

## Q.1) Consider the following statements about Forest Rights Act, 2006:

1. The law recognizes the rights of forest-dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest-dwellers.
2. The law made the gram sabha the statutory body for managing forestlands and protecting them.

## Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

## Q.1) Solution (c)

The Parliament had passed the **Forest Rights Act in 2006**. This law gave back to **traditional forest dwellers** their **rights to access, manage and govern forest lands and resources** within village boundaries, which had been controlled by the forest department since colonial times.

In other words, the Forest Rights Act 2006 recognizes the rights of forest-dwelling Scheduled Tribes (STs) and other traditional forest-dwellers.

The law made the **gram sabha the statutory body for managing forestlands**, and protecting them. It provides that no activity should be carried out in these forests until individual and community claims over them have been settled.

## Q.2) Which of the following statements is/are true about 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment Act?

1. The act has given a practical shape to Article 40 of the Constitution.
2. The act has given constitutional status to the panchayati raj institutions.
3. The state governments are under constitutional obligation to adopt the new panchayati raj system in accordance with the provisions of the act.

## Choose correct answer:

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

d) 1, 2 and 3

### Q.2) Solution (d)

#### 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment Act

- This act added a new **Part-IX** to the Constitution of India. It 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.
- The act has given a practical shape to **Article 40** of the Constitution which says that, "The State shall take steps to organise village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government." This article forms a part of the **Directive Principles of State Policy**.
- The act gives a **constitutional status** to the panchayati raj institutions. It has brought them under the purview of the **justiciable part of the Constitution**.
- In other words, the state governments are under **constitutional obligation** to adopt the new panchayati raj system in accordance with the provisions of the act.
- Consequently, neither the formation of panchayats nor the holding of elections at regular intervals depend on the will of the state government any more.

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

1. Formation of panchayats and holding of elections at regular intervals depend on the will of the state government.
2. All the members and chairpersons of panchayats at the village, intermediate and district levels shall be elected directly by the people.

#### Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

### Q.3) Solution (d)

According to the **73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment Act** – the state governments are under constitutional obligation to adopt the new panchayati raj system. Neither the formation of panchayats nor the holding of elections at regular intervals depend on the will of the state government any more.

All the members of panchayats at the village, intermediate and district levels shall be elected directly by the people. Further, the chairperson of panchayats at the intermediate and district levels shall be elected indirectly—by and from amongst the elected members thereof. However, the chairperson of a panchayat at the village level shall be elected in such manner as the state legislature determines.

**Q.4) Consider the below statements with regard to Panchayat Raj and identify the incorrect statement:**

- a) Fixing tenure of five years for panchayats at all levels and holding fresh elections within three months in the event of supersession of any panchayat.
- b) Reservation of seats for SCs and STs in panchayats is compulsory at all the three levels.
- c) Reservation of one-third seats for women in panchayats is compulsory at all the three levels.
- d) Mandatory constitution of a State Finance Commission after every five years to review the financial position of the panchayats.

**Q.4) Solution (a)**

73rd Constitutional Amendment Act (1992) provided compulsory (obligatory or mandatory) and voluntary (discretionary or optional) provisions.

Compulsory provisions include –

1. Organisation of Gram Sabha in a village or group of villages.
2. Establishment of panchayats at the village, intermediate and district levels.
3. Direct elections to all seats in panchayats at the village, intermediate and district levels.
4. Indirect elections to the post of chairperson of panchayats at the intermediate and district levels.
5. 21 years to be the minimum age for contesting elections to panchayats.
6. Reservation of seats (both members and chairpersons) for SCs and STs in panchayats at all the three levels.

7. Reservation of one-third seats (both members and chairpersons) for women in panchayats at all the three levels.
8. Fixing tenure of five years for panchayats at all levels and holding fresh elections within six months in the event of supersession of any panchayat.
9. Establishment of a State Election Commission for conducting elections to the panchayats.
10. Constitution of a State Finance Commission after every five years to review the financial position of the panchayats.

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

1. The Governor constitutes state finance commission after every five years to review the financial position of the panachayats.
2. The Governor makes provisions with respect to the maintenance of accounts by the panchayats and the auditing of such accounts.
3. The Governor shall place the recommendations of the commission along with the action taken report before the state legislature.

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

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

**Q.5) Solution (c)**

The Governor constitutes a state finance commission after every five years to review the financial position of the panachayats.

The state legislature provides for the composition of the state finance commission, the required qualifications of its members and the manner of their selection.

The governor place the recommendations of the commission along with the action taken report before the state legislature.

The **state legislature** makes provisions with respect to the maintenance of accounts by the panchayats and the auditing of such accounts. **Hence, statement (2) is wrong.**

**Q.6) Which among the following is/are objectives of the PESA Act?**

1. To provide self-rule for the bulk of the tribal population.
2. To extend the provisions of Part XI of the Constitution relating to the panchayats to the scheduled areas.
3. To have village governance with participatory democracy.

**Choose correct answer:**

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

**Q.6) Solution (b)**

The objectives of the PESA Act are as follows:

1. To extend the provisions of **Part IX of the Constitution** relating to the panchayats to the scheduled areas with certain modifications (**not Part XI**)
2. To provide self-rule for the bulk of the tribal population
3. To have village governance with participatory democracy and to make the gram sabha a nucleus of all activities
4. To evolve a suitable administrative framework consistent with traditional practices
5. To safeguard and to preserve the traditions and customs of tribal communities
6. To empower panchayats at the appropriate levels with specific powers conducive to tribal requirements
7. To prevent panchayats at the higher level from assuming the powers and authority of panchayats at the lower level of the gram sabha

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

1. Edwin Samuel Montagu is called as the 'father of local self government' in India.
2. The subject of 'Local Government' is mentioned in the State List under the Seventh Schedule 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

**Q.7) Solution (b)**

The subject of 'Local Government' is mentioned in the State List under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution.

Viceroy, Lord Ripon, is known as 'Magna Carta' or 'Father' of Local Self Government in India.

Lord Ripon is known to have granted the Indians first taste of freedom by introducing the Local Self Government in 1882. His scheme of local self government developed the Municipal institutions which had been growing up in the country ever since India was occupied by the British Crown.

**Q.8) Which of the below given statements is/are not correct about State Election Commission?**

1. The superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of electoral rolls and the conduct of all elections to the municipalities shall be vested in the state election commission.
2. The state legislature may make provision with respect to all matters relating to elections to the municipalities.

**Select the appropriate code from below:**

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

**Q.8) Solution (d)**

Both the given statements are correct, however **question asks for not correct statements. Hence, (d) none is the correct answer.**

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.

The superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of electoral rolls and the conduct of all elections to the municipalities shall be vested in the state election commission. The state legislature may make provision with respect to all matters relating to elections to the municipalities.

**Q.9) Consider the following statements with regard to removal of a member of the UPSC:**

1. The President can remove the chairman or any other member of UPSC from the office.
2. However, it is mandatory that the president has to refer the matter to the Supreme Court for an enquiry, under all circumstances for 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

**Q.9) Solution (a)**

The President can remove the chairman or any other member of UPSC from the office under the following circumstances: (without referring the matter to the Supreme Court)

- (a) If he is adjudged an insolvent (that is, has gone bankrupt);
- (b) If he engages, during his term of office, in any paid employment outside the duties of his office; or
- (c) If he is, in the opinion of the president, unfit to continue in office by reason of infirmity of mind or body.

In addition to these, the president can also remove the chairman or any other member of UPSC for misbehaviour. However, in this case, the president has to refer the matter to the Supreme Court for an enquiry. **(not under all circumstances, hence, statement 2 is wrong)**

Constitution states that the chairman or any other member of the UPSC is deemed to be guilty of misbehaviour if he

- (a) is concerned or interested in any contract or agreement made by the Government of India or the government of a state, or
- (b) participates in any way in the profit of such contract or agreement or in any benefit therefrom otherwise than as a member and in common with other members of an incorporated company.

**Q.10) Consider the following statements about Comptroller and Auditor-General (CAG) of India:**

- 1. He is appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal for a period of five years.
- 2. He can only be removed from office in like manner and on like grounds as 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

**Q.10) Solution (b)**

**CAG**

- Is appointed by President by warrant under his hand and seal
- Holds the office for 6 years or upto the age of 65 years whichever is earlier.
- Can resign anytime from his office addressing letter to President.
- Can be removed by President on same grounds and in same manner as a judge of S.C. i.e., on the basis of the resolution passed by both the houses with special majority, either on the grounds of proved misbehavior or incapacity.

**Q.11) Which of the following statements is incorrect about the Gram Sabha?**



- a) Only adult villagers who have the right to vote can be member of Gram Sabha.
- b) Gram Sabha plays a supervisory and monitoring role over Gram Panchayat by approving its plan of work.
- c) The Gram Panchayat has an elected Secretary who is also the Secretary of the Gram Sabha.
- d) For better implementation of some specific tasks, Gram Sabha can form committees.

**Q.11) Solution (c)**

Only adult villagers who have the right to vote can be member of Gram Sabha. Persons below 18 years of age can't become members.

Gram Sabha plays a supervisory and monitoring role over Gram Panchayat by approving its plan of work.

Gram Sabha forms committees like construction, animal husbandry, etc to carry out some specific tasks.

The Gram Panchayat has a Secretary who is also the Secretary of the Gram Sabha. This person is not an elected person but is appointed by the government. The Secretary is responsible for calling the meeting of the Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat and keeping a record of the proceedings.

**Q.12) At the Central level, the subject of 'urban local government' is dealt with by which of the following ministries:**

- 1. Ministry of Urban Development
- 2. Ministry of Defence
- 3. Ministry of Home Affairs

**Select the correct code given below:**

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

**Q.12) Solution (d)**

The system of urban government was constitutionalised through the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992. At the Central level, the subject of 'urban local government' is dealt with by the following three ministries:

- Ministry of Urban Development, created as a separate ministry in 1985
- Ministry of Defence in the case of cantonment boards
- Ministry of Home Affairs in the case of Union Territories

**Q.13) Which of the statements provided below is/are true in regard to all-India services?**

1. All-India services are common to the entire territory of India and officers chosen for these services serve in the administration of the States.
2. While they are serving in a state, they are under the control of the central government.
3. States can take disciplinary action, however they cannot remove these officers from service.

**Choose the correct answer:**

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

**Q.13) Solution (d)**

The all-India services are common to the entire territory of India and officers chosen for these services serve in the administration of the States. Thus, an IAS officer who becomes the collector or an IPS officer who serves as the Commissioner of Police, are under the control of the central government.

Services of AIS officers are governed by the All India Services Act, 1951, irrespective of place of their posting. The President is the appellate authority in respect of these officers and only the President/Centre, have the powers of dismissal, removal and compulsory retirement of these officers.

State government has powers only to initiate disciplinary proceedings, suspend and institute departmental proceedings. But the officer can appeal against such an exercise before the central government or the President.

Article 311 which deals with the civil servants safeguards the tenure of office. According to Article 311, there are -

1. No removal or dismissal by an authority subordinate to the appointing authority.
2. No removal or dismissal or reduction in rank, except after an inquiry affording reasonable opportunity of hearing.

**Q.14) The functions of the National Commission for SCs include:**

1. To investigate and monitor all matters relating to the constitutional and other legal safeguards for the SCs
2. To discharge similar functions with regard to the other backward classes (OBCs) and the Anglo-Indian Community
3. The commission presents an annual report to the Parliament upon their working

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

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

**Q.14) Solution (a)**

The commission presents an annual report to the President (not Parliament) upon their working.

The functions of the National Commission for SCs are:

- a) To investigate and monitor all matters relating to the constitutional and other legal safeguards for the SCs and to evaluate their working;
- b) To inquire into specific complaints with respect to the deprivation of rights and safeguards of the SCs;

- c) To participate and advise on the planning process of socio-economic development of the SCs and to evaluate the progress of their development under the Union or a state; and so on.

The Central government and the state governments are required to consult the Commission on all major policy matters affecting the SCs.

The Commission is also required to discharge similar functions with regard to the other backward classes (OBCs) and the Anglo-Indian Community as it does with respect to the SCs. In other words, the Commission has to investigate all matters relating to the constitutional and other legal safeguards for the OBCs and the Anglo-Indian Community and report to the President upon their working.

Note: National Commission for Backward Classes is a constitutional body now.

National Commission for Backward Classes receives a number of representations from the persons belonging to backward classes on various issues like discrimination faced by them, non implementation of reservation rules by authorities etc. It may be noted that National Commission for Backward Classes has not yet been empowered to look into the grievances of persons of Other Backward Classes.

Under Article 338(5) read with Article 338(10) of the Constitution, National Commission for Scheduled Castes is the competent authority to look into all the grievances, rights and safeguards relating to Backward Classes.

**Q.15) In which of the following commissions, Constitution of India has not prescribed or authorised the Parliament to determine the qualifications for the commission's membership?**

1. UPSC
2. Election Commission
3. Finance Commission
4. Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities

**Code:**

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

**Q.15) Solution (a)**

Only in the case of Finance Commission, Constitution of India has authorised the Parliament to determine the qualifications for the commission's membership.

Accordingly, the Parliament has specified the qualifications of the chairman and members of the commission. The chairman should be a person having experience in public affairs and the four other members should be selected from amongst the following:

1. A judge of high court or one qualified to be appointed as one.
2. A person who has specialised knowledge of finance and accounts of the government.
3. A person who has wide experience in financial matters and in administration.
4. A person who has special knowledge of economics.

**Q.16) Which among the following is set up by the legislation enacted by the Central Government?**

- a) Cantonment Board
- b) Municipality
- c) Notified Area Committee
- d) Town Area Committee

**Q.16) Solution (a)**

A cantonment board is established for municipal administration for civilian population in the cantonment area.

It is set up under the provisions of the Cantonments Act of 2006—a legislation enacted by the Central government. It works under the administrative control of the defence ministry of the Central government.

Thus, unlike the other four types of urban local bodies (i.e., Municipal Corporation, Municipality, Notified Area Committee and Town Area Committee) which are created and administered by the state government, a cantonment board is created as well as administered by the Central government.



**Q.17) The functions of the UPSC can be extended by:**

- a) President
- b) Parliament
- c) Prime Minister
- d) Ministry of Personnel

**Q.17) Solution (b)**

The functions of the UPSC can be extended by Parliament.

**Q.18) Consider the following statements about the Attorney General of India:**

1. He is appointed by the President of India.
2. He must have the same qualifications as are required for a judge of the Supreme Court.
3. He can be removed by impeachment process by the Parliament.

**Which of the above statements are correct?**

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

**Q.18) Solution (a)**

Attorney General is appointed by the President. He should be qualified to be a Judge of Supreme Court i.e. must be citizen of India and

- Should have been Judge of some High court for atleast 5 years
- Or should have been an advocate of some High court for atleast 10 years
- Or eminent jurist in the eyes of the President

Under article 76, impeachment procedure of Attorney-General is not provided. He shall hold office during the pleasure of the President. He must not be a member of either House of Parliament.

**Q.19) The executive officer of the cantonment board is appointed by the:**

- a) President of the board
- b) Defence Secretary
- c) Chief Secretary of the state
- d) President of India

**Q.19) Solution (d)**

The executive officer of the cantonment board is appointed by the president of India. He implements all the resolutions and decisions of the board and its committees. He belongs to the central cadre established for the purpose.

**Q.20) With reference to the Advocate General, consider the following statements:**

1. He is appointed by governor but removed by President.
2. The remuneration of the advocate general is fixed by the Constitution
3. He enjoys all the privileges and immunities that are available to a member of the state legislature.

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

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

**Q.20) Solution (c)**

**Advocate General**

- The advocate general is appointed by the governor.
- The Constitution does not contain the procedure and grounds for his removal.
- He holds office during the pleasure of the governor. This means that he may be removed by the governor at any time.
- The remuneration of the advocate general is not fixed by the Constitution. He receives such remuneration as the governor may determine.

- He enjoys all the privileges and immunities that are available to a member of the state legislature.

**Q.21) Consider the following statements with regard to National Human Rights Commission and identify the incorrect statement:**

- a) It was established in 1993 by an executive resolution of the Central government.
- b) It is not a constitutional body.
- c) It is vested with the power to regulate its own procedure.
- d) It is empowered to utilise the services of any officer or investigation agency of the Central government or any state government for the purpose.

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

National Human Rights Commission is a statutory body. It was established in 1993 under a legislation enacted by the Parliament, namely, the Protection of Human Rights Act. Hence, it is not a constitutional body.

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 and state governments or any other authority subordinate thereto.

The commission has its own nucleus of investigating staff for investigation into complaints of human rights violations. Besides, it is empowered to utilise the services of any officer or investigation agency of the Central government or any state government for the purpose.

**Q.22) Consider the below statements:**

1. NHRC submits its annual or special reports to the President.
2. CAG submits its audit reports relating to the accounts of a state to the Governor.
3. The CVC has to present annually to the President a report on its performance.

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

- a) 1 and 2 only

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

**Q.22) Solution (b)**

NHRC submits its annual or special reports to the Central government and to the state government concerned. These reports are laid before the respective legislatures, along with a memorandum of action taken on the recommendations of the commission and the reasons for non-acceptance of any of such recommendations.

CAG submits its audit reports relating to the accounts of a Centre to President, who shall, in turn, place them before both the Houses of Parliament (Article 151).

CAG submits its audit reports relating to the accounts of a state to governor, who shall, in turn, place them before the state legislature (Article 151).

The CVC has to present annually to the President a report on its performance. The President places this report before each House of Parliament.

**Q.23) Consider the below statements:**

1. The Protection of Human Rights Act (1993) provides for the establishment of Human Rights Court in every district.
2. For every Human Rights Court, the chairman of SHRC specifies a public prosecutor or appoints an advocate as a special public prosecutor.

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

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

**Q.23) Solution (a)**

The Protection of Human Rights Act (1993) also provides for the establishment of Human Rights Court in every district for the speedy trial of violation of human rights.

**Do you know?**

- These courts can be set up by the state government only with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of the High Court of that state.
- For every Human Rights Court, the state government specifies a public prosecutor or appoints an advocate (who has practiced for seven years) as a special public prosecutor.

**Q.24) Which among the following statements is/are correct with reference to National Human Rights Commission?**

1. It has power to punish the violators of human rights.
2. It has power to award monetary relief to the victim.
3. Its recommendations are not binding on the concerned government or authority.

**Choose the correct answer:**

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

**Q.24) Solution (b)**

- The functions of the National Human Rights Commission **are mainly recommendatory in nature.**
- It has **no power to punish the violators** of human rights, **nor to award any relief** including monetary relief to the victim.
- Notably, its **recommendations are not binding on the concerned government** or authority. But, it should be informed about the action taken on its recommendations within one month.

**Do you know?**

- The Parliament has passed the Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Act, 2006. The amended Act just empowers the Commission to recommend award of compensation.



**Q.25) With reference to State Human Rights Commission, which among the below given statements is/are correct?**

1. SHRC can inquire into violation of human rights only in respect of subjects mentioned in the State List (List-II).
2. Chairperson and members of a SHRC are appointed by the governor and can be removed only by the President.

**Choose the correct answer:**

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

**Q.25) Solution (b)**

A State Human Rights Commission can inquire into violation of human rights only in respect of subjects mentioned in the State List (List-II) and the Concurrent List (List-III) of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. However, if any such case is already being inquired into by the National Human Rights Commission or any other Statutory Commission, then the State Human Rights Commission does not inquire into that case.

The State Human Rights Commission is a multi-member body consisting of a chairperson and two members. They are appointed by the Governor but can be removed only by the President (and not by the governor).

**Q.26) Consider the below statements with regard to tenure of Chief Information Commissioner and an Information Commissioner:**

1. They hold office for a term of 5 years or until they attain the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.
2. They are not eligible for reappointment.
3. IC is eligible for appointment as CIC but cannot hold office for more than a total of five years including his term as IC.

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

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

**Q.26) Solution (d)**

The Chief Information Commissioner and an Information Commissioner hold office for a term of 5 years or until they attain the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier. They are not eligible for reappointment.

However, the Information Commissioner is eligible for appointment as Chief Information Commissioner but cannot hold office for more than a total of five years including his term as Information Commissioner.

**Q.27) With reference to CIC, consider the below statements:**

1. It submits an annual report to the President on the implementation of the provisions of RTI Act.
2. It can order inquiry into any matter if there are reasonable grounds (suo-moto power).

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

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

**Q.27) Solution (b)**

The Central Information Commission can order inquiry into any matter if there are reasonable grounds (suo-moto power).

The Commission submits an annual report to the Central Government on the implementation of the provisions of this Act. The Central Government places this report before each House of Parliament. Hence, statement (1) is wrong.

**Q.28) In 2004, the Government of India authorised which among the following body as the “Designated Agency” to receive written complaints for disclosure on any allegation of corruption or misuse of office and recommend appropriate action?**

- a) Lokpal
- b) CBI
- c) CIC
- d) CVC

**Q.28) Solution (d)**

In 2004, the Government of India authorised the CVC as the “Designated Agency” to receive written complaints for disclosure on any allegation of corruption or misuse of office and recommend appropriate action.

**Q.29) Consider the following statements:**

1. CVC is a statutory body established under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.
2. Its establishment was recommended by the Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption.

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

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

**Q.29) Solution (b)**

Originally the CVC was neither a constitutional body nor a statutory body. Recently, in September 2003, the Parliament enacted a law conferring statutory status on the CVC.

The Central Vigilance Commission Bill having been passed by both the Houses of Parliament received the assent of the president on 11 September 2003. It came on the statute Book as the Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003. **Hence, statement (1) is wrong.**

CVC 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).

**Q.30) Consider the following statements regarding Central Information Commission (CIC):**

1. It was constituted through an Official Gazette Notification under the provisions of the Right to Information Act (2005).
2. It entertains complaints and appeals pertaining to offices, financial institutions, public sector undertakings, etc., under the Central Government, State Government and the Union Territories.

**Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?**

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

**Q.30) Solution (b)**

Central Information Commission (CIC) was constituted through an Official Gazette Notification under the provisions of the Right to Information Act (2005).

CIC entertains complaints and appeals pertaining to offices, financial institutions, public sector undertakings, etc., under the Central Government and the Union Territories.

**Q.31) Who appoints Lokayukta and Upalokayukta?**

- a) Governor
- b) Chief Minister
- c) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- d) Judge of High Court

**Q.31) Solution (a)**

The lokayukta and upalokayukta are appointed by the governor of the state. While appointing, the governor in most of the states consults (a) the chief justice of the state high court, and (b) the leader of Opposition in the state legislative assembly.

**Q.32) Consider the following statements regarding Global Alliance for National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI):**

1. GANHRI is affiliated to United Nations.
2. It is a global network of national human rights institutions (NHRIs).
3. GANHRI accreditation confers international recognition and protection of the NHRI.

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

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

**Q.32) Solution (d)**

Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI), formerly known as the International Coordinating Committee of National Human Rights Institutions, is a global network of national human rights institutions (NHRIs) - administrative bodies set up to promote, protect and monitor human rights in a given country.

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), India has retained its 'A' status of accreditation with the United Nations (UN) mandated GANHRI in Geneva for the fourth consecutive term of five years.

The accreditation confers international recognition and protection of the NHRI.

'A' status accreditation also grants participation in the work and decision-making of the GANHRI.



This status is given to those NHRIs, which, after a rigorous process of review every five years, are found fully compliant with the UN mandated Paris Principles.

Adopted in 1993 by the United Nations General Assembly, the Paris Principles require NHRIs to protect human rights, including by receiving, investigating and resolving complaints, mediating conflicts and monitoring activities; and promote human rights, through education, outreach, the media, publications, training and capacity building, as well as advising and assisting the government.

### Reference –

1. [https://www.business-standard.com/article/news-ani/nhrc-maintains-a-status-of-accreditation-with-ganhri-in-geneva-118022301275\\_1.html](https://www.business-standard.com/article/news-ani/nhrc-maintains-a-status-of-accreditation-with-ganhri-in-geneva-118022301275_1.html)
2. <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/nhrc-retains-its-a-status-of-accreditation-with-ganhri-in-geneva/articleshow/63047908.cms>

**Q.33) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) was set up on the recommendation of:**

- a) Santhanam Committee
- b) Administrative Reforms Commission of India
- c) Gorwala Report
- d) Ashok Mehta Committee

**Q.33) Solution (a)**

Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) was set up in 1963 by a resolution of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

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.

**Q.34) Consider the following statements about Universal Periodic Review (UPR)**

1. It is established by the Geneva-based UN Human Rights Council (HRC)
2. It is a process in which human rights record of each of the UN's member countries is peer-reviewed every four or five years

3. The recommendations accepted at the UPR in HRC are binding in nature

**Select the correct statements**

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

**Q.34) Solution (a)**

The Universal Periodic Review (UPR) is a process established by the Geneva-based UN Human Rights Council (HRC), under which the human rights record of each of the UN's 193 member countries is peer-reviewed every four or five years.

The UN created the HRC in 2006 after several member countries complained that its predecessor, the Human Rights Commission, was vulnerable to bullying by powerful countries (such as the US) which prevented, obfuscated or filibustered the review of their friends and allies (such as Israel).

Under the HRC's UPR, every country has the opportunity to make recommendations on every other country's human rights record. The first UPR took place in 2008, the second in 2012, and the third is ongoing.

The recommendations are not binding, but they carry the moral imprimatur of the international community behind them.

**Q.35) Which of the following statements regarding this scheme are correct with regard to Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojna (PMMVY)?**

- 1. The scheme aims at increasing the respect of mothers working as a housewife.
- 2. The scheme will create awareness and encourage students in schools to organize prayers for their mothers to acknowledge her contribution in their lives.

**Select the code from following:**

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2

d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Q.35) Solution (d)**

**Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana:**

- PMMVY is implemented by the Ministry of Women & Child Development in collaboration with State Governments.
- PMMVY, previously Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY), is a maternity benefit program run by the government of India.
- It is a conditional cash transfer scheme for pregnant and lactating women of 19 years of age or above for first two live births.
- It provides a partial wage compensation to women for wage-loss during childbirth and childcare and to provide conditions for safe delivery and good nutrition and feeding practices.
- In 2013, the scheme was brought under the National Food Security Act, 2013 to implement the provision of cash maternity benefit of ₹6,000 stated in the Act.
- However, the cash incentive was reduced from Rs 6,000 to Rs 5,000, to be given in three instalments.
- The Benefits will be provided through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT).

**Refer –**

1. <https://thewire.in/government/pmmvy-modi-government-promises>
2. <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=170448>

**Q.36) Consider the following statements with regard to POSHAN Abhiyaan:**

1. It is India's flagship programme to improve nutritional outcomes for children, adolescents, pregnant women and lactating mothers.
2. Ministry of Women and Child Development is the nodal ministry.
3. Under POSHAN Abhiyaan, September 2018 was celebrated as the Rashtriya Poshan Maah or National Nutrition Month.

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

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

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

**Q.36) Solution (d)**

POSHAN Abhiyaan is India's flagship programme to improve nutritional outcomes for children, adolescents, pregnant women and lactating mothers by leveraging technology, a targeted approach and convergence.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development is the concerned ministry.

**Do you know?**

- POSHAN Abhiyaan was launched on 8th March 2018 by the Prime Minister.
- September 2018 was celebrated as Rashtriya Poshan Maah under POSHAN Abhiyaan.
- The Abhiyaan targets to reduce stunting, under-nutrition, anemia (among young children, women and adolescent girls) and reduce low birth weight by 2%, 2%, 3% and 2% per annum respectively.
- The target of the mission is to bring down stunting among children in the age group 0-6 years from 38.4% to 25% by 2022.

**Refer –**

1. [https://www.business-standard.com/article/news-ians/reduce-malnutrition-by-supporting-rashtriya-poshan-maah-maneka-118090401180\\_1.html](https://www.business-standard.com/article/news-ians/reduce-malnutrition-by-supporting-rashtriya-poshan-maah-maneka-118090401180_1.html)
2. <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=183250>

**Q.37) Consider the following statements with reference to the special provisions given to certain classes**

1. The constitution does not specify the castes and tribes which are to be called the Scheduled castes (SCs) or Scheduled tribes (STs).
2. The expression Other Backward Classes (OBCs) was inserted and defined in the constitution through Sixty-ninth Amendment Act, 1991.

**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.37) Solution (a)**

The Constitution does not specify the castes or tribes which are to be called the scheduled castes (SCs) or the scheduled tribes (STs). It leaves to the President the power to specify as to what castes or tribes in each state and union territory are to be treated as the SCs and STs.

Similarly, the Constitution has neither specified the Backward Classes (BCs) nor used a single uniform expression to characterise the BCs. The expression 'BCs' means such backward classes of citizens other than the SCs and the STs as may be specified by the Central Government. Thus the expression 'BCs' in this context means the 'Other Backward Classes' (OBCs) as the SCs and STs are also backward classes of citizens.

Sixty-ninth amendment act inserted Article 239AA which confers a special status to Delhi among UTs where it was provided with a legislative assembly to make laws on state subjects.

**Do you know?**

- Unlike in the case of SCs, STs and OBCs, the Constitution has clearly defined the persons who belong to the Anglo-Indian community.

**Q.38) Consider the following regarding 'Central Adoption Resource Authority' (CARA)**

1. It is a statutory body of Ministry of Women & Child Development, Government of India.
2. It functions as the nodal body for adoption of Indian children and is mandated to monitor and regulate in-country and inter-country adoptions.

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

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

**Q.38) Solution (c)**

**Central Adoption Resource Authority**

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- Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) is a statutory body of Ministry of Women & Child Development, Government of India.
- It functions as the nodal body for adoption of Indian children and is mandated to monitor and regulate in-country and inter-country adoptions.
- CARA is designated as the Central Authority to deal with inter-country adoptions in accordance with the provisions of the Hague Convention on Inter-country Adoption, 1993, ratified by Government of India in 2003.
- CARA primarily deals with adoption of orphan, abandoned and surrendered children through its associated /recognised adoption agencies.

**Q.39) Article 142 is news often. The Article is associated with –**

- a) Special Leave Petition of Supreme Court
- b) Advisory jurisdiction of Supreme Court
- c) Enforcement of orders of Supreme Court
- d) Review of judgments by Supreme Court

**Q.39) Solution (c)**

Article 142 deals with the Enforcement of decrees and orders of Supreme Court.

As per it 'the Supreme Court in the exercise of its jurisdiction may pass such decree or make such order as is necessary for doing complete justice...'

**Do you know?**

- The article is often in news for judicial activism or overreach.
- Article 142(2) enables the Supreme Court to investigate and punish any person for its contempt.

**Refer –**

- <https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/op-ed/reviewing-the-contempt-of-courts-act/article23606610.ece>
- <https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/lead/towards-complete-justice-at-last/article18195726.ece>

**Q.40) Consider the following about Compensation Scheme for Women Victims/Survivors of Sexual Assault/Other Crimes-2018**

1. It is scheme announced by the Centre in 2013 after the December 16, 2012 gangrape and murder case in Delhi to support the initiatives on women's safety across the country.
2. The scheme is for compensating women victims of sexual assault and acid attack.

**Choose the correct answer:**

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

**Q.40) Solution (b)**

**Compensation Scheme for Women Victims/Survivors of Sexual Assault/Other Crimes-2018**

- It is scheme, proposed by the National Legal Services Authority, for compensating victims of sexual assault and acid attack.
- Supreme Court has now extended the scheme to make it applicable to child victims of such assaults.

**About the scheme:**

- As per NALSA's scheme, victim of gangrape in any part of the country would now get a minimum compensation of Rs 5 lakh and up to a maximum of Rs 10 lakh.
- Similarly, in case of rape and unnatural sexual assault, the victim would get a minimum of Rs 4 lakh and maximum of Rs 7 lakh as compensation.
- The scheme also says that victim of acid attacks, in case of disfigurement of face, would get a minimum compensation of Rs 7 lakh, while the upper limit would be Rs 8 lakh.
- In acid attack cases, if the injury was more than 50 per cent, a minimum compensation of Rs 5 lakh would be given, while the maximum would be Rs 8 lakh.

**Refer –**

- <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/scheme-to-compensate-victims-of-sexual-assaults-should-include-children-sc/article24514956.ece>

- <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/supreme-court-bats-for-minor-rape-survivors/article24874534.ece>
- <https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/editorial/just-recompense/article26935867.ece>

