons serving in the Union may be reduced.
3. Salaries of judges of Supreme Court and High Court can be reduced.

Select the code from following:

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

Q.11) Solution (d)

Effects of Financial Emergency

The consequences of the proclamation of a Financial Emergency are as follows:

1. The executive authority of the Centre extends (a) to directing any state to observe such canons of financial propriety as are specified by it; and (b) to directions as the President may deem necessary and adequate for the purpose.
2. Any such direction may include a provision requiring (a) the reduction of salaries and allowances of all or any class of persons serving in the state; and (b) the reservation of all money bills or other financial bills for the consideration of the President after they are passed by the legislature of the state.
3. The President may issue directions for the reduction of salaries and allowances of (a) all or any class of persons serving the Union; and (b) the judges of the Supreme Court and the high court.

Q.12) Supreme Court and High Courts are considered as the Court of Record. What does this mean?

1. The judgements, proceedings and acts of these Courts are recorded for perpetual memory and testimony.
2. These records are admitted to be of evidentiary value and cannot be questioned when produced before any court.
3. They have the power to punish for contempt of court.

Select the code from following:

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

Q.12) Solution (d)

A Court of Record

As a Court of Record, the Supreme Court and High Courts have two powers:

(a) The judgements, proceedings and acts of the Supreme Court are recorded for perpetual memory and testimony. These records are admitted to be of evidentiary value and cannot be questioned when produced before any court. They are recognised as legal precedents and legal references.

(b) It has power to punish for contempt of court, either with simple imprisonment for a term up to six months or with fine up to `2,000 or with both. In 1991, the Supreme Court has ruled that it has power to punish for contempt not only of itself but also of high courts, subordinate courts and tribunals functioning in the entire country.

Contempt of court may be civil or criminal. Civil contempt means wilful disobedience to any judgement, order, writ or other process of a court or wilful breach of an undertaking given to a court.

Criminal contempt means the publication of any matter or doing an act which—

- (i) scandalizes or lowers the authority of a court; or
- (ii) prejudices or interferes with the due course of a judicial proceeding; or
- (iii) interferes or obstructs the administration of justice in any other manner.

Q.13) On any dispute arising out of any pre-constitution treaty, agreement, covenant, engagement, sanad or other similar instruments, President can seek opinion of the Supreme Court. In this case:

1. Supreme Court may tender or refuse to tender its opinion.
2. The opinion expressed by the Supreme Court in this case is binding on the President.

Which of the above statements is/are NOT correct?

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

Q.13) Solution (c)

Note: Incorrect options have been asked.

Advisory Jurisdiction

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.

In the first case, the Supreme Court may tender or may refuse to tender its opinion to the president.

But, in the second case, the Supreme Court 'must' tender its opinion to the president. In both the cases, the opinion expressed by the Supreme Court is only advisory and not a judicial pronouncement. Hence, it is not binding on the president; he may follow or may not follow the opinion. However, it facilitates the government to have an authoritative legal opinion on a matter to be decided by it.

Q.14) President can appoint duly qualified people as Additional Judge in a High Court. Which of the following statements regarding Additional Judge is/are correct?

1. They are appointed when a seat gets vacant in a High Court.
2. They are appointed for indefinite period till they attain the age of 62 years.

Select the code from below:

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

Q.14) Solution (d)

Note: There is a difference between Additional Judge and Acting Judge.

Additional and Acting Judges

The President can appoint duly qualified persons as additional judges of a high court for a temporary period not exceeding two years when:

1. there is a temporary increase in the business of the high court; or
2. there are arrears of work in the high court.

The President can also appoint a duly qualified person as an acting judge of a high court when a judge of that high court (other than the chief justice) is:

1. unable to perform the duties of his office due to absence or any other reason; or
2. appointed to act temporarily as chief justice of that high court.

An acting judge holds office until the permanent judge resumes his office. However, both the additional or acting judge cannot hold office after attaining the age of 62 years.

Q.15) Consider the below statements with regard to Article 352:

1. President can declare a national emergency when the security of India or a part of it is threatened by war or external aggression or internal disturbance.
2. Proclamation of a national emergency by President is not a discretionary power, as he can proclaim only after receiving a written recommendation from 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

Q.15) Solution (d)

Under Article 352, the President can declare a national emergency when the security of India or a part of it is threatened by war or external aggression or armed rebellion (but not on the ground of 'internal disturbance')

The President can proclaim a national emergency only after receiving a written recommendation from the cabinet.

This means that the emergency can be declared only on the concurrence of the cabinet and not merely on the advice of the prime minister.

THINK!

- Can President issue ordinances on the state subjects during national emergency is in operation?

Q.16) The expression, “Proclamation of Emergency” as used in the Constitution refers to –

- a) State Emergency or Constitutional Emergency
- b) Financial Emergency
- c) National Emergency
- d) All of the above

Q.16) Solution (c)

Article 352 – *Proclamation of Emergency* – The Constitution employs the expression ‘proclamation of emergency’ to denote the National Emergency only – i.e. an emergency due to war, external aggression or armed rebellion.

An Emergency due to the failure of the constitutional machinery in the states (Article 356). This is popularly known as ‘President’s Rule’. It is also known by two other names—‘State Emergency’ or ‘constitutional Emergency’. However, the Constitution does not use the word ‘emergency’ for this situation.

Financial Emergency is proclaimed under Article 360 – due to a threat to the financial stability or credit of India.

THINK!

- Under what conditions, President can proclaim State Emergency or Constitutional Emergency?

Q.17) What happens when a proclamation of national emergency is in operation?

1. The executive power of the Centre extends to directing any state regarding the manner in which its executive power is to be exercised.
2. State governments can be suspended and be brought under the complete control of the Centre.
3. The President can either reduce or cancel the transfer of finances from Centre to the states.

Choose the appropriate answer:

- a) 1 and 2 only

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

Q.17) Solution (b)

During a national emergency, the executive power of the Centre extends to directing any state regarding the manner in which its executive power is to be exercised.

Thus, the state governments are brought under the complete control of the Centre, though they are not suspended.

While proclamation of national emergency is in operation, the President can either reduce or cancel the transfer of finances from Centre to the states. However, every such order of the President has to be laid before both the Houses of Parliament.

THINK!

- What happens to Fundamental Rights when a proclamation of national emergency is in operation?

Q.18) Which of the following is not true in regard to the proclamation of Emergency?

- a) The proclamation of Emergency must be approved by both the Houses of Parliament within one month from the date of its issue.
- b) Every resolution approving the proclamation of emergency or its continuance must be passed by either House of Parliament by a special majority.
- c) A proclamation of emergency may be revoked by the President at any time by a subsequent proclamation. Such a proclamation does not require the parliamentary approval.
- d) Further, the President can revoke a proclamation on his own and the Lok Sabha has no control in this regard.

Q.18) Solution (d)**Parliamentary Approval and Duration**

The proclamation of Emergency must be approved by both the Houses of Parliament within one month from the date of its issue.

However, if the proclamation of emergency is issued at a time when the Lok Sabha has been dissolved or the dissolution of the Lok Sabha takes place during the period of one month without approving the proclamation, then the proclamation survives until 30 days from the first sitting of the Lok Sabha after its reconstitution, provided the Rajya Sabha has in the meantime approved it.

Do you know?

Originally, the period allowed for approval by the Parliament was two months, but was reduced by the 44th Amendment Act of 1978.

Every resolution approving the proclamation of emergency or its continuance must be passed by either House of Parliament by a special majority, that is, (a) a majority of the total membership of that house, and (b) a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that house present and voting.

This special majority provision was introduced by the 44th Amendment Act of 1978. Previously, such resolution could be passed by a simple majority of the Parliament.

Revocation of Proclamation

A proclamation of emergency may be revoked by the President at any time by a subsequent proclamation. Such a proclamation does not require the parliamentary approval.

Further, the President must revoke a proclamation if the Lok Sabha passes a resolution disapproving its continuation. Again, this safeguard was introduced by the 44th Amendment Act of 1978. Before the amendment, a proclamation could be revoked by the president on his own and the Lok Sabha had no control in this regard.

THINK!

- How a resolution of disapproval is different from a resolution approving the continuation of a proclamation?

Q.19) Consider the below statements:

1. CJI can request a retired judge of the Supreme Court to act as a judge of the Supreme Court for a temporary period.
2. The President can appoint an ad hoc judge for a temporary period when the CJI is unable to perform the duties of his office.

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

Q.19) Solution (a)

The President can appoint a judge of the Supreme Court as an acting Chief Justice of India (not ad hoc judge) when:

1. the office of Chief Justice of India is vacant; or
2. the Chief Justice of India is temporarily absent; or
3. the Chief Justice of India is unable to perform the duties of his office.

Hence, statement (2) is incorrect.

Ad hoc Judge:

- When there is a lack of quorum of the permanent judges to hold or continue any session of the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice of India can appoint a judge of a High Court as an ad hoc judge of the Supreme Court for a temporary period.
- He can do so only after consultation with the chief justice of the High Court concerned and with the previous consent of the president.
- The judge so appointed should be qualified for appointment as a judge of the Supreme Court.

Retired Judges

- At any time, the chief justice of India can request a retired judge of the Supreme Court or a retired judge of a high court (who is duly qualified for appointment as a judge of the Supreme Court) to act as a judge of the Supreme Court for a temporary period.
- He can do so only with the previous consent of the president and also of the person to be so appointed.

Q.20) Which of the below statements is/are correct about High Courts?

1. In India, the high court operates below the Supreme Court.
2. The high court occupies the top position in the judicial administration of a state.
3. Constitution does not specify the strength of a high court and leaves it to the discretion of the Parliament.

Choose the correct code from below options:

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

- c) 1 and 3
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.20) Solution (a)

In the Indian single integrated judicial system, the high court operates below the Supreme Court but above the subordinate courts. The judiciary in a state consists of a high court and a hierarchy of subordinate courts. The high court occupies the top position in the judicial administration of a state.

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 (not Parliament, hence statement 3 is wrong). Accordingly, the President determines the strength of a high court from time to time depending upon its workload.

Q.21) Consider the statements related to Fast Track Courts

1. FTCs were to be established by the state governments in consultation with the CJI.
2. The judges for these FTCs were appointed by promoting members from amongst the eligible judicial officers on ad-hoc basis only.
3. Under the scheme average of five FTCs were to be established in each district of the country.

Choose the correct codes from below options:

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

Q.21) Solution (c)

FTCs were to be established by the state governments in consultation with the respective High Courts.

An average of five FTCs was to be established in each district of the country.

The judges for these FTCs were appointed on an ad-hoc basis. The judges were selected by the High Courts of the respective states.

There are primarily three sources of recruitment.

- 1) First, by promoting members from amongst the eligible judicial officers;
- 2) Second, by appointing retired High Court judges and
- 3) Third, from amongst members of the Bar of the respective state.

THINK!

- National Green Tribunal and Lok Adalats

Q.22) Which of the following is/are correctly matched?

Folk Music/Dance	State
1. Gotipua	Odisha
2. Siddhi Dhamal	Gujarat
3. Bhand Pather	Himachal Pradesh

Select the correct code:

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

Q.22) Solution (a)

- Bhand Pather of Kashmir
- Gotipua from Odisha
- Siddhi Dhamal from Gujarat

Source: <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=171704>

Q.23) Which of the following statements is/are correct about 'circadian rhythm'?

1. It is a biological rhythm with a twelve hour cycle
2. It can be found in plants and animals only
3. It can be synchronized by environmental cycles

Select the correct statements

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

Q.23) Solution (c)

A circadian clock, or circadian oscillator, is a biochemical oscillator that cycles with a stable phase and is synchronized with solar time.

Such a clock's in vivo period, is necessarily almost exactly 24 hours (the earth's current solar day). In most living things, internally synchronized circadian clocks make it possible for the organism to anticipate daily environmental changes corresponding with the day–night cycle and adjust its biology and behaviour accordingly.

The term circadian derives from the Latin circa (about) diem (a day), since when taken away from external cues (such as environmental light), they do not run to exactly 24 hours. Clocks in humans in a lab in constant low light, for example, will average about 24.2 hours per day, rather than 24 hours exactly.

The normal body clock oscillates with an endogenous period of exactly 24 hours, it entrains, when it receives sufficient daily corrective signals from the environment, primarily daylight and darkness. Circadian clocks are the central mechanisms that drive circadian rhythms.

It can be disrupted by prolonged exposure to constant darkness

Source: <http://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/science/what-is-circadian-rhythm/article19785658.ece>

Q.24) Which of the following is/are features of the Baratang Island?

1. Limestone caves
2. Mud volcanoes
3. Sentinelese Tribe

Select the correct code:

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

Q.24) Solution (a)

Baratang Island is an island of the Andaman Islands. It belongs to the North and Middle Andaman administrative district, part of the Indian union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Beaches, mangrove creeks, limestone caves, and mud volcanoes are some of the physical features. Baratang contains the only known examples of mud volcanoes in India.

This island is inhabited mainly by the local Jarawa tribes.

THINK

- Barren Island volcano
- Narcondum volcano

Source: <http://www.newindianexpress.com/nation/2017/oct/02/andaman-opens-alternate-sea-route-to-baratang-island-to-protect-jarawas-1665376.html>

Q.25) The Gulf of Suez is bordered by

1. Egypt
2. Jordan
3. Saudi Arabia

Select the correct code:

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

Q.25) Solution (c)

The Gulf of Suez is entirely bordered by Egypt.

The Gulf of Aqaba borders Egypt, Israel, Jordan and Saudi Arabia.



Q.26) Consider the following statements about 'Chicago Convention'

1. It established the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
2. It looks into acts that may jeopardize the safety of the aircraft
3. India is a party to the convention

Select the correct statements

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

Q.26) Solution (c)

The Convention on International Civil Aviation, also known as the Chicago Convention, established the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), a specialized agency of the UN charged with coordinating and regulating international air travel. The Convention establishes rules of airspace, aircraft registration and safety, and details the rights of the signatories in relation to air travel. The Convention also exempts air fuels in transit from (double) taxation.

The document was signed on December 7, 1944, in Chicago by 52 signatory states. It received the requisite 26th ratification on March 5, 1947 and went into effect on April 4, 1947, the same date that ICAO came into being. In October of the same year, ICAO became a specialized agency of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

India is a party.

Tokyo Convention is applicable to offences against penal law and to any acts jeopardising the safety of persons or property on board civilian aircraft while in-flight and engaged in international air navigation.

Source: <http://indianexpress.com/article/india/home-ministry-set-to-take-over-bureau-of-civil-aviation-security-4911537/>

