

CURRENT AFFAIRS QUIZ

Q.1) Two species – Striped Hairstreak and Elusive Prince – were discovered recently in Arunachal Pradesh. These species are –

- a) Snakes
- b) Migratory Birds
- c) Butterflies
- d) Frogs

Q.1) Solution (c)

Lepidopterists have discovered two species of butterflies – the Striped Hairstreak and Elusive Prince – in Arunachal Pradesh.

The Striped Hairstreak was first recorded by Japanese entomologists in Hainan province of China.

Elusive Prince has a Vietnamese connection and was thought to be the more familiar Black Prince found in the Eastern Himalayas.

The Striped Hairstreak was located in Vijaynagar bordering Myanmar while the Elusive Prince was found in Miao on the periphery of the Namdapha National Park.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/japanese-found-chinese-butterfly-is-now-indian/article31963607.ece>

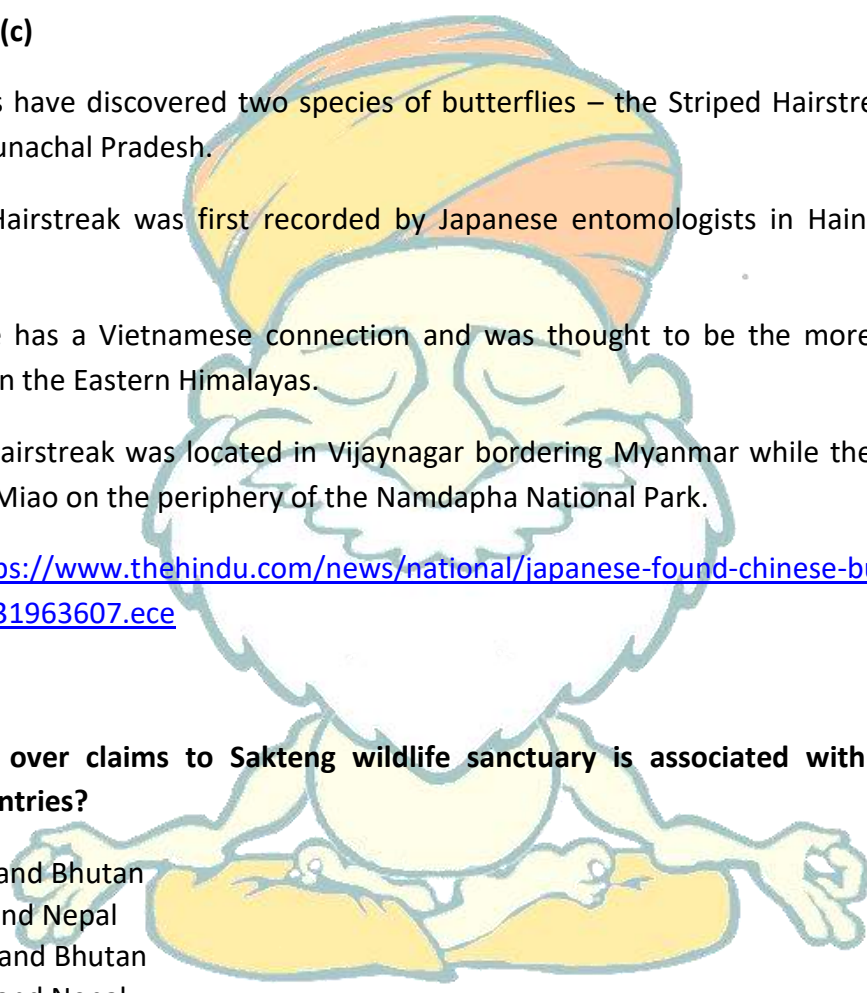
Q.2) Dispute over claims to Sakteng wildlife sanctuary is associated with which of the following countries?

- a) China and Bhutan
- b) India and Nepal
- c) Nepal and Bhutan
- d) China and Nepal

Q.2) Solution (a)

Bhutan had sent a demarche protesting Chinese claims to the Sakteng wildlife sanctuary in Eastern Bhutan.

China recently attempted to stop funding for the Sakteng sanctuary from the U.N. Development Programme's Global Environment Facility (GEF), on the grounds that it was "disputed" territory.



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Sakteng sanctuary has in the past too received such grants, including in 2018-2019, for a project on preventing soil erosion, without any objection from China.

Dividing line

A brief overview of the boundary dispute between China and Bhutan

- Bhutan and China have no formal diplomatic relations but have held 24 rounds of boundary talks between 1984 and 2016
 - Talks concentrated on north and west Bhutan regions
 - Eastern Bhutan not part of the talks
- so far, say officials
- Sakteng sanctuary is situated close to the border with Arunachal Pradesh
 - In June 2020, China attempted to stop UNDP-GEF funding for Sakteng by claiming it was disputed, but was overruled



Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/news/international/days-after-demarche-china-doubles-down-on-claims-on-eastern-bhutan-boundary/article31993470.ece>

Q.3) Consider the following statements about United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA):

1. It is the United Nations sexual and reproductive health agency.
2. It is a member of the United Nations Development Group and part of its executive committee.
3. UNFPA is supported by the UN budget and UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) establishes its mandate.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.3) Solution (c)

About United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

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It is a subsidiary organ of the UN General Assembly and works as a sexual and reproductive health agency.

The UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) establishes its mandate.

It was established as a trust fund in 1967 and began operations in 1969. In 1987, it was officially renamed the United Nations Population Fund but the original abbreviation, 'UNFPA' for the United Nations Fund for Population Activities was retained.

UNFPA is not supported by the UN budget, instead, it is entirely supported by voluntary contributions of donor governments, intergovernmental organizations, the private sector, foundations and individuals.

UNFPA works directly to tackle Sustainable Development Goal on health(SDG3), Education (SDG4) and gender equality (SDG5)

It is a member of the United Nations Sustainable Development Group and part of its executive committee.

Source: <https://www.unfpa.org/about-us>

<https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/india-accounts-for-458-million-of-the-worlds-missing-females-says-un-report/article31951401.ece>

Q.4) Promoting international peace and security and maintaining just and honourable relations between nations is part of –

- a) Directive Principles of State Policy
- b) Fundamental Duties
- c) Fundamental Rights
- d) Preamble

Q.4) Solution (a)

Article 51 of Indian Constitution (Directive Principles of State Policy)

Promotion of international peace and security. The State shall endeavour to –

1. promote international peace and security;
2. maintain just and honourable relations between nations;
3. foster respect for international law and treaty obligations in the dealings of organised peoples with one another; and

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4. encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-national/will-accept-marines-case-ruling-centre/article31985141.ece>

Q.5) Consider the below statements with reference to Defence Acquisition Council –

1. It is the government's highest decision-making body on defence procurement.
2. It is chaired by Union Defence Minister.
3. It was set up in 2009 as part of the post-Mumbai attack reforms.

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.5) Solution (b)

Defence Acquisition Council

The DAC is Defence Ministry's highest decision making body for capital acquisition proposals forwarded by the Indian armed forces.

It was set up in 2001 as part of the post-Kargil reforms in defence sector.

DAC is chaired by Union Defence Minister.

The objective of the Defence Acquisition Council is to ensure expeditious procurement of the approved requirements of the Armed Forces in terms of capabilities sought, and time frame prescribed, by optimally utilizing the allocated budgetary resources.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/mod-approves-33-new-fighter-jets-for-iaf-in-deals-worth-38900-crore/article31971510.ece>

Q.6) Which among the following are the two goals, set by the World Bank Group, for the world to achieve by 2030?

- a) Ending extreme poverty and Promoting shared prosperity
- b) Eliminating poverty and Ensuring stability of the international monetary and financial system

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- c) Ending absolute poverty and Food security with zero hunger
- d) Ending extreme poverty and Quality Education

Q.6) Solution (a)

The World Bank Group has set two goals for the world to achieve by 2030:

End extreme poverty by decreasing the percentage of people living on less than \$1.90 a day to no more than 3%

Promote shared prosperity by fostering the income growth of the bottom 40% for every country

Source: <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseDetailm.aspx?PRID=1636790>

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/about/what-we-do>

Q.7) Which of the following constitute the World Bank Group?

1. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
2. International Finance Corporation
3. International Development Association
4. International Monetary Fund

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

Q.7) Solution (a)

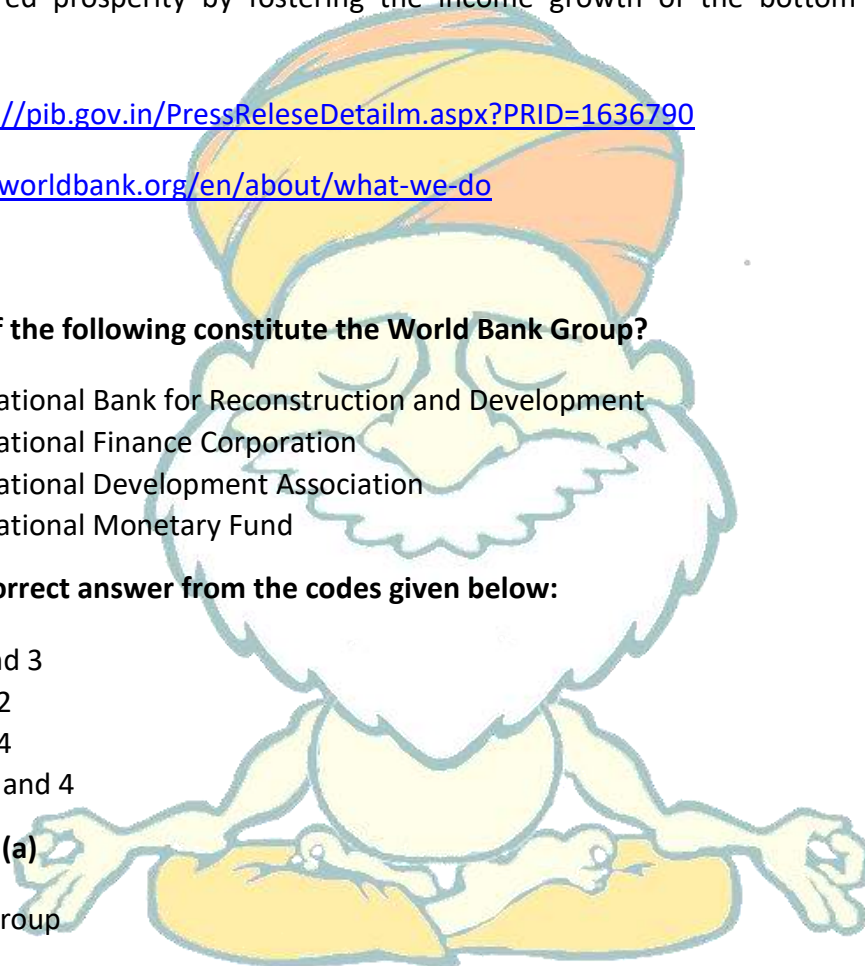
World Bank Group

The World Bank Group is one of the world's largest sources of funding and knowledge for developing countries.

Its five institutions share a commitment to reducing poverty, increasing shared prosperity, and promoting sustainable development. It consists of

IBRD- The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

IDA- The International Development Association



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IFC- The International Finance Corporation

MIGA- The Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency

ICSID- The International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes

Q.8) Consider the following statements about Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO):

1. It is a specialized agency of the United Nations
2. India is one of the founding members of FAO
3. It is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.8) Solution (c)

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations that leads international efforts to defeat hunger and improve nutrition and food security.

India is one of the founding members of FAO. FAO has been a staunch partner since 1948, when FAO operations in India first began.

The FAO is headquartered in Rome, Italy.

Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/the-difference-between-a-locust-plague-uptsurge-and-outbreak-6492132/>

Q.9) Consider the following statements as per 2019 amendment to the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967:

1. It empowered the Director General of the National Investigation Agency (NIA) to attach properties acquired from proceeds of terrorism.
2. It empowered the officers of the NIA, of the rank of Inspector or above, to investigate cases of terrorism.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.9) Solution (c)

As per recent Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Act, 2019 –

Individuals can be declared as terrorists and their properties seized.

It also provides for putting travel ban on such individuals once they are declared as terrorists.

The amendments gave powers to the Director General of the National Investigation Agency (NIA) to attach properties acquired from proceeds of terrorism.

Earlier, the law required that the NIA take prior permission from the respective state police chief to attach the proceeds of terrorism.

Earlier, officers in the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police and above were empowered to investigate cases under the UAPA as per Section 43. Now, officers in the rank of Inspector are empowered to do so.

The inspector-rank officers have over time acquired sufficient proficiency to investigate UAPA-related cases and this move would quicken the delivery of justice in such cases, which are reviewed by senior officers at various levels.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-national/govt-blocks-40-websites-of-sikhs-for-justice/article31997918.ece>

Q.10) Global Outbreak Alert and Response Network (GOARN) is an initiative of –

- a) Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- b) World Health Organization (WHO)
- c) World Bank Group
- d) World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

Q.10) Solution (b)

Global Outbreak Alert and Response Network (GOARN) is a network composed of numerous technical and public health institutions, laboratories, NGOs, and other organizations that work to observe and respond to threatening epidemics.

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GOARN works closely with and under the World Health Organization (WHO), which is one of its most notable partners. Its goals are to: examine and study diseases, evaluate the risks that certain diseases pose, and improve international capability to deal with diseases.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/health/the-hindu-explains-what-are-scientists-saying-about-a-new-virus-strain-in-china/article31991105.ece>

Q.11) Consider the following statements with regard to MGNREGA:

1. Only one adult member from a household willing to do unskilled manual work is entitled to register to obtain a job card under MGNREGA.
2. It is demand driven wage employment programme and resource transfer from Centre to States is based on the demand for employment in each State.
3. Employment under MGNREGA is a legal entitlement.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Q.11) Solution (c)

The mandate of the MGNREGA is to provide at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

“Household” means the members of a family related to each other by blood, marriage or adoption and normally residing together and sharing meals or holding a common ration card.

In simple words, a household having adult members desirous of seeking unskilled employment in MGNREGA may apply for registration.

MGNREGA is demand driven wage employment programme and resource transfer from Centre to States is based on the demand for employment in each State.

The failure of provision for employment within 15 days of the receipt of job application from a prospective household will result in the payment of unemployment allowance to the job seekers. Employment is to be provided within 5 km of an applicant's residence, and minimum wages are to be paid. Thus, employment under MGNREGA is a legal entitlement.

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Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/14-lakh-families-reach-mgnregas-annual-work-limit/article32008031.ece>

Q.12) Which of the following statements is/are true?

1. India is among top five in terms of opium cultivation in 2018.
2. Asia accounts to more than 90% of global illicit opium production.
3. Afghanistan is the largest producer of opium in the world.

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

Q.12) Solution (b)

Opium is illicitly produced in about 50 countries. However, close to 97% of the total global production of opium in the past five years came from only 3 countries. (84% in Afghanistan, 7% in Myanmar and Mexico accounts for 6%)

India is in top five (fourth position) in terms of seizure of opium in 2018 and not opium production. Hence, statement 1 is wrong.

Asia is host to more than 90% of global illicit opium production and the world's largest consumption market for opiates. 84% of the total opium was produced in Afghanistan.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/fourth-highest-opium-seizure-in-2018-reported-from-india-world-drug-report/article32005672.ece>

Q.13) Which among the following is correct about Bubonic plague, which was recently in news?

- a) It is a zoonotic disease and a serious bacterial infection transmitted by fleas from rodents.
- b) It is a swine flu strain that has genes similar to those in the virus that caused the 2009 flu (H1N1) pandemic.
- c) It is a family of viruses spread mainly by rodents.
- d) It is referred to most serious category of uncontrolled breeding locust populations.

Q.13) Solution (a)

What is Bubonic plague?

- It is a rare but serious bacterial infection transmitted by fleas from rodents.
- It is a zoonotic disease and it can be transmitted to other animals or humans.
- It mainly results from the bite of an infected flea.
- It may also result from exposure to the body fluids from a dead plague-infected animal.
- It is one of the three plagues caused by bacterium *Yersinia pestis*. The other two being Septicaemic plague and Pneumonic plague.
- It is spread by *Yersinia pestis* bacteria and requires urgent hospitalisation. According to the WHO it can kill an adult in less than 24 hours, if not treated in time.

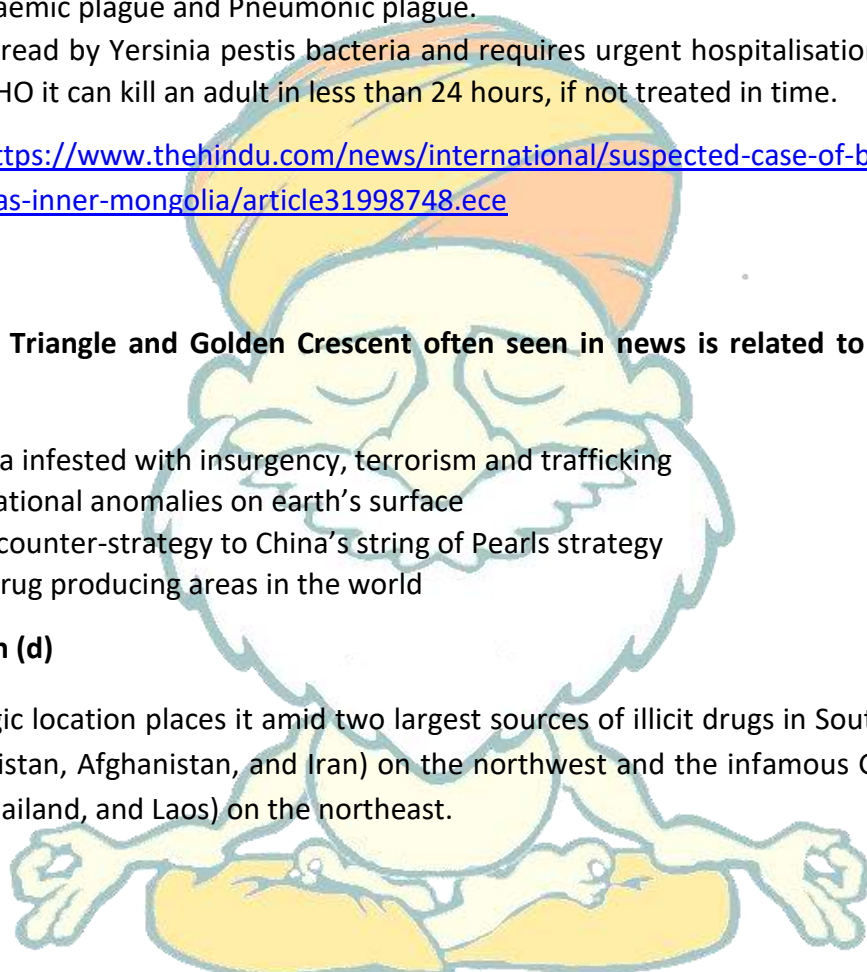
Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/news/international/suspected-case-of-bubonic-plague-found-in-chinas-inner-mongolia/article31998748.ece>

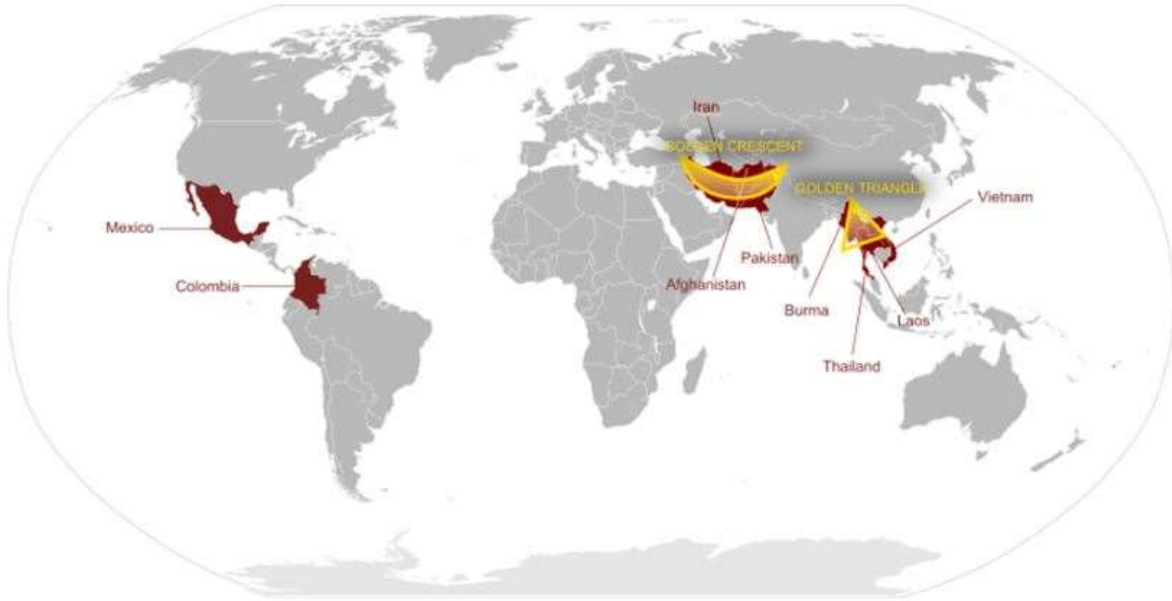
Q.14) Golden Triangle and Golden Crescent often seen in news is related to which field of interest?

- a) An area infested with insurgency, terrorism and trafficking
- b) Gravitational anomalies on earth's surface
- c) USA's counter-strategy to China's string of Pearls strategy
- d) Illicit drug producing areas in the world

Q.14) Solution (d)

India's strategic location places it amid two largest sources of illicit drugs in South Asia- Golden Crescent (Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Iran) on the northwest and the infamous Golden Triangle (Myanmar, Thailand, and Laos) on the northeast.





Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/fourth-highest-opium-seizure-in-2018-reported-from-india-world-drug-report/article32005672.ece>

Q.15) West Bank is bordered by –

1. Israel
2. Syria
3. Dead Sea
4. Jordan
5. Lebanon

Select the correct answer:

- a) 1, 2 and 3
- b) 1, 3 and 4
- c) 1, 2, 3 and 4
- d) 1, 3, 4 and 5

Q.15) Solution (b)

West Bank is a landlocked territory near the Mediterranean coast of Western Asia, bordered by Jordan to the east and by Israel on the south, west and north. The West Bank also contains a significant section of the western Dead Sea shore.

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Q.16) Which among the following is considered to be the state butterfly of Karnataka?

- a) Southern Birdwing
- b) Golden Birdwing
- c) Striped Hairstreak
- d) Golden Butterfly

Q.16) Solution (a)

The Southern Birdwing, whose scientific name is *Troides minos*, has a wingspan of 140-190 mm, was considered to be the largest butterfly in India.

Karnataka became the second state after Maharashtra to choose a State butterfly.

Southern Birdwing was chosen as its colours match those of the Karnataka flag.

Do you know?

A Himalayan butterfly named Golden Birdwing is now India's largest after 88 years. Golden Birdwing is larger than the Southern Birdwing, which was earlier considered to be the largest.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/energy-and-environment/himalayan-butterfly-is-indias-largest-after-88-years/article32012652.ece>

Q.17) Consider the following statement about Pangong Tso

1. It is identified as a wetland of international importance under the Ramsar Convention
2. It lies on the actual Line of Actual Control
3. It is a brackish water lake

Select the correct statements

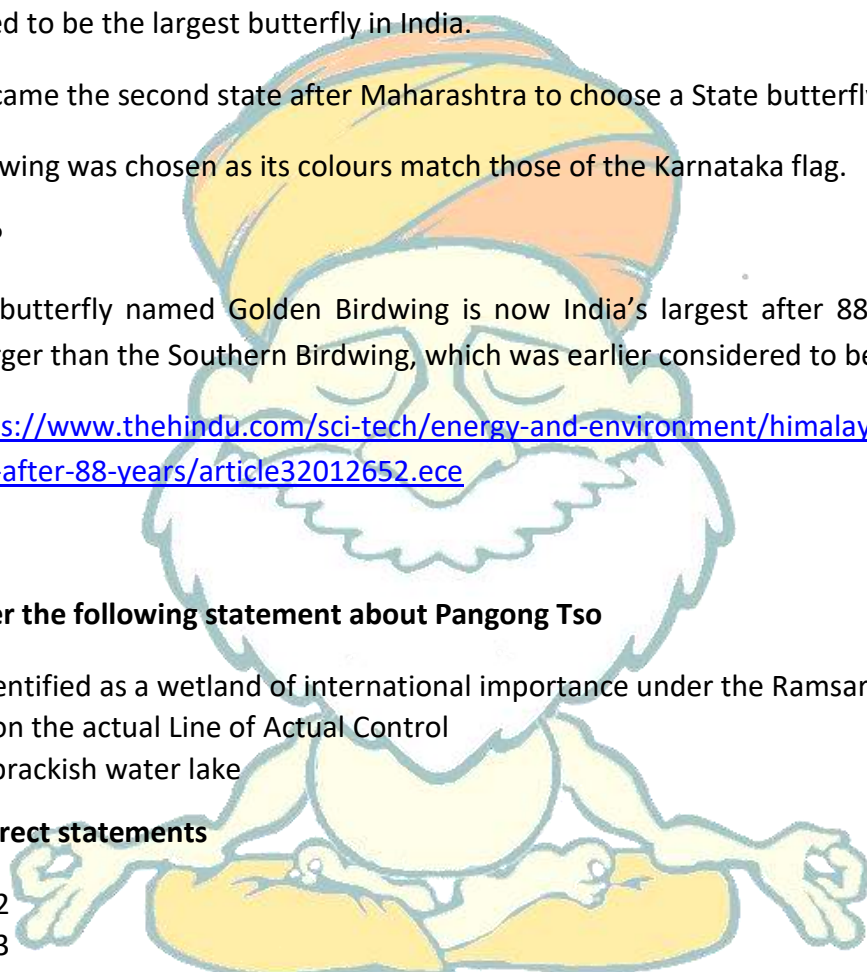
- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.17) Solution (b)

Pangong Lake a.k.a Pangong Tso

It is an endorheic lake in the Himalayas.

Approximately 60% of the length of Pangong Lake lies in Tibet.



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Though it's a saline water lake, it freezes completely during winters.

The brackish water of Pangong Lake has very low micro-vegetation. Reportedly, there is no fish or any aquatic life in the lake, except crustaceans.

The lake is in the process of being identified as a wetland of international importance under the Ramsar Convention. It will be a first trans-boundary wetland in South Asia under convention!

Pangong Lake is a disputed territory. The Line of Actual Control passes through the lake. A section of the lake 20 km from the Line of Actual Control is controlled by China but claimed by India! The Eastern end is in Tibet and India doesn't claim it. The Western end is disputed between India and Pakistan.

Q.18) Consider the following statements about Agriculture Infrastructure Fund:

1. It is a pan India Central sector scheme.
2. The duration of the Scheme shall be from FY2020 to FY2022 (2 years).
3. It provides loans to small and marginalised farmers for investment in viable projects for pre-harvest and post-harvest management infrastructure.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.18) Solution (a)

Agriculture Infrastructure Fund

The Union Cabinet gave its approval to a new pan India Central Sector Scheme-Agri Infrastructure Fund.

The scheme shall provide a medium – long term debt financing facility for investment in viable projects for post-harvest management Infrastructure and community farming assets through interest subvention and financial support.

The duration of the Scheme shall be from FY2020 to FY2029 (10 years).

Agri-infra fund with a corpus of Rs 1 lakh crore to provide financial support to agri-entrepreneurs, start-ups, agri-tech players and farmer groups for infrastructure and logistics facilities.

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Source: <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1637221>

Q.19) Consider the following pairs:

(Operation name) : : (Associated with)

1. Operation Sadbhavna : : De-escalation process of China along the LAC
2. Operation Samudra Setu : : Part of the national effort to repatriate Indian citizens from overseas during the COVID-19 pandemic
3. Operation Sukoon : : Counter Terrorist strategy in Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh

Which of the pairs given above is/are correct?

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

Q.19) Solution (a)

Operation Samudra Setu, which was launched on 05 May 2020 as part of the national effort to repatriate Indian citizens from overseas during the COVID-19 pandemic has culminated after successfully bringing 3,992 Indian citizens back to their homeland by sea.

Operation Sadbhavna – Army undertakes a unique human initiative in Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh to address the aspirations of people affected by terrorism. Operation is a part of the Counter Terrorist strategy to wrest the initiative and re-integrate the 'Awaam' with the national mainstream.

Operation Sukoon and Operation Rahat were previously undertaken similar evacuation operations in 2006 and 2015 respectively.

Source: <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1637314>

Operation Sadbhavna – Picked from India Year Book, 2020

Q.20) Consider the following statements about 'International Court of Justice (ICJ)'

1. Statute of the International Court of Justice, which is an integral part of the United Nations Charter established the ICJ

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- It is composed of fifteen judges elected to nine-year terms by Permanent members of the UNSC

Select the correct statements

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

Q.20) Solution (a)

The Statute of the International Court of Justice is an integral part of the United Nations Charter, as specified by Chapter XIV of the United Nations Charter, which established the International Court of Justice.

The ICJ is composed of fifteen judges elected to nine-year terms by the UN General Assembly and the UN Security Council from a list of people nominated by the national groups in the Permanent Court of Arbitration. The election process is set out in Articles 4–19 of the ICJ statute. Elections are staggered, with five judges elected every three years to ensure continuity within the court. Should a judge die in office, the practice has generally been to elect a judge in a special election to complete the term.

No two judges may be nationals of the same country.

Q.21) Which of the statements given below is/are true with regard to Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act (FCRA)?

- It is a law related to financial legislation, implemented by Reserve Bank of India.
- Under the Act, NGOs which receive funds from abroad require to register themselves every five years.

Choose correct answer:

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

Q.21) Solution (b)

Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act (FCRA)

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It is a law enacted by Parliament to regulate foreign contribution (especially monetary donation)

As per the FCRA Act 2010, all NGOs are required to be registered under the Act to receive foreign funding.

Under the Act, organisations require to register themselves every five years.

Since the Act is internal security legislation, despite being a law related to financial legislation, it falls into the purview of Home Ministry and not the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/three-ngos-linked-to-congress-under-home-ministry-scanner/article32026705.ece>

Q.22) Consider the following statements about Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) Mission:

1. The scheme intends to provide housing for all in urban areas by year 2022.
2. It aims to provide every family a pucca house with water connection, toilet facilities, 24*7 electricity supply and access.
3. PMAY (U) has made a mandatory provision for the female head of the family to be the owner or co-owner of the house under this Mission.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.22) Solution (c)

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) for ensuring housing for all in urban areas was launched on 25th June 2015 for implementation during 2015-2022.

The scheme intends to provide housing for all in urban areas by year 2022.

The Mission provides Central Assistance to the implementing agencies through States/Union Territories (UTs) and Central Nodal Agencies (CNAs) for providing houses to all eligible families/beneficiaries against the validated demand for houses for about 1.12 cr.

As per PMAY(U) guidelines, the size of a house for Economically Weaker Section (EWS) could be upto 30 sq. mt. carpet area, however States/UTs have the flexibility to enhance the size of houses in consultation and approval of the Ministry.

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In continuation to this Government's efforts towards empowerment of women from EWS and LIG unlike earlier schemes, PMAY (U) has made a mandatory provision for the female head of the family to be the owner or co-owner of the house under this Mission.

This scheme is converged with other schemes to ensure houses have a toilet, Saubhagya Yojana electricity connection, Ujjwala Yojana LPG gas connection, access to drinking water and Jan Dhan banking facilities, etc.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/cabinet-nod-for-development-of-affordable-rental-housing-complexes-for-urban-migrants-poor/article32022523.ece>

<https://pmay-urban.gov.in/about>

Q.23) Which of the following are part of six main organs of the United Nations?

1. International Court of Justice
2. International Criminal Court
3. Economic and Social Council
4. Trusteeship Council

Choose correct answer:

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

Q.23) Solution (c)

The six main organs of the United Nations are:

General Assembly: The main deliberative, policymaking and representative organ of the UN

Security Council: Primarily responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security

Economic and Social Council: The principal body for coordination, policy review, policy dialogue and recommendations on economic, social and environmental issues, as well as implementation of internationally agreed development goals

Trusteeship Council: Provides international supervision for 11 Trust Territories that had been placed under the administration of seven Member States. It however, suspended its operation on 1 November 1994.

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International Court of Justice: The principal judicial organ of the United Nations

Secretariat: Carries out the day-to-day work of the UN as mandated by the General Assembly and the Organization's other principal organs

Q.24) Consider the following statements about United Nations

1. International Court of Justice and International Criminal court are the two dispute resolution mechanisms of UN.
2. All member states of UN are also members of UNESCO.

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.24) Solution (d)

The International Court of Justice (ICJ), located in The Hague, in the Netherlands, is the primary judicial organ of the UN. The ICJ's primary purpose is to adjudicate disputes among states.

Three UNESCO member states are not UN member states: Cook Islands, Niue, and Palestine (Palestine is a non-member observer State of the United Nations General Assembly since 29 November 2012), while one UN member state (Liechtenstein) is not a UNESCO member.

The International Criminal Court (ICC) is an independent judicial body with jurisdiction over persons charged with genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes. It sits in The Hague in the Netherlands.

The Court was established by the Rome Statute. This treaty was negotiated within the UN; however, it created an independent judicial body distinct from the UN.

Q.25) Which among the following is incorrect statement about Affordable Rental Housing Complexes (ARHCs) which was launched recently?

- a) Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs has initiated ARHCs.
- b) ARHCs is a sub-scheme under Pradhan Mantri AWAS Yojana- Urban (PMAY-U).
- c) Beneficiaries for ARHCs are urban migrants/ poor from EWS/ LIG categories.
- d) None of the above

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Q.25) Solution (d)

Affordable Rental Housing Complexes (ARHCs) for Migrants Workers/ Urban Poor

Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs has initiated Affordable Rental Housing Complexes (ARHCs), a sub-scheme under Pradhan Mantri AWAS Yojana- Urban (PMAY-U).

This will provide ease of living to urban migrants/ poor in Industrial Sector as well as in non-formal urban economy to get access to dignified affordable rental housing close to their workplace.

The ARHC scheme will be implemented through two models:

Utilizing existing Government funded vacant houses to convert into ARHCs through Public Private Partnership or by Public Agencies

Construction, Operation and Maintenance of ARHCs by Public/ Private Entities on their own vacant land

Beneficiaries for ARHCs are urban migrants/ poor from EWS/ LIG categories. ARHCs will be a mix of single bedroom Dwelling Units and Dormitory of 4/6 beds including all common facilities which will be exclusively used for rental housing for a minimum period of 25 years.

Source: <https://pmay-urban.gov.in/arhc-about>

<https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/cabinet-nod-for-development-of-affordable-rental-housing-complexes-for-urban-migrants-poor/article32022523.ece>

Q.26) Consider the following statements about Antyodaya Anna Yojana:

1. It is a part of National Food Security Act.
2. Households under AAY are entitled to 35 Kg of foodgrains per household per month.
3. Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution is the nodal ministry.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.26) Solution (d)

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Antyodaya Anna Yojana

It is a Government of India sponsored scheme to provide highly subsidised food to millions of the poorest families.

This scheme was developed by the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution.

Objective – To target poorest of poor population and provide them relief from hunger.

It is a part of NFSA (National Food Security Act) and the households under AAY are entitled to 35 Kg of foodgrains per household per month.

Coverage – It covers the poorest of the poor families from amongst the BPL families covered under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) within the States and provides them food grains at a highly subsidized rate of Rs.1/ per kg coarse grains, Rs.2/ per kg. for wheat and Rs. 3/ per kg for rice.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-national/free-grains-will-be-given-till-aug-31/article32037395.ece>

<https://dfpd.gov.in/pds-aay.htm>

Q.27) Which of the following states share boundaries with Nepal?

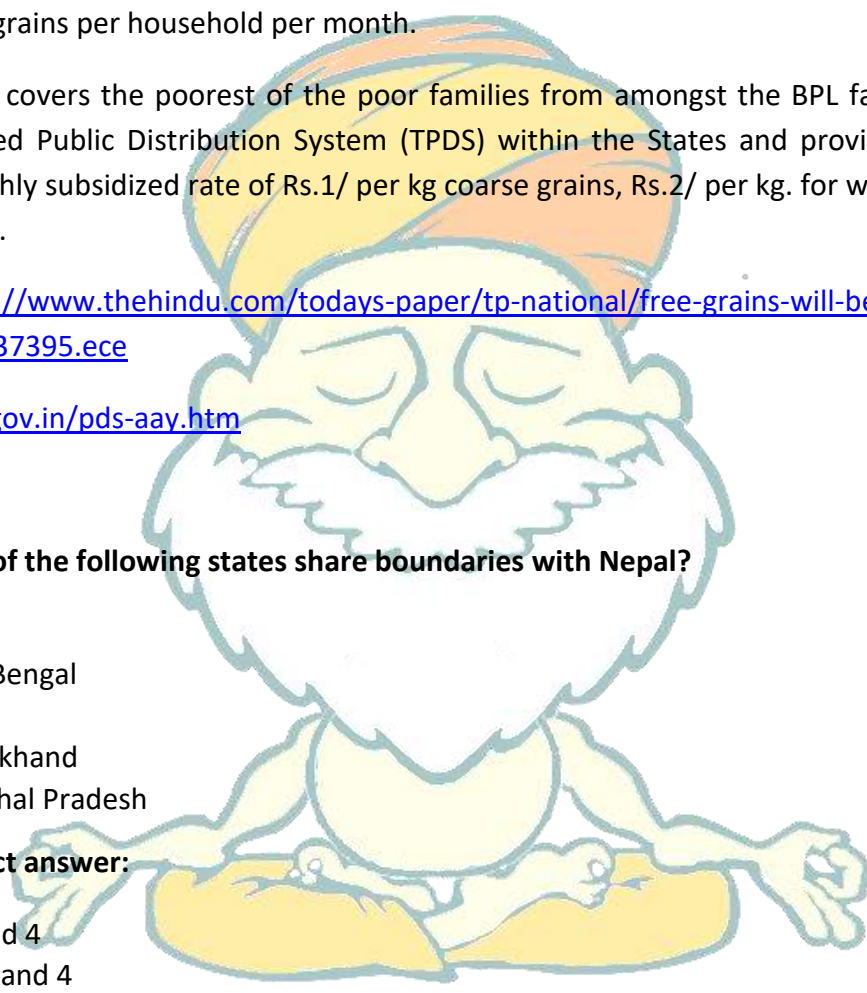
1. Sikkim
2. West Bengal
3. Bihar
4. Uttarakhand
5. Himachal Pradesh

Choose correct answer:

- a) 1, 3 and 4
- b) 1, 2, 3 and 4
- c) 1, 3, 4 and 5
- d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

Q.27) Solution (b)

Nepal shares a border of over 1,850km with five Indian states – Sikkim, West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarkhand.





Q.28) Which of the following countries are permanent partners with “Malabar Exercise” as of June 2019?

1. India
2. USA
3. Japan
4. Australia
5. UK

Choose correct answer:

- a) 1, 2 and 4
- b) 1, 2 and 3
- c) 1, 2 and 5
- d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Q.28) Solution (b)

Exercise Malabar is a trilateral naval exercise involving the United States, Japan and India as permanent partners.

Originally begun in 1992 as a bilateral exercise between India and the United States, Japan became a permanent partner in 2015.

India to decide whether to include Australia in the Malabar exercises with Japan and the U.S.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-national/india-to-take-call-on-australias-inclusion-in-malabar-exercises/article32037392.ece>

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Q.29) Consider the following statements about Rewa Ultra Mega Solar Power project:

1. It is Asia's largest power project.
2. It is an operational solar park located in Rajasthan.
3. The Government of India has set a target of installing 175 GW of renewable energy capacity by the year 2022, which includes 100 GW from solar.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.29) Solution (a)

Rewa Ultra Mega Solar Power project

Prime Minister on 10th July unveiled to the nation Asia's largest solar power plant.

The Ultra Mega Solar Power project is situated in Madhya Pradesh's Rewa district.

It should be noted that PM Modi has set the national goal to achieve the establishment of 100 GW of solar power generation capacity by 2022 when India will complete 75 years of its Independence from British rule.

The inauguration of the ultra mega solar plant in Rewa will add to the progress made in that direction as India continues to tread on a path aiming at greater reliance on environment-friendly and renewable energy sources.

Source: <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1637549>

Q.30) Which of the statement given below is/are correct with respect to Taiwan?

1. It is the most populous country and largest economy that is not a member of the United Nations (UN).
2. It is located around South China Sea, East China Sea and Philippine Sea.

Choose correct answer:

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only

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

Q.30) Solution (c)

Taiwan, officially the Republic of China, is a country in East Asia. Neighbouring countries include the People's Republic of China (PRC) to the northwest, Japan to the northeast, and the Philippines to the south.

With 23.7 million inhabitants, Taiwan is among the most densely populated countries, and is the most populous country and largest economy that is not a member of the United Nations (UN).

It is located around South China Sea, East China Sea and Philippine Sea. (observe figure below)





STATIC QUIZ

Q.1) Consider the following statements:

1. The office of 'whip' is mentioned in the Rules of the House.
2. The office of the 'Leader of the Opposition' is mentioned in the Parliamentary Statute.

Which of the statements given above is/are *NOT* correct?

- a) 1 only

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

Q.1) Solution (a)

The office of 'whip', on the other hand, is mentioned neither in the Constitution of India nor in the Rules of the House nor in a Parliamentary Statute. It is based on the conventions of the parliamentary government.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

The offices of the leader of the House and the leader of the Opposition are not mentioned in the Constitution of India, they are mentioned in the Rules of the House and Parliamentary Statute respectively.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.2) Consider the following statements

1. The power of adjournment lies with the Presiding Officer of the House whereas power of adjournment sine die lies with the President
2. The period spanning between the prorogation of a House and its reassembly in a new session is called recess.

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

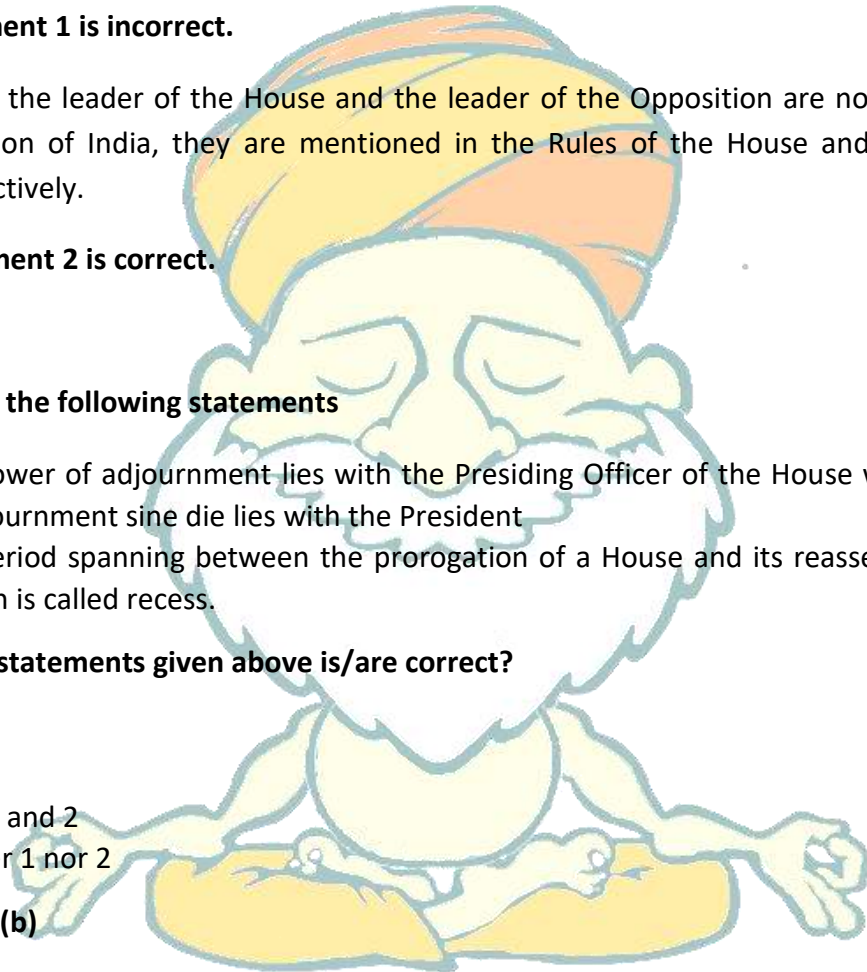
Q.2) Solution (b)

The power of adjournment as well as adjournment sine die lies with the presiding officer of the House.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

The period spanning between the prorogation of a House and its reassembly in a new session is called recess.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.



Q.3) Consider the following statements

1. Once the business of a session is completed, the Presiding Officer issues a notification for prorogation of the session.
2. All pending notices, other than those for introducing bills lapse on prorogation of Loksabha.

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.3) Solution (b)

Once the business of a session is completed, the President issues a notification for prorogation of the session.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Prorogation also does not affect the bills or any other business pending before the House. However, all pending notices (other than those for introducing bills) lapse on prorogation and fresh notices have to be given for the next session.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

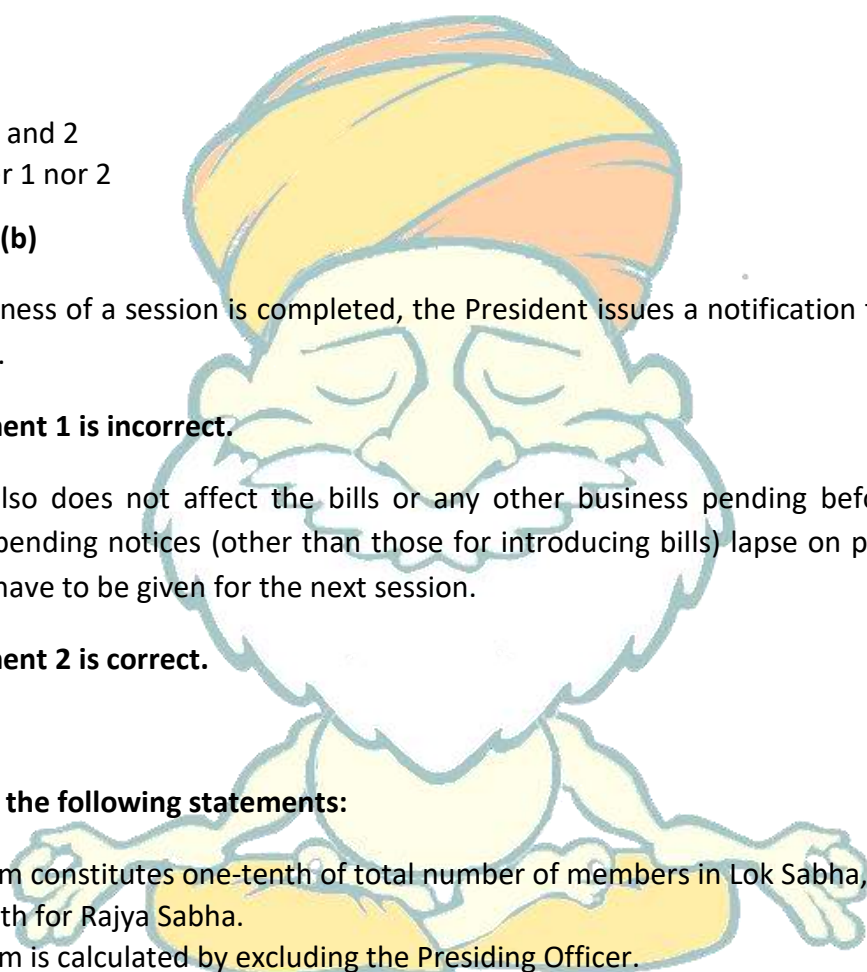
Q.4) Consider the following statements:

1. Quorum constitutes one-tenth of total number of members in Lok Sabha, while it is one-fifteenth for Rajya Sabha.
2. Quorum is calculated by excluding the Presiding Officer.

Which of the statements given above is/are *NOT* correct?

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

Q.4) Solution (c)



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Quorum is one-tenth of the total number of members in each House including the presiding officer.

Hence Statement 1 and 2 are incorrect.

Q.5) Consider the following statements:

1. An unstarred question in the Parliament requires a written answer.
2. A starred question in the Parliament requires an oral answer.

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.5) Solution (c)

An unstarred question in the Parliament requires a written answer and hence, supplementary questions cannot follow.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

A starred question in the Parliament requires an oral answer and hence supplementary questions can follow.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

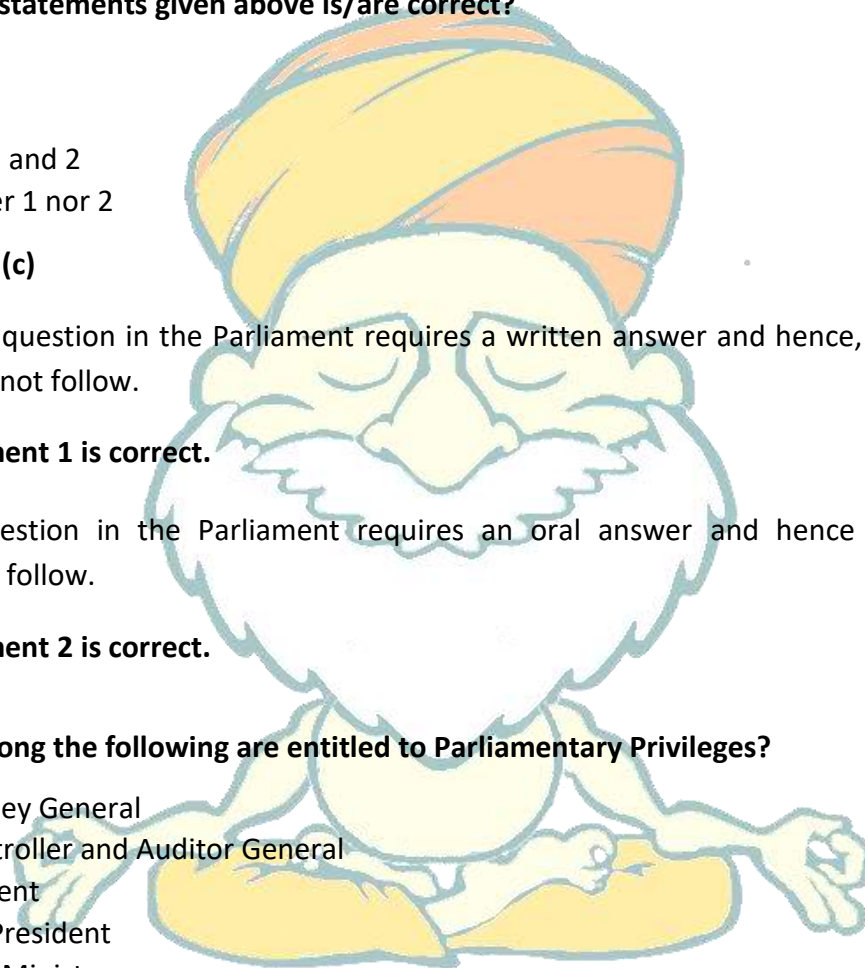
Q.6) Who among the following are entitled to Parliamentary Privileges?

- 1) Attorney General
- 2) Comptroller and Auditor General
- 3) President
- 4) Vice- President
- 5) Union Ministers

Select the correct code:

- a) 1, 3 and 5 only
- b) 1,2,3 and 5 only
- c) 1 and 5 only
- d) 1, 2,3,4 and 5

Q.6) Solution (c)



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The Constitution has extended the privileges of the state legislature (or Parliament) to those persons who are entitled to speak and take part in the proceedings of a House of the state legislature or any of its committees. These include advocate-general of the state and state ministers (Union Ministers)

The privileges of the State Legislature do not extend to the Governor (President) who is also an integral part of the State Legislature.

Q.7) The 'Excess grant' must be approved by which of the following committee before being submitted for voting in Lok Sabha?

- a) Business advisory committee
- b) Estimates committee
- c) Public accounts committee
- d) Committee on Public Undertakings

Q.7) Solution (c)

Excess Grant is granted when money has been spent on any service during a financial year in excess of the amount granted for that service in the budget for that year. It is voted by the Lok Sabha after the financial year.

Before the demands for excess grants are submitted to the Lok Sabha for voting, they must be approved by the Public Accounts Committee of Parliament.

Q.8) Consider the following statements:

- 1) The Appropriation Bill becomes Appropriation Act only after it gets President's assent.
- 2) The government cannot withdraw money from the Contingency Fund of India till the enactment of the Appropriation Bill.

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.8) Solution (a)

The Appropriation Bill becomes the Appropriation Act after it gets President's assent.

The Constitution states that 'no money shall be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of India except under appropriation made by law'.

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Q.9) Consider the following statements

1. Consultative committees are constituted by the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.
2. Consultative committees consist of members of both the Houses of Parliament.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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

Q.9) Solution (c)

Consultative committees are constituted by the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.

Hence statement 1 is correct.

Consultative committees consist of members of both the houses of Parliament. Consultative committees are attached to various ministries/departments of the central government

Hence statement 2 is correct.

Q.10) Consider the following statements regarding Parliamentary Forums:

- 1) The Speaker of Lok Sabha is the ex-officio President of all the Parliamentary Forums.
- 2) Parliamentary Forums consists members only from the Lok Sabha.

Which of the above statements is/are **NOT CORRECT**?

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

Q.10) Solution (c)

The Speaker of Lok Sabha is the ex-officio President of all the Forums except the Parliamentary Forum on Population and Public Health wherein the Chairman of Rajya Sabha is the ex-officio President.

Hence statement 1 is incorrect.

Each Parliamentary Forum consists of not more than 31 members (excluding the President, Co-President and Vice-Presidents) out of whom not more than 21 are from the Lok Sabha and not more than 10 are from the Rajya Sabha.

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Hence statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.11) Consider the following statements:

1. The appointment of Governor of a State in India follows the American model.
2. According to the Constitution, a person is qualified to be appointed as Governor only if he is qualified for election as a member to State Legislative Assembly.

Which of the statements given above is/are *NOT* correct?

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

Q.11) Solution (c)

The appointment of Governor of a State in India is based on the Canadian model.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Constitution prescribes only two qualifications:

No person shall be eligible for appointment as Governor unless he is a citizen of India and has completed the age of thirty-five years.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

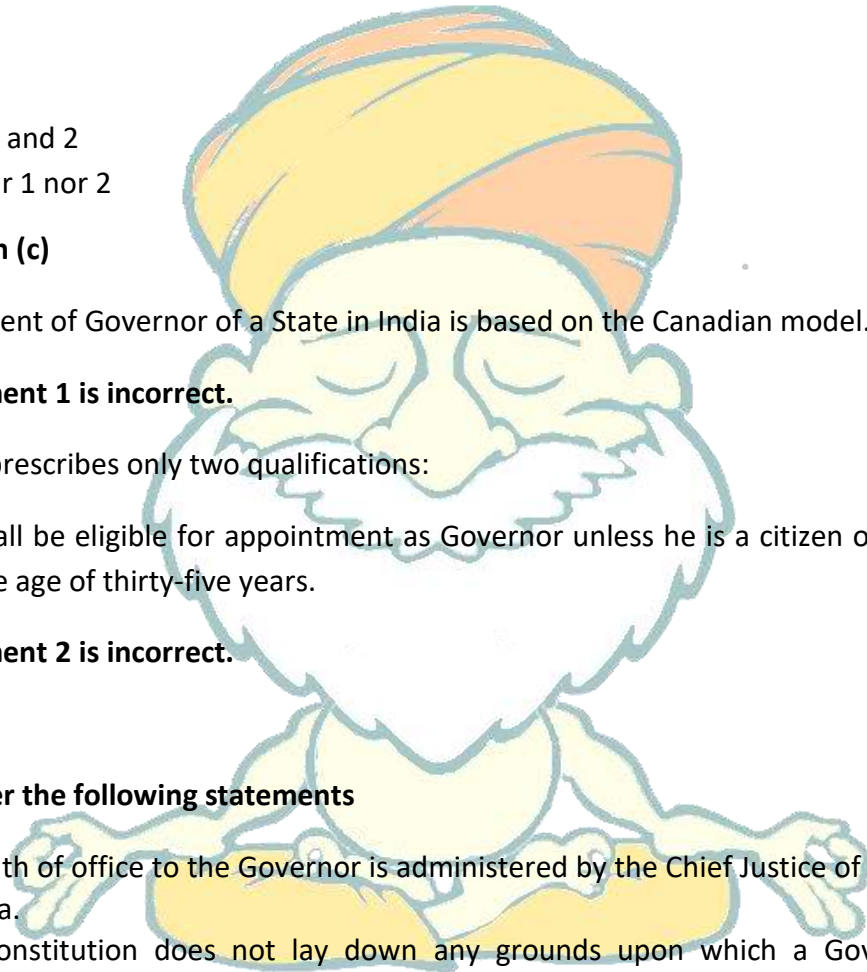
Q.12) Consider the following statements

1. The oath of office to the Governor is administered by the Chief Justice of Supreme Court of India.
2. The Constitution does not lay down any grounds upon which a Governor may be removed by the President.

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.12) Solution (b)



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The oath of office to the governor is administered by the chief justice of the concerned state high court and in his absence, the senior-most judge of that court available.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

The Constitution does not lay down any grounds upon which a Governor may be removed by the President.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.13) Consider the following statements

1. The Advocate General of a State shall receive such remuneration as the Governor may determine.
2. A member of the State Public Service Commission holds office during the pleasure of the Governor.

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.13) Solution (a)

Governor appoints the Advocate General of a state and determines his remuneration. The advocate general holds office during the pleasure of the Governor.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

A member of the State Public Service Commission can be removed only by the president and not by a governor.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.14) Consider the following statements:

1. Ordinance making power of the Governor is a discretionary power.
2. Governor can pardon a death sentence, if such a death sentence is prescribed by a State Law.

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Which of the statements given above is/are **NOT** correct?

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

Q.14) Solution (c)

Ordinance-making power of the Governor is not a discretionary power. This means that he can promulgate or withdraw an ordinance only on the advice of the council headed by the chief minister.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Even if a state law prescribes for death sentence, the power to grant pardon lies with the President and not the Governor.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.15) Consider the following statements:

1. The Constitution requires that a person must prove his majority in the Legislative Assembly before he is appointed as the Chief Minister.
2. Lieutenant Governor is the only designation used for administrator of Union Territories in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.15) Solution (d)

The Constitution does not require that a person must prove his majority in the Legislative Assembly before he is appointed as the Chief Minister.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

The President can specify the designation of an administrator; it may be Lieutenant Governor or Chief Commissioner or Administrator. At present, it is Lieutenant Governor in the case of Delhi, Puducherry, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh and Administrator in the case of Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu and Lakshadweep.

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Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.16) Which of the following states have legislative council?

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Bihar
3. Telangana
4. Odisha
5. karnataka

Select the correct code:

- a) 1, 3 and 5 only
- b) 1,2,3 and 5 only
- c) 1 and 5 only
- d) 1, 2,3,4 and 5

Q.16) Solution (b)

Six States in India have Legislative Councils: Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Telangana, and Uttar Pradesh.

Q.17) Consider the following statements:

1. The Parliament can make laws on any subject of the three lists (Centre, State, Concurrent) for all the union territories.
2. The Parliament can make regulations for the peace, progress and good government of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep Islands.

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

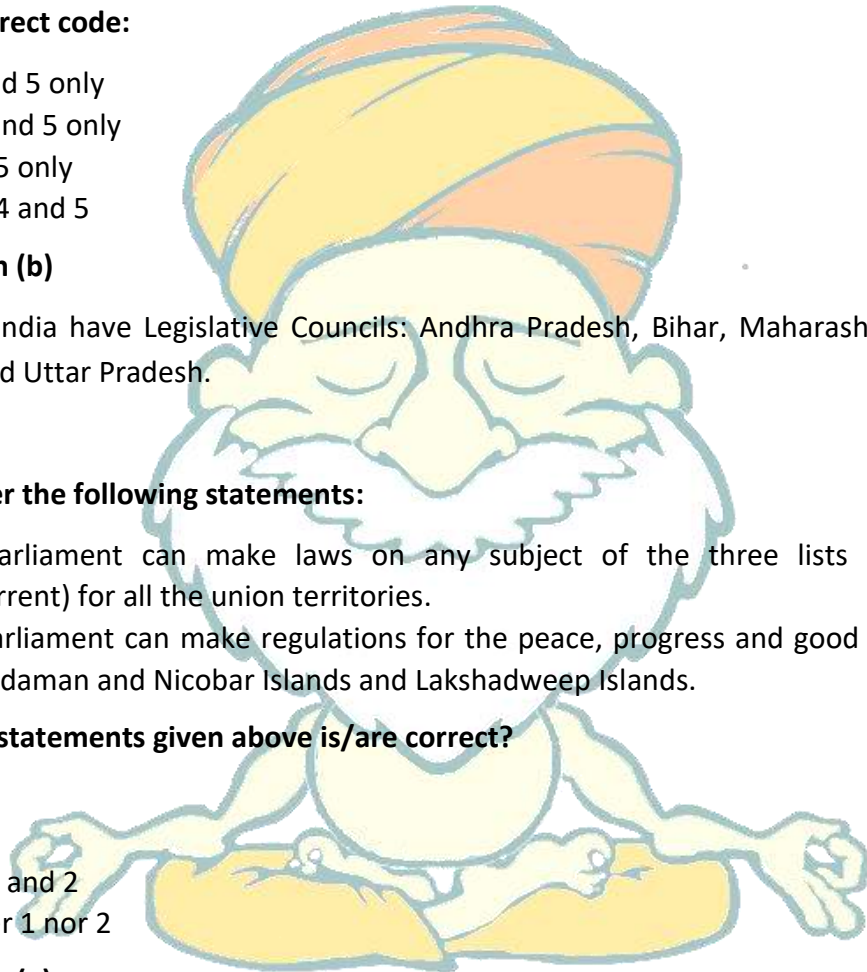
Q.17) Solution (a)

The Parliament can make laws on any subject of the three lists (including the State List) for the Union Territories.

Hence statement 1 is correct.

The President can make regulations for the peace, progress and good government of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and Daman and Diu.

Hence statement 1 is incorrect.



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Q.18) Consider the following statements:

1. An administrator of Union Territory is an agent of the President similar to head of state like a Governor.
2. The President can also appoint the Governor of a state as the administrator of an adjoining union territory.

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.18) Solution (b)

Every union territory is administered by the President acting through an administrator appointed by him. An administrator of a union territory is an agent of the President and not head of state like a governor.

Hence statement 1 is incorrect.

The President can also appoint the governor of a state as the administrator of an adjoining Union Territory.

Hence statement 2 is correct.

Q.19) In Indian context, the Governor has Constitutional discretion in which of the following cases?

1. Recommendation for the imposition of the President's Rule in the State.
2. While exercising his functions as the administrator of an adjoining Union Territory.
3. Reservation of a bill for the consideration of the President.

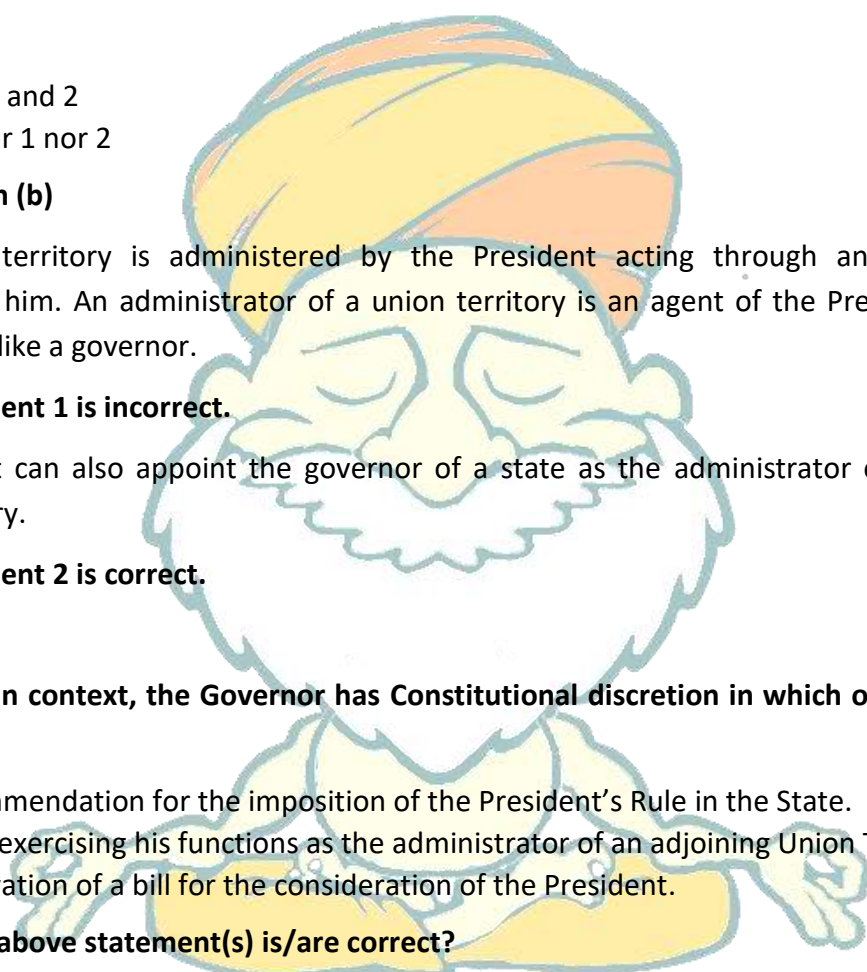
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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

Q.19) Solution (d)

The Governor has constitutional discretion in the following cases:

1. Reservation of a bill for the consideration of the President.



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2. Recommendation for the imposition of the President's Rule in the State.
3. While exercising his functions as the administrator of an adjoining Union Territory (in case of additional charge).
4. Determining the amount payable by the Government of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram to an autonomous Tribal District Council as royalty accruing from licenses for mineral exploration.
5. Seeking information from the chief minister with regard to the administrative and legislative matters of the state.

Q.20) Consider the following statements:

1. The creation of Legislative Councils by the Parliament is not to be deemed as an amendment to Constitution as per Article 368.
2. The creation of Legislative councils requires special majority in the Parliament.

Which of the above statements is/are **NOT CORRECT**?

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

Q.20) Solution (b)

The Parliament can abolish a legislative council or create it, if the Legislative Assembly of the concerned State passes a resolution to that effect.

Such a specific resolution must be passed by the State Assembly by a special majority, that is, a majority of the total membership of the assembly and a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of the assembly present and voting.

This Act of Parliament is not to be deemed as an amendment of the Constitution for the purposes of Article 368 and is passed like an ordinary piece of legislation (ie, by simple majority).

Hence statement 1 is correct and statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.21) Consider the following statements:

1. The Legislative Assembly of each State shall consist of not more than 500 members chosen by direct election from territorial constituencies in the State.
2. According to Constitution, the total number of members in the Legislative Council of a State shall in no case be less than forty.

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Which of the statements given above is/are **NOT** correct?

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

Q.21) Solution (d)

The Legislative Assembly of each State shall consist of not more than 500 members chosen by direct election from territorial constituencies in the State.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

According to Constitution, the total number of members in the Legislative Council of a State shall in no case be less than forty.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.22) Consider the following statements:

1. A person is not qualified to be a member of Legislative Council unless he attains thirty five years of age.
2. Constitution does not specify any upper limit for the total number of members of a State Legislative Council.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

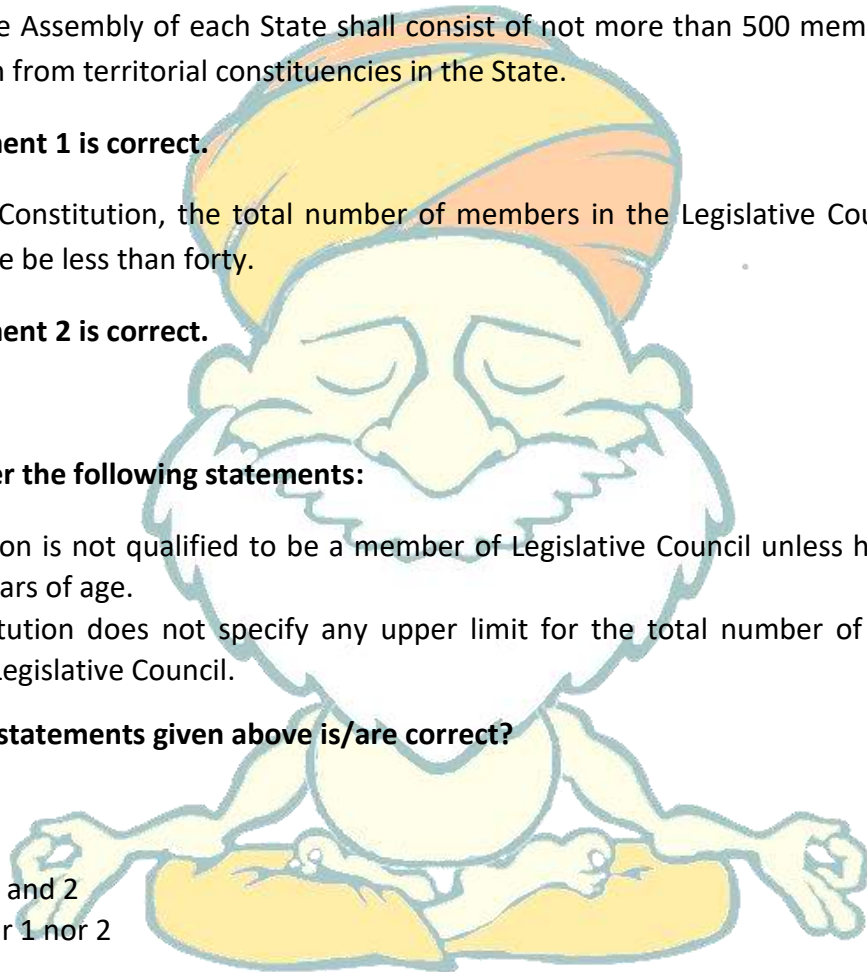
- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.22) Solution (d)

A person is not qualified to be a member of Legislative Council unless he attains thirty years of age.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

The total number of members in the Legislative Council of a State having such a Council shall not exceed one third of the total number of members in the Legislative Assembly of that State



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Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.23) Consider the following statements

1. Speaker of Legislative Assembly addresses his resignation to Deputy Speaker of Legislative Assembly.
2. Every member of the Legislative Assembly shall, before taking his seat takes oath before the Chief Justice of High 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.23) Solution (a)

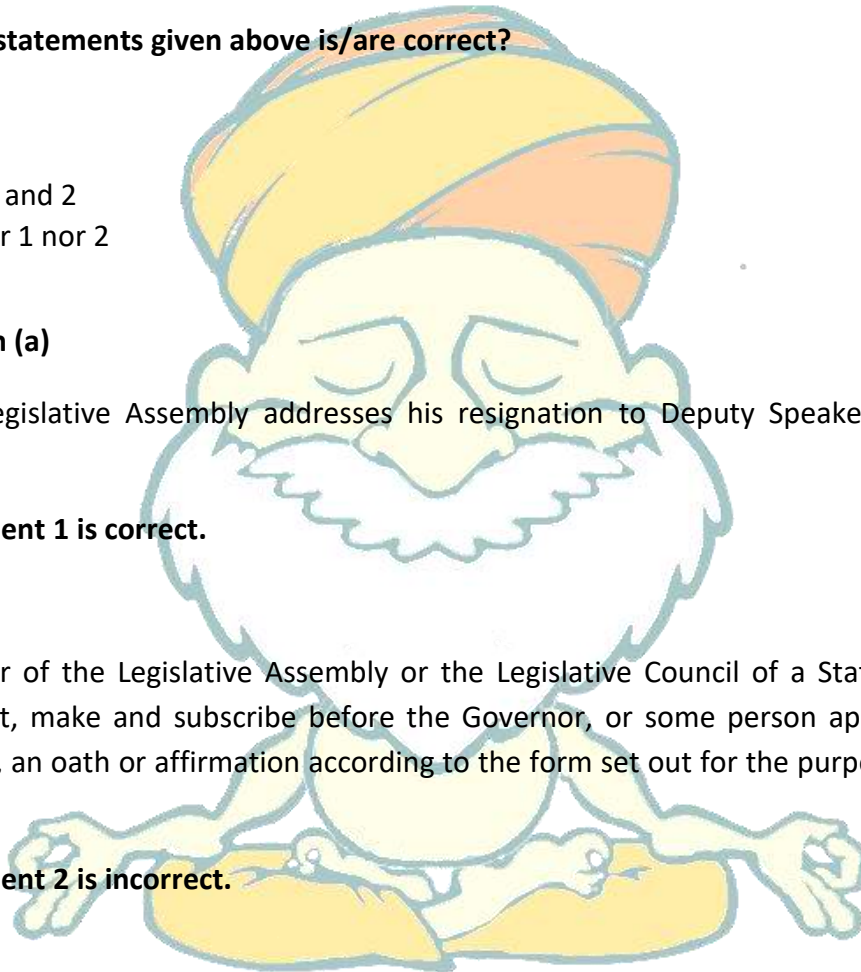
Speaker of Legislative Assembly addresses his resignation to Deputy Speaker of Legislative Assembly.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

Article 188:

Every member of the Legislative Assembly or the Legislative Council of a State shall, before taking his seat, make and subscribe before the Governor, or some person appointed in that behalf by him, an oath or affirmation according to the form set out for the purpose in the Third Schedule.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.



Q.24) Consider the following statements:

1. There is no requirement of Quorum for conducting meetings of a State Legislative Council.
2. If at any time during a meeting of State Legislative assembly there is no Quorum, Speaker prorogues the House.

Which of the statements given above is/are NOT correct?

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

Q.24) Solution (c)

The quorum to constitute a meeting of a House of the Legislature of a State shall be ten members or one-tenth of the total number of members of the House, whichever is greater.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

If at any time during a meeting of State Legislative assembly there is no Quorum, Speaker adjourn the House or suspend the meeting until there is a quorum.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.25) Consider the following statements:

1. If a person is chosen as a member of the Legislatures of two or more States, (on the expiration of certain period specified in the rules by President), the person's seat in the Legislatures of all other States shall become vacant except in his Home State.
2. Speaker shall accept the resignation submitted by the member of a State Legislative Assembly.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

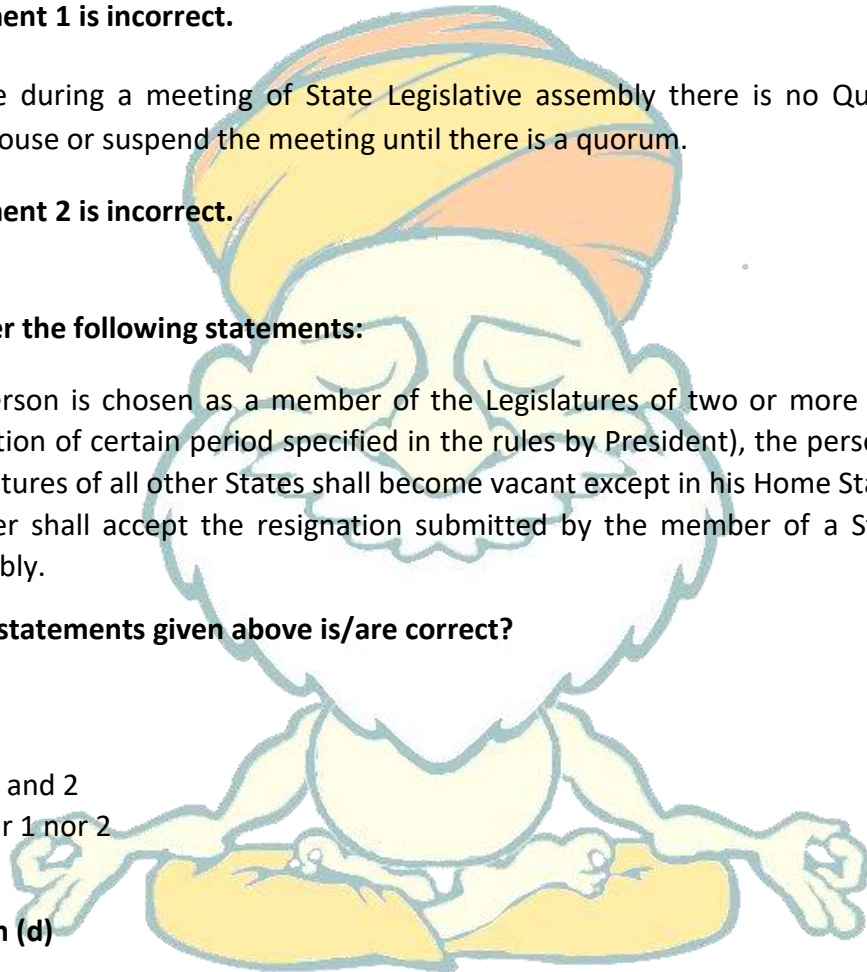
- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.25) Solution (d)

Article 190 (2): No person shall be a member of the Legislatures of two or more States specified in the First Schedule and if a person is chosen a member of the Legislatures of two or more such States, then, at the expiration of such period as may be specified in rules made by the President, that person's seat in the Legislatures of all such States shall become vacant, unless he has previously resigned his seat in the Legislatures of all but one of the States.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

In the case of any resignation of a member of State legislative Assembly, if from information received or otherwise and after making such inquiry as he thinks fit, the Speaker or the



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Chairman, as the case may be, is satisfied that such resignation is not voluntary or genuine, he shall not accept such resignation.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.26) With regard to legislative procedure of an Ordinary Bill in the State legislature, which of the following statements are *NOT* correct?

- a) When a bill, which has originated in the council and was sent to the assembly, is rejected by the assembly, the bill ends and becomes dead.
- b) The Bill can be introduced either by a minister or a private member.
- c) The Constitution provides for the mechanism of joint sitting of both the Houses to resolve the disagreement between the two Houses over a bill.
- d) The legislative assembly can override the legislative council by passing the bill for the second time and not vice versa.

Q.26) Solution (c)

The Constitution does not provide for the mechanism of joint sitting of both the Houses to resolve the disagreement between the two Houses over a bill. On the other hand, there is a provision for joint sitting of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha to resolve a disagreement between the two over an ordinary bill.

Q.27) Consider the following statements:

- 1. The question of disqualification under the Tenth Schedule is decided by Governor.
- 2. When the Governor reserves any bill for the consideration of the President, the Governor will not have any further role in the assent of the bill.

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.27) Solution (b)

The question of disqualification under the Tenth Schedule is decided by the Chairman, in the case of Legislative Council and, Speaker, in the case of Legislative Assembly.

Hence statement 1 is incorrect.

When the Governor reserves a bill for the consideration of the President:

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If the bill is returned by the President for the reconsideration of the House or Houses and is passed again, the bill must be presented again for the presidential assent only. If the President gives his assent to the bill, it becomes an act. This means that the assent of the Governor is no longer required.

Hence statement 2 is correct.

Q.28) Consider the following statements:

1. Members of the Legislative Assembly of a State shall be entitled to receive such salaries and allowances as may from time to time be determined, by the Parliament by law.
2. Members of the Legislative Council of a State shall be entitled to receive such salaries and allowances as may from time to time be determined, by the Legislature of the State by law.

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.28) Solution (b)

Members of the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council of a State shall be entitled to receive such salaries and allowances as may from time to time be determined, by the Legislature of the State by law.

Hence statement 1 is incorrect and statement 2 is correct.

Q.29) Consider the following statements:

1. A Money Bill can be introduced in either House of State Legislature.
2. When the money bill is reserved (by Governor) for consideration of the President, then the President cannot withhold her assent to the bill.

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.29) Solution (d)

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A Money Bill shall not be introduced in a Legislative Council.

Hence statement 1 is incorrect.

When a money bill is reserved for consideration of the President, the president may either give his assent to the bill or withhold his assent to the bill but cannot return the bill for reconsideration of the state legislature.

Hence statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.30) Consider the following statements:

1. A Bill pending in the Legislature of a State shall not lapse by reason of the prorogation of the House.
2. A Bill pending in the Legislative Council of a State which has not been passed by the Legislative Assembly shall not lapse on dissolution of the Assembly.

Which of the above statements is/are *NOT* correct?

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

Q.30) Solution (d)

A Bill pending in the Legislature of a State shall not lapse by reason of the prorogation of the House.

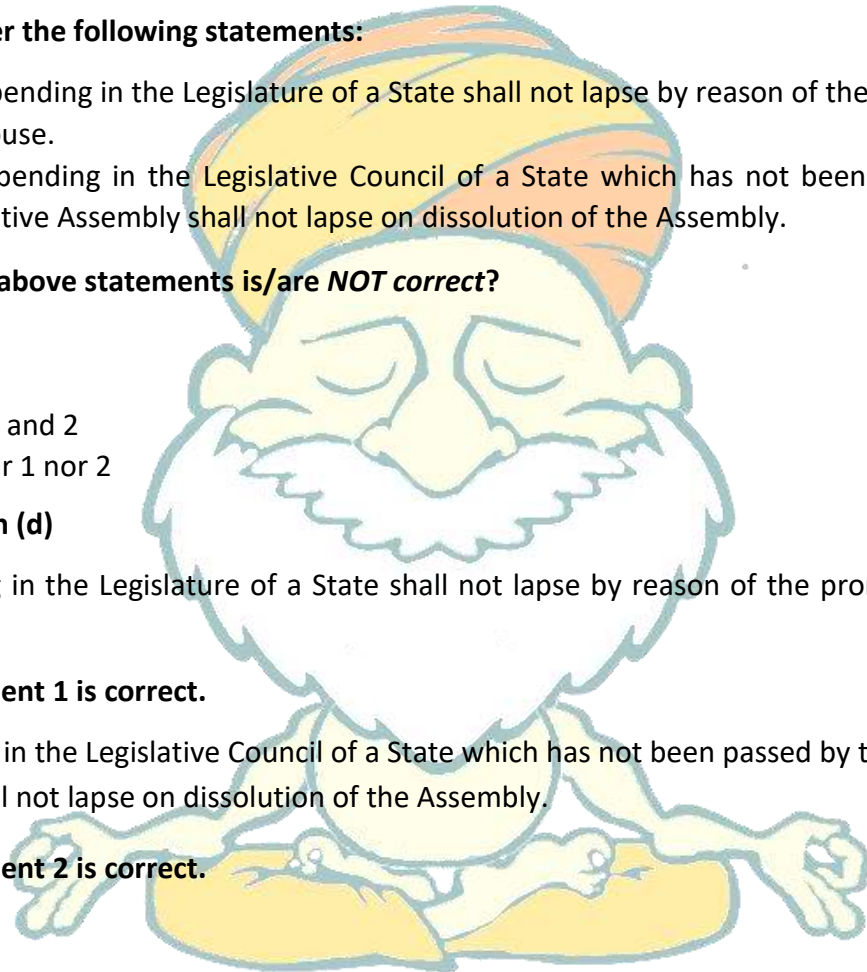
Hence statement 1 is correct.

A Bill pending in the Legislative Council of a State which has not been passed by the Legislative Assembly shall not lapse on dissolution of the Assembly.

Hence statement 2 is correct.

Q.31) Consider the following statements:

1. Parliament shall, while a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation, have power to make laws for any part of the territory of India with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the State List.
2. The President may, with the consent of the Parliament, entrust certain functions to a State Government in relation to any matter to which the executive power of the Union extends.



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Which of the statements given above is/are **NOT** correct?

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

Q.31) Solution (b)

Parliament shall, while a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation, have power to make laws for the whole or any part of the territory of India with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the State List.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

The President may, with the consent of the Government of a State, entrust either conditionally or unconditionally to that Government or to its officers functions in relation to any matter to which the executive power of the Union extends.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.32) Consider the following statements:

1. In case of a territory (not included in any State), Parliament has the power to make a law even with respect to a matter in State list.
2. Parliament has the exclusive power of making any law imposing a tax not mentioned in either State list or Concurrent List.

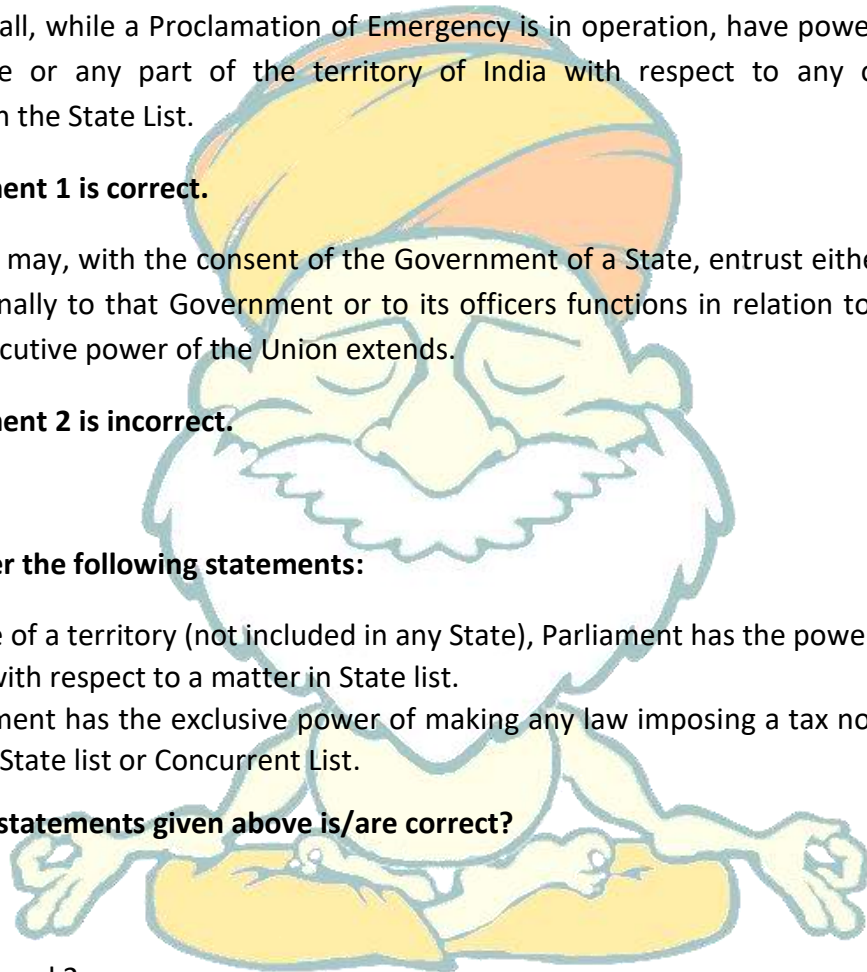
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.32) Solution (c)

Parliament has power to make laws with respect to any matter for any part of the territory of India not included 2[in a State] notwithstanding that such matter is a matter enumerated in the State List.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.



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Parliament has the exclusive power of making any law imposing a tax not mentioned in either State list or Concurrent List. (Parliament has exclusive powers to levy residuary taxes)

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.33) Consider the following statements

1. The Government of India may by agreement with the Government of any territory (not being part of the territory of India) undertake judicial functions vested in the Government of such territory.
2. The Governor of Mizoram may likewise direct that an act of Parliament does not apply to a tribal area in the state.

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.33) Solution (a)

The Government of India may by agreement with the Government of any territory not being part of the territory of India undertake any executive, legislative or judicial functions vested in the Government of such territory, but every such agreement shall be subject to, and governed by, any law relating to the exercise of foreign jurisdiction for the time being in force.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

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.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.34) Consider the following statements:

1. President has the power to provide for the establishment of any additional courts for the better administration of laws made by Parliament.

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2. Parliament has exclusive power to make any law with respect to any matter not enumerated in the Concurrent List or State List.

Which of the statements given above is/are *NOT* correct?

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

Q.34) Solution (a)

Parliament may by law provide for the establishment of any additional courts for the better administration of laws made by Parliament or of any existing laws with respect to a matter enumerated in the Union List.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Parliament has exclusive power to make any law with respect to any matter not enumerated in the Concurrent List or State List.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.35) Consider the following statements:

- 1. A law made by Parliament shall be deemed to be invalid on the ground that it would have extra-territorial operation.
- 2. Only Parliament can make laws with respect to goods and services tax, where the supply of goods takes place in the course of inter-State trade or commerce.

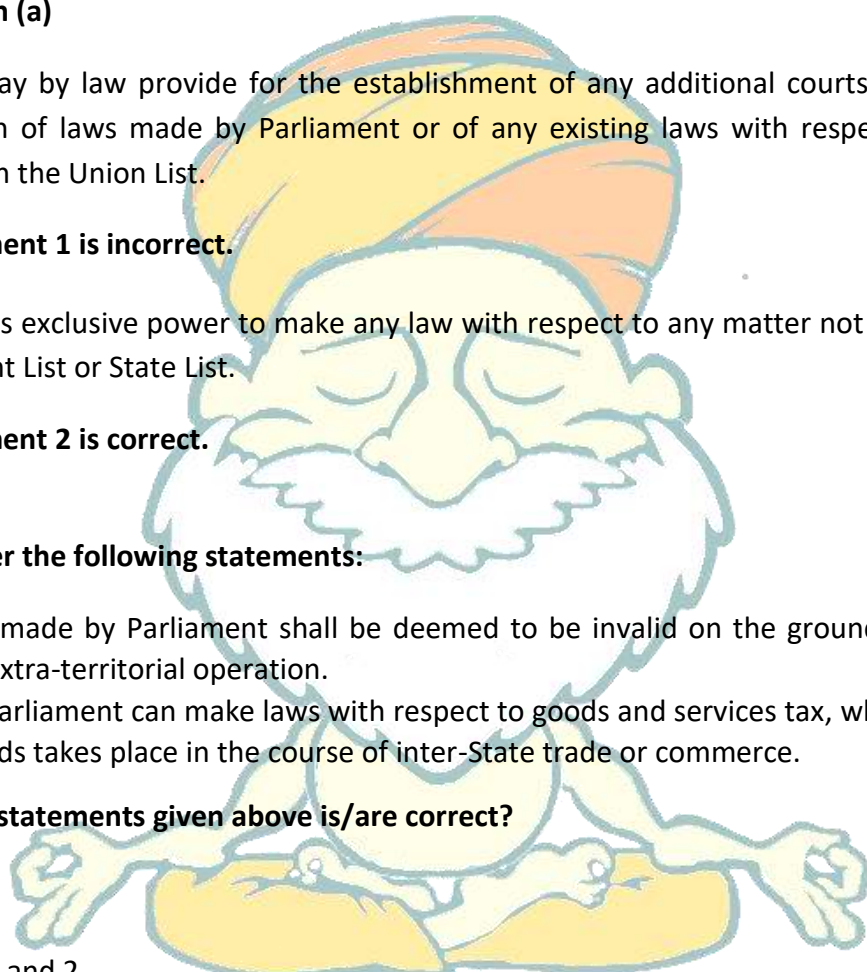
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.35) Solution (b)

No law made by Parliament shall be deemed to be invalid on the ground that it would have extra-territorial operation.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.



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Parliament has exclusive power to make laws with respect to goods and services tax where the supply of goods, or of services, or both takes place in the course of inter-State trade or commerce.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.36) With regard to 5th Schedule of the Constitution, consider the following statements

1. The Governor is empowered to declare an area to be a scheduled area.
2. Each state having scheduled areas has to establish a Tribes Advisory Council.
3. The Governor is empowered to make regulations for the peace and good government of a scheduled area after consulting the Tribes Advisory Council.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.36) Solution (c)

The president is empowered to declare an area to be a scheduled area. He can also increase or decrease its area, alter its boundary lines in consultation with the governor of the state concerned.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Each state having scheduled areas has to establish a Tribes Advisory Council to advise on welfare and advancement of the scheduled tribes. It is to consist of 20 members, three-fourths of whom are to be the representatives of the scheduled tribes in the state legislative assembly.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

The governor is empowered to direct that any particular act of Parliament or the state legislature does not apply to a scheduled area or apply with specified modifications and exceptions. He can also make regulations for the peace and good government of a scheduled area after consulting the Tribes Advisory Council.

Hence Statement 3 is correct.

Q.37) Consider the following statements:

1. In case of a conflict between the Central law and the state law on a subject enumerated in the Concurrent List, the Central law prevails over the state law.

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2. Education was initially a subject under State list but later it was brought under Central List.
3. To bring a subject from State list to Concurrent List a Constitutional Amendment is not required.

Which of the above statements is/are *NOT CORRECT*?

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

Q.37) Solution (c)

In case of a conflict between the Central law and the state law on a subject enumerated in the Concurrent List, the Central law prevails over the state law.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

Education was brought from state list to concurrent list by 42nd Amendment.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

To bring a subject from State list to Concurrent List a Constitutional Amendment is required.

Hence Statement 3 is incorrect.

Q.38) Consider the following statements:

1. Article 275 empowers the Parliament to make grants to the states which are in need of financial assistance and not to every State.
2. The statutory grants under Article 275 are given to the states on the recommendation of the NITI Aayog.

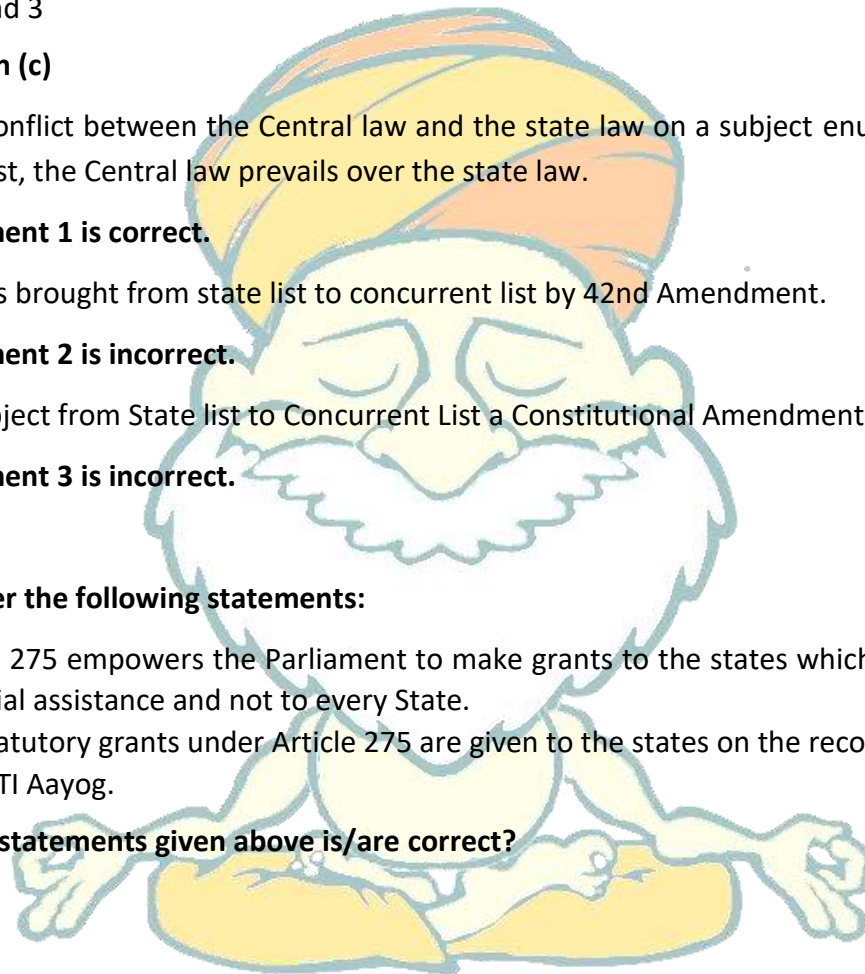
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.38) Solution (a)

Statutory Grants: 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. These sums are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India every year.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.



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The statutory grants under Article 275 (both general and specific) are given to the states on the recommendation of the Finance Commission.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.39) 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. The construction and maintenance of means of communication by the state.
2. The measures to be taken for the protection of the railways within the state.
3. The drawing up and execution of the specified schemes for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the state.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

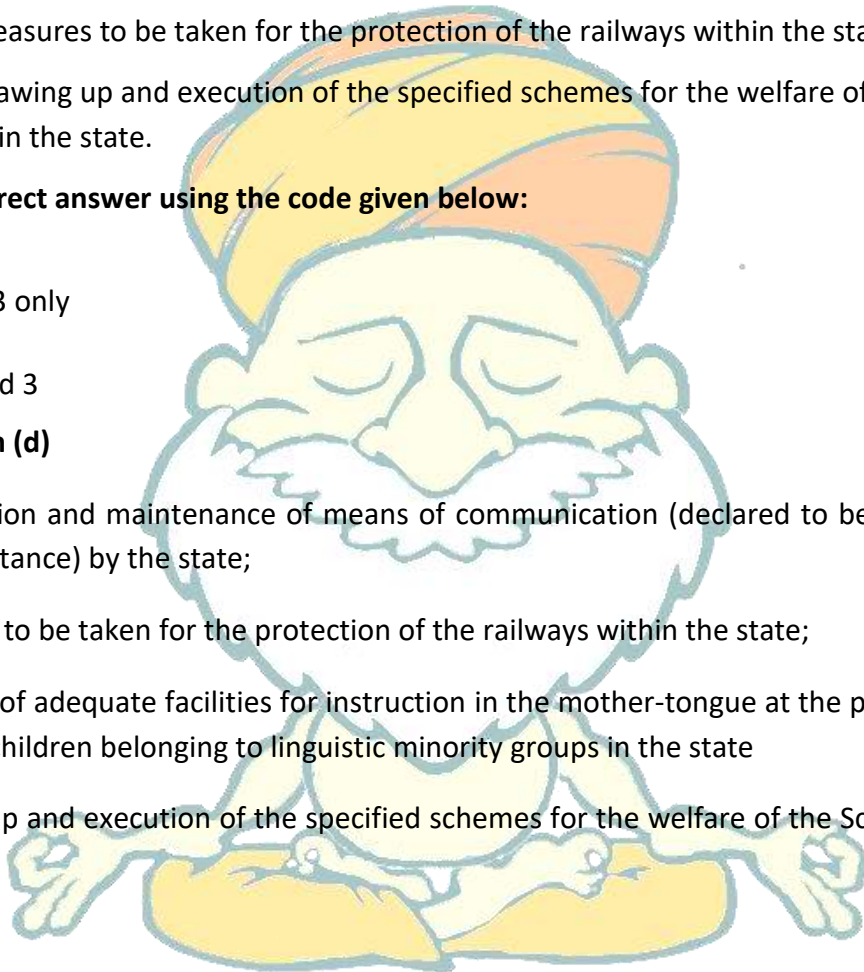
Q.39) Solution (d)

The construction and maintenance of means of communication (declared to be of national or military importance) by the state;

The measures to be taken for the protection of the railways within the state;

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

The drawing up and execution of the specified schemes for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the state.



Q.40) Which of the following are considered as the Federal features of the Indian Constitution?

1. Written Constitution
2. Integrated Judiciary
3. Division of powers
4. Single Constitution
5. Integrated Election machinery

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Select the correct code:

- a) 1, 2,4 and 5 only
- b) 1,2,3 and 5 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2,3,4 and 5

Q.40) Solution (c)

Dual Polity, Written Constitution, Division of Powers, Independent Judiciary are some of the Federal features of the Indian Constitution.

Integrated Judiciary, Single Constitution, Integrated Election machinery, Emergency Provisions are some of the Federal features of the Indian Constitution.

Q.41) Consider the following statements:

1. The maximum number of Judges of the Supreme Court, including the Chief Justice of India shall be thirty.
2. In Fourth Judges Case Supreme Court ruled for the first time that Chief Justice of India should consult Collegium consisting of four senior most Judges of Supreme Court.

Which of the statements given above is/are NOT correct?

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

Q.41) Solution (c)

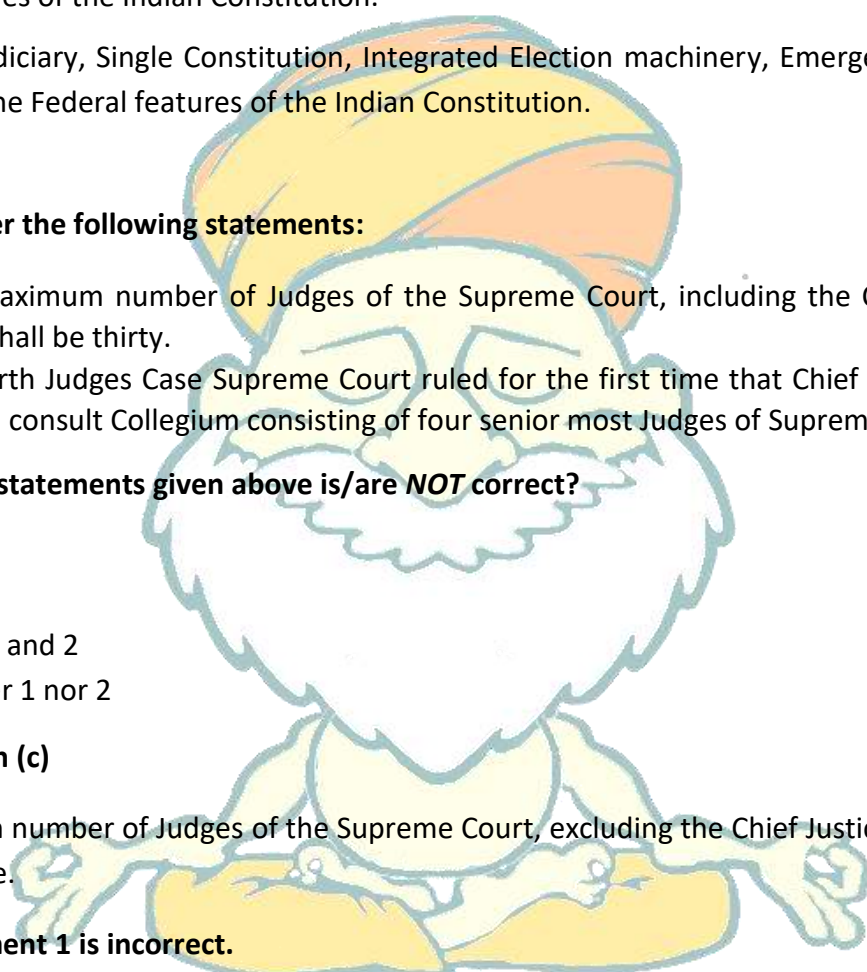
The maximum number of Judges of the Supreme Court, excluding the Chief Justice of India shall be thirty three.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

In Third Judges Case Supreme Court ruled for the first time that Chief Justice of India should consult Collegium consisting of four senior most Judges of Supreme Court. (In second judges case it was only two senior most Judges)

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.42) Consider the following statements:



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1. According to 84th Constitutional Amendment Act, the senior most Judge of Supreme Court is appointed as Chief justice of India.
2. A Supreme Court Judge can hold office for 5 years or until he attains the age of sixty-five years whichever is earlier.

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.42) Solution (d)

Constitution is silent on the exact procedure of appointment of CJI. Appointing the senior most Judge as CJI is a convention which is also affirmed by Supreme Court in 1993

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

A Supreme Court Judge can hold office until he attains the age of sixty-five years.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.43) Consider the following statements

1. No person who has held office as a Judge of the Supreme Court shall plead in any court except the High Court and Supreme Court within India.
2. When the Chief Justice of India is unable to perform the duties of his office, the duties of the office shall be performed by the next senior most Judge of the Supreme Court.

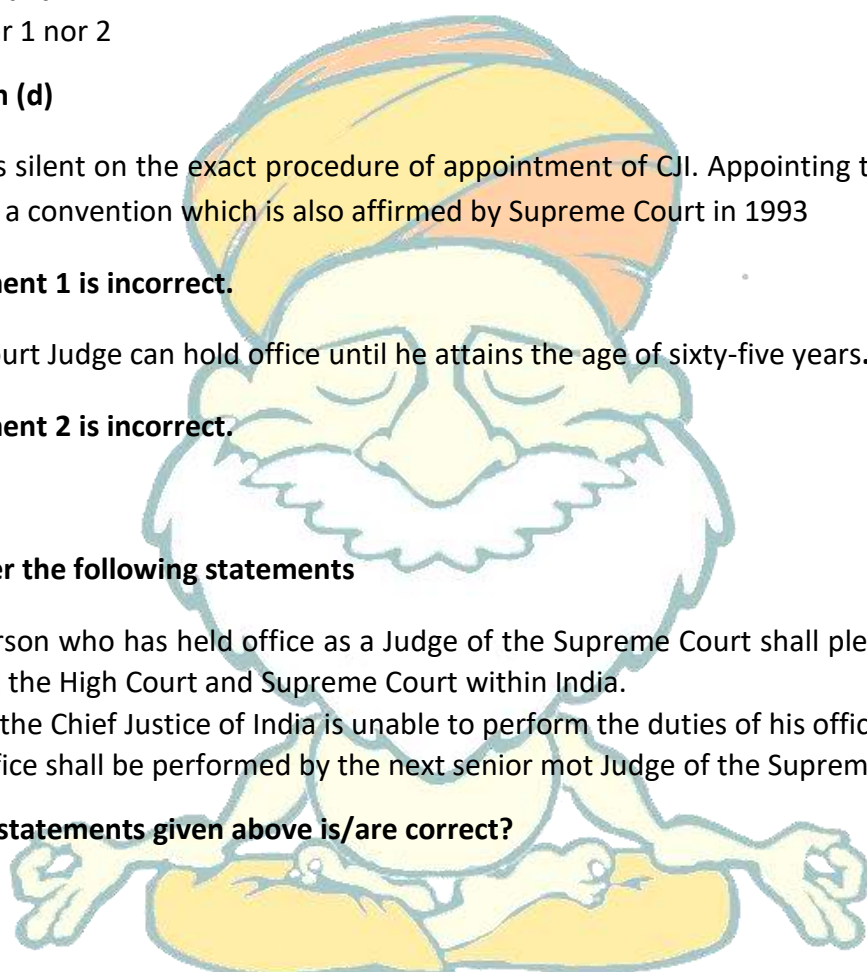
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.43) Solution (d)

No person who has held office as a Judge of the Supreme Court shall plead or act in any court or before any authority within the territory of India.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.



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When the office of Chief Justice of India is vacant or when the Chief Justice is, by reason of absence or otherwise, unable to perform the duties of his office, the duties of the office shall be performed by such one of the other Judges of the Court as the President may appoint for the purpose.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.44) Consider the following statements:

1. When there is a lack of quorum of the permanent judges to hold or continue any session of the Supreme Court, President designates a judge of a High Court as an ad hoc judge of the Supreme Court for a temporary period
2. The Chief Justice of India with previous consent of the President can request a retired Judge of Supreme Court to act as a Judge of the Supreme Court for a temporary period.

Which of the statements given above is/are *NOT* correct?

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

Q.44) Solution (a)

When there is a lack of quorum of the permanent judges to hold or continue any session of the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice of India can designate a judge of a High Court as an ad hoc judge of the Supreme Court for a temporary period. He can do so only after consultation with the chief justice of the High Court concerned

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

The Chief Justice of India with previous consent of the President can request a retired Judge of Supreme Court to act as a Judge of the Supreme Court for a temporary period.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.45) Consider the following statements:

1. Constitution authorises that the Parliament by Law (with the prior approval of the President) to appoint other place or places as seat of the Supreme Court.
2. An appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court from any judgment, decree or final order of a High Court in the territory of India, in case of criminal matters but not Civil matters.

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.45) Solution (d)

The Supreme Court shall sit in Delhi or in such other place or places, as the Chief Justice of India may, with the approval of the President, from time to time, appoint.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

An appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court from any judgment, decree or final order of a High Court in the territory of India, whether in a civil, criminal or other proceeding.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.46) Consider the following statements:

1. The laws made by Parliament on the state subjects during a National Emergency become inoperative six months after the emergency has ceased to operate.
2. During national emergency the legislative power of a state legislature is not suspended, it becomes subject to the overriding power of the Parliament.

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.46) Solution (c)

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

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

The legislative power of a state legislature is not suspended, it becomes subject to the overriding power of the Parliament. Thus, the normal distribution of the legislative powers between the Centre and states is suspended, though the state Legislatures are not suspended.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

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Q.47) Article 358 and 359 describes the effect of National emergency on Fundamental Rights. With regard to this, which of the following statements is *INCORRECT*?

- a) Article 358 deals with the suspension of the Fundamental Rights guaranteed by Article 19 only.
- b) Article 358 empowers the President to suspend the Fundamental Rights under Article 19 as soon as the emergency is declared.
- c) Legislative and Executive actions taken during the national emergency cannot be challenged even after the emergency ceases to operate.
- d) Article 359 operates in case of both External Emergency as well as Internal Emergency

Q.47) Solution (b)

Article 358 deals with the suspension of the Fundamental Rights guaranteed by Article 19, while Article 359 deals with the suspension of other Fundamental Rights (except those guaranteed by Articles 20 and 21).

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

Article 358 automatically suspends the fundamental rights under Article 19 as soon as the emergency is declared. On the other hand, Article 359 does not automatically suspend any Fundamental Right. It only empowers the president to suspend the enforcement of the specified Fundamental Rights.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

No remedy lies for anything done during the Emergency even after the Emergency expires. This means that the legislative and executive actions taken during the emergency cannot be challenged even after the Emergency ceases to operate.

Hence Statement 3 is correct.

Article 358 operates only in case of External Emergency, whereas Article 359 operates in case of both External Emergency as well as Internal Emergency.

Hence Statement 4 is correct.

Q.48) Consider the following statements:

1. A Judge of the Supreme Court can resign his/her office by writing to the President.
2. Supreme Court protects the Constitution from any unconstitutional amendments passed by the parliament, by exercising the power of judicial review.

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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.48) Solution (c)

A Judge of the Supreme Court can resign his/her office by writing to the President.

Supreme Court protects the Constitution from any unconstitutional amendments passed by the parliament, by exercising the power of judicial review.

Q.49) Consider the following statements:

1. The High Court can issue writs to any person, authority and government only within its territorial jurisdiction.
2. The writ jurisdiction of the High Court under Article 32 is not exclusive but concurrent with the writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court under Article 226.

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

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

Q.49) Solution (c)

The high court can issue writs to any person, authority and government not only within its territorial jurisdiction but also outside its territorial jurisdiction if the cause of action arises within its territorial jurisdiction.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

The writ jurisdiction of the high court (under Article 226) is not exclusive but concurrent with the writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court (under Article 32). It means, when the fundamental rights of a citizen are violated, the aggrieved party has the option of moving either the high court or the Supreme Court directly.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.50) Which of the following provisions safeguard the autonomy of the Supreme Court of India?

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1. The President of India appoints the Supreme Court Judges in consultation with the Parliament.
2. The Judges of the Supreme Court hold their office during the pleasure of the President.
3. The salaries of the Judges are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India to which the legislature does not have to vote.

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

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

Q.50) Solution (c)

While appointing the Supreme Court Judges, the President of India has to consult the Chief Justice of India.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

The judges of the Supreme Court can be removed from office by the President only in the manner and on the grounds mentioned in the Constitution. This means that they do not hold their office during the pleasure of the President, though they are appointed by him.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

The salaries, allowances and pensions of the judges and the staff as well as all the administrative expenses of the Supreme Court are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India. Thus, they are non-votable by the Parliament.

Hence Statement 3 is correct.

Q.51) Consider the following statements:

1. The term Federal Court is mentioned in the Constitution of India.
2. The Supreme Court has discretion to grant special leave to appeal from a judgment made by a tribunal constituted under any law relating to Armed Forces.

Which of the statements given above is/are *NOT* correct?

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

Q.51) Solution (b)

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Article 135 mentions the term Federal Court.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

Article 136(1): The Supreme Court may, in its discretion, grant special leave to appeal from any judgment, decree, determination, sentence or order in any cause or matter passed or made by any court or tribunal in the territory of India.

Nothing in clause (1) shall apply to any judgment, determination, sentence or order passed or made by any court or tribunal constituted by or under any law relating to the Armed Forces.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.52) Consider the following statements:

1. The Supreme Court can transfer a case pending before any High Court to any other High Court only with prior consent of both the High Courts.
2. The law declared by the Supreme Court shall be binding on all courts within the territory of India.

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.52) Solution (b)

The Supreme Court may, if it deems it expedient so to do for the ends of justice, transfer any case, appeal or other proceedings pending before any High Court to any other High Court.

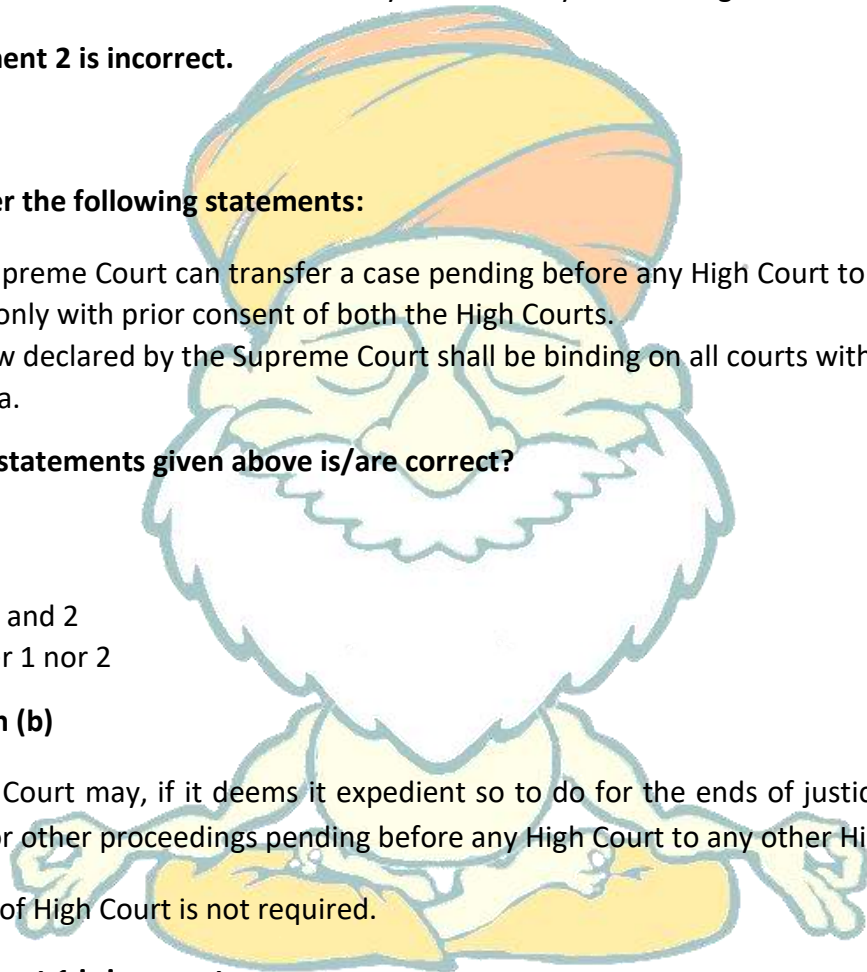
Prior consent of High Court is not required.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Article 141: The law declared by the Supreme Court shall be binding on all courts within the territory of India.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.53) Consider the following statements



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1. According to Article 143, the opinion reported by Supreme Court to the President of India is binding on him.
2. The Supreme Court can make rules for regulating generally the practice and procedure of the Court only with the approval of the President.

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.53) Solution (b)

Under Article 143, the opinion expressed by the Supreme Court is only advisory and not a judicial pronouncement. Hence, it is not binding on the President.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Subject to the provisions of any law made by Parliament, the Supreme Court may from time to time, with the approval of the President, make rules for regulating generally the practice and procedure of the Court.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.54) Consider the following statements:

1. The minimum number of Judges who are to sit for the purpose of hearing any reference under article 143 shall be three.
2. The conditions of service of officers and servants of the Supreme Court shall be such as may be prescribed by rules made by the Chief Justice of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are *NOT* correct?

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

Q.54) Solution (a)

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The minimum number of Judges who are to sit for the purpose of deciding any case involving a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of this Constitution or for the purpose of hearing any reference under article 143 shall be five.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Subject to the provisions of any law made by Parliament, the conditions of service of officers and servants of the Supreme Court shall be such as may be prescribed by rules made by the Chief Justice of India or by some other Judge or officer of the Court authorised by the Chief Justice of India to make rules for the purpose.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.55) Consider the following statements:

1. High Court has the power to punish for contempt of itself.
2. If any question arises as to the age of a Judge of a High Court, the question shall be decided by the Chief Justice of India.

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.55) Solution (a)

Every High Court shall be a court of record and shall have all the powers of such a court including the power to punish for contempt of itself.

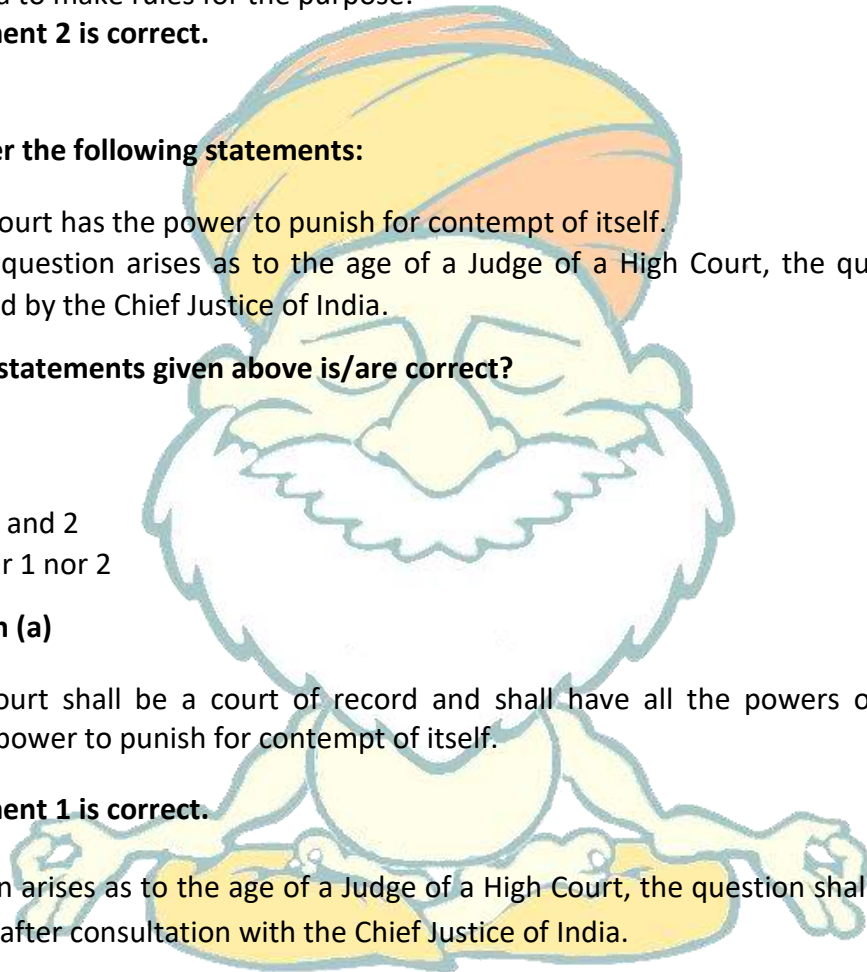
Hence Statement 1 is correct.

If any question arises as to the age of a Judge of a High Court, the question shall be decided by the President after consultation with the Chief Justice of India.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.56) Consider the following statements:

1. No person who has held office as a permanent Judge of a High Court shall plead or act in any court in India.



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- When Chief Justice of a High Court was unable to perform the duties of his office, the duties of the office shall be performed by one of the other Judges of the Court as the Governor may appoint for the purpose.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.56) Solution (d)

No person who, after the commencement of this Constitution, has held office as a permanent Judge of a High Court shall plead or act in any court or before any authority in India except the Supreme Court and the other High Courts.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

When the office of Chief Justice of a High Court is vacant or when any such Chief Justice is, by reason of absence or otherwise, unable to perform the duties of his office, the duties of the office shall be performed by such one of the other Judges of the Court as the President may appoint for the purpose.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.57) According to Article 360 of the Constitution, President can declare a Financial Emergency. Consider the following statements:

- The President can reduce the salaries of all government officials, excluding judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts.
- Union can direct that the Money bills passed by the Legislature of the State, are reserved for the final approval of the President.

Which of the statements given above is/are *NOT CORRECT*?

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

Q.57) Solution (a)

In case of a financial emergency, the President can reduce the salaries of all government officials, including judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts.

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Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Union can direct that the Money bills passed by the Legislature of the State, are reserved for the final approval of the President.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.58) With reference to the National Emergency, Consider the following statements:

1. While National Emergency is in operation, the President can issue ordinances on the state subjects also, if the Parliament is not in session.
2. The president can either reduce or cancel the transfer of finances from Centre to the states and such order of the President has to be laid before both the Houses of Parliament.

Which of the statements given above is/are *NOT CORRECT*?

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

Q.58) Solution (d)

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

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

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

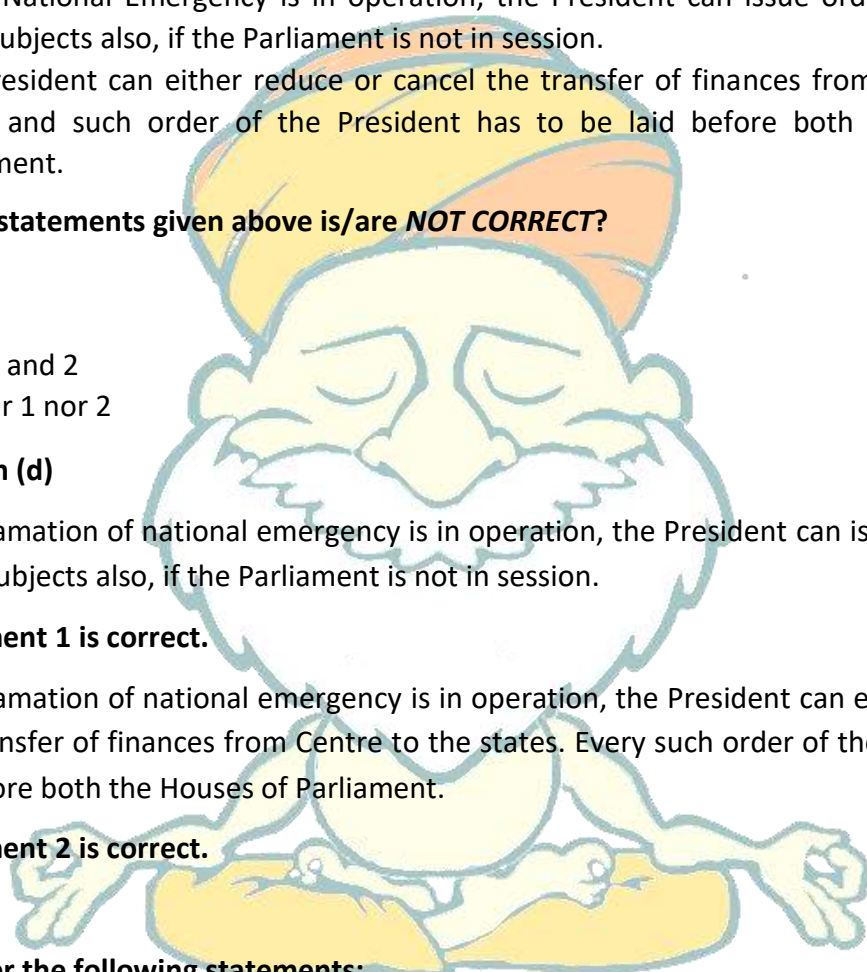
Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.59) Consider the following statements:

1. If there is temporary increase in the business of a High Court, the President can appoint additional Judges for a maximum period of one year.
2. No person appointed as an additional or acting Judge of a High Court shall hold office after attaining the age of 65 years

Which of the statements given above is/are *NOT CORRECT*?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only



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

Q.59) Solution (c)

If by reason of any temporary increase in the business of a High Court or by reason of arrears of work therein, it appears to the President that the number of the Judges of that Court should be for the time being increased, duly qualified persons to be additional Judges of the Court for such period not exceeding two years as he may specify.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

No person appointed as an additional or acting Judge of a High Court shall hold office after attaining the age of sixty-two years

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.60) Consider the following statements:

1. Supreme Court has original jurisdiction in disputes relating to election of members of Parliament and State Legislature whereas High Court has original jurisdiction in matters related to marriage, divorce.
2. The Supreme Court is primarily a court of appeal and hears appeals against the judgements of the lower courts.

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.60) Solution (b)

Supreme Court has original jurisdiction in Federal matters, whereas High Court has original jurisdiction in matters related to marriage, divorce, will, disputes relating to election of members of Parliament and State Legislature etc.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

The Supreme Court is primarily a court of appeal and hears appeals against the judgements of the lower courts.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.