

**CURRENT AFFAIRS QUIZ**

**Q.1) 'Great Himalayan National Park' is spread across which of the following valley**

1. Shiva Valley
2. Sainj Valley
3. Jiwa Nal Valley
4. Tirthan Valley
5. Parvati Valley

**Select the correct code:**

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

**Q.1) Solution (b)**

Great Himalayan National Park (Kullu, HP) is spread across four valleys-Sainj valley, Jiwa Nal valley, Tirthan Valley and Parvati valley.

Please go through the article and make note of new words you come across (Gunehar Art Village, Gaddis Community etc.) – <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1631176>

**Q.2) Kotumsar caves, which are largest series of caves after Meghalaya are located in**

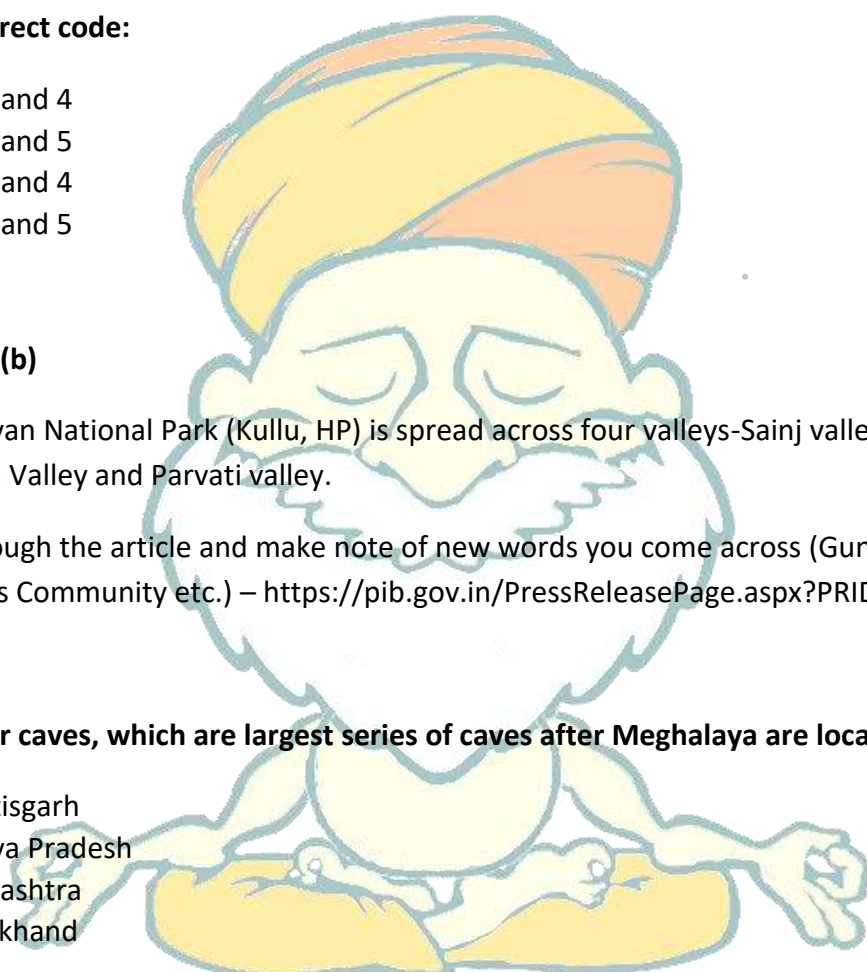
- a) Chhattisgarh
- b) Madhya Pradesh
- c) Maharashtra
- d) Uttarakhand

**Q.2) Solution (a)**

Kotumsar caves, which are largest series of caves after Meghalaya are in Chhattisgarh.

Source (Please go through the article and make note of new words you come across):

<https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1630698>



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**Q.3) Consider the following statements with respect to 'Satpura National Park'.**

1. It is spread over Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.
2. It is the only national park in India where walking safari is permitted.

**Select the correct statements**

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

**Q.3) Solution (b)**

Satpura National Park is located in the Hoshangabad district of Madhya Pradesh. Satpura National Park which is the only national park in India where walking safari is permitted.

Source (Please go through the article and make note of new words you come across):

<https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1630243>

**Q.4) The 'Deswali Belt' and the 'Bagari Belt' is discussed in the context of which of the following states?**

- a) Uttar Pradesh
- b) Madhya Pradesh
- c) Haryana
- d) Gujarat

**Q.4) Solution (c)**

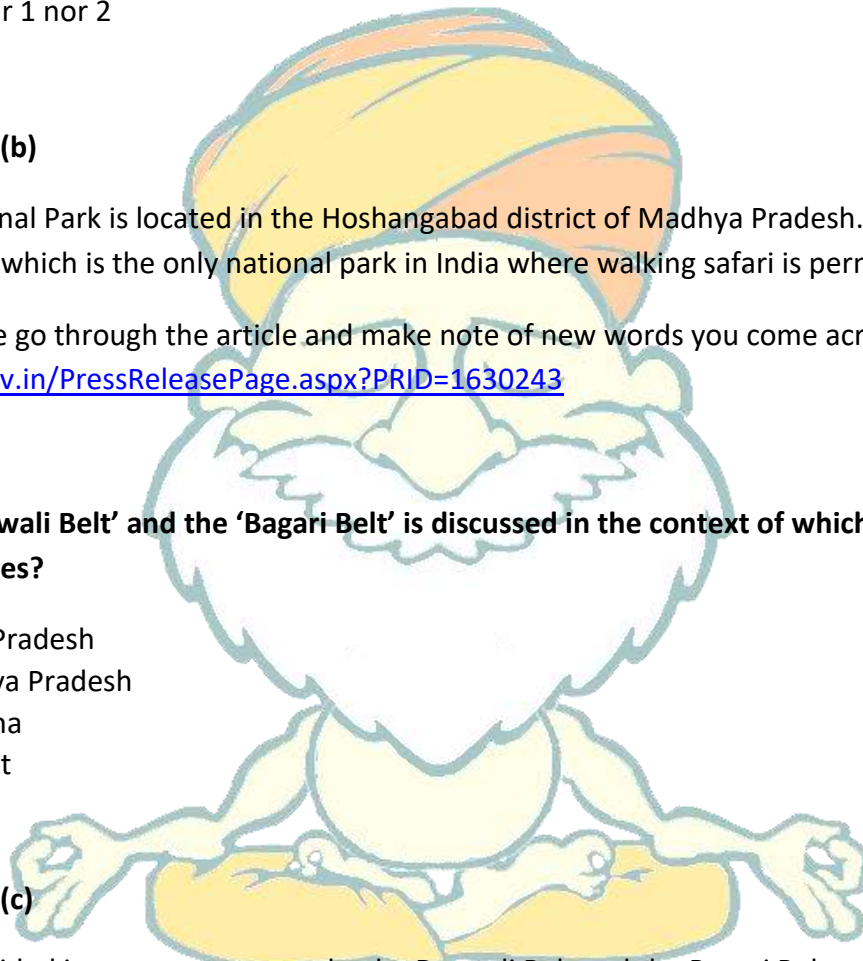
Haryana is divided into two parts namely, the Deswali Belt and the Bagari Belt.

Folk Dances of Haryana are Ghangor, Jhoomar, Chhati.

Source (Please go through the article and make note of new words you come across):

<https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1629134>

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



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1. The Rann of Kutch alone produces three-fourth of total salt supply of India.
2. The mangroves in Kutch are known for being world's only Inland Mangrove.

Select the correct statements

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

### Q.5) Solution (c)

Kutch is a land of salt desert, grasslands and mangroves. Interestingly, the mangroves here are known for an amazing phenomenon of being world's only Inland Mangrove. The Rann of Kutch alone produces three-fourth of total salt supply of India. The place is also the home to the Kharai breed of camel which has the special ability to survive on both dry land as well as in the saline water. They can even swim in sea water and feed on saline water and plants. They are well-adapted to the extreme climate of the desert and high salinity of water.

Source (Please go through the article and make note of new words you come across):

<https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1628269>

### Q.6) Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

Places in News      States/UTs

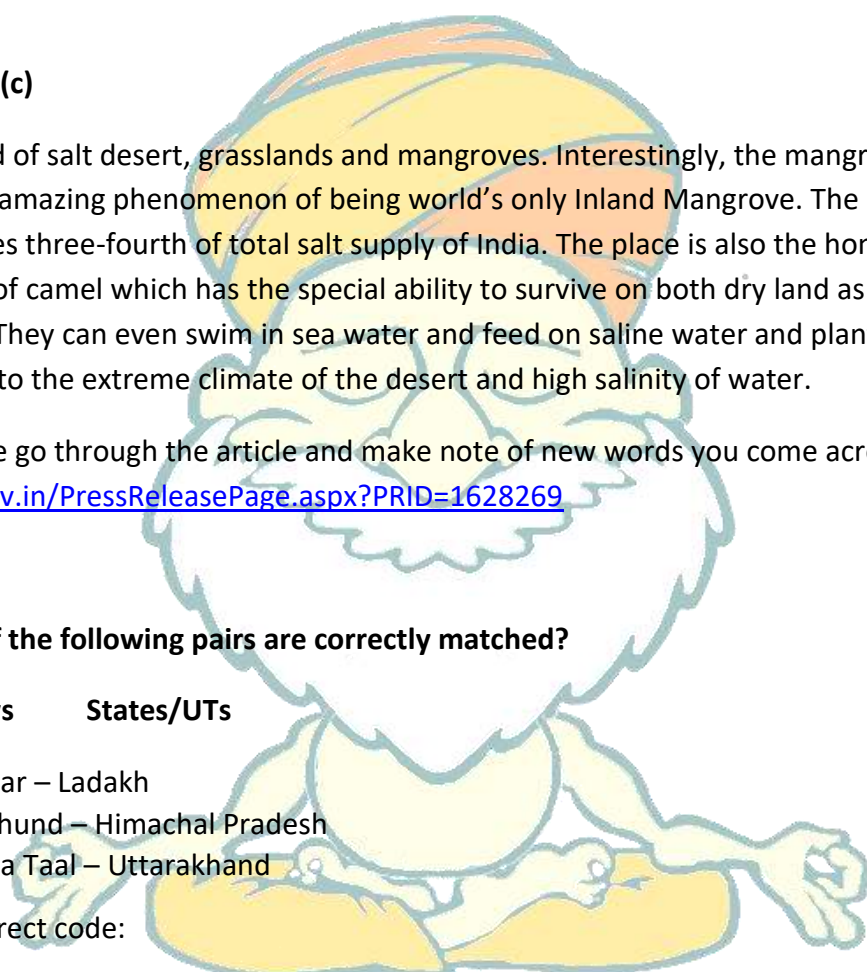
1. Fotoksar – Ladakh
2. Roopkhund – Himachal Pradesh
3. Brahma Taal – Uttarakhand

Select the correct code:

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

### Q.6) Solution (c)

Fotoksar – Ladakh



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Roopkhund – Uttarakhand

Brahma Taal – Uttarakhand

Source: <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1631641>

**Q.7) Consider the following statements and identify the protected area.**

1. It is located in the Aravalli Hills.
2. One can find the ruins of the Kankwari Fort and the 10th century Neelkanth temples.

**Select the correct code:**

- a) Sariska Tiger reserve
- b) Ranthambore National Park
- c) Mukundara Hills Tiger Reserve
- d) Asola Bhatti Wildlife Sanctuary

**Q.7) Solution (a)**

Sariska Tiger Reserve is located in the Aravalli Hills. The sanctuary is strewn with ruins of ancient temples dating back to the 10th and 11th centuries. Some of the highlights are the ruins of the Kankwari Fort and the 10th century Neelkanth temples. The way to the temples is rough but the architecture and the Khajuraho-like carvings will simply leave the visitor in awe of the place. Chand Baoli(step well) at Abhaneri is enormous with 3500 steep steps built by the Nihumbha dynasty is one of the largest stepwells in the world.

Source: <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1620356>

**Q.8) Consider the following statements and identify the river**

1. It is the longest river of Kerala.
2. It is also referred to as "Peraar" in ancient scripts and documents.
3. It is a westward flowing river.

**Select the correct code:**

- a) Periyar River
- b) Nila River
- c) Pampa River

d) Kabini River

### Q. 8) Solution (b)

Bharathappuzha ("River of Bhārata"), also known as the Nila, is a river in India in the state of Kerala. With a length of 209 km, It is the longest river of Kerala. The total length of Bharathapuzha is 250 km of which 41 km runs along Tamil Nadu from where it originates. Nila has groomed the culture and life of south Malabar part of Kerala. It is also referred to as "Peraar" in ancient scripts and documents.

Source: <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1622761>

### Q.9) 'Silent Valley Gorge' is associated with which of the following states?

- a) Odisha
- b) Karnataka
- c) Tamil Nadu
- d) Uttarakhand

### Q.9) Solution (a)

Mandasaru, 300 km south of Bhubaneswar, is a unique gorge ecosystem in the eastern part of Kandhamal district of Odisha. It is referred to as Silent Valley.

Also, remember – Silent Valley National Park

Source (Please go through the places mentioned in the article):

<https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1623486>

### Q.10) Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

**Art**

**City/State**

1. Wooden toys and lacquerware – Channapatna, Karnataka
2. Rosewood inlay craft – Mysore, Karnataka
3. Nakshi Kantha – Aurangabad, Maharashtra

Select the correct code:



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

### Q.10) Solution (a)

Wooden toys and lacquerware – Channapatna, Karnataka

Rosewood inlay craft – Mysore, Karnataka

Nakshi Kantha – West Bengal

Source: <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1624026>

### Q.11) 'Huli Vesha' or 'Pili Yesais' is a folk dance associated with which of the following states?

- a) Karnataka
- b) Tamil Nadu
- c) Odisha
- d) Chhattisgarh

### Q.11) Solution (a)

Huli Vesha or Pili Yesais a folk dance famous in coastal Karnataka performed during Navratri to honour the Goddess Durga whose favoured animal is the tiger.

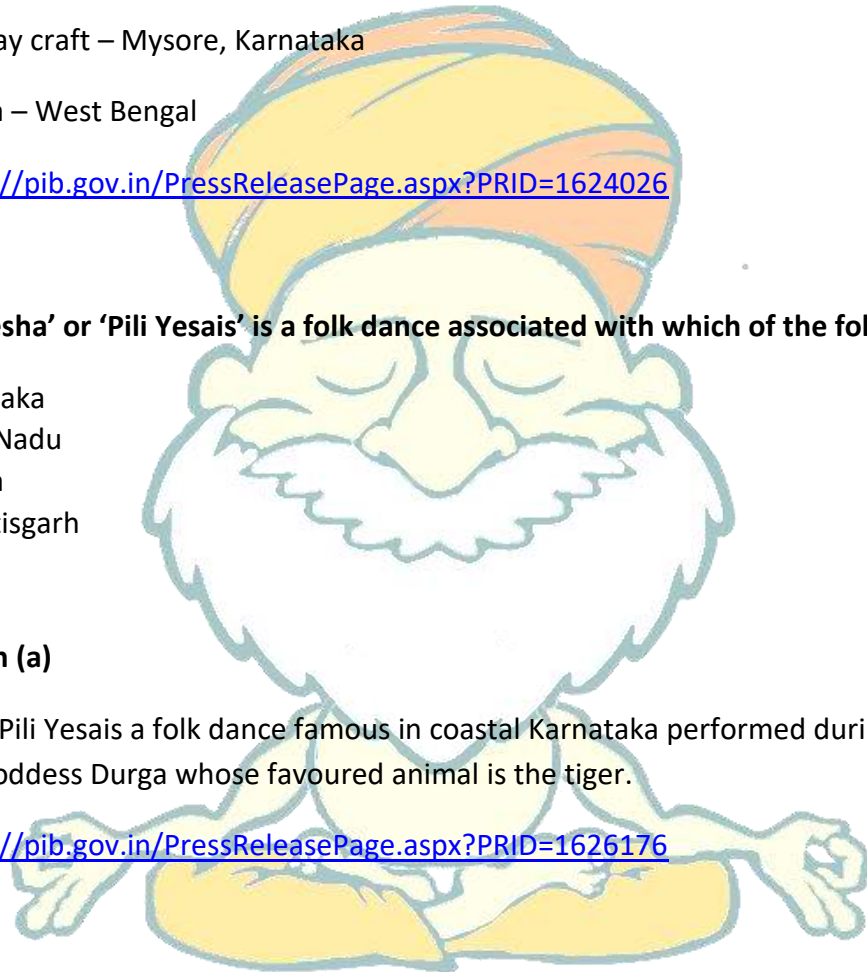
Source: <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1626176>

### Q.12) Consider the following statements with respect to 'Dzukou valley'.

1. It is situated between Manipur and Mizoram.
2. It is the crater base of an extinct volcano.

### Select the correct statements

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



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d) Neither 1 nor 2

### Q.12) Solution (b)

Dzukou valley situated between Manipur and Nagaland which is the crater base of an extinct volcano and most famous Dzukou Lily is found only in this region.

THINK!

- Sangti Valley, Tawang
- Losar Festival
- Hornbill festival

### Q.13) Consider the following statements with respect to 'RTGS' & 'NEFT' payment system.

1. RTGS is the largest mode for online high-value transactions.
2. Transactions under RTGS are processed continuously on real time basis, whereas NEFT transactions are processed in batches of half-hourly intervals.

Select the correct statements

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

### Q.13) Solution (c)

The RBI-operated Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) system, the largest mode for online high-value transactions. RTGS and NEFT combined account for a little over 90 per cent of total payments in the country. Transactions under RTGS are processed continuously on real time basis, whereas NEFT transactions are processed in batches of half-hourly intervals.

Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/india-digital-payments-covid-19-lockdown-6461360/>

### Q.14) Consider the following statements with respect to 'Gateway Lunar Orbit outpost'.

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1. It is a mission by the European Space Agency.
2. It is being launched to replace the International Space Station (ISS).

Select the correct statements

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

### Q.14) Solution (d)

NASA's Gateway Lunar Orbit outpost

Essentially, the Gateway is a small spaceship that will orbit the Moon, meant for astronaut missions to the Moon and later, for expeditions to Mars. It will act as a temporary office and living quarters for astronauts, distanced at about 250,000 miles from Earth.

Further, astronauts will use the Gateway at least once per year and not stay around the year like they do on the International Space Station (ISS).

Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/explained-what-is-nasas-gateway-lunar-orbiting-outpost-6460219/>

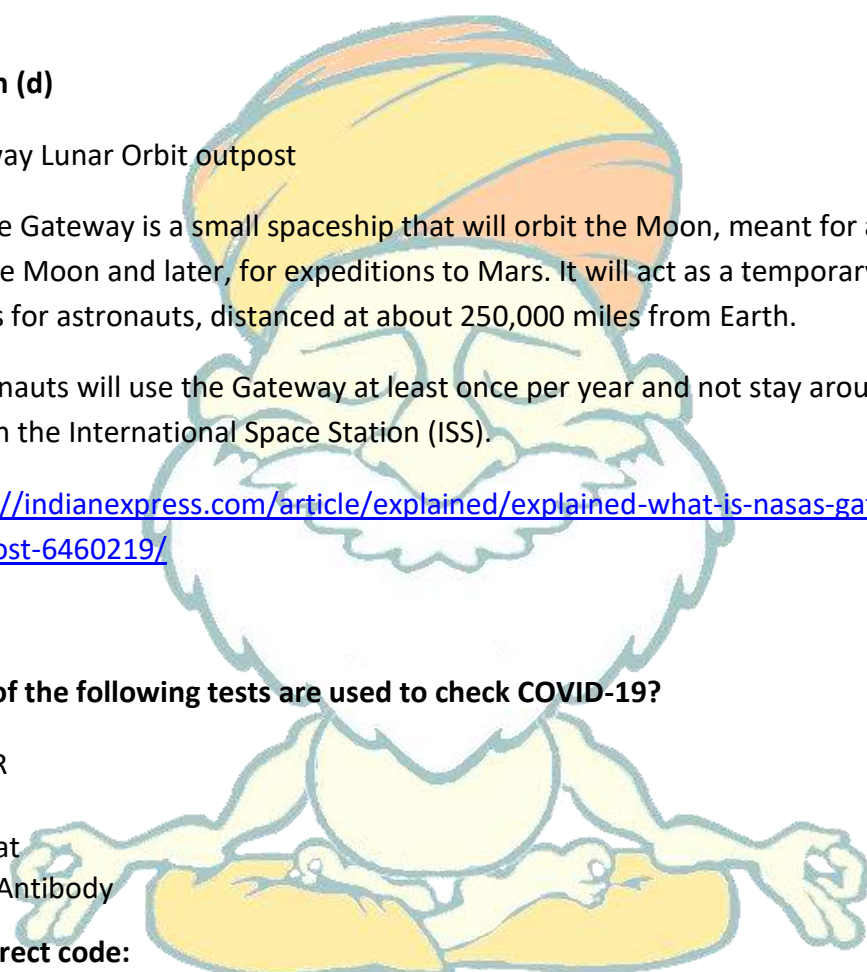
### Q.15) Which of the following tests are used to check COVID-19?

1. RT-PCR
2. ELISA
3. TrueNat
4. Rapid Antibody

Select the correct code:

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

### Q.15) Solution (d)





## THE TESTS, THEIR RUNTIME AND THEIR COST



	RT-PCR	Rapid Antibody	ELISA	TrueNat
Use	To diagnose	For surveillance, to detect exposed population	For surveillance, to detect exposed population	To diagnose
Time taken to test	3 hours	30 minutes	60 min	60 min
Cost	Earlier capped at ₹4,500, now no price cap	₹600	Not fixed	₹1,000-1,500

Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/how-india-tests-for-covid-19-6459048/>

**Q.16) 'Penna' river flows through**

1. Karnataka
2. Andhra Pradesh
3. Tamil Nadu

**Select the correct code:**

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

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

The Penna rises in the Nandi Hills in Chikballapur District of Karnataka state, and runs north and east through the states of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh to empty into the Bay of Bengal.

The Sri Nageswara Swamy temple dating back to 300 years, which was buried in the sand for almost eight decades now, has been unearthed by villagers of Perumallapadu of Chejarala mandal in Nellore district. The temple got buried over a long period of time as river Penna changed its course. The brick structure may have got submerged in sand dunes probably after the 1850 floods.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/andhra-pradesh/historic-temple-unearthed-in-nellore/article31846032.ece>

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**Q.17) Consider the following statements with respect to 'The Solar Orbiter (SolO)'.**

1. It is intended to perform detailed measurements of the inner heliosphere and nascent solar wind, and perform close observations of the polar regions of the Sun.
2. It is developed by NASA as a replacement to Parker Solar Probe.

**Select the correct code:**

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

**Q.17) Solution (a)**

Solo is a European Space Agency (Esa) craft that was assembled in the UK by the aerospace company Airbus.

Solo is intended to perform detailed measurements of the inner heliosphere and nascent solar wind, and perform close observations of the polar regions of the Sun, which is difficult to do from Earth, both serving to answer the question "How does the Sun create and control the heliosphere?"

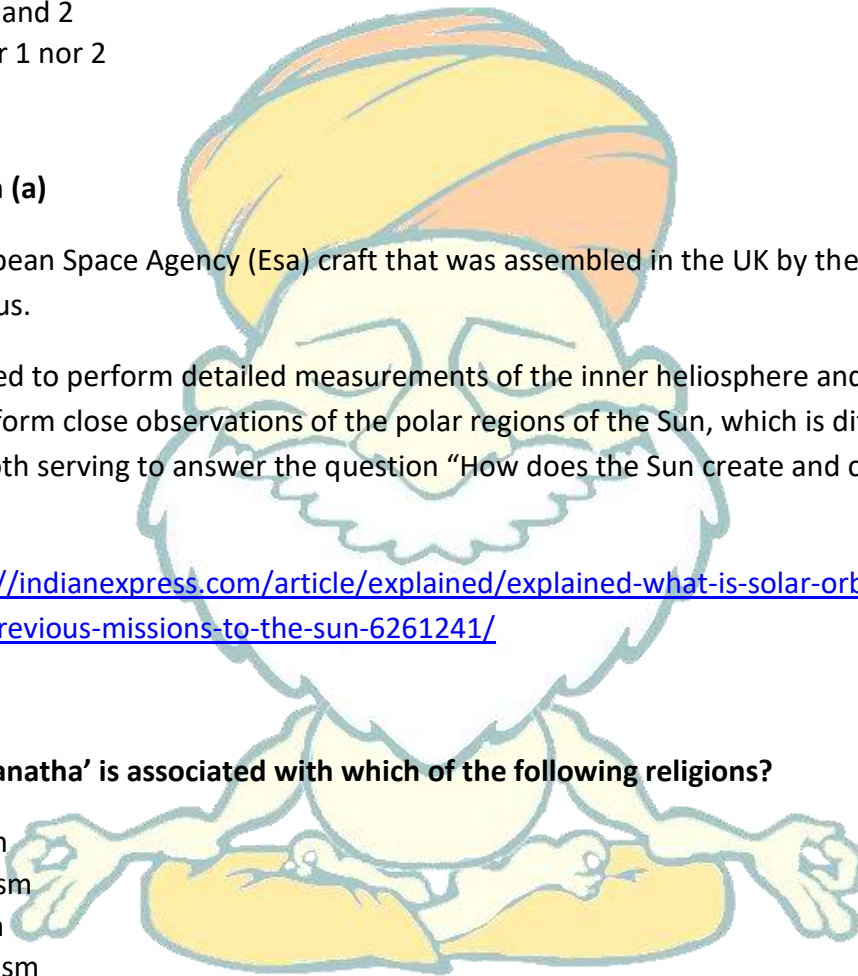
Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/explained-what-is-solar-orbiter-how-it-differs-from-previous-missions-to-the-sun-6261241/>

**Q.18) 'Parshvanatha' is associated with which of the following religions?**

- a) Sikhism
- b) Hinduism
- c) Jainism
- d) Buddhism

**Q.18) Solution (c)**

Parshvanatha (Pārśvanātha), also known as Parshva (Pārśva) and Paras, was the 23rd of 24 tirthankaras (ford-makers or propagators of dharma) of Jainism.



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Source (There are more facts in the article – Do go through):

<https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/telangana/unearthing-of-jain-idol-calls-for-more-excavations/article31835608.ece>

**Q.19) 'The World Investment Report 2020' was brought out by**

- a) World Economic Forum
- b) UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
- c) World Trade Organisation
- d) World Bank

**Q.19) Solution (b)**

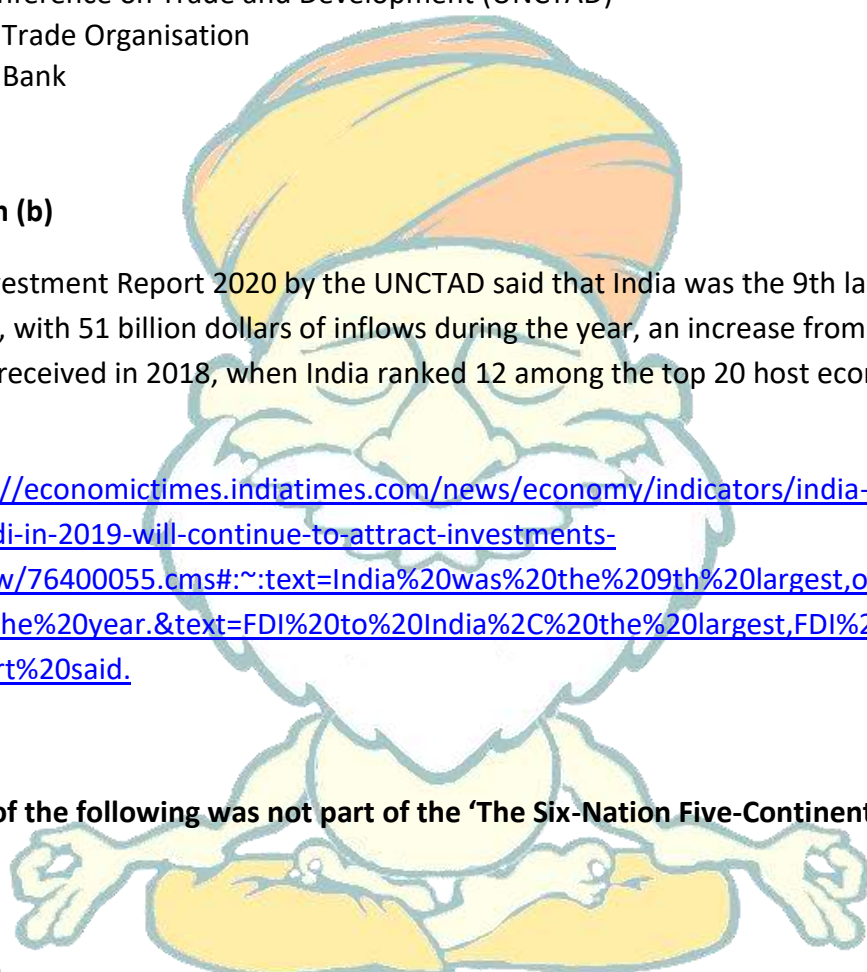
The World Investment Report 2020 by the UNCTAD said that India was the 9th largest recipient of FDI in 2019, with 51 billion dollars of inflows during the year, an increase from the 42 billion dollars of FDI received in 2018, when India ranked 12 among the top 20 host economies in the world.

Source: <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/economy/indicators/india-9th-largest-recipient-of-fdi-in-2019-will-continue-to-attract-investments-un/articleshow/76400055.cms#:~:text=India%20was%20the%209th%20largest,of%20inflows%20during%20the%20year.&text=FDI%20to%20India%2C%20the%20largest,FDI%20trend%2C%20the%20report%20said.>

**Q.20) Which of the following was not part of the 'The Six-Nation Five-Continent Peace Initiative'?**

- a) India
- b) France
- c) Tanzania
- d) Sweden

**Q.20) Solution (b)**



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The Six Nation Peace Initiative was a joint initiative in 1984 by six heads of government to help end the Cold War and the nuclear arms race between the United States and the Soviet Union.

It continued until 1989, and was also sometimes referred to as the Five Continent Peace Initiative. The original six leaders were: President Raúl Alfonsín of Argentina, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India, President Miguel de la Madrid of Mexico, President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, Prime Minister Olof Palme of Sweden and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu of Greece.

During the following five years, Indira Gandhi was replaced upon her death by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India, and Olof Palme by Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson of Sweden.

Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/why-olof-palme-matters-to-sweden-the-world-and-india-6458854/>

**Q.21) Which of the following statements is/are correct with respect to 'Jet Zero' Plan?**

1. It aims to bring down greenhouse gas emissions from aviation sector.
2. It was recently launched by the Director General of Civil Aviation (DGCA).

**Select the correct statements**

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

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

UK announces 'Jet Zero' plan to drive down aviation emissions

Aviation emissions currently account for more than 2% of global greenhouse gases, and have risen by 70% since 2005. The International Civil Aviation Organization forecasts that they will rise another 300% by 2050 in the absence of measures to bring them down.

The U.K. aims to drive down greenhouse gas emissions from aviation to make carbon-free transatlantic flights possible within a generation.

Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/business/aviation/uk-announces-jet-zero-plan-to-drive-down-aviation-emissions-6457061/>

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**Q.22) Consider the following statements with respect to 'iCommit Initiative'.**

1. The initiative is centered around the idea of building an energy resilient future.
2. The initiative is driven by NITI Aayog.

**Select the correct code:**

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

**Q.22) Solution (a)**

The initiative is a clarion call to all stakeholders and individuals to continue moving towards energy efficiency, renewable energy, and sustainability to create a robust and resilient energy system in the future.

The '#iCommit' initiative, driven by Energy Efficiency Services Limited is uniting a diverse set of players such as Governments, Corporates, Multilateral and Bilateral Organisations, Think Tanks and Individuals.

Source: <http://ddnews.gov.in/national/power-minister-launches-%E2%80%98icommit%E2%80%99-initiative-world-environment-day>

**Q.23) The term 'action at a distance' can be most appropriately referred to as**

- a) Quantum Entanglement
- b) Machine Learning
- c) Internet of Things
- d) Artificial Intelligence

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

Entanglement, a quantum phenomena Albert Einstein famously described as "spooky action at a distance," is a process in which two or more particles become linked and any action performed on one instantaneously affects the others regardless of how far apart they are.

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Entanglement lies at the heart of many emerging technologies, such as quantum computing and cryptography.

Source: <https://www.financialexpress.com/defence/war-of-future-drdo-gets-ready-with-new-labs-to-work-on-new-emerging-technologies/1813014/>

**Q.24) Consider the following statements and identify the correct answer**

1. It is known as Bangalore Blue.
2. It received a geographical indication tag in 2013.

**The above statements refer to**

- a) A variety of grape
- b) A special type of pottery
- c) Mural Paintings
- d) A special dye/ink used during elections

**Q.24) Solution (a)**

Bangalore blue grape, also simply called Bangalore Blue, is a variety of fox grape (*Vitis labrusca*) grown in districts around Bangalore. It is one of the three major varieties of grape in the state of Karnataka (the other two being Thomson seedless and Anab-E-Shahi Dilkush). It received a geographical indication tag from the Government of India in 2013.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/karnataka/bangalore-blue-grapes-turn-sour-for-their-growers/article31376513.ece>

**Q.25) 'Anosmia and Ageusia' are possible symptoms of**

- a) COVID-19
- b) Tuberculosis
- c) Cholera
- d) HIV-AIDS

**Q.25) Solution (a)**

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Loss of smell (anosmia) and loss of taste (ageusia) have been added to the list of coronavirus symptoms by the Union Health Ministry.

Source: <https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/loss-of-smell-taste-are-now-key-symptoms-to-identify-covid-19-patients-health-ministry/story-8Mo5vphGzqKbx5XeSkNHAP.html>

### STATIC QUIZ

#### Q.1) Consider the following statements

1. Indian Councils Act of 1861 empowered the Viceroy to make rules and orders for the more convenient transaction of business in the council.
2. Government of India Act 1919 provided for the establishment of a public service commission.

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.1) Solution (d)

Indian Councils Act of 1861 empowered the Viceroy to make rules and orders for the more convenient transaction of business in the council.

It also gave recognition to the 'portfolio' system, introduced by Lord Canning in 1859. Under this, a member of the Viceroy's council was made in-charge of one or more departments of the Government and was authorised to issue final orders on behalf of the council on matters of his department(s).

**Hence Statement 1 is correct.**

Government of India Act 1919 provided for the establishment of a public service commission. Hence, a Central Public Service Commission was set up in 1926 for recruiting civil servants

**Hence Statement 2 is correct.**

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### Q.2) Consider the following statements

1. Communal Award extended the separate electorate to Sikhs.
2. Government of India Act 1935, abolished diarchy in the provinces.

### 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)

Communal award not only continued separate electorates for the Muslims, Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians and Europeans but also extended it to the depressed classes (Scheduled Castes).

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Government of India Act 1935, abolished diarchy in the provinces and introduced 'provincial autonomy' in its place.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

### Q.3) Consider the following statements

1. Whenever the Constituent Assembly met as the Legislative body it was chaired by Dr.Rajendra Prasad.
2. Constituent Assembly elected Dr.Rajendra Prasad as the first President 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.3) Solution (b)

Whenever the Constituent Assembly met as the Constituent body it was chaired by Dr. Rajendra Prasad and when it met as the legislative body, it was chaired by G.V. Mavlankar.



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These two functions continued till November 26, 1949, when the task of making the Constitution was over.

**Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.**

Constituent Assembly elected Dr.Rajendra Prasad as the first President of India on January 24, 1950.

**Hence Statement 2 is correct.**

**Q.4) Consider the following statements:**

1. Lion was adopted as the symbol (seal) of the Constituent Assembly.
2. B.N. Rau was appointed as the secretary to the Constituent 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.4) Solution (c)**

Elephant was adopted as the symbol (seal) of the Constituent Assembly.

**Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.**

B.N. Rau was appointed as the Constitutional Advisor to the Constituent Assembly.

H.V.R. Iyengar was the Secretary to the Constituent Assembly.

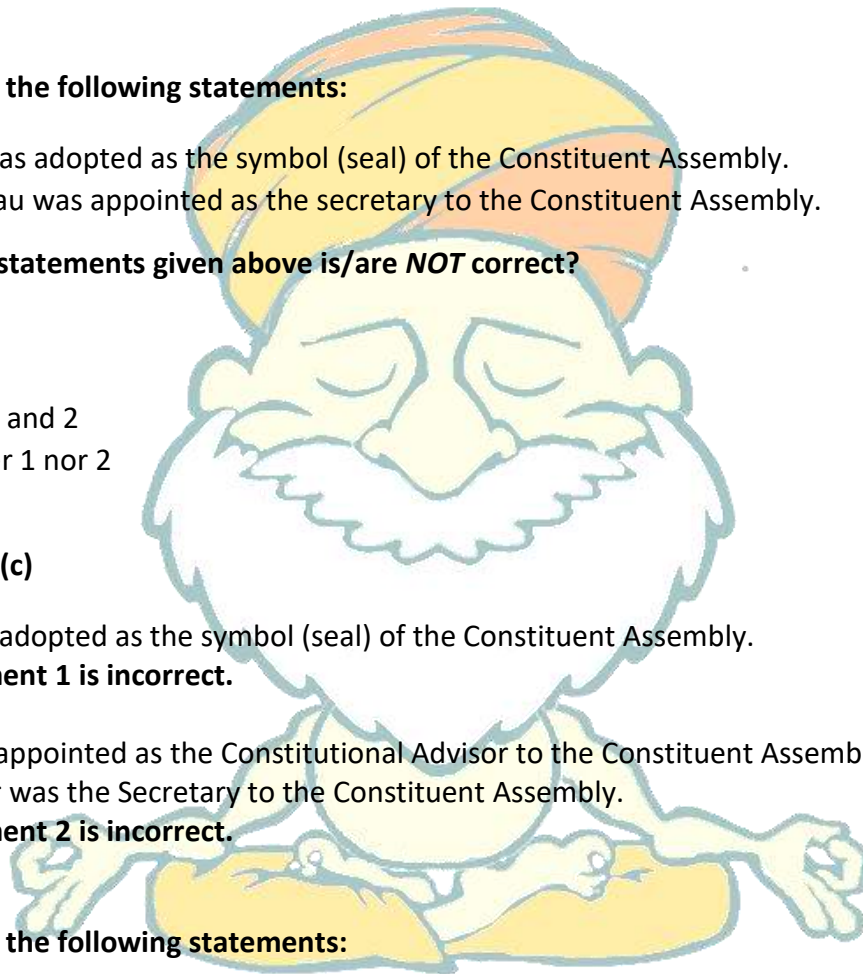
**Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.**

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

1. Constitution provides for the translation in the Hindi language of every amendment of the Constitution made in the English language.
2. Indian Federalism is described as bargaining federalism by Granville Austin.

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

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



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d) Neither 1 nor 2

### Q.5) Solution (a)

Under Article 394-A Constitution provides for the translation in the Hindi language of every amendment of this Constitution made in the English language.

**Hence Statement 1 is correct.**

Indian Federalism is described as bargaining federalism by Morris Jones.

**Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.**

**Q.6) With regard to the Preamble of the Indian Constitution, consider the following statements:**

- 1) In the event of a conflict between the Preamble and a specific provision of the Constitution the latter will prevail.
- 2) It was held by the Supreme Court as not a part of the Constitution in the LIC of India case.

**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.6) Solution (a)

The Preamble cannot override the specific provisions of the Constitution. In case of any conflict between the two, the latter shall prevail.

**Hence statement 1 is correct.**

In the Berubari Union case (1960), the Supreme Court said that the Preamble is not a part of the Constitution.

In the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973), the Supreme Court rejected the earlier opinion and held that Preamble is a part of the Constitution.

In the LIC of India case (1995) also, the Supreme Court again held that the Preamble is an integral part of the Constitution.

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Hence statement 2 is incorrect.

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

- 1) Elected members to Legislative Assemblies of Delhi and Puducherry constitutes the electoral college of Vice – President
- 2) Delhi and Puducherry are the only two Union Territories to have Legislative Assemblies.

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

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

**Q.7) Solution (c)**

Elected and nominated members of the Parliament constitutes the electoral college of Vice – President

Hence statement 1 is incorrect.

Delhi, Puducherry and Jammu & Kashmir are the three Union Territories to have Legislative Assemblies.

Hence statement 2 is incorrect.

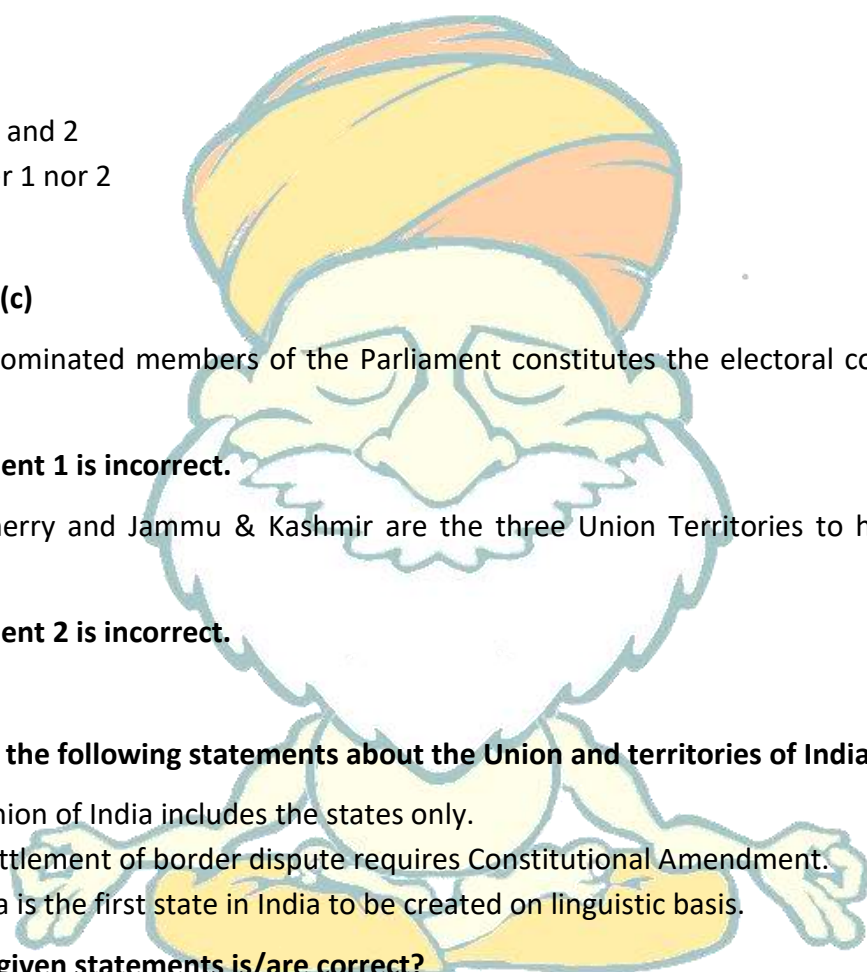
**Q.8) Consider the following statements about the Union and territories of India.**

- 1) The Union of India includes the states only.
- 2) The settlement of border dispute requires Constitutional Amendment.
- 3) Andhra is the first state in India to be created on linguistic basis.

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

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

**Q.8) Solution (c)**



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The union of India includes states which shares federal powers with center.

**Hence statement 1 is correct.**

Supreme Court in 1969 ruled that, settlement of border dispute between India and other countries does not require Constitutional Amendment.

**Hence statement 2 is incorrect.**

Andhra is the first state in India to be created on linguistic basis

**Hence statement 3 is correct.**

**Q.9) Which of the following is *NOT* a reason for losing the Indian citizenship by Deprivation?**

- a) the citizen has obtained the citizenship by fraud.
- b) the citizen has shown disloyalty to the Constitution of India.
- c) the citizen voluntarily acquires the citizenship of another country.
- d) the citizen has been ordinarily resident out of India for seven years continuously.

**Q.9) Solution (c)**

**By Termination:** When an Indian citizen voluntarily acquires the citizenship of another country, his Indian citizenship automatically terminates.

**Hence statement c is incorrect.**

**Q.10) Consider the following statements regarding Constitutional provisions of Citizenship:**

- 1) The Part II of the Indian Constitution deals with Citizenship.
- 2) Any law made regarding citizenship is considered as a Constitutional Amendment.

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

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

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

The Part II of the Indian Constitution deals with Citizenship.

**Hence statement 1 is correct**

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Laws made by the parliament regarding citizenship are not considered as Constitutional amendment.

**Hence statement 2 is incorrect**

**Q.11) Consider the following statements**

1. LIC comes under the definition of State as mentioned in Article 12.
2. High Court while performing its judicial functions cannot be considered as State under Article 12.

**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 (d)**

LIC, ONGC comes under the definition of State as mentioned in Article 12.

**Hence Statement 1 is correct.**

High Court while performing its judicial functions cannot be considered as State under Article 12.

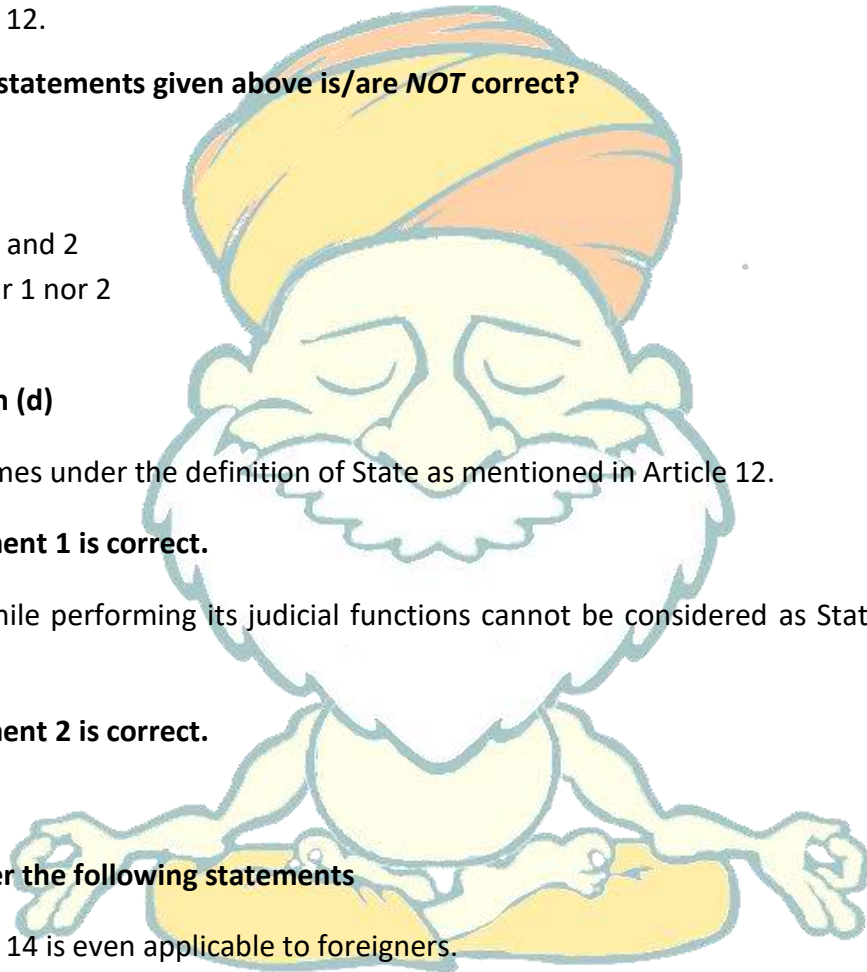
**Hence Statement 2 is correct.**

**Q.12) Consider the following statements**

1. Article 14 is even applicable to foreigners.
2. 'Equality before law' connotes that the like should be treated alike without discrimination.

**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



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### Q.12) Solution (a)

Article 14 is even applicable to foreigners.

Article 14 is also applicable to corporations. (Juristic person)

**Hence Statement 1 is correct.**

'Equal protection of laws' connotes that the like should be treated alike without discrimination.

**Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.**

### Q.13) Consider the following statements

1. Article 15(2) prohibits discrimination, both by the State and private individuals.
2. Constitution mentions family income as one of the indicators for notifying economically weaker sections.

**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 (c)

Article 15(2) prohibits discrimination, both by the State and private individuals.

**Hence Statement 1 is correct.**

For the purposes of the Article 15 and Article 16, 'economically weaker sections' shall be such as may be notified by the State from time to time on the basis of family income and other indicators of economic disadvantage.

**Hence Statement 2 is correct.**

### Q.14) Consider the following statements:

1. The right under Article 17 is available against private individuals also.

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2. Rights under Article 19 are not available to legal persons like corporations.

**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 (d)**

The Supreme Court held that the right under Article 17 is available against private individuals and it is the constitutional obligation of the State to take necessary action to ensure that this right is not violated.

**Hence Statement 1 is correct.**

Rights under Article 19 are protected against only state action and not private individuals. Moreover, these rights are available only to the citizens and to shareholders of a company but not to foreigners or legal persons like companies or corporations, etc.

**Hence Statement 2 is correct.**

### **Q.15) Consider the following statements:**

1. Right to reside and settle in any part of the territory on India can be restricted on the ground of protection of the interest of any Scheduled Tribe.
2. The provision of 'preventive detention' in Indian Constitution is taken from the Constitution of USA.

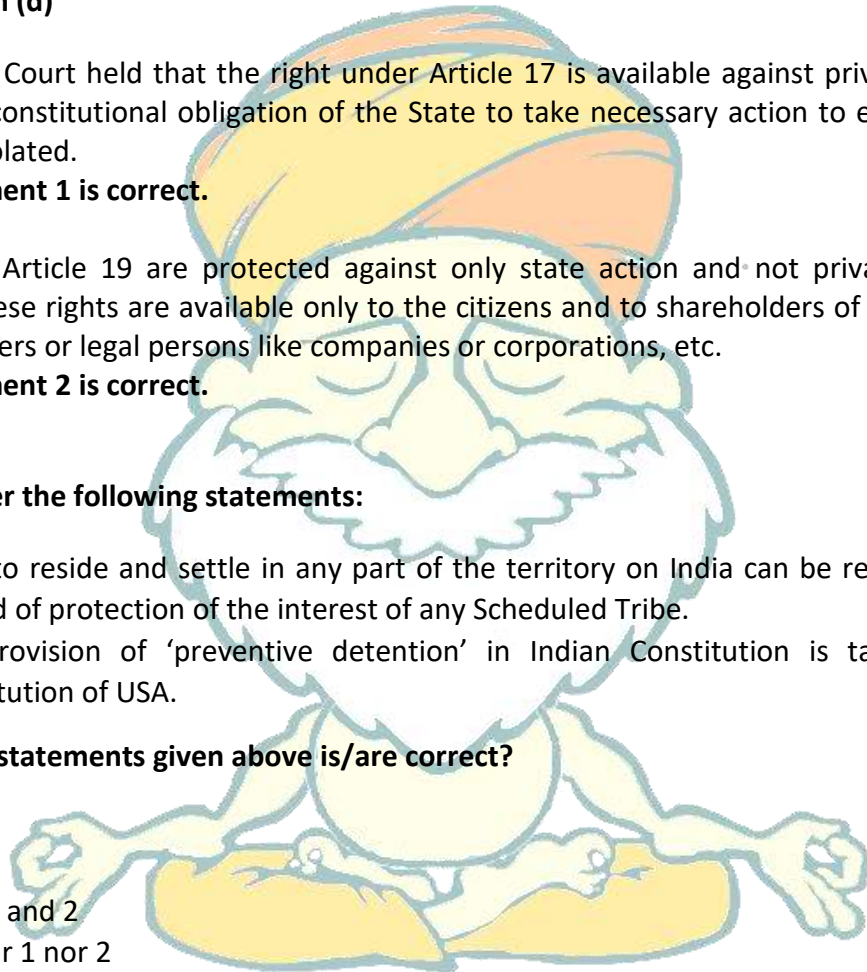
**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

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

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

Right to reside and settle in any part of the territory on India can be restricted on the grounds:1) in the interest of general public 2) for the protection of the interest of any Scheduled Tribe.

**Hence Statement 1 is correct.**



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No democratic country in the world has made preventive detention as an integral part of the Constitution as has been done in India. It is unknown in USA.

**Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.**

**Q.16) Consider the following statements regarding Fundamental Duties enshrined in the Constitution of India:**

- 1) These are applicable to all the residents of India irrespective of their caste, creed, sex and religion.
- 2) The parliament cannot impose legal sanction against the violation of Fundamental duties.

**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.16) Solution (c)**

Unlike some of the Fundamental Rights which extend to all persons whether citizens or foreigners, the Fundamental Duties are confined to citizens only and do not extend to foreigners.

**Hence statement 1 is incorrect.**

There is no legal sanction against their violation. However, the Parliament is free to enforce them by suitable legislation.

**Hence statement 2 is incorrect.**

**Q.17) 'Economic Justice' the objective of Indian Constitution has been provided in**

- a) the Preamble and Fundamental Rights
- b) the Preamble and the Directive Principles of State Policy
- c) the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy
- d) the Preamble, Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy.





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### Q.17) Solution (b)

#### Preamble:

JUSTICE, social, economic and political;

#### DPSP:

Article 38: To promote welfare of people by securing a social order permeated by justice-Social, economic and political- and to minimize the inequalities of income, status, facilities and opportunities.

### Q.18) According to Dr B R Ambedkar, which among the following is a 'novel feature' of the Indian Constitution?

- 1) Preamble
- 2) Fundamental Rights
- 3) Directive Principles of State Policy
- 4) Fundamental Duties

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

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

### Q.18) Solution (d)

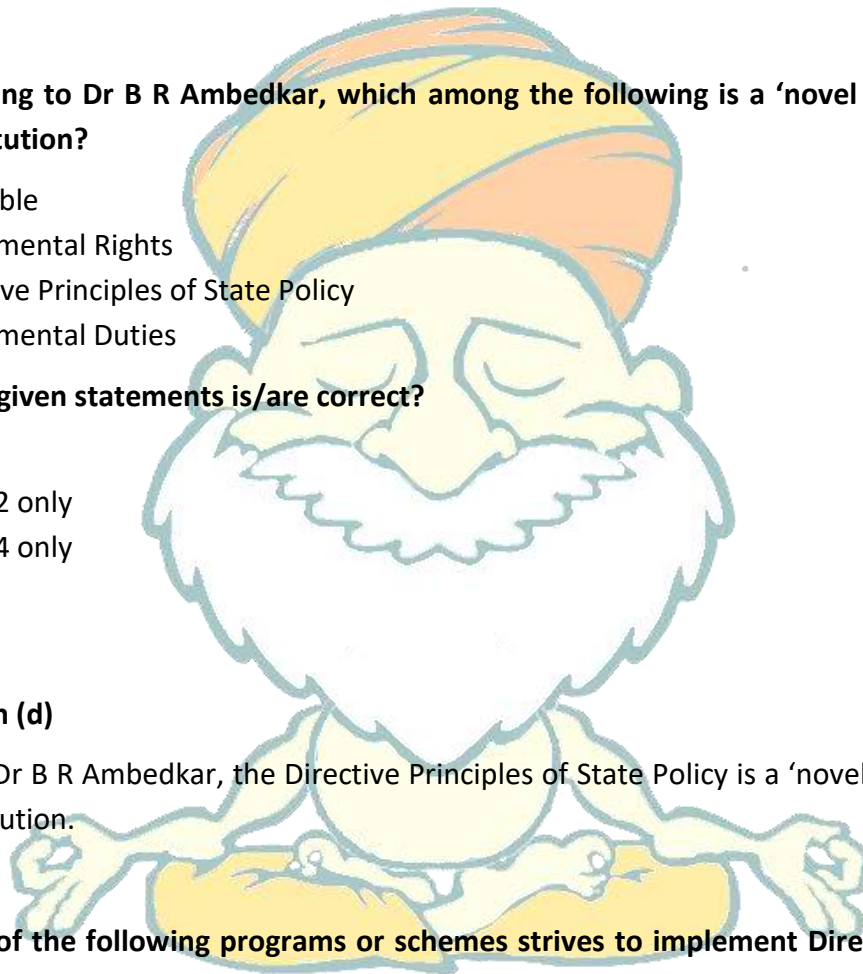
According to Dr B R Ambedkar, the Directive Principles of State Policy is a 'novel feature' of the Indian Constitution.

### Q.19) Which of the following programs or schemes strives to implement Directive Principles of State Policy?

- 1) National programme for bovine breeding & dairy development (NPBBDD).
- 2) Legal Services Authorities Act 1987.
- 3) Maternity Benefit Act 1961.
- 4) Hill Area Development Program.

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

- a) 2 only



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

### Q.19) Solution (d)

To organize agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines (Article 48) - National programme for bovine breeding & dairy development (NPBBDD).

To promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor (Article 39 A) - Legal Services Authorities Act 1987.

To make provision for just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief (Article 42) - Maternity Benefit Act 1961.

To secure the right to adequate means of livelihood for all citizens; (Article 39) - Hill Area Development Program.

**Q.20) In Minerva Mills case (1980), according to Supreme Court which among the following *DOES NOT* constitutes the core of commitment to social revolution**

- 1) Fundamental Rights.
- 2) Fundamental Duties.
- 3) Directive Principles of State Policy

**Select the correct answer using the code given below:**

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



### Q.20) Solution (b)

In the Minerva Mills case (1980), the Supreme Court also held that the Indian Constitution is founded on the bedrock of the balance between the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles. They together constitute the core of commitment to social revolution.

**Q.21) Consider the following statements**

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1. Article 24 prohibits the employment of children below the age of 18 years in any factory, mine or other hazardous activities.
2. State can regulate any secular activity associated with religious practice.

**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 (a)**

Article 24 prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years in any factory, mine or other hazardous activities.

**Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.**

According to Article 25(2) State can regulate any secular activities associated with religious practice.

**Hence Statement 2 is correct.**

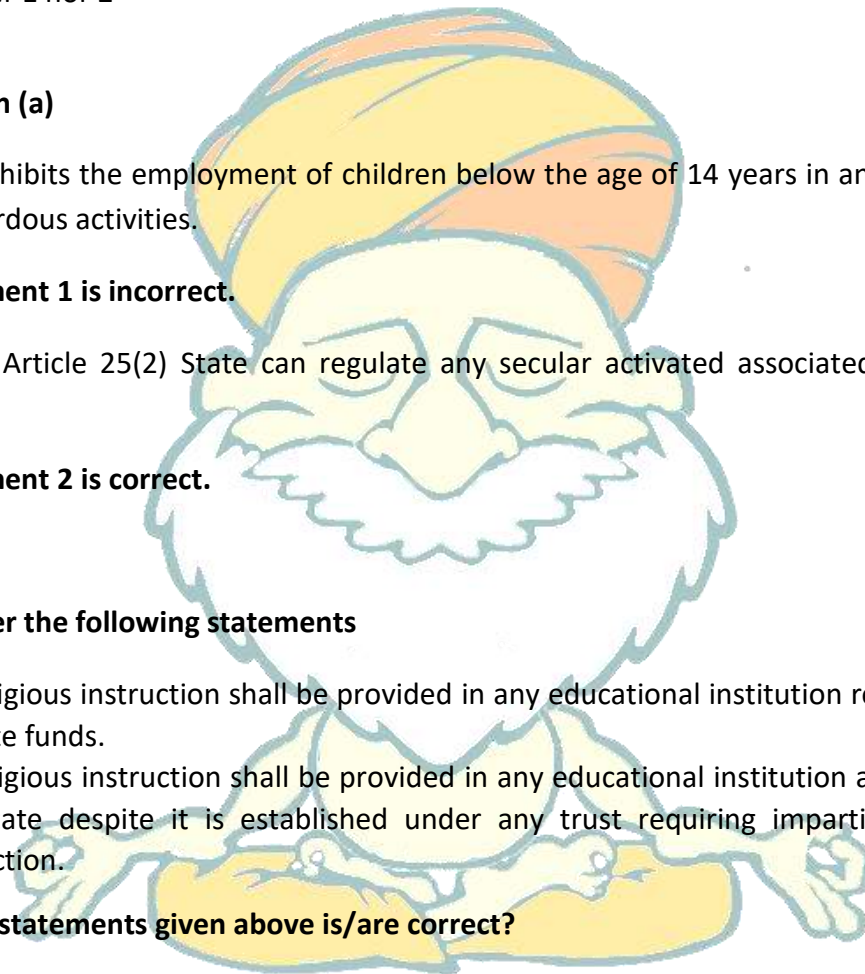
**Q.22) Consider the following statements**

1. No religious instruction shall be provided in any educational institution receiving aid out of State funds.
2. No religious instruction shall be provided in any educational institution administered by the State despite it is established under any trust requiring imparting of religious instruction.

**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)**



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No religious instruction shall be provided in any educational institution wholly maintained out of State funds.

No person attending any educational institution recognized by the State or receiving aid out of State funds shall be required to attend any religious instruction or worship in that institution without his consent.

**Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.**

Under Article 28, no religious instruction shall be provided in any educational institution wholly maintained out of State funds. However, this provision shall not apply to an educational institution administered by the State but established under any endowment or trust, requiring imparting of religious instruction in such institution.

**Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.**

**Q.23) Consider the following statements**

1. No citizen shall be denied admission into any educational institution receiving aid out of State funds on grounds of place of residence.
2. No Law provided for the amalgamation of two or more corporations in the public interest shall be deemed to be void on the ground that it violates Article 14.

**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

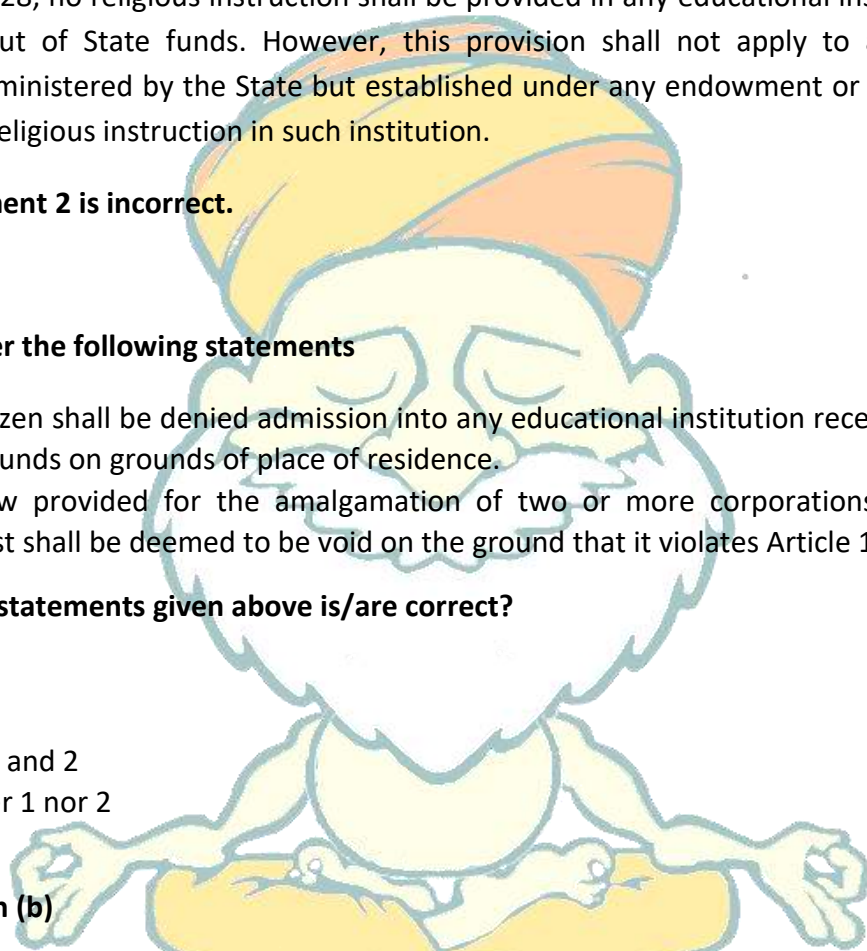
**Q.23) Solution (b)**

No citizen shall be denied admission into any educational institution maintained by the State or receiving aid out of State funds on grounds only of religion, race, caste, language or any of them.

**Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.**

No Law provided for the amalgamation of two or more corporations in the public interest shall be deemed to be void on the ground that it violates Article 14 or Article 19.

**Hence Statement 2 is correct.**



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**Q.24) Consider the following statements:**

1. Article 31A mentions about the 9<sup>th</sup> Schedule.
2. No law giving effect to Article 39(c) shall be void on the grounds of contravention with Article 19.

**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.24) Solution (a)**

Article 31B mentions about the 9<sup>th</sup> Schedule.

**Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.**

No law giving effect to Article 39(b) or 39(c) shall be void on the grounds of contravention with Article 14 or Article 19.

**Hence Statement 2 is correct.**

**Q.25) Consider the following statements:**

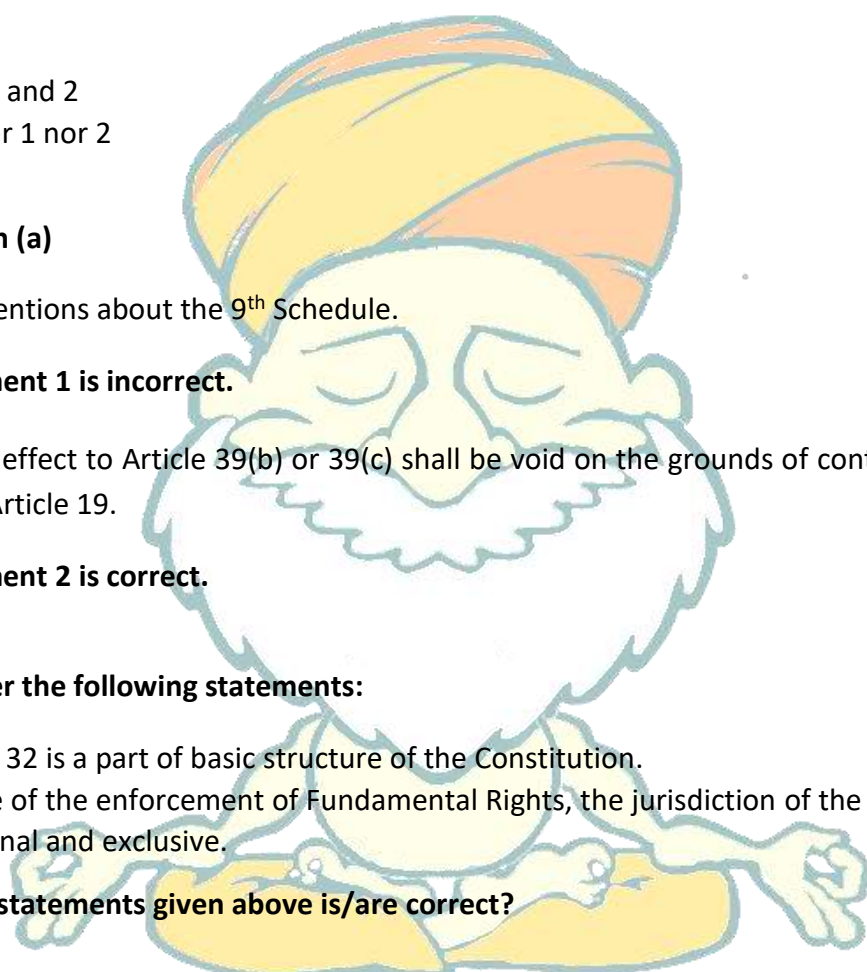
1. Article 32 is a part of basic structure of the Constitution.
2. In case of the enforcement of Fundamental Rights, the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is original and exclusive.

**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 (a)**

According to Supreme Court, Article 32 is a part of basic structure of the Constitution.



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**Hence Statement 1 is correct.**

In case of the enforcement of Fundamental Rights, the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is original but not exclusive. It is concurrent with the jurisdiction of the high court under Article 226.

**Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.**

**Q.26) With regard to Directive Principles of State Policy, consider following statements**

- 1) These principles have origin in the Australian Constitution.
- 2) They are fundamental in the governance of the country.

**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.26) Solution (b)**

The framers of the Constitution borrowed this idea from the Irish Constitution of 1937, which had copied it from the Spanish Constitution.

**Hence statement 1 is incorrect.**

The Constitution (Article 37) itself says that these principles are fundamental in the governance of the country and it shall be the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws.

**Hence statement 2 is correct.**

**Q.27) Which of the following *DOES NOT* belong to the Directive Principles of State Policy?**

- a) Secure opportunity for healthy development of children
- b) Protect monuments, places and objects of historical importance.
- c) Uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.
- d) To organise agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines.

**Q.27) Solution (c)**

Article 39-to secure opportunity for healthy development of children

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Article 48 - To organise agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines

Article 49-to protect monuments, places and objects of historical importance

Uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India, is the Fundamental duty under Article 51A(c).

**Q.28) With reference to the writ jurisdiction of Supreme and High Court, consider the following statements:**

- 1) The writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is wider than that of the High Court.
- 2) The Supreme Court has been empowered to issue writs for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights and for other purposes.
- 3) 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.

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

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

**Q.28) Solution (a)**

The writ jurisdiction of the high court is wider than that of the Supreme Court.

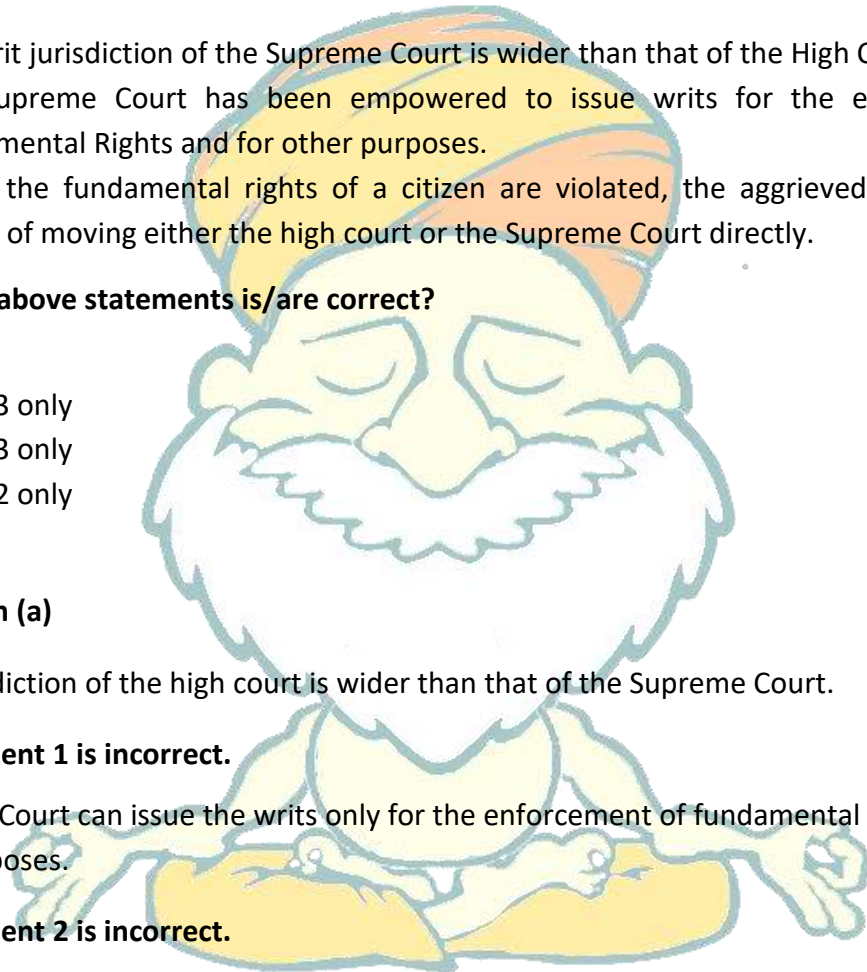
**Hence statement 1 is incorrect.**

The Supreme Court can issue the writs only for the enforcement of fundamental rights and not for other purposes.

**Hence statement 2 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 3 is correct.**



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**Q.29) Which of the following committee recommended for incorporation of Fundamental Duties into the constitution?**

- a) Justice Shah committee
- b) Justice Verma committee
- c) Swaran Singh Committee
- d) Fazal Ali committee

**Q.29) Solution (c)**

- In 1976, the Congress Party set up the **Sardar Swaran Singh Committee** to make recommendations about fundamental duties. The committee recommended the inclusion of a separate chapter on fundamental duties in the Constitution.
- **Justice Shah committee** looked into misuse of power during internal emergency.
- **Justice Verma committee** looked into existence of legal provisions for the implementation of some of the fundamental duties.
- States Reorganisation Commission consisted of **Fazal Ali, K. M. Panikkar and H. N. Kunzru**. Some of its recommendations were implemented in the States Reorganisation Act of 1956

**Q.30) Consider the following statements:**

- 1) To develop scientific temper and spirit of inquiry and reform.
- 2) To raise the standard of living of people and public health.
- 3) To value and preserve the rich heritage of the country's composite culture.
- 4) To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.

**Which of the above fall under the Fundamental Duties?**

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

**Q.30) Solution (c)**

**Fundamental Duties (51A):**

It shall be the duty of every citizens of India-

- to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform;



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- to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture;
- to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;

### Directive principles of State Policy (DPSP)

- To raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living of people and to improve public health (Article 47).

### Q.31) Consider the following statements

1. Introduction of Constitutional Amendment bill does not require the prior permission of President.
2. President cannot return the Constitutional Amendment Bill for reconsideration for Parliament, but can withhold the assent.

### 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)

Introduction of Constitutional Amendment bill does not require the prior permission of President.

**Hence Statement 1 is correct.**

The president must give his assent to the Constitutional Amendment Bill. He can neither withhold his assent to the bill nor return the bill for reconsideration of the Parliament.

**Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.**

### Q.32) Consider the following statements

1. Directive Principles of State Policy can be amended by a simple majority of the two Houses of Parliament.
2. Sixth Schedule can be amended by a simple majority of the two Houses of Parliament.

### 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.32) Solution (b)

Directive Principles of State Policy can be amended by a special majority (majority of the total membership of each House and a majority of two-thirds of the members of each House present and voting) of the two Houses of Parliament.

**Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.**

Sixth Schedule can be amended by a simple majority of the two Houses of Parliament.

**Hence Statement 2 is correct.**

### Q.33) Consider the following statements

1. The doctrine of the basic structure would apply to constitutional amendments enacted after 1971.
2. Freedom and dignity of the individual is one of the elements of the basic structure of the Constitution.

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

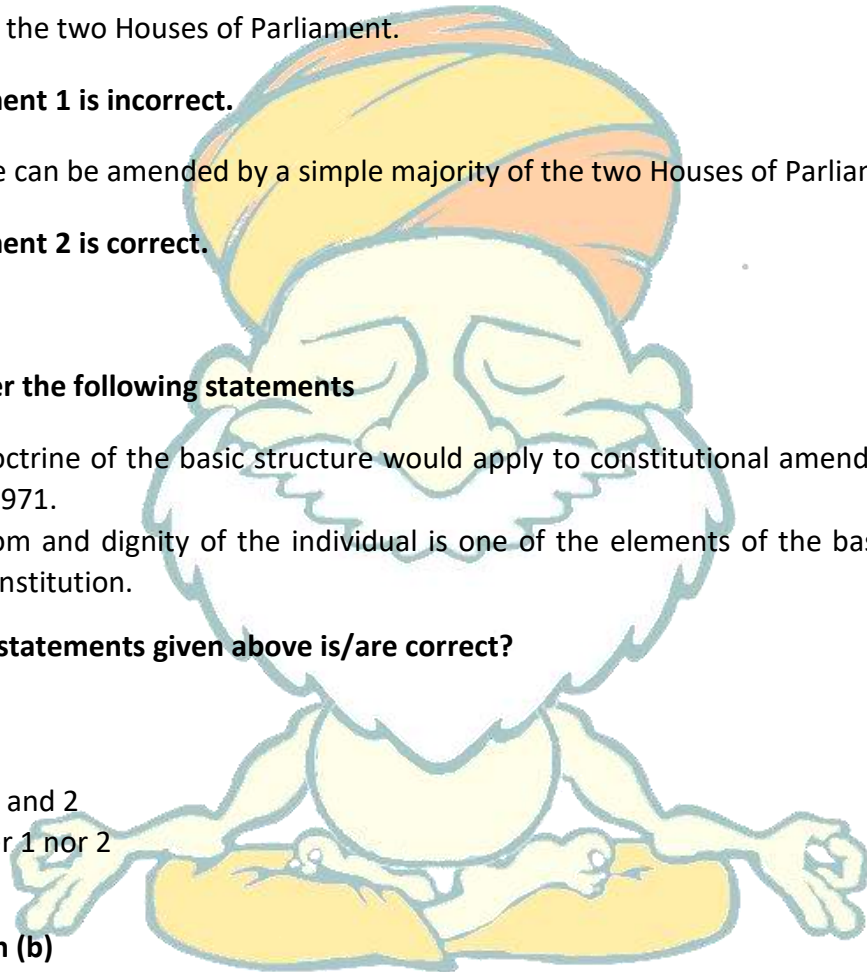
- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

### Q.33) Solution (b)

In the Waman Rao case (1981), the Supreme Court adhered to the doctrine of the 'basic structure' and further clarified that it would apply to constitutional amendments enacted after April 24, 1973 (i.e., the date of the judgement in the Kesavananda Bharati case).

**Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.**

Freedom and dignity of the individual, Welfare State, Rule of Law, Principle of Equality are some of the elements of the basic structure of the Constitution.



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Hence Statement 2 is correct.

**Q.34) Consider the following statements:**

1. According to 44<sup>th</sup> Constitution Amendment Act, a person who has held the office of President shall not be re-elected to that office.
2. If the election of a person as President is declared void by the Supreme Court, acts done by him before the date of such declaration are not invalidated.

**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)**

Article 56: A person who holds, or who has held, office as President shall, subject to the other provisions of this Constitution, be eligible for re-election to that office.

**Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.**

If the election of a person as President is declared void by the Supreme Court, acts done by him before the date of such declaration of the Supreme Court are not invalidated.

**Hence Statement 2 is correct.**

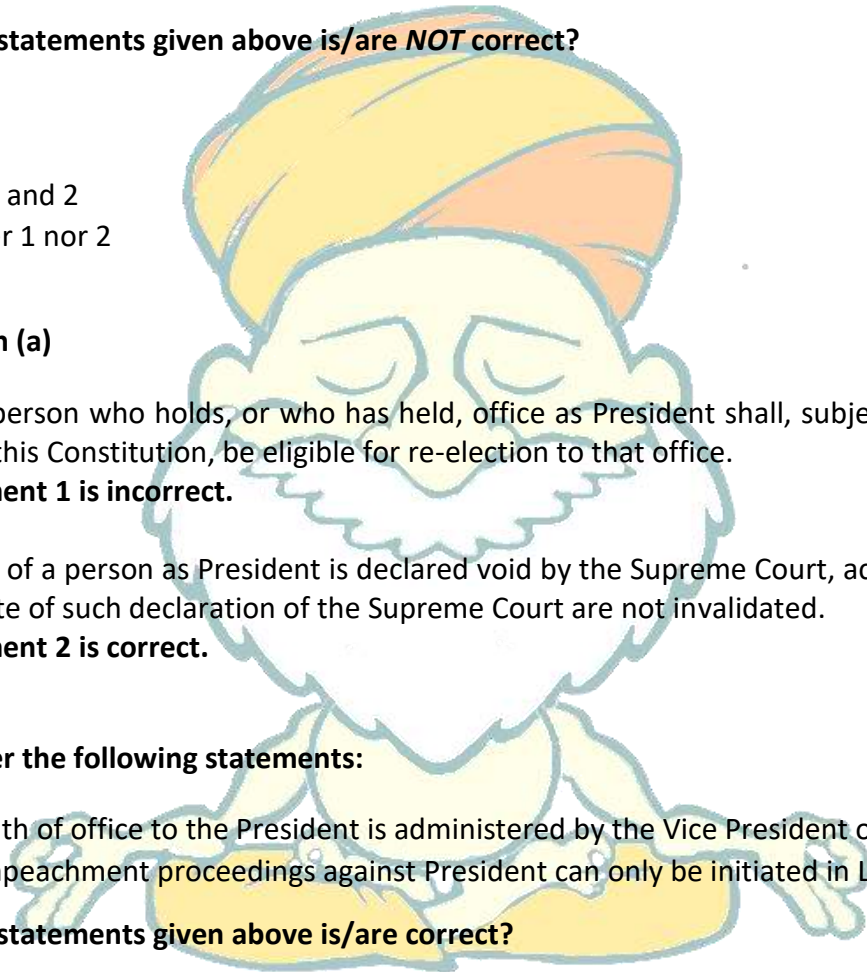
**Q.35) Consider the following statements:**

1. The oath of office to the President is administered by the Vice President of India
2. The impeachment proceedings against President can only be initiated in Lok Sabha.

**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 (d)**



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Every President and every person acting as President or discharging the functions of the President shall, before entering upon his office, make and subscribe in the presence of the Chief Justice of India or, in his absence, the senior-most Judge of the Supreme Court.

**Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.**

The impeachment proceedings against President can be initiated in any House of the Parliament.

**Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.**

**Q.36) Consider the following statements with respect to Constitutional Amendment Bill:**

- 1) The bill can be introduced only by a minister.
- 2) There is no provision for holding a joint sitting of both the Houses of Parliament if there is a deadlock over the passage of such bill.

**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.36) Solution (a)**

The bill can be introduced either by a minister or by a private member and does not require prior permission of the president.

**Hence statement 1 is incorrect.**

Each House must pass the bill separately. In case of a disagreement between the two Houses, there is no provision for holding a joint sitting of the two Houses for the purpose of deliberation and passage of the bill.

**Hence statement 2 is correct.**

**Q.37) Who among the following is/are elected by Single transferable vote system (Proportional representation)?**

- 1) Members of Legislative Assembly
- 2) Vice- President
- 3) Members of Rajya Sabha

**Select the correct answer using the code given below:**

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

### Q.37) Solution (c)

- There are two kinds of proportional representation, namely, single transferable vote system and list system. In India, the first kind is adopted for the election of members to the Rajya Sabha and state legislative council and for electing the President and the Vice-President.
- Under the system of proportional representation all sections of the people get representation in proportion to their number. Even the smallest section of the population gets its due share of representation in the legislature.
- The Constitution has adopted the system of territorial representation for the election of members to the Lok Sabha.

### Q.38) The President can be removed from office by a process of impeachment for 'violation of the Constitution'. Consider the following statements.

- 1) Constitution does not define the meaning of the phrase 'violation of the Constitution'.
- 2) Constitution does not provide the procedure for impeachment of president and left the Parliament to frame a law.
- 3) The nominated members of either House of Parliament cannot participate in the impeachment of the President.

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

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

### Q.38) Solution (a)

The President can be removed from office by a process of impeachment for 'violation of the Constitution'. However, the Constitution does not define the meaning of the phrase 'violation of the Constitution'.

**Hence Statement 1 is correct.**

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Since Constitution provides the mode and ground for removing the President, he cannot be removed otherwise than by impeachment, in accordance with the terms of articles 56 and 61.

**Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.**

The nominated members of either House of Parliament can participate in the impeachment of the President though they do not participate in his election;

**Hence Statement 3 is incorrect.**

**Q.39) With regard to pardoning power of the President, Consider the following statements:**

- 1) Both the Governor and the President have concurrent power in respect of suspension, remission and commutation of death sentence.
- 2) The Constitution does not provide for any mechanism to question the legality of decisions of 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.39) Solution (c)**

The pardoning power of the President is independent of the Judiciary; it is an executive power.

Both the governor and the President have concurrent power in respect of suspension, remission and commutation of death sentence.

**Hence Statement 1 is correct.**

The Constitution does not provide for any mechanism to question the legality of decisions of President with regard to mercy jurisdiction.

**Hence Statement 2 is correct.**

**Q.40) Which of the following statement is/are *NOT CORRECT* with regard to office of the Vice-President of India?**

- a) A person seeking election to this office must be at least 35 years of age
- b) The Electoral College for election to this office consists of the elected members of both the Houses of Parliament.

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- c) In the event of death of the President, he/she can hold that office for a period not exceeding one year.
- d) The incumbent of this office is the ex-officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha

### Q.40) Solution (c)

A person seeking election to this office must be at least 35 years of age

**Hence Statement a is correct.**

The Electoral College for election to this office consists of the elected members of both the Houses of Parliament and the person so elected holds office for a term of Five years.

**Hence Statement b is correct.**

In the event of death of the President, he/she can hold that office for a period not exceeding six months.

**Hence Statement c is incorrect.**

The incumbent of this office is the ex-officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha

**Hence Statement d is correct.**

### Q.41) Consider the following statements

1. If the office of President falls vacant by death, the newly elected President will remain in office for a full term of five years.
2. When any person is acting as President, he enjoys all powers and immunities of the President.

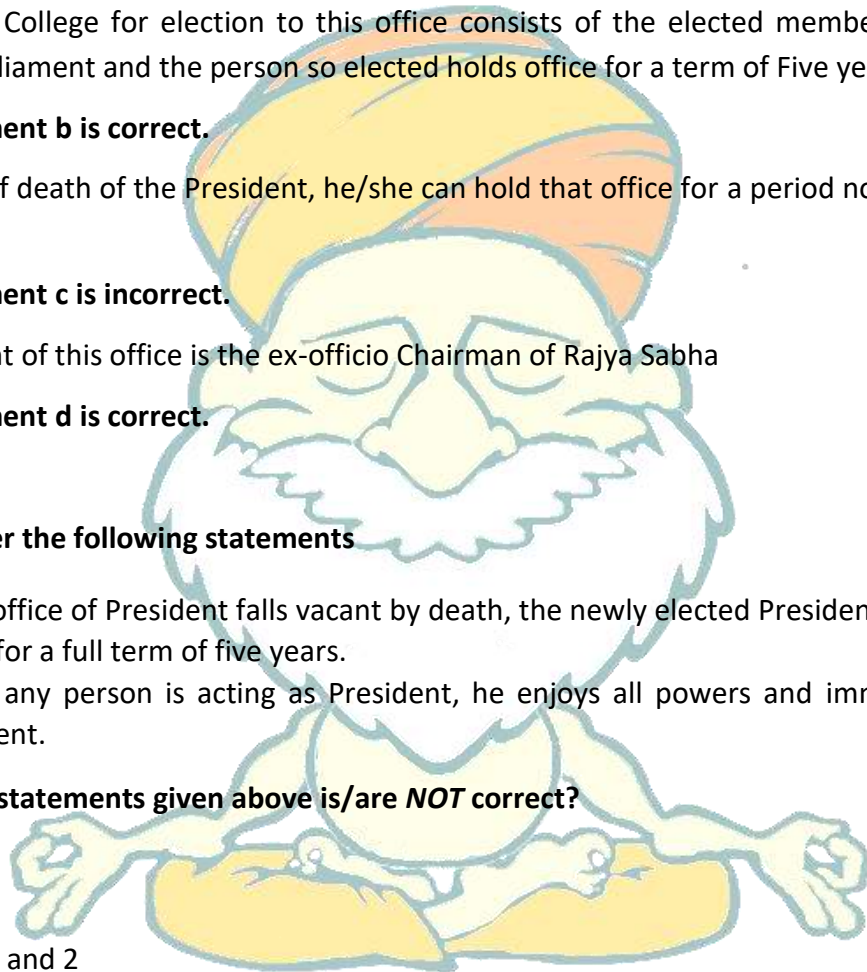
**Which of the statements given above is/are *NOT* correct?**

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

### Q.41) Solution (d)

If the office of President falls vacant by resignation, death, or removal the newly elected President will remain in office for a full term of five years.

**Hence Statement 1 is correct.**



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When any person, ie, Vice-President, chief justice of India, or the Senior most judge of the Supreme Court is acting as the President or discharging the functions of the President, he enjoys all the powers and immunities of the President and is entitled to such emoluments, allowances and privileges as are determined by the Parliament.

**Hence Statement 2 is correct.**

**Q.42) Consider the following statements**

1. President can appoint any member of the Lok Sabha to preside over its proceedings when the offices of both the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker fall vacant.
2. Vice-President can appoint any member of the Rajya Sabha to preside over its proceedings when the offices of both the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman fall vacant.

**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 (a)**

President can appoint any member of the Lok Sabha to preside over its proceedings when the offices of both the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker fall vacant.

**Hence Statement 1 is correct.**

President can appoint any member of the Rajya Sabha to preside over its proceedings when the offices of both the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman fall vacant.

**Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.**

**Q.43) Consider the following statements**

1. When a bill passed by a State Legislature is reserved for consideration of the President, he cannot return the bill for reconsideration.
2. Absolute Veto has never been used by any Indian President.



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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)**

When a bill passed by a State Legislature is reserved for consideration of the President, he can return the bill for reconsideration. (Except for Money Bill)

**Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.**

Absolute Veto has been used by Indian Presidents. In 1954, President Dr. Rajendra Prasad withheld his assent to the PEPSU Appropriation Bill. The bill was passed by the Parliament when the President's Rule was in operation in the state of PEPSU. But, when the bill was presented to the President for his assent, the President's Rule was revoked.

**Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.**

**Q.44) Consider the following statements:**

1. An ordinance can also be issued when only one House of Parliament is in session.
2. The ordinance-making power of the President in India is borrowed from the Constitution of USA.

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 (b)**

An ordinance can also be issued when only one House is in session because a law can be passed by both the Houses and not by one House alone.

**Hence Statement 1 is correct.**

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The ordinance-making power of the President in India is rather unusual and not found in most of the democratic Constitutions of the world including that of USA, and UK.

**Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.**

**Q.45) Consider the following statements:**

1. Electoral College for election of Vice-President consists of both elected and nominated members of the Parliament.
2. The resolution for removal of Vice-President should be passed in both the Houses with special majority.

**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 (a)**

Electoral College for election of Vice-President consists of both elected and nominated members of the Parliament. It does not include the members of the State Legislative Assemblies.

**Hence Statement 1 is correct.**

He can be removed by a resolution passed by a majority of all the then members of the Rajya Sabha and agreed to by the Lok Sabha. This means that this resolution should be passed in the Rajya Sabha by an effective majority and in the Lok Sabha by a simple majority.

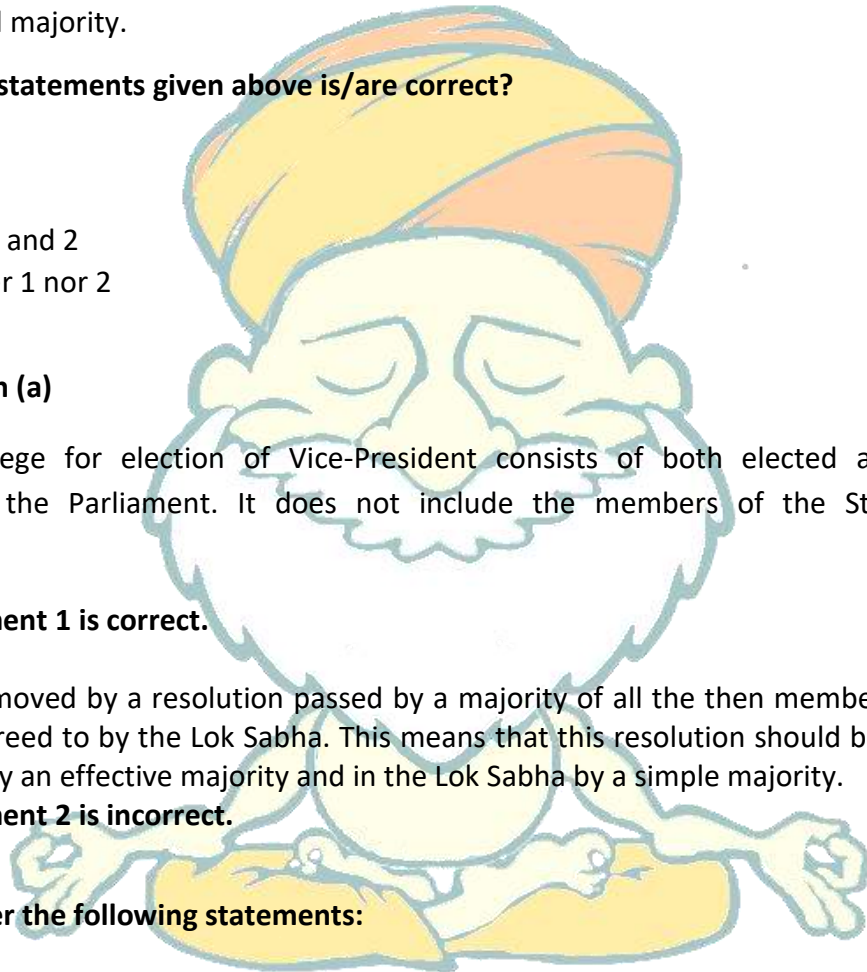
**Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.**

**Q.46) Consider the following statements:**

- 1) The Constitution does not contain any procedure for the selection and appointment of the Prime Minister
- 2) A person who is not a member of either House of Parliament cannot be appointed as Prime Minister.

**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.46) Solution (b)

The Constitution does not contain any specific procedure for the selection and appointment of the Prime Minister.

**Hence statement 1 is correct.**

In 1997, the Supreme Court held that a person who is not a member of either House of Parliament can be appointed as Prime Minister for six months, within which, he should become a member of either House of Parliament; otherwise, he ceases to be the Prime Minister.

**Hence statement 2 is incorrect.**

### Q.47) Consider the following statements with regard to powers of the Prime Minister:

- 1) The Prime Minister can ask a minister to resign or advise the President to dismiss him in case of difference of opinion.
- 2) The resignation or death of an incumbent Prime Minister dissolves the council of ministers within six months.

**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

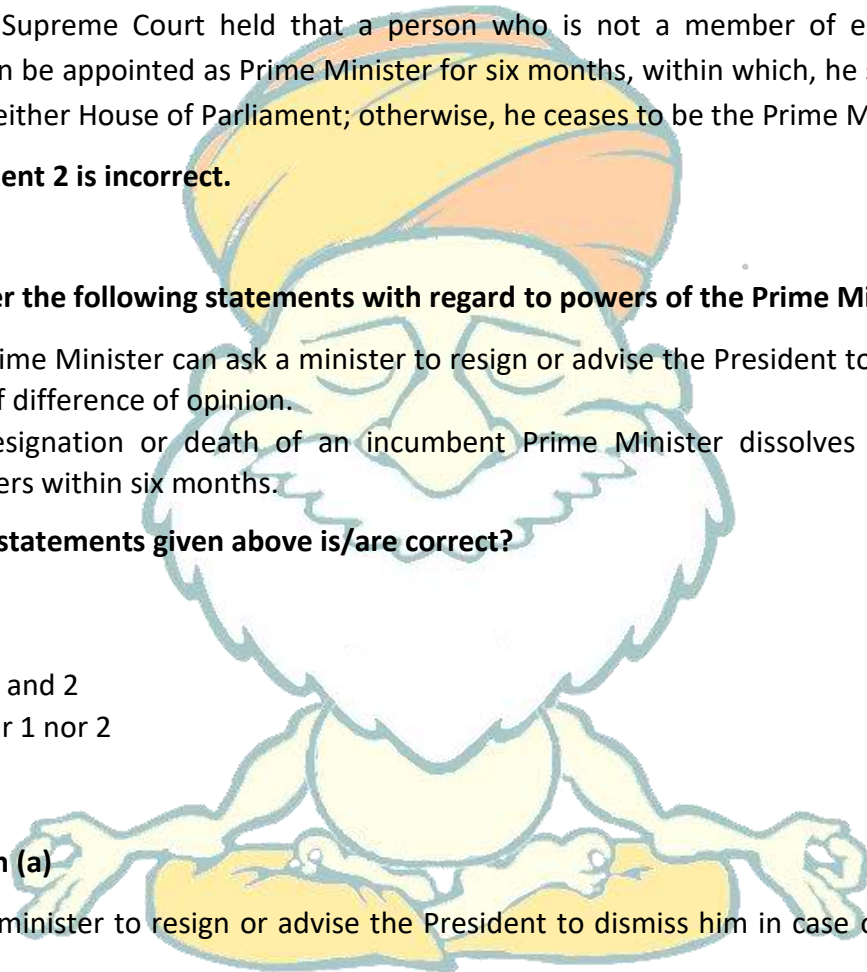
### Q.47) Solution (a)

He can ask a minister to resign or advise the President to dismiss him in case of difference of opinion.

**Hence statement 1 is correct.**

The resignation or death of an incumbent Prime Minister automatically dissolves the council of ministers and thereby generates a vacuum.

**Hence statement 2 is incorrect**



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**Q.48) With regard to Attorney General for India, the highest law officer in the country, Consider the following statements:**

- 1) The office of the Attorney General is not created by the Constitution.
- 2) His/Her term of office is not fixed by the Constitution.
- 3) The Constitution does not contain the procedure and grounds for his/her removal.

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

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

**Q.48) Solution (a)**

The Constitution (Article 76) has provided for the office of the Attorney General for India. He is the highest law officer in the country.

**Hence statement 1 is incorrect.**

The term of office of the Attorney General is not fixed by the Constitution.

**Hence statement 2 is correct.**

The Constitution does not contain the procedure and grounds for his/her removal. He/She holds office during the pleasure of the president.

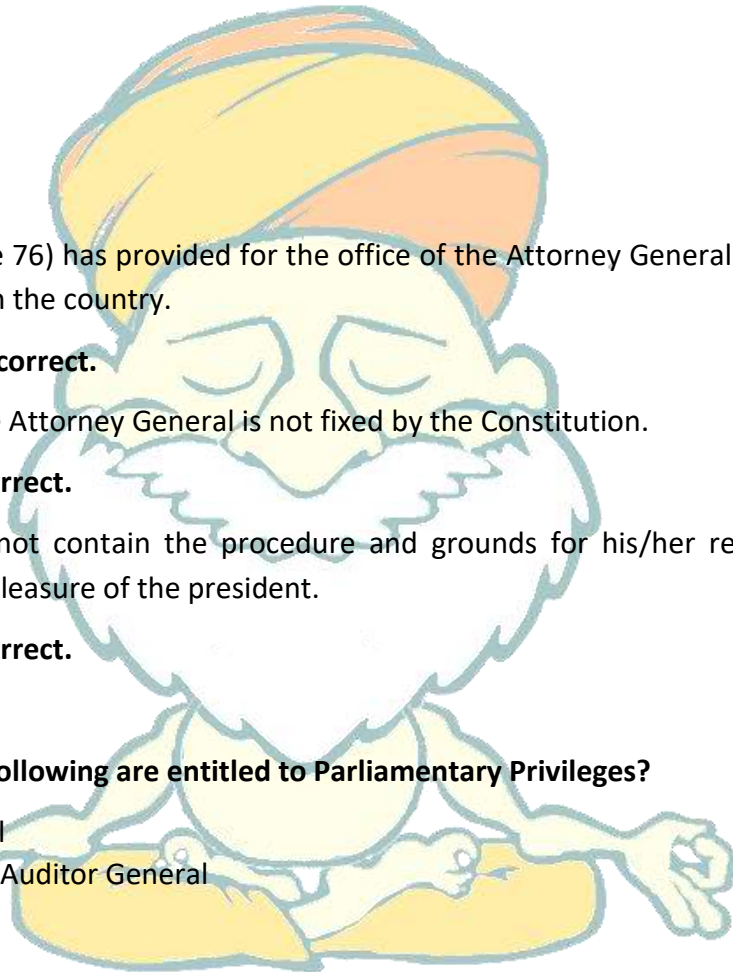
**Hence statement 3 is correct.**

**Q.49) Who among the following are entitled to Parliamentary Privileges?**

- 1) Attorney General
- 2) Comptroller and Auditor General
- 3) Union ministers
- 4) President
- 5) Advocate-general of the state

**Select the correct answer using the code below:**

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



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### Q.49) Solution (d)

- Parliamentary privileges are special rights, immunities and exemptions enjoyed by the two Houses of Parliament, their committees and their members. The Constitution has also extended the privileges to the state legislature.
- These include Attorney General, advocate-general of the state, Union Ministers and state ministers.

### Q.50) Consider the following statements:

- 1) Article 74 states that the council of ministers are collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.
- 2) Any exercise of executive power by the President without the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers is considered to be unconstitutional

### 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.50) Solution (a)

Article 75 clearly states that the council of ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha. This means that all the ministers own joint responsibility to the Lok Sabha for all their acts of omission and commission.

**Hence statement 1 is incorrect.**

The president cannot exercise the executive power without the aid and advice of the council of ministers. Any exercise of executive power without the aid and advice will be unconstitutional as being violative of Article 74'.

**Hence statement 2 is correct.**

