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Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding establishment of Panchayati Raj system in India

1. Rajasthan was the first state to establish Panchayati Raj.
2. All States that created panchayati raj institutions by mid 1960s, adopted a three-tier system.
3. These panchayati raj institutions in 1960s were based on the recommendations of Ashok Mehta Committee.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.1) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Incorrect
Rajasthan was the first state to establish Panchayati Raj.	Though most of the states created panchayati raj institutions by mid 1960s, there were differences from one state to another with regard to the number of tiers, relative position of samiti and parishad, their tenure, composition, functions, finances and so on. For example, Rajasthan adopted the three-tier system while Tamil Nadu adopted the two-tier system.	These panchayati raj institutions in 1960s were loosely based on the recommendations of Balwant Rai Mehta Committee. Ashok Mehta Committee was appointed in 1977.

Q.2) Consider the following statements regarding 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992

1. This act has added a new Part-IX to the Constitution of India.
2. The act brought panchayati raj institutions under the purview of the justiciable part of the Constitution.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.2) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 has added a new Part-IX to the Constitution of India. This part is entitled as 'The Panchayats' and consists of provisions from Articles 243 to 243 O.	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.

Q.3) Which of the following statements is a correct description of Gram Sabha, as provided by the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act?

- It is a body consisting of all adults above 18 years of age in that area of gram panchayat.
- It is a body consisting of all the registered voters in that area of gram panchayat.
- It is a body consisting of persons eligible to be elected as members of State Legislative Assembly in that area of gram panchayat.
- It is a body consisting of persons above the age of 21 years in that area of gram panchayat.

Q.3) Solution (b)

Gram Sabha is a body consisting of persons registered in the electoral rolls of a village comprised within the area of Panchayat at the village level. Thus, it is a village assembly consisting of all the registered voters in the area of a panchayat.

Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding elections as per the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act

- The members of panchayats at all the levels shall be elected directly by the people.
- The chairperson of panchayats at all the levels shall be elected indirectly by the people.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

Q.4) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
All the members of panchayats at the village, intermediate and district levels shall be elected directly by the people.	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.5) Consider the following statements regarding reservation of seats as per the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act

1. The act provides for the reservation of not less than one-third of the total number of seats for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in every panchayat.
2. The act provides that not less than one-third of the total number of offices of chairpersons in the panchayats at each level shall be reserved for women.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.5) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
The act provides for the reservation of seats for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in every panchayat (i.e., at all the three levels) in proportion of their population to the total population in the panchayat area. Further, the state legislature shall provide for the reservation of offices of chairperson in the panchayat at the village or any other level for the SCs and STs.	The act provides for the reservation of not less than one-third of the total number of seats for women (including the number of seats reserved for women belonging the SCs and STs). Further, not less than one-third of the total number of offices of chairpersons in the panchayats at each level shall be reserved for women.

Q.6) Consider the following statements regarding duration of Panchayats in India

1. In case of dissolution, fresh elections to constitute a panchayat must be held before the expiry of a period of six months from the date of its dissolution, under any circumstances.
2. A panchayat reconstituted after premature dissolution does not enjoy the full period of five years.

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 (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
<p>The act provides for a five-year term of office to the panchayat at every level. However, it can be dissolved before the completion of its term. Further, fresh elections to constitute a panchayat shall be completed (a) before the expiry of its duration of five years; or (b) in case of dissolution, before the expiry of a period of six months from the date of its dissolution.</p> <p>But, where the remainder of the period (for which the dissolved panchayat would have continued) is less than six months, it shall not be necessary to hold any election for constituting the new panchayat for such period.</p>	<p>A panchayat constituted upon the dissolution of a panchayat before the expiration of its duration shall continue only for the remainder of the period for which the dissolved panchayat would have continued had it not been so dissolved. In other words, a panchayat reconstituted after premature dissolution does not enjoy the full period of five years but remains in office only for the remainder of the period.</p>

Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding implementation of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act

1. Being a constitutional provision, the act is applicable to all the states of India.
2. The Parliament may direct that the provisions of this act shall apply to any union territory subject to such exceptions and modifications as it may specify.

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 (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Incorrect
<p>The act does not apply to the states of Nagaland, Meghalaya and Mizoram and certain other areas. These areas include, (a) the scheduled areas and the tribal areas in the states; (b) the hill area of Manipur for which a district council exists; and (c) Darjeeling district of West Bengal for which Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council exists.</p> <p>However, the Parliament may extend the provisions of this Part to the scheduled areas and tribal areas subject to such exceptions and modifications as it may specify.</p>	<p>The president of India may direct that the provisions of this act shall apply to any union territory subject to such exceptions and modifications as he may specify.</p>

Q.8) Which of the following have been listed as the compulsory provisions under the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act?

- 21 years to be the minimum age for contesting elections to panchayats.
- Reservation of seats (both members and chairpersons) for SCs and STs in panchayats at all the three levels.
- Reservation of seats (both members and chairpersons) for backward classes in panchayats at any level.
- Determining the manner of election of the chairperson of the village panchayat.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

- 1 and 2
- 2 only
- 2 and 4
- All of the above

Q.8) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4
Correct	Correct	Incorrect	Incorrect
Compulsory Provisions		Voluntary Provisions	
<p>1. Organisation of Gram Sabha in a village or group of villages.</p> <p>2. Establishment of panchayats at the</p>		<p>1. Endowing the Gram Sabha with powers and functions at the village level.</p>	

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. Voting rights of the chairperson and other members of a panchayat elected directly or indirectly.

6. 21 years to be the minimum age for contesting elections to panchayats.

7. Reservation of seats (both members and chairpersons) for SCs and STs in panchayats at all the three levels.

8. Reservation of one-third seats (both members and chairpersons) for women in panchayats at all the three levels.

9. 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.

10. Establishment of a State Election Commission for conducting elections to the panchayats.

11. Constitution of a State Finance Commission after every five years to review the financial position of the panchayats.

2. Determining the manner of election of the chairperson of the village panchayat.

3. Giving representation to the chairpersons of the village panchayats in the intermediate panchayats or in the case of a state not having intermediate panchayats, in the district panchayats.

4. Giving representation to the chairpersons of the intermediate panchayats in the district panchayats.

5. Giving representation to members of the Parliament (both the Houses) and the state legislature (both the Houses) in the panchayats at different levels falling within their constituencies.

6. Providing reservation of seats (both members and chairpersons) for backward classes in panchayats at any level.

7. Granting powers and authority to the panchayats to enable them to function as institutions of self government (in brief, making them autonomous bodies).

8. Devolution of powers and responsibilities upon panchayats to prepare plans for economic development and social justice; and to perform some or all of the 29 functions listed in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution.

9. Granting financial powers to the panchayats, that is, authorizing them to levy, collect and appropriate taxes, duties, tolls and fees.

10. Assigning to a panchayat the taxes, duties, tolls and fees levied and collected by the state government.

11. Making the grants-in-aid to the panchayats from the consolidated fund of the state.

	12. Providing for constitution of funds for crediting all moneys of the panchayats.
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Q.9) Consider the following statements regarding District Planning Committee

1. It consolidates the plans prepared by panchayats and municipalities in the district.
2. The Governor has the power to make provisions with respect to the composition of such committees.
3. As per the 74th Amendment Act, four-fifths of its members are elected by indirect election.


Choose the correct answer using codes below

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


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Q.9) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Correct
Every state shall constitute at the district level, a district planning committee to consolidate the plans prepared by panchayats and municipalities in the district, and to prepare a draft development plan for the district as a whole.	The state legislature may make provisions with respect to the following: 1. The composition of such committees; 2. The manner of election of members of such committees; 3. The functions of such committees in relation to district planning; and 4. The manner of the election of the chairpersons of such	The act lays down that four-fifths of the members of a district planning committee should be elected by the elected members of the district panchayat and municipalities in the district from amongst themselves. The representation of these members in the committee should be in

	committees.	proportion to the ratio between the rural and urban populations in the district.
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Q.10) Consider the following statements regarding Municipal Corporations

1. These are established in union territories by the order of the President of India.
2. The municipal commissioner is the chief executive authority of the corporation.

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 (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
Municipal corporations are created for the administration of big cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Hyderabad, Bangalore and others. They are established in the states by the acts of the concerned state legislatures, and in the union territories by the acts of the Parliament of India. There may be one common act for all the municipal corporations in a state or a separate act for each municipal corporation.	The municipal commissioner is responsible for the implementation of the decisions taken by the council and its standing committees. Thus, he is the chief executive authority of the corporation. He is appointed by the state government and is generally a member of the IAS.

Q.11) Consider the following statements regarding Notified Area Committee

1. It is a statutory body established through an act of State Legislature.
2. It can be created for the administration of a fast developing town due to industrialization.

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 (b)

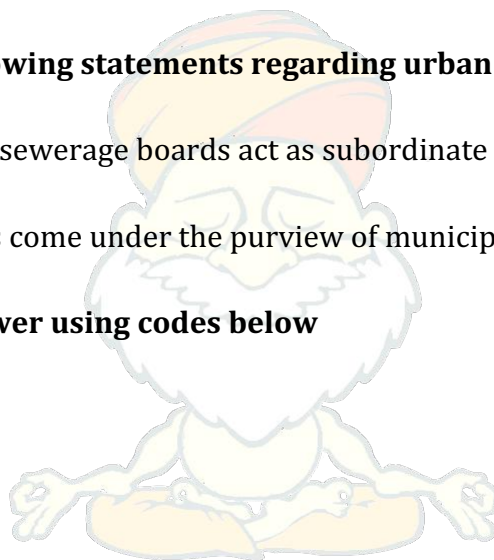
Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
Since it is established by a notification in the government gazette, it is called as notified area committee. Though it functions within the framework of the State Municipal Act, only those provisions of the act apply to it which are notified in the government gazette by which it is created. It may also be entrusted to exercise powers under any other act.	A notified area committee is created for the administration of two types of areas—a fast developing town due to industrialisation, and a town which does not yet fulfil all the conditions necessary for the constitution of a municipality, but which otherwise is considered important by the state government.
It is not a statutory body.	

Q.12) Consider the following statements regarding urban local governance in India

1. Water supply and sewerage boards act as subordinate agencies of the local municipal bodies.
2. Roads and bridges come under the purview of municipalities as per the Twelfth Schedule.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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



Q.12) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
The states have set up certain agencies to undertake designated activities or specific functions that 'legitimately' belong to the domain of municipal corporations or municipalities or other local urban governments. Some such bodies are: 1. Town improvement trusts. 2. Urban development authorities. 3. Water supply and sewerage boards. 4. Housing boards.	Twelfth Schedule contains the following 18 functional items placed within the purview of municipalities: 1. Urban planning including town planning; 2. Regulation of land use and construction of buildings; 3. Planning for economic and social development; 4. Roads and bridges; 5. Water supply for domestic,

<p>5. Pollution control boards. 6. Electricity supply boards. 7. City transport boards.</p> <p>These functional local bodies are established as statutory bodies by an act of state legislature or as departments by an executive resolution. They function as autonomous bodies and deal with the functions allotted to them independently of the local urban governments, that is, municipal corporations or municipalities and so forth. Thus, they are not subordinate agencies of the local municipal bodies.</p>	<p>industrial and commercial purposes; 6. Public health, sanitation, conservancy and solid waste management; 7. Fire services; 8. Urban forestry, protection of the environment and promotion of ecological aspects; 9. Safeguarding the interests of weaker sections of society, including the handicapped and mentally retarded; 10. Slum improvement and upgradation; 11. Urban poverty alleviation; 12. Provision of urban amenities and facilities such as parks, gardens, playgrounds; 13. Promotion of cultural, educational and aesthetic aspects; 14. Burials and burial grounds, cremations and cremation grounds and electric crematoriums; 15. Cattle ponds, prevention of cruelty to animals; 16. Vital statistics including registration of births and deaths; 17. Public amenities including street lighting, parking lots, bus stops and public conveniences; and 18. Regulation of slaughter houses and tanneries.</p>
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Q.13) Which of the following provisions have been provided in the Constitution to safeguard and ensure the independent and impartial functioning of the Election Commission?

1. The chief election commissioner is provided with the security of tenure.
2. The Constitution has specified the term of the members of the Election Commission.
3. Any other election commissioner or a regional commissioner cannot be removed from office except on the recommendation of the chief election commissioner.

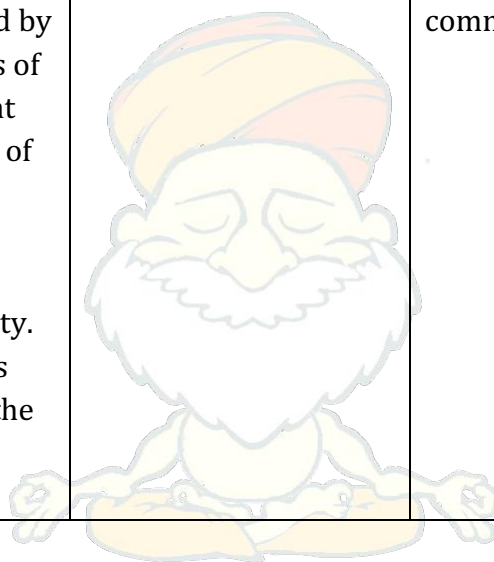
Choose the correct answer using codes below

- a) 1 and 2

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

Q.13) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Correct
The chief election commissioner is provided with the security of tenure. He cannot be removed from his office except in same manner and on the same grounds as a judge of the Supreme Court. In other words, he can be removed by the president on the basis of a resolution passed to that effect by both the Houses of Parliament with special majority, either on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity. Thus, he does not hold his office till the pleasure of the president, though he is appointed by him.	The Constitution has not specified the term of the members of the Election Commission.	Any other election commissioner or a regional commissioner cannot be removed from office except on the recommendation of the chief election commissioner.

**Q.14) UPSC is consulted on which of the following matters related to personnel management?**

1. The suitability of candidates for appointments to civil services and posts.
2. Matters relating to methods of recruitment to civil services.
3. Making reservations of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.14) Solution (a)

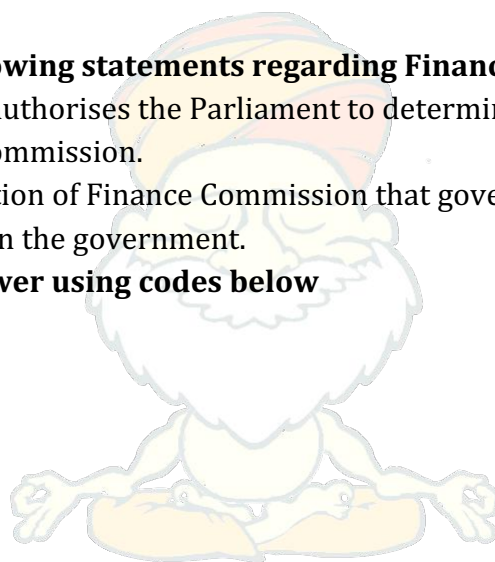
Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
UPSC is consulted on the suitability of candidates for appointments to civil services and posts; for promotions and transfers from one service to another; and appointments by transfer or deputation. The concerned departments make recommendations for promotions and request the UPSC to ratify them.	UPSC is consulted on all matters relating to methods of recruitment to civil services and for civil posts.	UPSC is not consulted while making reservations of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens.

Q.15) Consider the following statements regarding Finance Commission

1. The Constitution authorises the Parliament to determine the qualifications of members of the commission.
2. The recommendation of Finance Commission that governs grants-in-aid to the states is binding on the government.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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



Q.15) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
The Constitution authorises the Parliament to determine the qualifications of members of the commission and the manner in which they should be selected. Accordingly, the Parliament has specified the qualifications of the chairman and members of the commission	The recommendations made by the Finance Commission are only of advisory nature and hence, not binding on the government. It is up to the Union government to implement its recommendations on granting money to the states.

Q.16) Consider the following statements regarding powers of National Commission for Scheduled Castes (SCs)

1. It has all the powers of a civil court while inquiring into any complaint.
2. The Commission is also required to discharge similar functions with regard to the other backward classes (OBCs) and the Anglo-Indian Community.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.16) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
The Commission, while investigating any matter or inquiring into any complaint, has all the powers of a civil court.	Till 2018, the commission was also required to discharge similar functions with regard to the other backward classes (OBCs). It was relieved from this responsibility by the 102nd Amendment Act of 2018

Q.17) Consider the following statements regarding National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC)

1. The 101st Amendment Act conferred a constitutional status on the Commission.
2. The conditions of service and tenure of office of the members are determined by the Parliament.

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 (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Incorrect
The National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) was set up in 1993. Later, the 102nd Amendment Act of 2018 conferred a constitutional status on the Commission. For this purpose, the amendment inserted a new Article	The Commission consists of a chairperson, a vice-chairperson and three other members. They are appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal. Their conditions of service and tenure of office are also determined by the President

338-B in the constitution.

Q.18) Consider the following statements regarding GST Council

1. The Union Finance Secretary acts as the ex-officio Secretary to the Council.
2. Every decision of the Council is to be taken by a majority of not less than three-fourths of the weighted votes of the members present and voting at the meeting.
3. The vote of the central government shall have a weightage of one-fourth of the total votes cast in that meeting.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.18) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect
The Union Revenue Secretary acts as the ex-officio Secretary to the Council.	The decisions of the Council are taken at its meetings. One-half of the total number of members of the Council is the quorum for conducting a meeting. Every decision of the Council is to be taken by a majority of not less than three-fourths of the weighted votes of the members present and voting at the meeting.	The decision is taken in accordance with the following principles: (i) The vote of the central government shall have a weightage one-third of the total votes cast in that meeting. (ii) The votes of all the state governments combined shall have weightage of two-thirds of the total votes cast in that meeting.

Q.19) Consider the following statements regarding Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities

1. The Constitution does not specify the qualifications, tenure, salaries and allowances, service conditions and procedure for removal of the Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities.
2. He submits the annual reports or other reports to the President through the Union Minority Affairs Minister.

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 (c)

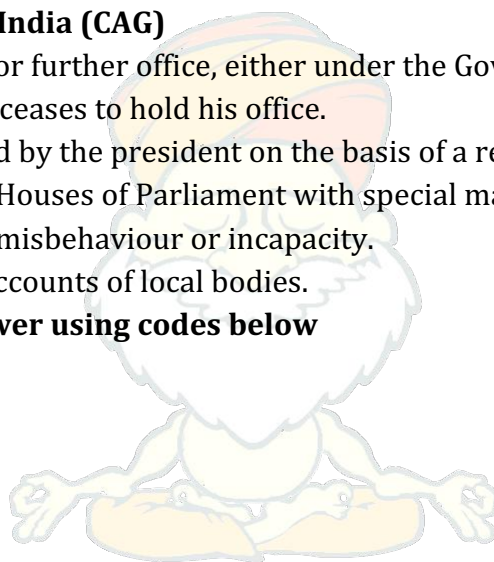
Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
The Constitution does not specify the qualifications, tenure, salaries and allowances, service conditions and procedure for removal of the Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities.	At the Central level, the Commissioner falls under the Ministry of Minority Affairs. Hence, he submits the annual reports or other reports to the President through the Union Minority Affairs Minister.

Q.20) Consider the following statements regarding the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG)

1. He is not eligible for further office, either under the Government of India or of any state, after he ceases to hold his office.
2. He can be removed by the president on the basis of a resolution passed to that effect by both the Houses of Parliament with special majority, either on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity.
3. He can audit the accounts of local bodies.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

**Q.20) Solution (d)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Correct
He is not eligible for further office, either under the Government of India or of any state, after he ceases to hold his office.	He can be removed by the president on same grounds and in the same manner as a judge of the Supreme Court. In other words, he can be removed by the president on the basis of a resolution passed to that effect by both the Houses of Parliament with special majority, either on the ground	He audits the accounts of any other authority when requested by the President or Governor. For example, the audit of local bodies.

	of proved misbehaviour or incapacity.	
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Q.21) Consider the following statements regarding NITI Aayog

1. It has been created by an executive resolution of the Government of India.
2. One of its objectives is to develop mechanisms to formulate credible plans at the village level.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.21) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
NITI Aayog was created by an executive resolution of the Government of India (i.e., Union Cabinet). Hence, it is also neither a constitutional body nor a statutory body.	Objective of NITI Aayog includes- To develop mechanisms to formulate credible plans at the village level and aggregate these progressively at higher levels of government.

Q.22) Consider the following statements regarding the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)

1. The commission is a multi-member body consisting of a chairperson and five members.
2. The chairman of the commission should be a serving or a retired chief justice of India.
3. Among members, three persons (out of which atleast one should be a woman) having knowledge or practical experience with respect to human rights.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.22) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Correct

The commission is a multi-member body consisting of a chairperson and five members.	The chairperson should be a retired chief justice of India or a judge of the Supreme Court.	Members should be a serving or retired judge of the Supreme Court, a serving or retired chief justice of a high court and three persons (out of which atleast one should be a woman) having knowledge or practical experience with respect to human rights.
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Q.23) Chairpersons from which of the following commissions serve as ex-officio members to the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)?

1. The National Commission for SCs
2. The National Commission for Minorities
3. The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights
4. The National Commission for Women

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.23) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4
Correct	Correct	Correct	Correct
<p>The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has seven ex-officio members—the chairpersons of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Commission for Minorities, • The National Commission for SCs, • The National Commission for STs, • The National Commission for Women, • The National Commission for BCs and • The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights • The Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities. 			

Q.24) Consider the following statements regarding the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)

1. The chairperson and members hold office for a term of three years or until they attain the age of 70 years, whichever is earlier.
2. The salaries, allowances and other conditions of service of the chairperson or a member are determined by the Parliament.


Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.24) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
The chairperson and members hold office for a term of three years or until they attain the age of 70 years, whichever is earlier.	The salaries, allowances and other conditions of service of the chairperson or a member are determined by the Central Government.

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Q.25) Consider the following statements regarding the State Human Rights Commission (SHRC)

1. An SHRC can inquire into violation of human rights only in respect of subjects mentioned in the State List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution.
2. The central government may confer upon the SHRCs the functions relating to human rights being discharged by any of the union territories.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.25) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Incorrect

<p>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.</p>	<p>The central government may confer upon the State Human Rights Commissions the functions relating to human rights being discharged by the union territories, except the union territory of Delhi. The functions relating to human rights in case of union territory of Delhi are to be dealt with by the National Human Rights Commission.</p>
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Q.26) Consider the following statements regarding the Central Information Commission (CIC)

1. Member of the Legislature of a State can be appointed as an Information Commissioner in CIC.
2. Supreme Court has no role to play when the President removes the Chief Information Commissioner or any Information Commissioner on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.26) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Incorrect
<p>The Commission consists of a Chief Information Commissioner and not more than ten Information Commissioners (6 at present). They should be persons of eminence in public life with wide knowledge and experience in law, science and technology, social service, management, journalism, mass media or administration and governance. They should not be a Member of Parliament or Member of the Legislature of any State or Union Territory.</p>	<p>The President can remove the Chief Information Commissioner or any Information Commissioner on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity. However, in these cases, the President has to refer the matter to the Supreme Court for an enquiry. If the Supreme Court, after the enquiry, upholds the cause of removal and advises so, then the President can remove him.</p>

Q.27) Which of the following bodies fall under the Ministry of Home Affairs?

1. Inter-State Council
2. Zonal Councils
3. National Human Rights Commission
4. National Investigation Agency

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.27) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4
Correct	Correct	Correct	Correct
Bodies falling under the Ministry of Home Affairs are:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter-State Council • Zonal Councils • National Investigation Agency • National Human Rights Commission • National Disaster Management Authority 			

Q.28) Consider the following statements regarding State Information Commission

1. A State Information Commissioner shall hold office for such term as prescribed by the State Government or until they attain the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.
2. The Governor has powers to remove the State Chief Information Commissioner or any State Information Commissioner.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.28) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
The State Chief Information Commissioner and a State Information	The Governor can remove the State Chief Information Commissioner or any State Information Commissioner from the office under the following circumstances:

<p>Commissioner shall hold office for such term as prescribed by the Central Government or until they attain the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.</p>	<p>(a) if he is adjudged an insolvent; or (b) if he has been convicted of an offence which (in the opinion of the Governor) involves a moral turpitude; or (c) if he engages during his term of office in any paid employment outside the duties of his office; or (d) if he is (in the opinion of the Governor) unfit to continue in office due to infirmity of mind or body; or (e) if he has acquired such financial or other interest as is likely to affect prejudicially his official functions.</p> <p>In addition to these, the Governor can also remove the State Chief Information Commissioner or any State Information Commissioner on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity. However, in these cases, the Governor has to refer the matter to the Supreme Court for an enquiry. If the Supreme Court, after the enquiry, upholds the cause of removal and advises so, then the Governor can remove him.</p>
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Q.29) Consider the following statements regarding Central Vigilance Commission (CVC)

1. CVC was established in 1964 as a statutory body for preventing corruption in the Central government.
2. Its establishment was recommended by the Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.29) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
The Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) is the main agency for preventing corruption in the Central government. It	Its establishment was recommended by the Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption (1962–64).

was established in 1964 by an executive resolution of the Central government. Thus, originally the CVC was neither a constitutional body nor a statutory body. Later, in 2003, the Parliament enacted a law conferring statutory status on the CVC.

Q.30) Consider the following statements regarding Central Vigilance Commission (CVC)

1. The Central Government is required to consult the CVC in making rules and regulations governing the vigilance and disciplinary matters relating to the members of Central Services and All India Services.
2. The CVC has been notified as a specific authority to receive information relating to suspicious transactions under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.30) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
The Central Government is required to consult the CVC in making rules and regulations governing the vigilance and disciplinary matters relating to the members of Central Services and All India Services.	The Central Vigilance Commission has been notified as a specific authority to receive information relating to suspicious transactions under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002.

Q.31) Consider the following statements regarding the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)

1. The CBI is a statutory body established under the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946.
2. The CBI investigates crime of corruption, economic offences, terror related crimes and serious and organized crime.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only

- c) Both 1 and 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.31) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Incorrect
The establishment of the CBI was recommended by the Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption (1962-1964). It was set up in 1963 by a resolution of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Later, it was transferred to the Ministry of Personnel and now it enjoys the status of an attached office. The CBI is not a statutory body. It derives its powers from the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946.	There is a difference between the nature of cases investigated by the National Investigation Agency (NIA) and the CBI. The NIA has been constituted after the Mumbai terror attack in 2008 mainly for investigation of incidents of terrorist attacks, funding of terrorism and other terror related crime, whereas the CBI investigates crime of corruption, economic offences and serious and organized crime other than terrorism.

Q.32) Consider the following statements regarding features of Lokpal in India as given under Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act (2013)

1. Institutions which are financed fully or partly by Government and institutions aided by Government are under the jurisdiction of Lokpal.
2. The Lokpal has the power of superintendence and direction over CBI for cases referred to it by the Lokpal.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.32) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
Institutions which are financed fully or partly by Government are under the jurisdiction of Lokpal, but institutions aided by Government are excluded.	The Lokpal will have the power of superintendence and direction over any investigating agency, including the CBI, for cases referred to them by the Lokpal.

Q.33) Consider the following statements regarding features of Lokpal in India as given under Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act (2013)

1. Lokpal cannot suo motu proceed against any public servant.
2. There is a limitation period of 7 years to file complaints with the Lokpal.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.33) Solution (c)

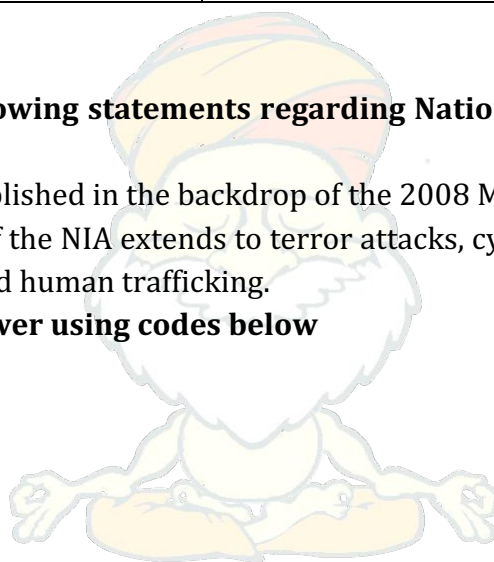
Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
Lokpal cannot suo motu proceed against any public servant.	There is a limitation period of 7 years to file complaints with the Lokpal.

Q.34) Consider the following statements regarding National Investigation Agency (NIA)

1. The NIA was established in the backdrop of the 2008 Mumbai terror attacks.
2. The jurisdiction of the NIA extends to terror attacks, cyber-terrorism, counterfeit currency notes and human trafficking.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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



Q.34) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
The NIA was established in the backdrop of the 2008 Mumbai terror attacks, popularly known as the 26/11 incident. The National Investigation Agency (NIA) was constituted in 2009 under the provisions of the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008 (NIA Act). It is the central counter-terrorism law enforcement agency in the country.	The NIA is empowered to probe terror attacks including bomb blasts, hijacking of aircrafts and ships, attacks on nuclear installations and use of weapons of mass destruction. In 2019, the jurisdiction of the NIA was extended. Consequently, the NIA is also empowered to probe the offences relating to human trafficking,

	counterfeit currency or bank notes, manufacture or sale of prohibited arms, cyber-terrorism and explosive substances.
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Q.35) Consider the following statements regarding National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)

1. It works under the administrative control of the Union Ministry of Home Affairs.
2. The Home Minister is the ex-officio chairperson of the NDMA.
3. The functions of the NDMA include laying down policies on disaster management.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.35) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Correct
NDMA works under the administrative control of the Union Ministry of Home Affairs.	The Prime Minister is the ex-officio chairperson of the NDMA.	The functions of the NDMA include laying down policies on disaster management.

Q.36) Consider the following statements regarding District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA)

1. The Collector/District Magistrate/Deputy Commissioner) of the district is the ex-officio chairperson of the DDMA.
2. The chief medical officer of the district is one of the ex-officio members of the DDMA.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.36) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
A DDMA consists of a chairperson and other members, not exceeding seven. The Collector (or District Magistrate or Deputy Commissioner) of the district is the ex-officio chairperson of the DDMA.	The chief executive officer of the DDMA, the superintendent of police and the chief medical officer of the district are the ex-officio members of the DDMA. Not more than two other district level officers are appointed by the state government as the members of the DDMA.

Q.37) Consider the following statements regarding co-operative societies in India

1. Right to form co-operative societies is a fundamental right.
2. The audit report of the accounts of an apex co-operative society is laid before the state legislature.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

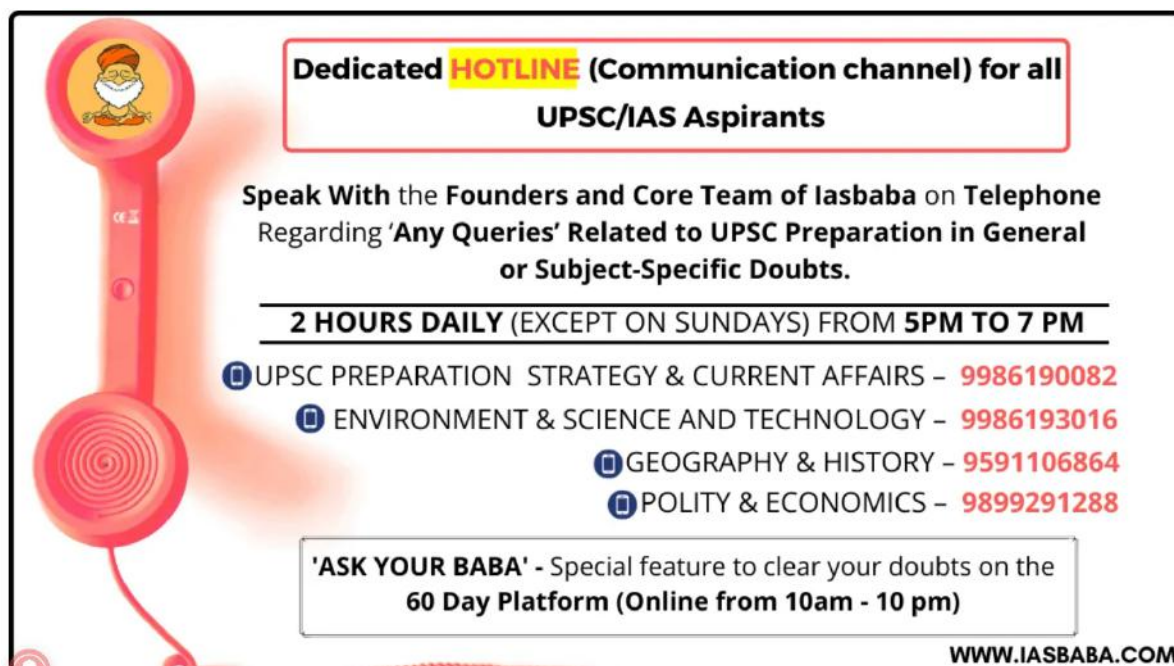
Q.37) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
The 97th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2011 gave a constitutional status and protection to co-operative societies. In this context, it made the following three changes in the constitution: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It made the right to form co-operative societies a fundamental right (Article 19). 2. It included a new Directive Principle of State Policy on promotion of cooperative societies (Article 43-B). 3. It added a new Part IX-B in the Constitution which is entitled "The Cooperative Societies" (Articles 243-ZH to 243-ZT). 	The accounts of every co-operative society shall be audited within six months of the close of the financial year. The audit report of the accounts of an apex co-operative society shall be laid before the state legislature.

Q.38) Consider the following regarding property of the union and the states as given under the Constitution

1. The Union or a state can acquire, hold and dispose property under the exercise of its executive power.
2. States have rights over minerals present in the territorial waters whereas in case of minerals in continental shelf and the exclusive economic zone, Union alone has the rights.

Choose the correct answer using codes below



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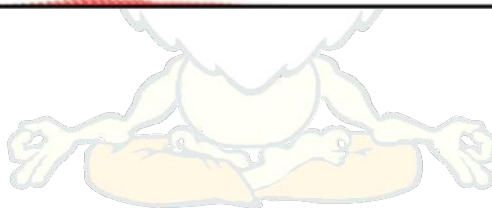
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- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2



Q.38) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
As per Article 298, The Union or a state can acquire, hold and dispose property under the exercise of its executive power.	All lands, minerals and other things of value under the waters of the ocean within the territorial waters of India, the continental shelf of India and the exclusive economic zone of India vests in the Union. Hence, a state near the ocean cannot claim jurisdiction over these things.

Q.39) Consider the following statements

1. The Constitution has specified of the castes or tribes which are to be called the SCs or the STs.
2. The Constitution has defined the persons who belong to the Anglo-Indian community.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.39) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
The Constitution does not specify the castes or tribes which are to be called the SCs or the 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.	Unlike in the case of SCs, STs and OBCs, the Constitution has defined the persons who belong to the Anglo-Indian community. Accordingly, 'an Anglo-Indian means a person whose father or any of whose other male progenitors in the male line is or was of European descent but who is domiciled within the territory of India and is or was born within such territory of parents habitually resident therein and not established there for temporary purposes only'.

Q.40) Consider the following statements regarding the Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT)

1. The CAT exercises original jurisdiction in relation to recruitment and all service matters of public servants covered by it.
2. The CAT is bound by the procedure laid down in the Civil Procedure Code of 1908.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.40) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
The CAT exercises original jurisdiction in relation to recruitment and all service matters of public servants covered by it. Its jurisdiction extends to the all-India services, the Central civil services, civil posts under the Centre and civilian employees of defence services. However, the members of the defence forces, officers and servants of the Supreme Court and the secretarial staff of the Parliament are not covered by it.	The CAT is not bound by the procedure laid down in the Civil Procedure Code of 1908. It is guided by the principles of natural justice. These principles keep the CAT flexible in approach.

