

IASbaba 60 Day Plan 2020 – Day 37 Polity

Q.1) Consider the following statements with respect to federal system of government

1. It incorporates dual government.
2. Constitution might or might not be supreme.
3. Judicial independence is an important feature.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.1) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Correct
The specific features of the federal governments are: 1. Dual Government (that is, national government and regional government) 2. Written Constitution 3. Division of powers between the national and regional government 4. Supremacy of the Constitution 5. Rigid Constitution 6. Independent judiciary 7. Bicameral legislature		

Q.2) Which of the following act as restrictions/exceptions to the legislative power of Parliament to make laws for any part of the territory of India?

1. Union territory of Andaman and Nicobar islands
2. Autonomous districts in Tripura
3. Tribal area in Assam

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.2) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Correct
The Constitution places certain restrictions on the plenary territorial jurisdiction of the Parliament. In other words, the laws of Parliament are not applicable in the following areas:		

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(i) The President can make regulations for the peace, progress and good government of the four Union Territories—**the Andaman and Nicobar Islands**, Lakshadweep, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu. A regulation so made has the same force and effect as an act of Parliament. It may also repeal or amend any act of Parliament in relation to these union territories.

(ii) The governor is empowered to direct that an act of Parliament does not apply to a scheduled area in the state or apply with specified modifications and exceptions.

(iii) The Governor of **Assam** may likewise direct that an act of Parliament does not apply to a tribal area (autonomous district) in the state or apply with specified modifications and exceptions. The President enjoys the same power with respect to tribal areas (autonomous districts) in Meghalaya, **Tripura** and Mizoram.

Q.3) Consider the following statements with respect to residuary power of legislation in India

1. The power to make laws with respect to residuary subjects is vested in the Parliament.
2. The residuary power of legislation includes the power to levy residuary taxes.
3. The current scheme of residuary powers has been taken from the Government of India (GoI) Act of 1935.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.3) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
The power to make laws with respect to residuary subjects (i.e., the matters which are not enumerated in any of the three lists) is vested in the Parliament.	This residuary power of legislation includes the power to levy residuary taxes.	Under the Government of India (GoI) Act of 1935, the residuary powers were given neither to the federal legislature nor to the provincial legislature but to the governor-general of India.

Q.4) As per Article 252, When the legislatures of two or more states pass resolutions requesting the Parliament to enact laws on a matter in the State List, then the Parliament can make laws for regulating that matter.

1. Such a law can be adopted by states other than those which have passed those resolutions.
2. Such a law can be amended or repealed only by the Parliament and not by the legislatures of the concerned states.
3. Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 is an example of laws passed as per the above provision.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.4) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Correct
A law so enacted applies only to those states which have passed the resolutions. However, any other state may adopt it afterwards by passing a resolution to that effect in its legislature.	Such a law can be amended or repealed only by the Parliament and not by the legislatures of the concerned states.	Some examples of laws passed under the above provision are Prize Competition Act, 1955; Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972; Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974; Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976; and Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994.

Q.5) Consider the following statements with respect to the situation involving Rajya Sabha passing a resolution that Parliament should make laws on a matter in the State List

1. Such a resolution is passed using absolute majority.
2. The resolution can be renewed any number of times, but not exceeding one year at a time.
3. This provision restricts the power of a state legislature to make laws on the same matter.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.5) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect
Such a resolution must be supported by two-thirds of the members present and voting, i.e. Special majority.	The resolution remains in force for one year; it can be renewed any number of times but not exceeding one year at a time. The laws cease to have effect on the expiration of six months after the resolution has ceased to be in force.	This provision does not restrict the power of a state legislature to make laws on the same matter. But, in case of inconsistency between a state law and a parliamentary law, the latter is to prevail.

Q.6) Consider the following statements regarding Centre-state relations over legislations

1. The president enjoys absolute veto over bills reserved for his consideration by the governor.
2. Bills on certain matters enumerated in the State List can be introduced in the state legislature only with the previous sanction of the president.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.6) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
The governor can reserve certain types of bills passed by the state legislature for the consideration of the President. The president enjoys absolute veto over them.	Bills on certain matters enumerated in the State List can be introduced in the state legislature only with the previous sanction of the president. (For example, the bills imposing restrictions on the

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freedom of trade and commerce).

Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding delegation of powers in Centre-state relations

1. The President can entrust to state government any of the executive functions of the Centre, without its consent.
2. The governor of a state with the consent of the Central government can entrust to that government any of the executive functions of the state.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.7) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
The President may, with the consent of the state government, entrust to that government any of the executive functions of the Centre. The Constitution also makes a provision for the entrustment of the executive functions of the Centre to a state without the consent of that state. But, in this case, the delegation is by the Parliament and not by the president.	The governor of a state may, with the consent of the Central government, entrust to that government any of the executive functions of the state

Q.8) The Constitution has placed certain restrictions on the taxing powers of the states

1. A state legislature is prohibited from imposing a tax on the supply of goods or services or both where such supply takes place in the course of import or export.
2. A state legislature can impose a tax in respect of any water, but such a bill should be reserved for the president's consideration.
3. A state legislature can impose tax on the consumption of electricity by railway.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

- a) 1 and 2

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

Q.8) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
A state legislature is prohibited from imposing a tax on the supply of goods or services or both in the following two cases: (a) where such supply takes place outside the state; and (b) where such supply takes place in the course of import or export. Further, the Parliament is empowered to formulate the principles for determining when a supply of goods or services or both takes place outside the state, or in the course of import or export.	A state legislature can impose a tax in respect of any water or electricity stored, generated, consumed, distributed or sold by any authority established by Parliament for regulating or developing any inter-state river or river valley. But, such a law, to be effective, should be reserved for the president's consideration and receive his assent.	A state legislature can impose tax on the consumption or sale of electricity. But, no tax can be imposed on the consumption or sale of electricity which is (a) consumed by the Centre or sold to the Centre; or (b) consumed in the construction, maintenance or operation of any railway by the Centre or by the concerned railway company or sold to the Centre or the railway company for the same purpose.

Q.9) Consider the following statements with respect to statutory grants

1. These have been provided under Article 282 of the Constitution.
2. These are given to the states on the recommendation of the Finance Commission.
3. These are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India every year.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.9) Solution (b)

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Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Correct
Article 275 empowers the Parliament to make grants to the states which are in need of financial assistance and not to every state. Also, different sums may be fixed for different states.	The statutory grants under Article 275 (both general and specific) are given to the states on the recommendation of the Finance Commission.	These sums are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India every year.

Q.10) Consider the following statements regarding borrowing by the state government

1. The limits for loan that can be taken by a particular state from the Centre is fixed by the Parliament.
2. A state cannot borrow directly from abroad.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.10) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Incorrect
A state government can borrow within India upon the security of the Consolidated Fund of the State or can give guarantees, but both within the limits fixed by the legislature of that state.	In 2017, union cabinet approved the policy guidelines to allow financially sound State Government entities to borrow directly from bilateral ODA (Official development Assistance) partners for implementation of vital infrastructure projects. The guidelines will facilitate the State Government entities to directly borrow from the external bilateral funding agencies subject to fulfilment of certain conditions and all repayments of loans and interests to the funding agencies will be directly remitted by the concerned

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	borrower. The concerned State Government will furnish guarantee for the Loan. The Government of India will provide counter guarantee for the loan.
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Q.11) Consider the following statements regarding Centre-states relations

1. The Centre cannot delegate its legislative powers to the states.
2. A law made by the Parliament on a subject of the Union List can confer powers and impose duties on a state.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.11) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
The Centre cannot delegate its legislative powers to the states and a single state cannot request the Parliament to make a law on a state subject.	A law made by the Parliament on a subject of the Union List can confer powers and impose duties on a state, or authorise the conferring of powers and imposition of duties by the Centre upon a state (irrespective of the consent of the state concerned). Notably, the same thing cannot be done by the state legislature.

Q.12) Which of the following are part of recommendations made by Finance Commission to the President?

1. The distribution of the net proceeds of taxes to be shared between the Centre and the states.
2. The allocation of tax proceeds shared by the Centre between the states.
3. The measures needed to augment the Consolidated fund of a state.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

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Q.12) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Correct
<p>Article 280 provides for a Finance Commission as a quasi-judicial body. It is constituted by the President every fifth year or even earlier. It is required to make recommendations to the President on the following matters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The distribution of the net proceeds of taxes to be shared between the Centre and the states, and the allocation between the states, the respective shares of such proceeds.• The principles which should govern the grants-in-aid to the states by the Centre (i.e., out of the Consolidated Fund of India).• The measures needed to augment the Consolidated fund of a state to supplement the resources of the panchayats and the municipalities in the state on the basis of the recommendations made by the State Finance Commission.• Any other matter referred to it by the President in the interests of sound finance.		

Q.13) Article 262 of the Constitution provides for the adjudication of interstate water disputes. The provisions under it are

1. Parliament can by law provide for the adjudication of any dispute with respect to any inter-state river.
2. President can exclude such disputes from the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.13) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
<p>Article 262 of the Constitution provides for the adjudication of interstate water disputes. It makes two provisions:</p> <p>(i) Parliament may by law provide for the adjudication of any dispute or complaint with respect to the use, distribution and control of waters of any inter-state river and river valley.</p> <p>(ii) Parliament may also provide that neither the Supreme Court nor any other court is to exercise jurisdiction in respect of any such dispute or complaint.</p>	

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Q.14) Consider the following statements regarding Inter-state council

1. President can define the nature of duties to be performed by such a council and its organisation and procedure.
2. It was set up based on the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission.
3. Prime Minister serves as the chairman of the council.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.14) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Correct
Article 263 contemplates the establishment of an Inter-State Council to effect coordination between the states and between Centre and states. Thus, the President can establish such a council if at any time it appears to him that the public interest would be served by its establishment. He can define the nature of duties to be performed by such a council and its organisation and procedure.	Government of India accepted the recommendation of the Sarkaria Commission to set-up an Inter-State Council and notified the establishment of the Inter-State Council vide Presidential Order in 1990.	The Council consists of: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prime Minister – Chairman• Chief Ministers of all States – Members• Chief Ministers of Union Territories having a Legislative Assembly and Administrators of UTs not having a Legislative Assembly – Members• Six Ministers of Cabinet rank in the Union Council of Ministers to be nominated by the Prime Minister – Members

Q.15) Consider the following statements regarding the Inter-State Water Disputes Act

1. It empowers the Parliament to set up an ad hoc tribunal for the adjudication of dispute between states regarding inter-state river.
2. The decision of the tribunal would be final and binding on the parties to the dispute.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.15) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
The Inter-State Water Disputes Act empowers the Central government to set up an ad hoc tribunal for the adjudication of a dispute between two or more states in relation to the waters of an inter-state river or river valley.	The decision of the tribunal would be final and binding on the parties to the dispute. Neither the Supreme Court nor any other court is to have jurisdiction in respect of any water dispute which may be referred to such a tribunal under this Act.

Q.16) Consider the following statements regarding Zonal Councils

1. The Zonal Councils are the statutory bodies.
2. Prime Minister acts as Chairman for the councils.
3. These have been established on the recommendations of Sarkaria Commission.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.16) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Incorrect
The Zonal Councils are the statutory (and not the constitutional) bodies. They are established by an Act of the Parliament, that is, States Reorganisation Act of 1956. The act divided the country into five zones (Northern, Central, Eastern, Western and Southern) and provided a zonal council for each zone.		The home minister of Central government is the common chairman of the five zonal councils. Each chief minister acts as a vice-chairman of the council by rotation, holding office for a period of one year at a time.

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Q.17) Consider the following statements regarding inter-state trade and commerce

1. Parliament can impose restrictions on the freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse between the states in public interest.
2. The legislature of a state can impose reasonable restrictions on the freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse with a state in public interest.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.17) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
Parliament can impose restrictions on the freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse between the states or within a state in public interest. But, the Parliament cannot give preference to one state over another or discriminate between the states except in the case of scarcity of goods in any part of India.	The legislature of a state can impose reasonable restrictions on the freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse with that state or within that state in public interest. But, a bill for this purpose can be introduced in the legislature only with the previous sanction of the president. Further, the state legislature cannot give preference to one state over another or discriminate between the states.

Q.18) Consider the following statements regarding All India Services

1. Members of All-India services hold office during the pleasure of the president.
2. Disciplinary action against these officers can be taken by both the Central government as well as the state governments.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.18) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect

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According to Article 310, members of the defense services, the civil services of the Centre and the all-India services or persons holding military posts or civil posts under the Centre, hold office during the pleasure of the president.

The all-India services are controlled jointly by the Central and state governments. The ultimate control lies with the Central government while the immediate control is vested in the state governments. Any disciplinary action (imposition of penalties) against these officers can only be taken by the Central government.

Q.19) Consider the following statements

1. The executive power of the Centre extends to the whole of India in respect to the matters on which the Parliament has exclusive power of legislation.
2. In respect to the subjects mentioned in the Concurrent list, the executive power by default rests with the Centre.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.19) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
The executive power of the Centre extends to the whole of India: (i) to the matters on which the Parliament has exclusive power of legislation (i.e., the subjects enumerated in the Union List); and (ii) to the exercise of rights, authority and jurisdiction conferred on it by any treaty or agreement.	In respect of matters on which both the Parliament and the state legislatures have power of legislation (i.e., the subjects enumerated in the Concurrent List), the executive power rests with the states except when a Constitutional provision or a parliamentary law specifically confers it on the Centre.

Q.20) The Centre is empowered to give directions to the states with regard to the exercise of their executive power in which of the following matters

1. Communication
2. Railways
3. Agriculture

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4. Linguistic minority groups

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.20) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4
Correct	Correct	Incorrect	Correct
<p>The Centre is empowered to give directions to the states with regard to the exercise of their executive power in the following matters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) the construction and maintenance of means of communication (declared to be of national or military importance) by the state;(ii) the measures to be taken for the protection of the railways within the state;(iii) the provision of adequate facilities for instruction in the mother-tongue at the primary stage of education to children belonging to linguistic minority groups in the state; and(iv) the drawing up and execution of the specified schemes for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the state.			

Q.21) With reference to Global Consortium for Governance of Digital Currency, consider the following statements:

- 1. The consortium will aim for increasing access to the financial system through inclusive, innovative, and inter-operable policy solutions.
- 2. It is launched at the G20 Summit held at Riyadh.

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.21) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
The Global Consortium for Digital Currency Governance will aim for increasing access to the financial system	The World Economic Forum (WEF) has

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through inclusive, innovative, and inter-operable policy solutions. Initiative aims to bring together leading companies, financial institutions, government representatives, technical experts, academics, international organizations, NGOs and members of the Forum's communities on a global level.	announced the first global consortium focused on digital currency governance including the stablecoins.
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Q.22) Which of the following Constitutional Amendments modified Article 312 to include an All India Judicial Service?

- a) 24th Constitution (Amendment) Act
- b) 38th Constitution (Amendment) Act
- c) 42nd Constitution (Amendment) Act
- d) 44th Constitution (Amendment) Act

Q.22) Solution (c)

- After the Swaran Singh Committee's recommendations in 1976, **Article 312 was modified by the 42nd constitution (amendment) act in 1977 to provide for an All India Judicial Service (AIJS).**
- All India Judicial Service (AIJS) aims at creating a centralized cadre of District Judges who will be recruited centrally through an all-India examination and allocated to each State along the lines of the All India Services (AIS).

Q.23) Consider the following pairs:

River	Tributary of
1. Indravati	Mahanadi
2. Ghataprabha	Krishna
3. Kabini	Cauvery

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

Q.23) Solution (c)

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- **The Ghataprabha River** is a tributary of Krishna River that flows in Karnataka.
- **The Indravati River** is a stream of the river Godavari.
- **The Kabini River** is one of the major tributaries of the river Cauvery in southern India.

Q.24) Yuelu Proclamation aims to protect and promote which of the following?

- a) Human rights
- b) Linguistic diversity
- c) Intellectual Property
- d) Public Health

Q.24) Solution (b)

- **Yuelu Proclamation is a document on protection and promotion of the world's linguistic diversity.**
- Yuelu Proclamation was adopted at the first international conference on language resources protection in Changsha, Central China's Hunan province in 2018 by UNESCO.

Q.25) India's first Super Fab Lab was inaugurated in which of the following cities?

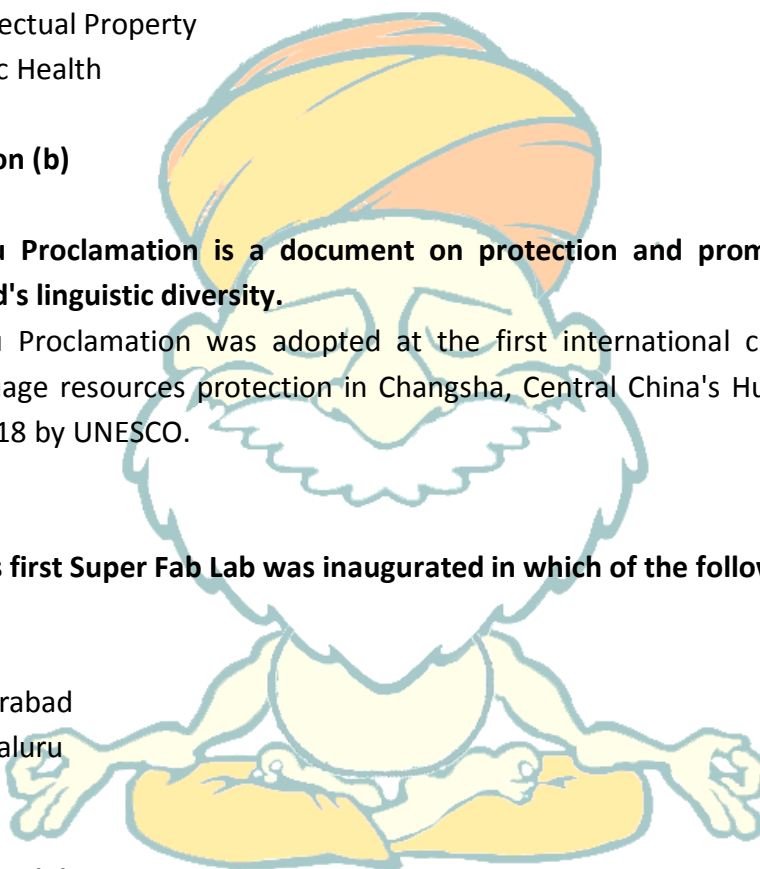
- a) Pune
- b) Hyderabad
- c) Bengaluru
- d) Kochi

Q.25) Solution (d)

- On January 25, 2020, **India's first Super Fab Lab was inaugurated in Kochi, Kerala.** The laboratory is to function in collaboration with Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), USA.
- It is the only laboratory that is being installed outside US. The Super Fab Lab is being installed in collaboration with KSUM (Kerala Startup Mission).

Q.26) Which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched?

1. Patola Saree – Punjab
2. Dhanu Jatra – Odisha



3. Lai Haroba – Tripura

Select the correct statements

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

Q.26) Solution (b)

Patola Saree – Gujarat

Dhanu Jatra – Odisha

Lai Haroba – Tripura

Q.27) Vakataka Dynasty was spread over which of the following states?

- 1. Andhra Pradesh
- 2. Maharashtra
- 3. Madhya Pradesh
- 4. Gujarat
- 5. Chhattisgarh

Select the correct code:

- a) 1, 2, 3 and 5
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 2, 3 and 4
- d) All of the above

Q.27) Solution (d)

The Vakataka branch of the dynasty continued till the end of the reign of Prithvishena II in 480 CE. Since no son or daughter of this king is known to have succeeded him, the leadership passed on to King Harishena of the Bashim branch. By the time Harishena died in 510 CE, the Vakataka empire was at its zenith – covering Andhra, Maharashtra and most of Madhya Pradesh. In addition, its influence extended to Konkan, Gujarat, Malwa and Chhattisgarh. The dynasty was even larger than it had been under Pravarasena I.

DO READ THIS - <https://www.firstpost.com/living/the-vakatakas-a-forgotten-empire-tracing-the-history-of-a-once-powerful-kingdom-that-mysteriously-faded-away-6814501.html>

Q.28) ‘Servants of the People Society’ was founded by

- a) Lala Lajpat Rai
- b) Lokmanya Tilak

- c) Vinoba Bhave
- d) Lala Hansraj

Q.28) Solution (a)

In 1921, he founded Servants of the People Society, a non-profit welfare organisation, in Lahore, which shifted its base to Delhi after partition, and has branches in many parts of India.

Q.29) 'Dasarathi Satakam' was written by

- a) Kancharla Gopanna
- b) Tallapaka Annamayya
- c) Tyagaraja
- d) Kshetrappa

Q.29) Solution (a)

Dasarathi Satakam is a Telugu Bhakti Satakam, a popular form of Telugu poetry. It was written by Bhakta Ramadasu (Kancharla Gopanna) during 17th century. It consists of 104 poems. Dasarathi means son of Dasaratha, who is the incarnation of Vishnu, Rama.

Q.30) Consider the following statements with respect to 'Senna spectabilis'.

1. It has become an invasive alien species of India.
2. It is native to South and Central America.

Select the correct statements

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

Q.30) Solution (c)

Senna spectabilis is a plant species of the legume family (Fabaceae) in the subfamily Caesalpinioideae native to South and Central America.

It has become an invasive species in the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve.

Invasive species in the region - eucalyptus, tea plantations and wattle and naturalised alien species like *Lantana camara*, *Opuntia stricta*, *Chromolaena odorata*, *Parthenium hysterophorus* and *Senna spectabilis*

