

1. In the context of the word Freedom, consider the following statements –

1. Freedom is defined as the absence of external constraints and coercion.
2. The Positive dimension of freedom is the existence of conditions in which people can develop their talents and capabilities.
3. Indian Constitution incorporates both the above aspects of freedom, that is the positive and the negative aspects.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer- (d)

Explanation –

Freedom is defined as the **absence of constraint**. To be free means to reduce or minimise social constraints that limit our ability to make choices freely. However, this is only one aspect of freedom. To put it in another way, freedom also has a **positive dimension**. To be free, a society must widen the area in which individuals, groups, communities or Nations, will be able to charter their own destiny and be what they wish to be. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**

Freedom, in this sense, allows the full development of the individual's creativity, sensibilities and capabilities: be it in sports, science, art, music or exploration. Both these aspects of freedom — **the absence of external constraints as well as the existence of conditions in which people can develop their talents — are important**. A free society is one that enables one to **pursue one's interests** with a **minimum of constraints**. Freedom is considered valuable because it allows us to make choices and to exercise our judgement. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**

Fundamental rights like **freedom of expression and right to life incorporate the aspect of negative liberty**, while the reasonable restrictions and the **rights of equal opportunity** to education, work etc promote **positive liberty**. **Hence Statement 3 is correct.**

Source – 11th NCERT – Political Theory- Page no- 20 and 21.

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2. Consider the following, regarding the dimensions of the term “Liberty”-

1. Liberty, in its positive dimension is defined as not interfering with an individual’s need of expressing and doing what he/she wants to do.
2. The Negative Liberty however recognises an individual’s place with respect to their place and relation with society.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

Answer – (d)

Explanation –

‘**Negative liberty**’ seeks to define and defend an area in which the individual would be inviolable, in which he or she could ‘do, be or become’ whatever he or she wished to ‘do, be or become’. This is an area in which no external authority can interfere. It is a **minimum area** that is sacred and in which whatever the individual does, is **not to be interfered** with. **Hence, Statement 2 is incorrect.**

In contrast, the arguments of **positive liberty** are concerned with explaining the idea of ‘freedom to’. It is concerned with **looking at the conditions and nature of the relationship between the individual and society and of improving these conditions** such that there are fewer constraints to the development of the individual personality. Positive liberty recognises that one can be free only in society (not outside it) and hence tries to make that society such that it enables the development of the individual whereas **negative liberty** is only concerned with the **inviolable area of non-interference and not with the conditions in society**, outside this area, as such. **Statement 1 and 2 both are incorrect.**

Source – 11th NCERT – Political Theory- Page no- 26 and 27.

3. Consider the following statements regarding Equality and its dimensions –

1. Equality, as a concept is defined as equality of all people, be it in status, privileges and rights.
2. Minimum conditions of education, health, wages and equal rights to opportunities are aspects of Political equality.

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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 and 2

Answer – (d)

Explanation –

The concept of equality implies that **all people, as human beings, are entitled to the same rights and opportunities** to develop their skills and talents, and to pursue their goals and ambitions. It is not the lack of equality of status or wealth or privilege that is significant but the **inequalities** in peoples' access to such **basic goods, as education, health care, safe housing, that make for an unequal and unjust society. Hence, it is not equality of status and privileges, rather equality of opportunities. Statement 1 is incorrect.**

Political equality or equality before the law is an important first step in the pursuit of equality but it often needs to be supplemented by **social equality**. While the former is necessary to remove any legal hurdles which might exclude people from a voice in Government and deny them access to available social goods, the pursuit of equality requires that people belonging to different groups and communities also have a fair and equal chance to compete for those goods and opportunities. For this, it is necessary to guarantee certain minimum conditions of life to all the members of the society — adequate health care, the opportunity for good education, adequate nourishment and a minimum wage, among other things. Hence, all the above stated conditions incorporate social equality and not political equality. **Statement 2 is incorrect.** Where equality of opportunity does not exist a huge pool of potential talent tends to be wasted in a society.

Source – 11th NCERT – Political Theory- Page no- 36 and 39.

4. Which of the following statements is/are true?

- 1) Question Hour is a weekly Question answer session of the Parliament, discussing issues of Public Interest.
- 2) Presentation of Budget in the Legislature, by the Government is a Constitutional mandate.
- 3) No-Confidence Motion can dissolve the Government if passed.

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Select the correct answer using the code given below-

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

Answer- (c)

Explanation –

The **Question Hour**, which is held every day during the sessions of Parliament, where Ministers have to respond to searching questions raised by the members. Most of the questions aim at eliciting information from the Government on issues of public interest such as, price rise, availability of food grains, atrocities on weaker sections of the society. **Statement 1 is incorrect.**

Preparation and **presentation of budget for the approval of the legislature is Constitutional obligation of the Government.** This obligation allows the legislature to exercise control over Government. The most powerful weapon that enables the Parliament to ensure executive accountability is the **no-confidence motion.** As long as the Government has the support of its party or coalition of parties that have a majority in the Lok Sabha. **Statements 2 and 3 are correct.**

Source - Indian Constitution at Work-11th Standard NCERT, page – 116 and 117.

5. Consider the following statements

- 1. Tools of affirmative actions like special quotas and reserved seats go against the principle of equality.
- 2. Positive discrimination is, most often used to balance the social and economic inequalities of the past.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

Answer – (b)

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Explanation –

Formal equality or equality before the law is necessary but not sufficient to realise the principle of equality.

Affirmative action is based on the idea that it is **not sufficient to establish formal equality by law**. When we wish to eliminate inequalities that are deeply rooted, it is necessary to take some more positive measures to minimise and eliminate entrenched forms of social inequalities. Most policies of **affirmative action** are thus designed to **correct the cumulative effect of past inequalities**. **Statement 2 is correct**. While reflecting on the issue of equality a distinction must also be made between treating everyone in an identical manner and treating everyone as equals. The latter may on occasions need different treatment but in all such cases the primary consideration is to promote equality. Hence, Affirmative action does not go against the principle of equality and rather promotes it. **Statement 1 is incorrect**.

Source – 11th NCERT – Political Theory- Page no- 47 and 49.

6. The legislature in a Parliamentary system ensures executive accountability. Which among the following devices are used in Parliamentary control over executive—

- 1) Discussions and deliberations on Bills
- 2) Question Hour
- 3) Zero Hour
- 4) Budgetary allocations and reviews

Select the correct answer using the code given below

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

Answer- (d)

Explanation –

During the law making process, members of the legislature get an opportunity to deliberate on the policy direction of the executive and the ways in which policies are implemented. Apart from deliberating on bills, Parliamentary control may also be exercised during the general discussions in the House. The Question Hour, which is held every day during the sessions of Parliament, where Ministers have to respond to

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searching questions raised by the members; Zero Hour where members are free to raise any matter that they think is important area also effective.

In Budget Sessions, before granting money the Lok Sabha can discuss the reasons for which the Government requires money. It can enquire into cases of misuse of funds on the basis of the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General and Public Accounts committees. But the Legislative control is not only aimed at financial propriety. The legislature is concerned about the policies of the Government that are reflected in the budget. Through financial control, the legislature controls the policy of the Government.

Source - Indian Constitution at Work-11th Standard NCERT, page – 115 and 116.

7. Consider the following-

- 1) The 91st Amendment of the Constitution added the Anti- Defection law for the first time.
- 2) Defection includes voting against the party instructions or not being present when specified so by the Party.

Select the INCORRECT statements based on the code given below-

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

Answer- (a)

Explanation –

An amendment to the Constitution was made (52nd amendment act) in 1985. This is known as anti-defection amendment. It has also been subsequently modified by the 91st amendment. Hence, 91st Amendment is not the First time Anti-Defection Law has been introduced. Statement 1 is incorrect. The presiding officer of the House is the authority who takes final decisions on all cases of defection. If a member remains absent in the House when asked by the party leadership to remain present or votes against the instructions of the party or voluntarily leaves the membership of the party, it is deemed as defection. Statement 2 is correct.

Source - Indian Constitution at Work-11th Standard NCERT, page – 120 and 121.

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8. Consider the following –

- 1) Rajya Sabha represents the States of the Nation and has a fixed number of candidates appointed to it from each state.
- 2) The Members to State Legislative councils are elected by the Candidates of Lok Sabha.
- 3) The Rajya Sabha members are elected by the members of the state Legislative Assemblies.

Select the correct answer-

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

Answer- (c)

Explanation –

The Rajya Sabha represents the States of India. It is an indirectly elected body. **Residents of the State elect members to State Legislative Assembly and not the candidates from Lok Sabha. The elected members of State Legislative Assembly in turn elect the members of Rajya Sabha. The number of members to be elected from each State has been fixed by the fourth schedule of the Constitution.** States with larger population get more representatives than States with smaller population get. Thus, a more populous State like Uttar Pradesh sends 31 members to Rajya Sabha, while a smaller and less populous State like Sikkim has one seat in the Rajya Sabha. Hence, **Statements 1 and 3 are correct.**

Source - Indian Constitution at Work-11th Standard NCERT, page – 104 and 105.

9. Which of following is NOT correct?

- 1) The Lok Sabha has exclusive power over the money bills compared to Rajya Sabha, because of it being the house of Representatives and the executive being responsible to Lok Sabha.
- 2) The Impeachment of President can also be processed by Lok Sabha.

Select the answer using the code given below -

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

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d) Neither 1 and 2

Answer- (d)

Explanation –

Some Powers only Lok Sabha exercises. The Rajya Sabha cannot initiate, reject or amend money bills. The Council of Ministers is responsible to the Lok Sabha and not Rajya Sabha. Therefore, Rajya Sabha can criticise the Government but cannot remove it. The Rajya Sabha is elected by the MLAs and not directly by the people. Therefore, the Constitution stopped short of giving certain powers to the Rajya Sabha. In a democratic form as adopted by our Constitution, the people are the final authority. By this logic, the representatives, directly elected by the people, should have the crucial powers of removing a Government and controlling the finances. Statement 1 is correct. In all other spheres, including passing of non-money bills, Constitutional amendments, and impeaching the President and removing the Vice President the powers of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha are co-equal. Statement 2 is correct.

Source - Indian Constitution at Work-11th Standard NCERT, page – 110.

10. Consider the following statements –

- 1) Indian Secularism is different from mainstream and western secularism, in the sense that the State can be more theocratic.
- 2) Indian Secularism deals with religious freedom of Individuals and religious communities.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

Answer – (b)

Explanation –

The form of mainstream secularism has no place for the idea of state supported religious reform. This feature follows directly from its understanding that the separation of state from church/ religion entails a relationship of mutual exclusion. There was already a culture of inter-religious ‘tolerance’ in India. However, we must not forget that tolerance is compatible with religious domination. Hence, **the state is**

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not theocratic but open to and acknowledges every religion. **In Indian Secularism, the State is not theocratic, but is equidistant from all religions. Statement 1 is incorrect.**

Indian secularism deals not only with religious freedom of individuals but also with religious freedom of minority communities. Within it, an individual has the right to profess the religion of his or her choice. Likewise, religious minorities also have a right to exist and to maintain their own culture and educational institutions. **Statement 2 is correct.**

Source – 11th NCERT – Political Theory- Page no- 118 and 119.

11. Which of the following is/are true regarding Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha?

- 1) Both participate in the election of President, Vice President and also initiate the removal of them.
- 2) They can exercise control over the executive through questions, motions and resolutions.

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

Answer- (b)

Explanation –

Powers of the Lok Sabha- Makes Laws on matters included in Union List and Concurrent List. It Can introduce and enact money and non money bills. Controls the executive by asking questions, supplementary questions, resolutions and motions and through no confidence motion. Elects the President and Vice President and removes Judges of Supreme Court and High Court.

Powers of Rajya Sabha - Exercises control over executive by asking questions, introducing motions and resolutions. Participates in the election and removal of the President, Vice President, Judges of Supreme Court and High Court. It can alone initiate the procedure for removal of Vice President. Hence, Lok Sabha cannot initiate the removal process for Vice President. Statement 1 is incorrect and 2 is correct.

Source - Indian Constitution at Work-11th Standard NCERT, page – 109.

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12. Consider the following –

- 1) Standing Committees usually, supervise the work of respective departments, their budget etc.
- 2) Joint Parliamentary Committees are formed by members of both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, for business and daily activities.

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

Answer- (a)

Explanation –

Since 1983, India has developed a system of Parliamentary standing committees. There are over twenty such departmentally related committees. Standing Committees supervise the work of various departments, their budget, their expenditure and bills that come up in the house relating to the department. Apart from standing committees, the Joint Parliamentary Committees have occupied a position of eminence in our country. Joint Parliamentary Committees (JPCs) can be set up for the purpose of discussing a particular bill or for the purpose of investigating financial irregularities. Members of these committees are selected from both Houses. Statement 2 is incorrect.

Source - Indian Constitution at Work-11th Standard NCERT, page – 118 and 119.

13. Consider the following statements about Fundamental Rights –

- 1) Freedom of Religion includes Freedom of not choosing any religion too.
- 2) The Rights of Citizens to choose, follow and propagate their religion is subject to restrictions like - public order, decency or morality.
- 3) Right to Freedom of Religion is seen as a hallmark of democracy and to sustain India's principle of secularism.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

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c) 1 and 3 only

d) 1,2 and 3

Answer – (d)

Explanation –

Freedom of religion also includes the freedom of conscience. This means that a person may choose any religion or may choose not to follow any religion. **Hence Statement 1 is correct.**

Freedom of religion is subject to certain limitations. The Government can impose restrictions on the practice of freedom of religion in order to protect public order, morality and health. **Statement 2 is correct.**

According to our Constitution, everyone enjoys the right to follow the religion of his or her choice. This freedom is considered as a hallmark of democracy. Historically, there were rulers and emperors in different parts of the world who did not allow residents of their countries to enjoy the right to freedom of religion. Therefore, democracy has always incorporated the freedom to follow the religion of one's choice as one of its basic principles. **Statement 3 is correct.**

Source- Indian Constitution at Work-11th Standard NCERT and Indian Constitution.

14. Consider the following statements –

1) A writ of habeas corpus can be given to set free an arrested person if the manner or grounds of arrest are not lawful or satisfactory.

2) Mandamus writ can only be issued against public officials and office holders.

3) Under Quo Warranto writ, the court orders a lower court or another authority to transfer a matter pending before it to the higher authority or court.

Which of the Statements given above is/are correct?

a) 1 and 2 only

b) 2 and 3 only

c) 1 and 3 only

d) 1 , 2 and 3

Answer – (a)

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Explanation-

Habeas corpus: A writ of habeas corpus means that the court orders that the arrested person should be presented before it. It can also order to set free an arrested person if the manner or grounds of arrest are not lawful or satisfactory. **Statement 1 is correct.**

Mandamus: This writ is issued when the court finds that a particular office holder is not doing legal duty and thereby is infringing on the right of an individual. **Statement 2 is correct.**

Quo Warranto: If the court finds that a person is holding office but is not entitled to hold that office, it issues the writ of quo warranto and restricts that person from acting as an office holder.

Certiorari: Under this writ, the court orders a lower court or another authority to transfer a matter pending before it to the higher authority or court. **Hence, Statement 3 is incorrect.**

Source- Indian Constitution at Work-11th Standard NCERT.

15. Consider the following statements –

- 1) Indian Constitution adopts a Parliamentary system of executive which has collective leadership and responsibility.
- 2) Executive systems which have individual leadership are Presidential in nature.
- 3) The Indian Executive typically consists of Political executive and permanent executive.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer- (d)

Explanation –

In a Parliamentary system, the prime minister is the head of Government. Most Parliamentary systems have a President or a monarch who is the nominal Head of state. The Executive systems with Collective responsibility and leadership, with a prime minister as head fall into Parliamentary form of Government. Example- India. While clear differentiated individual executive systems are found in Presidential system, example- The US. Both the Statements are correct.

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The executive branch is not just about Presidents, prime ministers and ministers. It also extends to the administrative machinery (civil servants). While the heads of Government and their ministers, saddled with the overall responsibility of Government policy, are together known as the political executive, those responsible for day to day administration are called the permanent executive. Statement 3 is correct.

Source - Indian Constitution at Work-11th Standard NCERT, page – 79, 81 and 83.

16. Which of the following best describes the concept of Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution?

- a) They are Basic Rights an Individual enjoys by virtue of being a human.
- b) They are Rights which empower a citizen against the state.
- c) They are rights given and protected by the Constitution.
- d) They are rights which are sacrosanct and cannot be restricted.

Answer- (c)

Explanation –

The Constitution lists the rights that would be specially protected and called them ‘fundamental rights’. The Fundamental Rights are so important that the Constitution itself ensures that they are not violated by the Government. Fundamental Rights are different from other rights available to us. While ordinary legal rights are protected and enforced by ordinary law, Fundamental Rights are protected and guaranteed by the Constitution of the country. **Statement 3 is correct.** Fundamental rights are not absolute or unlimited rights. Government can put reasonable restrictions on the exercise of our fundamental rights.

Source – Indian Constitution at Work-11th Standard NCERT.

17. Consider the statements regarding the Constitution –

- 1) Constitution sets limits and restrictions on the Government and its power, and these limits are fundamental in nature.
- 2) The Indian Constitution incorporates ethnic identities and citizens by descent as criteria for citizenship.

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 and 2

Answer – (a)

Explanation –

One of the functions of a Constitution is to set some limits on what a Government can impose on its citizens. These limits are fundamental in the sense that Government may never trespass them. Constitutions limit the power of Government in many ways. The most common way of limiting the power of Government is to specify certain fundamental rights that all of us possess as citizens and which no Government can ever be allowed to violate. **Statement 1 is correct.**

The Indian Constitution, on the other hand, does not make ethnic identity a criterion for citizenship. People as a collective entity come into being only through the basic Constitution. It is by agreeing to a basic set of norms about how one should be governed, and who should be governed that one forms a collective identity. Hence, Ethnic identities and collective identities are not criteria for citizenship in India. **Statement 2 is incorrect.**

Source – Indian Constitution at Work-11th Standard NCERT, page – 6 and 8.

18. Match the following terms-

List-I	List-II
A. Habeas corpus	1. The court finds that a particular office holder is not doing legal duty and is infringing on the right of an individual.
B. Certiorari	2. The court orders that the arrested person should be presented before it.
C. Quo warranto	3. The court orders a lower court or another authority to transfer a matter pending before it to the higher authority or court.
D. Mandamus	4. If the court finds that a person is holding office but is not entitled to hold that office, the court restricts that person from acting.

Select the correct answer –

- a) A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1
- b) A-2, B-4, C-3, D-1
- c) A-3, B-4, C-2, D-1
- d) A-1, B-3, C-2, D-4

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Answer – (a)

Explanation –

Habeas corpus: A writ of habeas corpus means that the court orders that the arrested person should be presented before it. It can also order to set free an arrested person if the manner or grounds of arrest are not lawful or satisfactory.

± Mandamus: This writ is issued when the court finds that a particular office holder is not doing legal duty and thereby is infringing on the right of an individual.

± Prohibition: This writ is issued by a higher court (High Court or Supreme Court) when a lower court has considered a case going beyond its jurisdiction.

± Quo Warranto: If the court finds that a person is holding office but is not entitled to hold that office, it issues the writ of quo warranto and restricts that person from acting as an office holder.

± Certiorari: Under this writ, the court orders a lower court or another authority to transfer a matter pending before it to the higher authority or court.

Source – Indian Constitution at Work-11th Standard NCERT, page – 41.

19. Which of the following is correctly matched?

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1. Institution of the Speaker and his role | - Irish Constitution |
| 2. Directive Principles of State policy | - Canadian Constitution |
| 3. Power of Judicial Review | - US Constitution |
| 4. Principles of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity | - French Constitution |
| 5. The idea of Residual powers | - British system |

Select the correct answer using the code given below

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

Answer – (c)

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Explanation –

British system – Parliamentary form of Government, Rule of Law, **Speaker and his/her role**, First past the post, law making procedure.

Canadian Constitution- Federal Form of Government with Strong Centre, **Residual Powers**.

Irish Constitution – **Directive Principles of State Policy**

French Constitution – **Principles of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity**.

US Constitution – Fundamental Rights, **Judicial Review and Independence of Judiciary**.

Refer Indian Constitution at Work-11th Standard NCERT, page – 22.

20. Which of the following is/are INCORRECT?–

- 1) The Constitution prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years in dangerous jobs like factories and mines.
- 2) Only Religious minorities can set up their own education institutions.
- 3) The Right to Freedom of Religion has sanctity and is absolute, because the Constitution acknowledges all religions.

Select the answer using codes given below-

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

Answer – (d)

Explanation –

The Constitution also forbids employment of children below the age of 14 years in dangerous jobs like factories and mines. With child labour being made illegal and right to education becoming a fundamental right for children, this right against exploitation has become more meaningful. **Statement 1 is true.**

Freedom of religion is subject to certain limitations. The Government can impose restrictions on the practice of freedom of religion in order to protect public order, morality and health. This means that the freedom of religion is not an unlimited right. The Government can interfere in religious matters for rooting out certain social evils. For example in the past, the Government has taken steps banning practices like sati, bigamy or

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human sacrifice. Such restrictions cannot be opposed in the name of interference in right to freedom of religion. **Statement 3 is incorrect.**

All minorities, religious or linguistic, can set up their own educational institutions. By doing so, they can preserve and develop their own culture. The Government will not, while granting aid to educational institutions, discriminate against any educational institution on the basis that it is under the management of minority community. Hence, it is not just religious minorities. **Statement 2 is incorrect.**

Source - Indian Constitution at Work-11th Standard NCERT, page – 37, 38 and 39.

21. Consider the following about the passing of a Bill –

- 1) Drafting of Bill by concerned ministry/committee
- 2) Introduction in one of the Houses
- 3) Passing of the Bill to another House.
- 4) Referring to Committees and Discussions
- 5) Cabinet Approval of Policy/Legislation

Select the correct procedural order-

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

Answer- (d)

Explanation –

Once the Cabinet approves the policy behind the legislation, the task of drafting the legislation begins. The draft of any bill is prepared by the concerned ministry. For instance a bill raising the marriageable age of girls from 18 to 21 will be prepared by the law ministry. Within the Parliament, a bill may be introduced in the Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha by a member of the House (but often a minister responsible for the subject introduces the bill). A money bill can be introduced only in Lok Sabha. Once passed there, it is sent to the Rajya Sabha.

A large part of the discussion on the bills takes place in the committees. The recommendation of the committee is then sent to the House. That is why committees are referred to as miniature legislatures. This

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is the second stage in the law making process. In the third and final stage, the bill is voted upon. If a non-money bill is passed by one House, it is sent to the other House where it goes through exactly the same procedure. As you know, a bill has to be passed by both Houses for enactment.

Source - Indian Constitution at Work-11th Standard NCERT, page – 113.

22. Which of the following participate in the process of the Amendment of the Constitution?

- 1) President of India.
- 2) The Cabinet/Executive
- 3) State Legislatures
- 4) Parliament
- 5) Judiciary

Select the correct answer –

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

Answer – (b)

Explanation-

Constituent Function: The Parliament has the power of discussing and enacting changes to the Constitution. The constituent powers of both the houses are similar. All Constitutional amendments have to be approved by a special majority of both Houses.

There are two methods of amending the Constitution and they apply to two different sets of articles of the Constitution. One method is that amendment can be made by special majority of the two houses of the Parliament. The other method is more difficult: it requires special majority of the Parliament and consent of half of the State legislatures. Also any amendment should then be approved by the President. **Hence, it includes President, Parliament(both houses) and State legislatures.**

Source - Indian Constitution at Work-11th Standard NCERT, page –201.

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23. Consider the following –

- 1) The President cannot send back a Constitutional Amendment Bill for reconsideration to the Parliament.
- 2) The judiciary can amend the Constitution, that is, can effectively change it by interpreting it differently.
- 3) The Parliament can amend any section and part of the Constitution as long as it does not disturb the basic structure.

Select the INCORRECT statement using codes given below-

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

Answer- (b)

Explanation –

After its passage in the Parliament and in some cases, in State legislatures, an amendment bill, like all other bills, goes to the President for his assent, but in this case, the President has no powers to send it back for reconsideration. **Statement 1 is correct.**

Judiciary advanced the basic theory in the famous case of Kesavananda Bharati. This ruling has contributed to the evolution of the Constitution in the following ways:

- ± It has set specific limits to the Parliament's power to amend the Constitution. It says that no amendment can violate the basic structure of the Constitution;
- ± It allows the Parliament to amend any and all parts of the Constitution (within this limitation); and
- ± It places the Judiciary as the final authority in deciding if an amendment violates basic structure and what constitutes the basic structure. **Hence, Statement 3 is correct.**

The Judiciary, can interpret the Constitution and is described as the guardian of it. However, it can neither amend it nor interpret it in a different way as opposed to the basic ideals of the Constitution. **Statement 2 is incorrect.**

Source - Indian Constitution at Work-11th Standard NCERT, page –201, 202 and 211.

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24. Consider the following matches –

- | | | |
|--------------|----|-----------------|
| 1) Police | - | Union List |
| 2) Land | - | State List |
| 3) Education | - | Concurrent List |
| 4) Airways | -- | Union List |

Select the correct match(es)

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

Answer- (b)

Explanation –

Union List Includes subjects like- Defence, Atomic Energy, Foreign Affairs, War and Peace, Banking, Railways, Post and Telegraph, Airways, Ports, Foreign Trade, Currency & Coinage.

State List Includes subjects like- Agriculture, Police, Prison, Local Government, Public Health, Land, Liquor, Trade and Commerce, Livestock and Animal Husbandry, State Public Services.

Concurrent List Includes subjects like- Education, Transfer of Property other than Agricultural land, Forests, Trade Unions, Adulteration, Adoption and Succession

Source - Indian Constitution at Work-11th Standard NCERT, page – 159.

25. Which of the Following is/are the criteria to be elected to the Lok Sabha?

- 1) Candidates should be above the age of 18 and must be a citizen of India.
- 2) Candidates who have undergone imprisonment for two or more years are disqualified from contesting
- 3) Certain criteria with regard to education, income, class etc.

Select the correct answer-

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 3 only
- d) None of the above

Answer- (b)

Explanation –

All citizens have the right to stand for election and become the representative of the people. However, there are different minimum age requirements for contesting elections. For example, in order to stand for Lok Sabha or Assembly election, a candidate must be at least 25 years old. Statement 1 is incorrect. There are some other restrictions also. For instance, there is a legal provision that a person who has undergone imprisonment for two or more years for some offence is disqualified from contesting elections. Statement 2 is correct. But there are no restrictions of income, education or class or gender on the right to contest elections. In this sense, our system of election is open to all citizens. Hence, Statement 3 is not a criteria.

Source - Indian Constitution at Work-11th Standard NCERT, page – 67.

26. Which of the following is/are correct?

- 1) The Role of the Chief Justice of India, in the appointment of other Supreme Court judges is consultative.
- 2) The principle of Collegium has been adopted by the Parliament for the matter of appointments efficiently.
- 3) In the appointment of judges the executive plays a role, while for removal, legislature is involved.

Select the correct answer using the code given below

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

Answer – (c)

Explanation –

The political philosophy of the judges, their views about active and assertive judiciary or controlled and committed judiciary have an impact on the fate of the legislations enacted. Initially, the court felt that role of the Chief Justice was purely consultative. Then it took the view that the opinion of the Chief Justice must be followed by the President. **Statement 1 is incorrect. The Supreme Court has come up with a novel procedure:** it has suggested that the Chief Justice should recommend names of persons to be appointed in consultation with four senior-most judges of the Court. Thus, the Supreme Court has established the

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principle of collegiality in making recommendations for appointments. At the moment, therefore, in matters of appointment the decision of the group of senior judges of the Supreme Court carries greater weight. Thus, in matters of appointment to the judiciary, the Supreme Court and the Council of Ministers play an important role. **Statement 2 also incorrect**, as it was supreme court who incorporated collegium system. Removal of a judge, on the other hand, is a very difficult procedure and unless there is a general consensus among Members of the Parliament, a judge cannot be removed. It should also be noted that while in making appointments, the executive plays a crucial role; the legislature has the powers of removal. **Statement 3 is correct.**

Source - Indian Constitution at Work-11th Standard NCERT, page – 127, 128 and 129.

27. Consider the following –

- 1) The Structure of Indian Judiciary is integrated from the High Courts all the way upto the district and subordinate courts.
- 2) Only the Judges of High court and Supreme court are appointed by the President.
- 3) The Supreme Court functions within the limitations of the Constitution.

Select the INCORRECT answer based on the code given below-

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

Answer- (d)

Explanation –

The Constitution of India provides for a single integrated judicial system. This means that unlike some other federal countries of the world, India does not have separate State courts. The structure of the judiciary in India is pyramidal with the Supreme Court at the top, High Courts below them and district and subordinate courts at the lowest level. **Hence, Statement 1 is incorrect.**

The other **Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Court are appointed by the President** after ‘consulting’ the CJI. This, in effect, meant that the final decisions in matters of appointment rested with the Council of Ministers. **Statement 2 is correct.**

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The Supreme Court functions within the limitations imposed by the Constitution. The functions and responsibilities of the Supreme Court are defined by the Constitution. **Statement 3 is correct.**

Source - Indian Constitution at Work-11th Standard NCERT, page – 128, 130 and 131.

28. Consider the following –

- 1) The Constitution of India has empowered the President to seek advice from the Supreme Court, if he deems it fit on any matter and it comes under Appellate Jurisdiction.
- 2) The Matter should be of public importance or on the interpretation of the Constitution.
- 3) If the Supreme Court is approached for its advice, the court is bound to give the advice on the matter sought, though the President is not bound to act upon the advice.

Which of the Statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer- (c)

Explanation –

Supreme Court of India possesses **advisory jurisdiction also**. This means that the President of India can refer any matter that is of public importance or that which involves interpretation of Constitution to Supreme Court for advice. Hence, **Statement 1 is incorrect and 2 is correct**. However, the Supreme Court is not bound to give advice on such matters and the President is not bound to accept such an advice. **Statement 3 is incorrect.**

It allows the Government to seek legal opinion on a matter of importance before taking action on it. This may prevent unnecessary litigations later. Secondly, in the light of the advice of the Supreme Court, the Government can make suitable changes in its action or legislations

Source - Indian Constitution at Work-11th Standard NCERT, page – 133.

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29. Which of the following is/are true?

- 1) Rajya Sabha members are elected for a term of 6 years and it is a permanent house, unlike the Lok Sabha.
- 2) Every year, one third of the members complete their term in Rajya Sabha.
- 3) Nominated members of the house are appointed by the Vice President.

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) None of the above

Answer- (a)

Explanation –

Members of the Rajya Sabha are **elected for a term of six years**. They can get re-elected. All members of the Rajya Sabha do not complete their terms at the same time. **Every two years, one third members of the Rajya Sabha, complete their term** and elections are held for those one third seats only. **Statement 1 is true and 2 is incorrect**. Thus, the Rajya Sabha is never fully dissolved. Therefore, it is called the permanent House of the Parliament. Apart from the elected members, Rajya Sabha also has twelve nominated members. **The President nominates these members**. These nominations are made from among those persons who have made their mark in the fields of literature, science, art and social service. **Statement 3 is incorrect**.

Source - Indian Constitution at Work-11th Standard NCERT, page – 105 and 106.

30. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- 1) Writ Jurisdiction is exclusively under the Supreme Court, to issue writs against the violation of fundamental rights.
- 2) The Writs can be issued against offices, individuals or executives.
- 3) Appellate Jurisdiction is shared by both Supreme and High Courts.

Select the correct answer-

- a) 1 only

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

Answer- (d)

Explanation –

The Supreme Court can give special orders in the form of writs. **The High Courts can also issue writs, but the persons whose rights are violated have the choice of either approaching the High Court or approaching the Supreme Court directly. Statement 1 is incorrect.** Through such writs, the Court can give orders to the executive to act or not to act in a particular way. Appellate jurisdiction means that the Supreme Court will reconsider the case and the legal issues involved in it. If the Court thinks that the law or the Constitution has a different meaning from what the lower courts understood, then the Supreme Court will change the ruling and along with that also give new interpretation of the provision involved. The High Courts too, have appellate jurisdiction over the decisions given by courts below them. **Statements 2 and 3 is true.**

Source - Indian Constitution at Work-11th Standard NCERT, page – 132, 133.

31. Consider the following statements in the context of First Past the Post system of Election.

- 1) Under this system, the Candidate who secured most number of votes is declared elected.
- 2) First Past the Post system of Election is also called the Plurality System and is prescribed by the Constitution.
- 3) FPTP is the most suitable system for India because of its suitability to Parliamentary system of Government.

Which of the Statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer – (d)

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Explanation –

In First Past the Post system whoever has more votes than all other candidates, is declared elected. The winning candidate need not secure a majority of the votes. This method is called the First Past the Post (FPTP) system. This method is also called the Plurality System. This is the method of election prescribed by the Constitution. **Statements 1 and 2 are correct.**

The reason for the popularity and success of the FPTP system is its simplicity. The entire election system is extremely simple to understand even for common voters. The FPTP system offers voters a choice not simply between parties but specific candidates. In other electoral systems, especially PR systems, voters are often asked to choose a party and the representatives are elected on the basis of party lists. As a result, there is no one representative who represents and is responsible for one locality. In constituency based system like the FPTP, the voters know who their own representative is and can hold him or her accountable. The FPTP system makes it possible for Parliamentary Government to function smoothly and effectively by facilitating the formation of a stable Government. **Hence, Statement 3 is correct.**

Source - Indian Constitution at Work-11th Standard NCERT, page – 57 and 61.

32. Which of the following statements regarding Judiciary is NOT true?

- 1) The Grounds on which a Supreme Court Judge can be removed are incapacity, insolvency, proven misbehaviour or corruption.
- 2) The Removal of a Judge needs a Special majority in both the houses.
- 3) High Courts cannot issue writs for restoring Fundamental rights.

Select the answer based on the code given below-

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

Answer- (c)

Explanation –

The removal of judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts is also extremely difficult. A judge of the Supreme Court or High Court can be removed only on the ground of proven misbehaviour or incapacity. A

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motion containing the charges against the judge must be approved by special majority in both Houses of the Parliament. It should also be noted that while in making appointments, the executive plays a crucial role; the legislature has the powers of removal. This has ensured both balance of power and independence of the judiciary. Statements 1 is incorrect and 2 is correct.

The Supreme Court can give special orders in the form of writs. The High Courts can also issue writs, but the persons whose rights are violated have the choice of either approaching the High Court or approaching the Supreme Court directly. Statement 3 is incorrect.

Source - Indian Constitution at Work-11th Standard NCERT, page – 128 and 132.

33. Consider the following –

- 1) Collective responsibility of the council of ministers translates to a policy or decision being binding on all the ministers.
- 2) According to Constitution, council of ministers can consist of 15% of the total members of the Majority party.

Select the INCORRECT answer-

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

Answer- (b)

Explanation –

The Collective responsibility principle indicates that the ministry is an executive committee of the Parliament and it collectively governs on behalf of the Parliament. Collective responsibility is based on the principle of the solidarity of the cabinet. It implies that a vote of no confidence even against a single minister leads to the resignation of the entire Council of Ministers. It also indicates that if a minister does not agree with a policy or decision of the cabinet, he or she must either accept the decision or resign. It is binding on all ministers to pursue or agree to a policy for which there is collective responsibility. Statement 1 is correct. Before the 91st Amendment Act (2003), the size of the Council of Ministers was determined according to exigencies of time and requirements of the situation. But this led to very large size of the Council of

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Ministers. Therefore, an amendment was made that the Council of Ministers shall not exceed 15 percent of total number of members of the House of the People and not the majority party in the Lok Sabha. Hence, Statement 2 is incorrect. (or Assembly, in the case of the States).

Source - Indian Constitution at Work-11th Standard NCERT, page – 91 and 92.

34. Consider the following –

- 1) The Constitution had the provision of reservation of seats in Lok Sabha and Legislative assemblies for categories of Scheduled castes and Tribes.
- 2) The Provision was, initially made for a period of 10 years.

Select the INCORRECT answer based on the code given below-

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

Answer- (d)

Explanation –

The Constitution provides for reservation of seats in the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. **This provision was made initially for a period of 10 years** and as a result of successive Constitutional amendments, has been extended up to 2020. The Parliament can take a decision to further extend it, when the period of reservation expires. The number of seats reserved for both of these groups is in proportion to their share in the population of India. Hence, **Both the Statements are correct.**

Source - Indian Constitution at Work-11th Standard NCERT, page – 64.

35. Which the Following are part of the DPSPs –

- 1) Abolition of Child Labour
- 2) Promotion of Uniform Civil Code
- 3) Promotion of Labour Unions and Cottage Industries
- 4) Promotion of Fraternity and Brotherhood.

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Select the correct answer-

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

Answer- (d)

Explanation –

Refer Page -45, Indian Constitution at Work-11th Standard NCERT, for the list of DPSPs.

Child Labour prevention is part of Fundamental rights. Promotion of Fraternity and Brotherhood is part of Fundamental Duties. DPSP's include Promotion of Labour Unions, Cottage Industries, Legal aid, Uniform civil code etc.

36. Consider the following Statements –

- 1) The Makers of the Constitution deliberated over the need for Universal Adult Suffrage, during the Constituent Assembly.
- 2) The Objectives Resolution emphasized on the values like sovereignty, equality and Liberty etc.
- 3) The Objective Resolution describes the Nation, as a Union of Subsidiary states.

Which of the Statements given above is/are INCORRECT?

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

Answer- (b)

Explanation –

The authority of the Constituent Assembly does not come only from the fact that it was broadly, though not perfectly, representative. It comes from the procedures it adopted to frame the Constitution and the values its members brought to their deliberations. Almost every issue that lies at the foundation of a modern state was discussed with great sophistication. **Only one provision of the Constitution was passed without virtually any debate: the introduction of universal suffrage. Statement 1 is incorrect.**

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The Objectives Resolution (the resolution that defined the aims of the Assembly) was moved by Nehru in 1946. This resolution encapsulated the aspirations and values behind the Constitution. Based on this resolution, our Constitution **gave institutional expression to these fundamental commitments: equality, liberty, democracy, sovereignty and a cosmopolitan identity.** **Statement 2 is correct.**

Territories forming the Union shall be autonomous units and exercise all powers and functions of the Government and administration, except those assigned to or vested in the Union. Hence, they were not subsidiary states of a union, rather autonomous units. **Statement 3 is incorrect.**

Source - Indian Constitution at Work-11th Standard NCERT, page – 17, 19 and 20.

37. Which of the following Statements is true?

- 1) The Right to Equality includes, Equality before law, equal Opportunity and Abolition of Titles.
- 2) The Constitution incorporated a wide range of rights in the applicability of Right to life, which include, Right to livelihood and human dignity etc.
- 3) Right against Exploitation includes, Prohibition of Forced Labour, Manual Scavenging etc.

Select the correct answer based on the code given below-

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

Answer- (a)

Explanation –

Right to Equality-

1. Equality before law– equal protection of laws.
2. Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth – equal access to shops, hotels, wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads etc.
3. Equality of opportunity in public employment.
4. Abolition of Untouchability.
5. Abolition of titles

Hence, Statement 1 is correct.

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Right to life and personal liberty. No citizen can be denied his or her life except by procedure as laid down under the law. That means no one can be arrested without being told the grounds for such an arrest. If arrested, the person has the right to defend himself by a lawyer of his choice. This right is not just confined to a guarantee against taking away of an individual's life but has wider application. **Various judgments of Supreme Court have expanded the scope of this right. The Supreme Court has ruled that this right also includes right to live with human dignity, free from exploitation.** The court has held that right to shelter and livelihood is also included in the right to life because no person can live without the means of living, that is, the means of livelihood. Hence, SC enlarged the scope of Right of Life and not the Constitution. **Statement 2 is incorrect.**

One form of exploitation present in the country has been **begar or forced labour without payment.** **Another closely related form of exploitation is buying and selling of human beings and using them as slaves.** Both of these are prohibited under the Constitution. Manual Scavenging is not included. **Statement 3 is incorrect.**

Source - Indian Constitution at Work-11th Standard NCERT, page – 31, 34, 35 and 37.

38. Consider the Following Statements regarding cultural and educational rights–

- 1) Cultural Rights guaranteed by the Constitution applies to Religious and Cultural Minorities only.
- 2) The Institutions set up by minorities cannot be discriminated against, with respect to Government grants.

Which of the Statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

Answer- (b)

Explanation –

One of the fundamental rights is the right of the minorities to maintain their culture. **This minority status is not dependent only upon religion. Linguistic and cultural minorities are also included in this provision.** Minorities are groups that have common language or religion and in a particular part of the

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country or in the country as a whole, they are outnumbered by some other social section. All minorities, religious or linguistic, can set up their own educational institutions. **Statement 1 is incorrect.** The Government will not, while granting aid to educational institutions, discriminate against any educational institution on the basis that it is under the management of minority community. **Statement 2 is correct.**

Source - Indian Constitution at Work-11th Standard NCERT, page – 39 and 40.

39. Consider the Following –

- 1) National Human Rights Commission is one of the mechanism to ensure the fundamental rights of individuals. It can investigate and prosecute Human right violations.
- 2) Fundamental Duties were added by the 42nd Amendment, which included certain ethical responsibilities on the citizens.

Which of the Statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

Answer- (b)

Explanation –

Apart from the judiciary, many other mechanisms have been created like the National Commission on Minorities, the National Commission on Women, the National Commission on Scheduled Castes, etc. These institutions protect the rights of women, minorities or Dalits. Besides, the National Human Rights Commission has also been established by law to protect the fundamental and other kinds of rights. **The Commission's functions include inquiry at its own initiative or on a petition presented to it by a victim into complaint of violation of human rights; undertaking and promoting research in the field of human rights. The Commission does not have the power of prosecution. It can merely make recommendations to the Government or recommend to the courts to initiate proceedings based on the inquiry that it conducts. Statement 1 is incorrect.**

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In 1976, the 42nd amendment to the Constitution was passed. Among other things, this amendment inserted a list of Fundamental Duties of Citizens. In all, ten duties were enumerated. However, the Constitution does not say anything about enforcing these duties. **Statement 2 is correct.**

Source - Indian Constitution at Work-11th Standard NCERT, page- 41, 42 and 44.

40. Which of the Following is true –

- 1) The Proportional Representation System has small geographical units divided into constituencies, in which one representative is elected from each party.
- 2) The Party gets seats in proportion to the percentage of votes it acquired, hence its name, Proportional Representation.
- 3) The Voters, generally prefer Party, in favour of the representative, in a particular constituency in this system.

Select the correct answer based on the code given below-

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

Answer- (b)

Explanation –

First Past the Post System - The Country is divided into small geographical areas demarcated as units called constituencies. Every constituency elects one representative. A Party may get more seats than votes in the legislature. Voter votes for a candidate. Candidate who wins may not get majority of votes, i.e (50+1)%. Examples – U.K, India.

Proportional Representation System - **The country is divided large geographical areas or districts. The entire country may be a single constituency representative may be elected from one constituency.** Every party gets seats in the legislature in proportion to the percentage of votes that it gets. Candidate who wins the elections gets majority of votes. **Voter votes for the party. Statements 1 is incorrect and 2 and 3 is correct.**

Examples: Israel, Netherlands

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Source - Indian Constitution at Work-11th Standard NCERT, page- 59.

41. Consider the Following Statements-

- 1) The Constitution lays down a variant of the Proportional Representation System, using Single transferable vote system, to be followed for the elections of Vice President and Rajya Sabha.
- 2) Single Transferable Vote System, gradually eliminates candidates by transferring votes of the least voted Candidates to the next preferred ones.

Which of the Statements given above is/are INCORRECT?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

Answer- (d)

Explanation –

The Constitution prescribes a third and complex variation of the PR system for the election of **President, Vice President, and for the election to the Rajya Sabha and Vidhan Parishads**. A third variant of PR, the Single Transferable Vote system (STV), is followed for Rajya Sabha elections. The members are elected by the respective State Legislative assemblies. Every voter is required to rank candidates according to her or his preference. To be declared the winner, a candidate must secure a minimum quota of votes. If after the counting of all first preference votes, required number of candidates fail to fulfil the quota, the candidate who secured the lowest votes of first preference is eliminated and his/her votes are transferred to those who are mentioned as second preference on those ballot papers. This process continues till the required number of candidates are declared elected. **Both the Statements are correct.**

Source - Indian Constitution at Work-11th Standard NCERT, page – 59 and 60.

42. Which of the following is true?

- 1) Under the First Past The Post Electoral system, voting at a constituency level can be a disadvantage for smaller minorities and communities.

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- 2) The Constitution prescribes reserved constituencies as a solution for better representation of all the communities.

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

Answer- (c)

Explanation –

In the FPTP election system, the candidate who secures the highest votes in a particular constituency is declared elected. This often works to the disadvantage of the smaller social groups. This is even more significant in the Indian social context. We have had a history of caste-based discrimination. In such a social system, the FPTP electoral system can mean that the dominant social groups and castes can win everywhere and the oppressed social groups may continue to remain unrepresented. **Statement 1 is correct.** The Constituent Assembly, hence decided to adopt the system of reserved constituencies rather than the separate electorates of British India. In this system, all voters in a constituency are eligible to vote but the candidates must belong to only a particular community or social section for which the seat is reserved. **Statement 2 is correct.**

Source - Indian Constitution at Work-11th Standard NCERT, page – 63 and 64.

43. Consider the following statements is NOT true–

- 1) Resignation of one of the Council of Ministers, leads to collapse of the whole council.
- 2) Prime Minister is selected by choosing the leader of the largest party in Lok Sabha.
- 3) The President and Prime minister are empowered to allocate ranks and portfolios to the council of ministers.

Select the answer using the code given below

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

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d) All of the above

Answer- (d)

Explanation –

The Council of Ministers cannot exist without the Prime Minister. The Council comes into existence only after the Prime Minister has taken the oath of office. The death or resignation of the Prime Minister automatically brings about the dissolution of the Council of Ministers but the demise, dismissal or resignation of a minister only creates a ministerial vacancy. Statement 1 is incorrect.

In the Parliamentary form of executive, it is essential that the Prime Minister has the support of the majority in the Lok Sabha. This support by the majority also makes the Prime Minister very powerful. In case of various political parties coming together and forming a coalition that has majority in the House. In such situations, a leader who is acceptable to most partners of the coalition becomes the Prime Minister. Formally, a leader who has the support of the majority is appointed by the President as Prime Minister. Statement 2 is also incorrect. The Prime Minister then decides who will be the ministers in the Council of Ministers. The Prime Minister allocates ranks and portfolios to the ministers. The President has no say in this. Statement 3 is incorrect.

Source - Indian Constitution at Work-11th Standard NCERT, page – 90 and 92.

44. Which of the following is similar to the offices President and Vice President –

- 1) They are elected for a fixed tenure of 5 years.
- 2) Elected by Proportional representation system by the members of Lok Sabha and State assemblies.
- 3) They can be removed from office by a resolution passed in either of the houses.

Select the correct answer-

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

Answer- (a)

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Explanation –

The **President is elected for a period of five years**. But there is no direct election by the people for the office of President. The President is elected indirectly. This means that the **President is elected not by the ordinary citizens but by the elected MLAs and MPs**. This election takes place in accordance with the principle of proportional representation with single transferable vote. The President can be removed from office only by Parliament by following the procedure for impeachment. The only ground for impeachment is violation of the Constitution.

The **Vice President is elected for five years**. His election method is similar to that of the President, the only difference is that **members of State legislatures are not part of the electoral college**. The **Vice President may be removed from his office by a resolution of the Rajya Sabha passed by a majority and agreed to by the Lok Sabha**. The Vice President acts as the exofficio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and takes over the office of the President when there is a vacancy by reasons of death, resignation, removal by impeachment or otherwise. Hence, **Statements 2 and 3 are incorrect**.

Source - Indian Constitution at Work-11th Standard NCERT, page – 84 and 88.

45. Which of the following is a discretionary power of the President?

- 1) President's veto power for the Parliament Bills.
- 2) The Appointment of Prime Minister, when there is no clear majority.
- 3) Appointment of Election Commissioners and removal of them.
- 4) His decision making power with respect to the advice of council of ministers.

Select the correct answer-

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

Answer- (b)

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Explanation –

The Discretionary powers of the President involve the following-When the President thinks that the advice has certain flaws or legal lacunae, or that it is not in the best interests of the country, the President can ask the Council to reconsider the decision. Although, the Council can still send back the same advice and the President would then be bound by that advice. Hence, his discretionary power does not extend to point of rejecting their advice. Hence, Statement 4 is incorrect.

The President also has veto power by which he can withhold or refuse to give assent to Bills (other than Money Bill) passed by the Parliament. Finally, When after an election, no leader has a clear majority in the Lok Sabha. Imagine further that after attempts to forge alliances, two or three leaders are claiming that they have the support of the majority in the house. Now, the President has to decide whom to appoint as the Prime Minister. In such a situation, the President has to use his own discretion in judging who really may have the support of the majority or who can actually form and run the Government. Statements 1 and 2 are correct.

The President's discretionary powers do not extend to appointment of Constitutional positions of election commission and their removal. Statement 3 is incorrect.

Source - Indian Constitution at Work-11th Standard NCERT, page – 86, 87.

46. Consider the following –

- 1) The Constitution empowers President with the right to be informed of all the matters from the council of ministers.
- 2) The President can exercise his discretionary power, to prod the council of ministers to reconsider certain decisions.
- 3) His Decision, in such type of matters, will be final and binding.

Which of the Statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer- (a)

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Explanation –

Constitutionally, the President has a right to be informed of all important matters and deliberations of the Council of Ministers. The Prime Minister is obliged to furnish all the information that the President may call for. The President often writes to the Prime Minister and expresses his views on matters confronting the country. The President can exercise the powers using his or her own discretion. The President can send back the advice given by the Council of Ministers and ask the Council to reconsider the decision. In doing this, the President acts on his (or her) own discretion. Statements 1 and 2 are correct. When the President thinks that the advice has certain flaws or legal lacunae, or that it is not in the best interests of the country, the President can ask the Council to reconsider the decision. Although, the Council can still send back the same advice and the President would then be bound by that advice, such a request by the President to reconsider the decision, would naturally carry a lot of weight. Statement 3 is incorrect.

Source - Indian Constitution at Work-11th Standard NCERT, page – 85 and 86.

47. Which of the following can be seen as characteristic of Indian Federal Government with a Strong Centre?

- 1) Emergency Provisions.
- 2) Constitution as a written document
- 3) The Union, state and Concurrent lists.
- 4) All India Services

Select the correct answer-

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

Answer- (c)

Explanation –

The details of a federal system of Government are generally spelt out in a written Constitution, which is considered to be supreme and which is also the source of the power of both sets of Government. The Constitution also clearly demarcates subjects, which are under the exclusive domain of the Union and those under the States. Hence, this represents Federal character.

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The Constitution has certain very powerful emergency provisions, which can turn our federal polity into a highly centralised system once emergency is declared. During an emergency, power becomes lawfully centralised. Parliament also assumes the power to make laws on subjects within the jurisdiction of the States.

The all-India services are common to the entire territory of India and officers chosen for these services serve in the administration of the States. Thus, an IAS officer who becomes the collector or an IPS officer who serves as the Commissioner of Police, are under the control of the central Government. States can neither take disciplinary action nor can they remove these officers from service.

Source - Indian Constitution at Work-11th Standard NCERT, page – 154, 158, 161 and 162.

48. Consider the following Statements about equality –

1. Political equality includes Right to vote, equal citizenship, freedom of expression and belief.
2. Economic equality strives to even out the wealth and income differences between groups in a society.
3. Right to equal opportunities, poverty elimination legislation and programmes are aimed at economic inequality.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer – (d)

Explanation –

In democratic societies **political equality** would normally include **granting equal citizenship** to all the members of the state. Equal citizenship brings with it certain basic rights such as the right to vote, freedom of expression, movement and association and freedom of belief. These are rights which are considered necessary to enable citizens to develop themselves and participate in the affairs of the state. **Hence, Statement 1 is correct.**

Economic inequality exists in a society if there are significant differences in wealth, property or income between individuals or classes. One way of measuring the degree of economic inequality in a society would

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be to estimate the number of people who live below the poverty line. Most democracies today try to make equal opportunities available to people in the belief that this would at least give those who have talent and determination the chance to improve their condition. Hence, Poverty elimination and equal opportunities aim at this aspect. **Statements 2 and 3 are also correct.**

Source – 11th NCERT – Political Theory- Page no- 38, 39 and 40.

49. Which of the following belong to the State lists?

- 1) Local Government
- 2) Public Health
- 3) Currency and coinage
- 4) Post Telegraph

Select the correct answer based on the code given below-

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

Answer- (b)

Explanation –

Union List Includes subjects like- Defence, Atomic Energy, Foreign Affairs, War and Peace, Banking, Railways, Post and Telegraph, Airways, Ports, Foreign Trade, Currency & Coinage.

State List Includes subjects like- Agriculture, Police, Prison, Local Government, Public Health, Land, Liquor, Livestock, Trade and commerce and Animal Husbandry, State Public Services.

Concurrent List Includes subjects like- Education, Transfer of Property other than Agricultural land, Forests, Trade Unions, Adulteration, Adoption and Succession

Source - Indian Constitution at Work-11th Standard NCERT, page – 159.

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50. Consider the following statements–

1. Natural Rights are born with individuals and inalienable. They include right to life, liberty and property.
2. Human Rights are granted by the UN Declaration of Human rights, in which, all humans are identified equal and valuable.
3. Legal and Constitutional rights place certain restrictions and obligations on the Government of a country.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer- (d)

Explanation –

The rights of men were derived from natural law. This meant that rights were not conferred by a ruler or a society, rather we are born with them. As such **these rights are inalienable** and no one can take these away from us. They identified three natural rights of man: the **right to life, liberty and property. Statement 1 is correct.**

Rights are, now increasingly seen as guarantees that human beings themselves seek or arrive at in order to lead a minimally good life. The assumption behind human rights is that all persons are entitled to certain things simply because they are human beings. As a human being each person is unique and equally valuable. This conception of a free and equal self is increasingly being used to challenge existing inequalities based on race, caste, religion and gender. Today, the UN Declaration of Human Rights builds upon this understanding of rights and it attempts to recognise those claims. Importance is placed on the **legal recognition of rights. The UN Declaration of rights, hence, does not grant these rights, as they are seen intrinsic to human beings. Statement 2 is incorrect.**

A Bill of Rights is enshrined in the Constitutions of many countries. Constitutions represent the highest law of the land and so Constitutional recognition of certain rights gives them a primary importance. In our country we call them Fundamental Rights. The primary responsibility rests upon the state. It is the state that must initiate necessary steps to ensure that my right to education is fulfilled. Thus, rights place an obligation

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upon the state to act in certain kinds of ways. Each right indicates what the state must do as well as what it must not do. **Rights not only indicate what the state must do, they also suggest what the state must refrain from doing. Statement 3 is correct.**

Source – 11th NCERT – Political Theory- Page no- 69, 70 and 72.

51. Consider the following statements –

- 1) Citizenship in India can be obtained only by birth, descent, naturalisation and registration.
- 2) Part II of the Constitution includes provisions about Citizenship rights.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

Answer – (b)

Explanation –

The provisions about citizenship in the Constitution can be found in **Part Two** and in subsequent **laws passed by Parliament. Statement 2 is correct.** The Constitution adopted an essentially democratic and inclusive notion of citizenship. In India, citizenship can be acquired by birth, descent, registration, naturalisation, or **inclusion of territory. Hence, Statement 1 is incorrect.** The rights and obligations of citizens are listed in the Constitution. There is also a provision that the state should not discriminate against citizens on the grounds of race/caste/sex/place of birth, or any of them.

About Citizenship Amendment Act, 2019:

- The Act aims to provide citizenship to those who had been forced to seek shelter in India because of religious persecution or fear of persecution in their home countries, primarily Hindus, Sikhs, Jains, Buddhists, Parsis and Christians from Afghanistan, Pakistan and Bangladesh.
- This is a drastic shift from the provisions of the Citizenship Act of 1955 that labels a person an “illegal immigrant” if he or she has entered India without travel documents or has overstayed the date specified in the documents.

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- It therefore amends the 1955 Act to grant exemptions to illegal migrants from these communities, who reached India on or before December 2014.
- The Act also relaxes the provisions for "Citizenship by naturalisation". The proposed law reduces duration of residency from existing 11 years to just five years for people belonging to the same six religions and three countries.
- According to the Act, the amendment will not be applicable to the tribal areas of Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram or Tripura as included in the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution and in the areas covered under The Inner Line, notified under the Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation, 1873.
- It also proposes to incorporate a sub-section (d) to Section 7, providing for cancellation of Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) registration where the OCI card-holder has violated any provision of the Citizenship Act or any other law in force.

<https://www.livemint.com/news/india/citizenship-amendment-bill-2019-gets-President-s-nod-11576206705661.html>

Source – 11th NCERT – Political Theory- Page no- 91.

52. Among the Following, which feature of the Indian Constitution is NOT influenced from the British system?

- a) The Institution of Speaker
- b) First past the post
- c) Residual Powers
- d) Law making procedure

Answer- (c)

Explanation –

British system– Parliamentary form of Government, Rule of Law, Speaker and his/her role, First past the post, law making procedure.

Canadian Constitution- Federal Form of Government with Strong Centre , Residual Powers.

Hence, feature of residual powers is from Canadian Constitution.

Source - Indian Constitution at Work-11th Standard NCERT.

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53. With reference to Constitutional remedies, consider the following statements-

- 1) Supreme Court can empower lower courts to enforce writs under Article 32.
- 2) As per the Constitution, the Rights under Article 32 can be suspended by the Parliament at any time by suitable legislation.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

Answer- (d)

Explanation –

The Supreme Court shall have power to issue directions or orders or writs, including writs in the nature of habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto and certiorari, whichever may be appropriate, for the enforcement of any of the rights conferred by this Part. **Parliament may by law empower any other court to exercise within the local limits of its jurisdiction all or any of the powers exercisable by the Supreme Court under Article 32(2). Statement 1 is incorrect.**

The right guaranteed by this article shall not be suspended except as otherwise provided for by this Constitution, that is for example in Extraordinary circumstances like Emergencies etc. **Statement 2 is incorrect.**

Source – Indian Constitution at Work-11th Standard NCERT and Indian Constitution.

54. Which of the following is true regarding India's secularism?

- 1) Indian Constitution has guaranteed propagation of one's religion, which may include voluntary conversions.
- 2) India's secularism includes the Governments having power to legislate and intervene in religious issues.

Select the correct answer –

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

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d) Neither 1 and 2

Answer – (c)

Explanation –

Freedom of religion is subject to certain limitations. The Government can impose restrictions on the practice of freedom of religion in order to protect public order, morality and health. This means that the freedom of religion is not an unlimited right. The Government can interfere in religious matters for rooting out certain social evils. **Statement 2 is correct.** For example in the past, the Government has taken steps banning practices like sati, bigamy or human sacrifice. Such restrictions cannot be opposed in the name of interference in right to freedom of religion.

The Constitution has guaranteed the right to propagate one's religion. This includes persuading people to convert from one religion to another. However, some people resent conversions on the ground that these are based on intimidation or inducement. The Constitution does not allow forcible conversions. It only gives us the right to spread information about our religion and thus attract others to it. **Statement 1 is correct.**

Source - Indian Constitution at Work-11th Standard NCERT, page – 38, 39.

55. Consider the following –

- 1) The Constitution accords higher executive powers to the centre compared to the executive power of states.
- 2) During an emergency, the States Governments and machinery are replaced and the Legislative power is assumed by the Parliament.
- 3) The Role of Governor acquires more importance, if Article 356 is invoked.
- 4) Sarkaria Commission was appointed to examine the Administrative reforms and practices.

Select the INCORRECT statement/s from above-

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

Answer- (c)

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Explanation –

There may be occasions when the situation may demand that the central Government needs to legislate on matters from the State list. This is possible if the move is ratified by the Rajya Sabha. The Constitution clearly states that executive powers of the centre are superior to the executive powers of the States. Furthermore, the central Government may choose to give instructions to the State Government. **Statement 1 is correct.**

The Constitution has certain very powerful emergency provisions, which can turn our federal polity into a highly centralised system once emergency is declared. The role of Governors has always been a controversial issue between the States and the central Government. One of the most debated articles in the Constitution is Article 356, which provides for President's rule in any State. This provision is to be applied, when 'a situation has arisen in which the Government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.' Only then, is the State machinery put on hold and central Legislative power takes over. **Statement 2 is incorrect and statement 3 is correct.**

The Sarkaria Commission that was appointed by the central Government (1983; it submitted its report in 1988) to examine the issues relating to centre-State relations, recommended that appointments of Governors should be strictly non-partisan. **Statement 4 is incorrect.**

Source - Indian Constitution at Work-11th Standard NCERT, page – 161, 162 and 166.

56. Which of the following is correct?

- 1) President's rule is invoked in a state when the rule of the Government in state cannot be done in accordance with the Constitutional provisions.
- 2) The President has the power to approve dissolution of the state assembly, in the above scenario.
- 3) President's rule can be extended upto 5 years.

Select the correct answer using the code given below

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

Answer- (a)

Explanation –

One of the most controversial articles in the Constitution is Article 356, which provides for President's rule in any State. This provision is to be applied, when 'a situation has arisen in which the Government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.' It results in the takeover of the State Government by the Union Government. The President's proclamation has to be ratified by Parliament. President's rule can be extended till three years. The Governor has the power to recommend the dismissal of the State Government and suspension or dissolution of State assembly.

Source - Indian Constitution at Work-11th Standard NCERT, page – 166.

57. Which of the following is incorrect?

- 1) In India, First past the Post system resulted in a two party dominant model, with little or no space for smaller parties.
- 2) President of India cannot remove an Election Commissioner.
- 3) Election commission does not conduct local body elections.
- 4) Election commission nominates the candidates, who are contesting before the elections.

Select the answer using the code given below

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

Answer- (d)

Explanation –

Normally, the working of the FPTP system results in a two-party system. This means that there are two major competitors for power and power is often shared by these two parties alternately. It is difficult for new parties or the third party to enter the competition and share power. The experience of FPTP in India is slightly different. After independence, though we adopted the FPTP system, there emerged a one party dominance and along with it, there existed many smaller parties. After 1989, India is witnessing the functioning of the multiparty coalitions. At the same time, gradually, in many States, a two-party competition is emerging. But the distinguishing feature of India's party system is that the rise of coalitions

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has made it possible for new and smaller parties to enter into electoral competition in spite of the FPTP system. Statement 1 is incorrect.

The EC also determines the timing of elections and prepares the election schedule. The election schedule includes the notification of elections, date from which nominations can be filed, last date for filing nominations, last date of scrutiny, last date of withdrawal, date of polling and date of counting and declaration of results. The Election Commission is not responsible for the conduct of local body elections and does not nominate the candidates, it receives the nominations and compiles the list of contesting candidates. Statement 3 is correct. The Election Commissioners can be removed by the President of India. Hence, Statements 2 and 4 are incorrect.

Source - Indian Constitution at Work-11th Standard NCERT, page – 63, 68 and 70.

58. Consider the following –

- 1) The Chief Election Commissioner, has the power to decide over the multi-member body consisting of other election commissioners.
- 2) They are appointed by President on the advice of Supreme court.
- 3) The Constitution provides for security of the tenure of the Election commissioners and they can only be removed by a special majority in both the houses.

Which of the Statements given above is/are INCORRECT?

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

Answer- (d)

Explanation-

The Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) presides over the Election Commission, but does not have more powers than the other Election Commissioners. The CEC and the two Election Commissioners have equal powers to take all decisions relating to elections as a collective body. They are appointed by the President of India on the advice of the Council of Ministers. The Constitution ensures the security of the tenure of the CEC and Election Commissioners. They are appointed for a six year term or continue

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till the age of 65, whichever is earlier. The CEC can be removed before the expiry of the term, by the President if both Houses of Parliament make such a recommendation with a special majority. This is done to ensure that a ruling party cannot remove a CEC who refuses to favour it in elections. **The Election Commissioners can be removed by the President of India based on the recommendation of CEC. Hence, removal of Election Commissioners does not need special majority. All the Statements are incorrect.**

Source - Indian Constitution at Work-11th Standard NCERT, page – 69 and 70.

59. Consider the following –

- 1) The Election Commission is empowered to cancel the election in an entire state or country, if the circumstances are not conducive.
- 2) The EC can also transfer, appoint people in the administrative machinery or take actions against officials during the conduct of elections.

Which of the Statements given above is/are INCORRECT?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

Answer- (d)

Explanation –

During this entire process, the Election Commission has the power to take decisions to ensure a free and fair poll. **It can postpone or cancel the election in the entire country or a specific State or constituency on the grounds that the atmosphere is vitiated and therefore, a free and fair election may not be possible.** The Commission also implements a model code of conduct for parties and candidates. It can order a re-poll in a specific constituency. It can also order a recount of votes when it feels that the counting process has not been fully fair and just. **Statement 1 is correct.**

The Election Commission has very limited staff of its own. It conducts the elections with the help of the administrative machinery. During the election process, the administrative officers of the State and central Governments are assigned election related duty and in this respect, the Election Commission has full control

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over them. The EC **can transfer the officers, or stop their transfers; it can take action against them for failing to act in a non-partisan manner.** Statement 2 is correct.

Source - Indian Constitution at Work-11th Standard NCERT, page – 70.

60. Which of the Following Statements are correct?

- 1) In a Parliamentary system, the legislature **exerts control over** administration and administrative officers.
- 2) Only the Centre has the power to take any disciplinary action against the officials of All India and state services.
- 3) The Members of Public service commissions are given fixed tenure and **security** to ensure neutrality.
- 4) The removal of the members of Public service commissions can be only done through a Parliamentary process.

Select the correct answer-

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

Answer- (b)

Explanation –

In the Parliamentary system, **the legislature also exercises control over the administration.** The administrative officers cannot act in violation of the policies adopted by the legislature. the IAS or IPS officers are appointed by the central Government, they can go back into the service of the central Government and most importantly, only the central Government can take disciplinary action against them. This means that the key administrative officers of the States are **under the supervision and control of the central Government.** Apart from the IAS and the IPS officers appointed by the UPSC, the administration of the State is looked after by officers appointed through the State Public Service Commissions. Centre does not supervise state service officials. **Statement 1 is correct and 2 incorrect.**

Makers of our Constitution were aware of the importance of the non-partisan and professional bureaucracy. They also wanted the members of the civil services or bureaucracy to be impartially selected on the basis of merit. So, the Union Public Service Commission has been entrusted with the task of conducting the

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process of recruitment of the civil servants for the Government of India. Similar public service commissions are provided for the States also. **Members of the Public Service Commissions are appointed for a fixed term. Their removal or suspension is subject to a thorough enquiry made by a judge of the Supreme Court and not a Parliamentary process.** Statement 3 is correct and 4 is incorrect.

Source - Indian Constitution at Work-11th Standard NCERT, page – 95 and 96.

61. Which of the following are functions of Parliament–

- 1) Legislation
- 2) Control of Executive
- 3) Electing the President and CJI.
- 4) Removal of Officials like UPSC members, Judges.
- 5) Financial issues and Taxation.

Select the correct answer-

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

Answer- (c)

Explanation –

The functions of the Parliament.:

Legislative Function: The Parliament enacts legislations for the country. **Control of Executive and ensuring its accountability:** Perhaps the most vital function of the Parliament is to ensure that the executive does not overstep its authority and remains responsible to the people who have elected them. In a democracy, legislature controls taxation and the way in which money is used by the Government. If the Government of India proposes to introduce any new tax, it has to get the approval of the Lok Sabha.

The financial powers of the Parliament involve grant of resources to the Government to implement its programmes. **Electoral functions: The Parliament also performs some electoral functions. It elects the President and Vice President of India.** **Judicial functions:** The judicial functions of the Parliament include

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considering the proposals for removal of President, Vice-President and Judges of High Courts and Supreme Court. Hence, Parliament plays a role in removal but not in election of the Chief Justice of India. Statement 3 is incorrect. Also, Parliament has no role in the removal of the members of UPSC. Statement 4 is incorrect.

Source - Indian Constitution at Work-11th Standard NCERT, page – 107, 108 and 109.

62. Consider the Following Statements –

- 1) A Private Bill is a bill introduced by a nominated member.
- 2) A Non-money Bill needs to be passed by both the houses for enactment.

Which of the Statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

Answer- (b)

Explanation –

A bill is a draft of the proposed law. There can be different types of bills. **When a non-minister proposes a bill, it is called private member's Bill.** A bill proposed by a minister is described as Government Bill. **A bill has to be passed by both Houses for enactment.** If there is disagreement between the two Houses on the proposed bill, attempt is made to resolve it through Joint Session of Parliament. **Statement 1 is incorrect and 2 is correct.**

Source - Indian Constitution at Work-11th Standard NCERT, page – 87, 112 and 113.

63. Consider the following Statements-

- 1) The Appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court includes criminal cases only and needs the approval from the high court.
- 2) The Original Jurisdiction of SC covers disputes between particularly Union and States that is federal.
- 3) The Constitution explicitly states and enforces the Judicial review power on to the Judiciary by the Article 13.

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Which of the Statements given above is/are INCORRECT?

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

Answer- (d)

Explanation-

The Supreme Court is the highest court of appeal. A person can appeal to the Supreme Court against the decisions of the High Court. However, High Court must certify that the case is fit for appeal, that is to say that **it involves a serious matter of interpretation of law or Constitution**. In addition, in criminal cases, if the lower court has sentenced a person to death then an appeal can be made to the High Court or Supreme Court. If the Court thinks that the law or the Constitution has a different meaning from what the lower courts understood, then the Supreme Court will change the ruling and along with that also give new interpretation of the provision involved. The High Courts too, have appellate jurisdiction over the decisions given by courts below them. The Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court establishes it as an umpire in all disputes regarding federal matters. In any federal country, legal disputes are bound to arise between the Union and the States; and among the States themselves.

The Supreme Court can declare the concerned law as unConstitutional and therefore non-operational (article 13). The most important power of the Supreme Court is the power of judicial review. Judicial Review means the power of the Supreme Court (or High Courts) to examine the Constitutionality of any law if the Court arrives at the conclusion that the law is inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution, such a law is declared as unConstitutional and inapplicable. The term judicial review is nowhere mentioned in the Constitution.

Source - Indian Constitution at Work-11th Standard NCERT, page – 132 and 138.

64. Consider the following –

- 1) Public Interest Litigation is when an aggrieved person moves the court in regard to an issue which negatively affects public at large.

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- 2) The Right to Property was declared as a fundamental right and part of the basic structure of the Constitution, by the Judiciary.

Which of the Statements given above is/are INCORRECT?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

Answer: c

Explanation –

In normal course of law, an individual can approach the courts only if he/she has been personally aggrieved. That is to say, a person whose rights have been violated, or who is involved in a dispute, could move the court of law. However, In 1979, the Court set the trend when it decided to hear a case where the case was filed not by the aggrieved persons but by others on their behalf. As this case involved a consideration of an issue of public interest, it and such other cases came to be known as public interest litigations. **Statement 1 is incorrect.**

In 1973, the Supreme Court gave a decision that has become very important in regulating the relations between the Parliament and the Judiciary since then. This case is famous as the Kesavananda Bharati case. In this case, the Court ruled that there is a basic structure of the Constitution and nobody—not even the Parliament (through amendment)—can violate the basic structure. It also said that right to property (the disputed issue) was not part of basic structure and therefore could be suitably abridged. **Statement 2 is incorrect.**

Source - Indian Constitution at Work-11th Standard NCERT, page – 136, 137 and 142.

65. Consider the following Statements regarding Justice –

- 1. Equal Treatment of Equals is considered as one of the crucial aspects of Justice.
- 2. Political Justice includes just distribution of goods and services and recognition of special needs of certain groups in society, while doing it.
- 3. A Just society is one in which there are no inequalities between certain sections and absolutely no differences between rich and poor.

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Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer – (a)

Explanation –

It is considered that all individuals deserve equal rights and equal treatment. Some of the important rights which are granted in most liberal democracies today include civil rights such as the rights of life, liberty and property, political rights like the right to vote, which enable people to participate in political processes, and certain social rights which would include the right to enjoy equal opportunities with other members of the society. Apart from equal rights, the principle of treating equals equally would require that people should not be discriminated against on grounds of class, caste, race or gender. They should be judged on the basis of their work and actions and not on the basis of the group to which they belong. Statement 1 is correct.

One of the principles of justice which we recognise is for a society to take into account special needs of people while distributing rewards or duties. This would be considered a way of promoting social justice. To achieve social justice in society, Governments might have to do more than just ensure that laws and policies treat individuals in a fair manner. Social justice also concerns the just distribution of goods and services, whether it is between Nations or between different groups and individuals within a society. Hence, it is part of social justice and not political justice. Statement 2 is incorrect.

Justice does not require absolute equality and sameness in the way in which people live. But a society would be considered unjust if the differences between rich and poor are so great that they seem to be living in different worlds altogether, and if the relatively deprived have no chance at all to improve their condition however hard they may work. In other words, a just society should provide people with the basic minimum conditions to enable them to live healthy and secure lives and develop their talents as well as equal opportunities to pursue their chosen goals in society. Hence, Statement 3 is incorrect.

Source – 11th NCERT – Political Theory- Page no- 55, 56, 58 and 59.

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66. Consider the following Statements regarding different rights –

- 1) Political Rights of a citizen can include right to vote, right to contest elections.
- 2) While Economic rights include right to adequate wage and reasonable conditions of work, Cultural rights include right against discrimination, untouchability etc.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

Answer – (a)

Explanation –

Political rights give to the citizens the right to equality before law and the right to participate in the political process. They include such rights as the right to vote and elect representatives, the right to contest elections, the right to form political parties or join them. Statement 1 is correct, as political rights do not involve, right to dissent and right for free trials. Political rights are supplemented by civil liberties. The latter refers to the right to a free and fair trial, the right to express one's views freely, the right to protest and express dissent. Collectively, civil liberties and political rights form the basis of a democratic system of Government.

However, our rights of political participation can only be exercised fully when our basic needs, of food, shelter, clothing, health, are met. For a person living on the pavements and struggling to meet these basic needs, political rights by themselves have little value. They require certain facilities like an adequate wage to meet their basic needs and reasonable conditions of work. Hence democratic societies are beginning to recognise these obligations and providing economic rights. In addition to political and economic rights more and more democracies are recognising the cultural claims of their citizens. The right to have primary education in one's mother tongue, the right to establish institutions for teaching one's language and culture, are today recognised as being necessary for leading a good life. Statement 2 is incorrect. The rights against discrimination do not form part of cultural rights.

Source – 11th NCERT – Political Theory- Page no- 73, 74.

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67. Consider the following Statements-

1) Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy, work as limits on the power of the Government, according to the Constitution.

2) The power to legislate for the union list solely rests with the Parliament, as prescribed in 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 and 2

Answer: (b)

Explanation –

One of the functions of a Constitution is to set some limits on what a Government can impose on its citizens. These limits are fundamental in the sense that Government may never trespass them. Constitutions limit the power of Government in many ways. The most common way of limiting the power of Government is to specify certain fundamental rights that all of us possess as citizens and which no Government can ever be allowed to violate. The Directive Principles of State of Policy enjoin Government to fulfil certain aspirations of the people. However, They do not compel or impose restrictions on the Governments. Directive principles of state policy are merely meant to work as a guiding path for legislation. Statement 1 is incorrect.

In the Indian Constitution, it is specified that Parliament gets to decide laws and policies, and that Parliament itself be organised in a particular manner. If Parliament has the authority to enact laws, there must be a law that bestows this authority on Parliament in the first place. This is the function of the Constitution. Hence, Statement 2 is also correct.

Source – Indian Constitution at Work-11th Standard NCERT and Indian Constitution, Part 4.

68. Consider the Following statements –

1) India employs the Proportional Representation system on a limited scale for indirect elections and direct elections

2) PR system is employed for the elections of President and Rajya Sabha and Legislative Councils

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Select the correct answer based on the code given below-

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

Answer- (b)

Explanation –

In PR System, Each party prepares a list of candidates for each constituency, depending on how many have to be elected from that constituency. In both these variations, voters exercise their preference for a party and not a candidate. The seats in a constituency are distributed on the basis of votes polled by a party. Thus, representatives from a constituency, would and do belong to different parties. In India, we have adopted PR system on a limited scale for indirect elections. The Constitution prescribes a third and complex variation of the PR system for the election of President, Vice President, and for the election to the Rajya Sabha and Vidhan Parishads. Hence, Statement 1 is incorrect and Statement 2 is correct.

Source - Indian Constitution at Work-11th Standard NCERT, page – 58 and 61.

69. Which of the Statements is INCORRECT?

- 1) Election Commission is a Constitutional body, established under Article 324, for superintendence and control of the electoral roll and conduct of elections.
- 2) The State election commission work in tandem with EC, conducting the State Legislative assembly elections with them.
- 3) The Commission was either be a single member body or a multi-member one.

Select the answer using the code given below

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

Answer- (d)

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Explanation-

Article 324 of the Indian Constitution provides for an independent Election Commission for the 'superintendence, direction and control of the electoral roll and the conduct of elections' in India. Statement 1 is correct. The Election Commission is not responsible for the conduct of local body elections, which are conducted by State Election Commissions. Statement 2 is incorrect. The State Election Commissioners work independently of the Election Commission of India and each has its own sphere of operation. The Election Commission of India can either be a single member or a multi-member body. Statement 3 is correct. Till 1989, the Election Commission was single member. Just before the 1989 general elections, two Election Commissioners were appointed, making the body multi-member.

Source - Indian Constitution at Work-11th Standard NCERT, page – 68.

70. Consider the following statements

- 1) India is the largest cultivator of bamboo.
- 2) One of the Objectives of National Bamboo Mission is to increase the area under bamboo plantation in non forest Government and private lands.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

India is the world's second largest cultivator of bamboo after China, with 136 species spread over nearly 14 million hectares. Hence, **statement 1 is incorrect.**

About National Bamboo Mission:

- In October 2006, the Government of India (GOI) had launched the National Bamboo Mission (NBM) on the basis of the National Mission on Bamboo Technology and Trade Development Report, 2003.

(IAS Academy by IAS Officers)

- The NBM's key objective was to address issues relating to the development of the bamboo industry in the country, provide a new impetus and direction and enable the realisation of India's considerable potential in bamboo production.
- Other objectives include
 - To increase the area under bamboo plantation in non forest Government and private lands to supplement farm income and contribute towards resilience to climate change as well as availability of quality raw material for industries. Hence **statement 2 is correct.**
 - To improve post-harvest management through establishment of innovative primary processing units near the source of production, primary treatment and seasoning plants, preservation technologies and market infrastructure
 - To promote product development keeping in view market demand, by assisting R&D, entrepreneurship & business models at micro, small and medium levels and feed bigger industry
 - To rejuvenate the under developed bamboo industry in India
 - To promote skill development, capacity building, awareness generation for development of bamboo sector from production to market demand
 - To realign efforts so as to reduce dependency on import of bamboo and bamboo products by way of improved productivity and suitability of domestic raw material for industry, so as to enhance income of the primary producers

<https://www.nbm.nic.in/Objective.aspx>

71. Consider the following statements about PRAGATI (Pro-Active Governance And Timely Implementation) Scheme.

- 1) It is a multi-purpose and multi-modal platform that is aimed at addressing the common man's grievances, and simultaneously monitoring and reviewing important programmes directly by the Prime Minister.
- 2) It is a three-tier system comprising of the Prime Minister office, Chief Secretaries of the States and the Local Government Officials.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

PRAGATI, a multimodal platform launched by Prime Minister in 2015 for addressing grievances, monitoring and **reviewing** important programmes. This is the ultimate aim of the initiative. The PRAGATI platform uniquely bundles **three latest technologies**: Digital data management, video-conferencing and geo-spatial technology.

So, Statement 1 is correct.

Key Features of the Pragati Initiative:

- Prime Minister will hold a monthly programme where he will interact with the Government of India Secretaries, and Chief Secretaries through Video-conferencing enabled by data and geo-informatics visuals;
- **It is a three-tier system (PMO, Union Government Secretaries, and Chief Secretaries of the States). There is no involvement of local Government officials in the programme.**

So, the statement 2 is incorrect.

- Issues to be flagged before the PM are picked up from the available database regarding Public Grievances, on-going Programmes and pending Projects.
- The system will ride on, strengthen and re-engineer the data bases of the CPGRAMS for grievances, Project Monitoring Group (PMG) and the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. PRAGATI provides an interface and platform for all these three aspects.
- It will take into consideration various correspondences to PM's office by the common people or from high dignitaries of States and/or developers of public projects.

Why this topic?

Recently, Prime Minister chaired his thirtieth interaction through PRAGATI - the ICT-based, multi-modal platform for Pro-Active Governance and Timely Implementation. After its introduction, in 2015 there has been regular monitoring and reviewing process.

Source: <http://vikaspedia.in/e-governance/digital-india/pragati-platform>

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72. In the context of InterNational Affairs, which of the following countries are associated with the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) treaty.

- a) US and China
- b) India and Russia
- c) North-Korea and US
- d) US and Russia

Answer: D

Explanation:

- The 1987 Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) treaty was signed between the **US and Russia** in cold-war era to control arms race.
- The INF treaty limits use of nuclear and conventional ground-launched ballistic and cruise missiles with ranges of 500 to 5,500 kilometers.

Why this topic:

- Recently, US formally withdraw from the INF arms treaty. The withdrawal of treaty may lead to an arms race as in the era of cold-war. As there is no restriction on both sides to produce Intermediate-Range Nuclear missiles.

Source: <https://www.state.gov/u-s-withdrawal-from-the-inf-treaty-on-august-2-2019/>

73. Consider the following Statements about the article 35-A of the Indian Constitution.

- 1) Article 35A was inserted in the Constitution by the Parliament through a “Special Majority”.
- 2) The article empowered the Jammu and Kashmir state's legislature to define the "permanent residents" of the state.

Which of the statements is/are INCORRECT?

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

Answer: A

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Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect

It was inserted through the Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order, 1954, which was issued by **President Rajendra Prasad under Article 370, on the advice of the Nehru-led Union Government.)**

Article 35A was added through Presidential Order not by Parliamentary process.

Statement 2 is correct.

Article 35A allows the Jammu and Kashmir legislature to define permanent residents of the state and provide special rights and privileges to those permanent residents.

The state of Jammu and Kashmir defined these privileges to include the ability to purchase land and immovable property, ability to vote and contest elections, seeking Government employment and availing other state benefits such as higher education and health care. Non-permanent residents of the state, even if Indian citizens, were not entitled to these 'privileges'.

Source:

[//economictimes.indiatimes.com/articleshow/70507788.cms?from=mdr&utm_source=contentofinterest&utm_medium=text&utm_campaign=cppst](http://economictimes.indiatimes.com/articleshow/70507788.cms?from=mdr&utm_source=contentofinterest&utm_medium=text&utm_campaign=cppst)

Why this topic?

Article 35A has been an area of contention for the last two years due to its inconsistent provisions when compared to Article 14(Right to equality).

But Now 35A has been abrogated since it derived its power from the parent article 370.

74. In the context of the Consumer Protection Act 2019, consider the following statements

- 1) The new act provides flexibility to the consumers to file complaints from anywhere in the country.
- 2) The Central Consumer Protection Authority created under the act can impose a penalty on manufacturers as well as endorsers for false or misleading advertisement.
- 3) The act does not include a person as a consumer who obtains a good for resale or for commercial purposes.

Which of the statements is/are INCORRECT?

- a) 1 only

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- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 3 only
- d) None of the above

Answer: D

Explanation-

- The Parliament passed the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 which replaces the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.
- The act defines consumer as a person who buys any goods or avails a service for a consideration.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** It does not include a person who obtains a good for resale or a good or service for commercial purposes.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The central Government will set up a Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA) to promote, protect and enforce the rights of consumers. It will regulate matters related to violation of consumer rights, unfair trade practices, and misleading advertisements. Advertisers promoting misleading advertisements can be penalised with penalty up to Rupees 10 lakhs and imprisonment for a term which may extend up to 2 years.
- **Consumer Disputes Redressal Commissions (CDRCs)** will be set up at the district, state, and National levels. The Act also enables regulations to be notified on E-commerce and direct selling with focus on protection of interest of consumers.
- **Statement 1 is correct:** The Act allows consumers to file their complaint with the court from anywhere. This comes as a big relief as earlier they were required to file a complaint in the area where the seller or service provider was located.

<http://prsindia.org/billtrack/consumer-protection-bill-2019>

75. The terms “Ethereum”, “Ripple”, “Libra”, “Stellar (XLM)” sometimes mentioned in news are associated with

- a) Cyber Attacks
- b) Exoplanets
- c) Mini Satellites
- d) Cryptocurrencies

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Answer: D

Explanation: Generally people think BitCoin is the only cryptocurrency but other than that there are many other important cryptocurrencies dominating the digital world.

Most important in cryptocurrencies are Ethereum, Ripple, NEO , Stellar.

Libra is a permissioned blockchain digital currency proposed by the American social media company **Facebook**. The currency and network do not yet exist, and only rudimentary experimental code has been released. The launch is planned to be in **2020**.

Ethereum, Blockchain technology is being used to create applications that go beyond just enabling a digital currency. Launched in July of 2015, Ethereum is one of the largest and most well-established, open-ended decentralized software platforms. It has evolved as a potential competitor to bitcoin.

Why this topic:

Common terms in the newspaper appeared recently.

Source: <https://www.investopedia.com/articles/investing/031416/bitcoin-vs-ethereum-driven-different-purposes.asp>

76. “Wearable Electronics” has applications in which of the following?

1. HealthCare Sector
2. Entertainment Sector
3. Fashion/Textile Sector
4. Fitness management

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Answer: D

Explanation: All options are correct.

Wearable technology is a category of electronic devices that can be worn as accessories, embedded in clothing, implanted in the user's body, or even tattooed on the skin.

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HealthCare Sector

The applications within healthcare are being explored, such as:

1. Forecasting changes in mood, stress, and health
2. Measuring blood alcohol content.
3. Long-term monitoring of patients with heart and circulatory problems.

Entertainment Sector

Virtual reality headsets and augmented reality glasses have come to exemplify wearables in entertainment. Usage of these wearable in **Gaming**.

Fashion/ Textile Sector

Fashionable wearables are “designed garments and accessories that combine aesthetics and style with functional technology.

Wearables are quickly growing to meet fashion standards through the production of garments that are stylish and comfortable.

Fitness management

Wearables can be used to collect data on a user's health including:

- Heart rate
- Calories burned
- Steps walked

Why this topic:

Recently, researchers at IIT-M have created a nanofiber sensor capable of sensing minute variations in relative humidity levels in exhaled breath. The highly sensitive sensors can be integrated into wearable electronics and might have applications in assessing human metabolism and calorie burn rates.

Source: <https://www.investopedia.com/terms/w/wearable-technology.asp>

77. Which of the following statements best describes equalization levy introduced in 2016.

- a) Tax levied on non-resident digital advertising companies
- b) Tax levied on high net worth individuals (HNIs)
- c) Tax levied on the profit realized on the sale of a non-inventory asset
- d) Tax levied on an unlisted firm when their share price is above the fair market value

Answer: A

Explanation:

- Equalisation levy is a tax levied on non-resident digital advertising companies. It was introduced in the Budget 2016-17.
- It is a 6% tax on the amount paid to non-resident internet companies by advertisers in India.
- It is a direct tax which is withheld at the time of payment by the recipient of the services.
- The tax is applicable on payment for certain services exceeding Rs 1 lakh during the year.
- **Option C** refers to capital gains tax.
- **Option D** refers to Angel tax.

Why in News?

- Recently, many domestic start-ups have written to the Government complaining about the equalisation levy they have to pay to foreign companies doing business in India, resulting in increased costs of their business.

78. Consider the following statements about CITES

1. Its aim is to ensure interNational trade in specimens of all animals and plants without threatening their survival.
2. India is a party to CITES.

Which of the above statements is/ are correct?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

- CITES (the Convention on InterNational Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) is an **interNational agreement** between Governments whose aim is to ensure that **interNational trade in specimens of wild animals and plants** does not threaten their survival.(not all specimens of animals and plants) Hence statement 1 is incorrect.

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- CITES was drafted as a result of a resolution adopted in 1963 at a meeting of members of IUCN (The World Conservation Union).
- CITES entered into force on 1 July 1975
- CITES is an interNational agreement to which States and regional economic integration organizations adhere voluntarily. States that have agreed to be bound by the Convention ('joined' CITES) are known as Parties.
- Although CITES is legally binding on the Parties – in other words they have to implement the Convention – it does not take the place of National laws.
- Rather it provides a framework to be respected by each Party, which has to adopt its own domestic legislation to ensure that CITES is implemented at the National level.
- India is one among the 183 Parties to CITES. Hence **statement 2 is correct.**

About TRAFFIC:

- TRAFFIC, the wildlife trade monitoring network, is a joint program of WWF and IUCN – the InterNational Union for Conservation of Nature.
- TRAFFIC works to ensure that trade in wild plants and animals is not a threat to the conservation of nature.

Why this question?

India has submitted proposals regarding changes to the listing of various wildlife species in the CITES secretariat meeting.

79. Recently, Intelights was seen in news which in association with which of the following?

- (a) It is a wireless system for Intelligent Traffic Timer Control.
- (b) NASA's Space Exploration Mission to observe the Solar Corona
- (c) Diffused cosmic light observed from the Arctic region
- (d) A special antenna in the Aditya Space Mission to observe low frequency UV rays.

Answer: a

Intelights

•Intelights are **wireless system**, has been installed at the traffic crossing near the Airport Road, on a pilot project basis, and will **regulate traffic signals** with a smart bird's eye view wireless sensor system.

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- Intelights proposes a 360-degree solution to curb the rising problem of traffic congestion. One of the major reasons for traffic congestion is the inefficient working of traffic signal timers installed at intersections.
- Presently, the timers of traffic lights display a preset value which leads to waste of time.
- To tackle this issue, 'Intelights' proposes an **Intelligent Traffic Timer Control**; which uses dynamic signal control technology to adjust the timers of red, yellow and green lights according to the traffic density at an intersection.
- The system uses existing CCTV cameras to gather live traffic video feed, and automatically evaluates the traffic density using Artificial Intelligence, and sets the signal timers accordingly.

Why in news?

Punjab's Mohali traffic police have launched have launched 3-D Smart Traffic Signal (Intelights) devised by the students of a Chandigarh university.

<http://www.newsonair.com/News?title=Mohali-gets-first-3-D-traffic-signal&id=369688>

80. With reference to the National Investment and Infrastructure Fund (NIIF), consider the following statements.

1. It is an Indian-Government backed entity established to provide long-term capital to the country's infrastructure sector
2. It a 100% Government-owned entity
3. It is registered as a Category II Alternative Investment Fund

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** National Investment and Infrastructure Fund, is an Indian-Government backed entity established to provide long-term capital to the country's infrastructure sector.

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- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** The Indian Government has 49 per cent stake in NIIF with the rest held by foreign and domestic investors. With the Centre's significant stake, NIIF is considered India's quasi sovereign wealth fund.
- NIIF is envisaged as a fund of funds with the ability to make direct investments as required.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** NIIF got registered with SEBI as Category II Alternative Investment Fund (AIF).
- AIFs are private funds which are otherwise **not** coming under the jurisdiction of any regulatory agency in India. In India, AIFs are regulated by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Alternative Investment Funds) Regulations, 2012.

Why in News?

- AustralianSuper, one of Australia's largest superannuation fund and Ontario Teachers' Pension Plan, one of Canada's largest single-profession pension plans, have each signed agreements for investments of up to \$1 billion each in NIIF.

81. Consider the following statements about the Great Indian Bustard

- 1) Great Indian Bustard is the state bird of Gujarat.
- 2) The great Indian bustard inhabits dry grasslands and scrublands in the Indian subcontinent.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

- The Great Indian Bustard is one of the heaviest flying birds, which can weigh up to 15 kg and grow up to one metre in height.
- It is considered the flagship grassland species, representing the health of the grassland ecology.
- The great Indian bustard **inhabits dry grasslands and scrublands** on the Indian subcontinent. Hence **statement 2 is correct.**

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- It has also been identified as one of the species for the recovery programme under the Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India.
- Rajasthan forest department, announced its own Project Great Indian Bustard to conserve the species. The bird also happens to be the **state bird of Rajasthan** and not Gujarat. Hence, **Statement 1 is incorrect.**

Why this question?

Great Indian Bustard(GIB) is nearing extinction due to collision with high voltage power lines that criss-cross their flying path, according to a report by the Ministry of Environment.

<https://www.downtoearth.org.in/news/rajasthan-announces-project-great-indian-bustard-41269>

https://www.wwfindia.org/about_wwf/priority_species/threatened_species/great_indian_bustard/

82. Consider the following statements about Institutions of Eminence

- 1) Under, Institutions of Eminence, both public and private institutions are identified to emerge as world-class Teaching and Research Institutions.
- 2) University Grants Commission (UGC) inspection shall not apply to Institutions of Eminence.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Both the statements are correct

What is Institution of Eminence?

- Institutions of Eminence scheme has been launched in order to implement the commitment of the Government to empower the Higher Educational Institutions and to help them become world class teaching and research institutions.
- Both public and ten private institutions identified emerge as world-class Teaching and Research Institutions. Hence **statement 1 is correct.** This will enhance affordable access to high quality education for ordinary Indians.

(IAS Academy by IAS Officers)

Objectives of the Scheme:

- to provide for higher education leading to excellence and innovations in such branches of knowledge as may be deemed fit at post-graduate, graduate and research degree levels and award degrees, diplomas and other academic distinctions;
- to provide for high quality teaching and research and for the advancement of knowledge
- to pay special attention to teaching and research in unique and emerging areas of knowledge, including interdisciplinary areas, which are regarded as important for strategic needs of the country but are not being pursued by conventional or existing institutions so far, and award degrees, diplomas and other academic distinctions.
- to aim to be rated interNationally for its teaching and research as a top hundred Institution in the world over time.

Key Benefits of Institutions of Eminence

1. Government Institutions to get additional funding upto 1000 Cr.
2. The selected Institutions under IoE shall have complete academic and administrative autonomy.
3. Freedom to enter into academic collaborations with other Institutions within the country.
4. Freedom to have own transparent merit based system for admission of students.
5. Freedom to admit additionally foreign students on merit subject to a maximum of 30% of the strength of admitted domestic students.
6. Freedom to fix and charge fees from foreign students without restriction.
7. **UGC Inspection shall not apply to Institutions of Eminence. Hence statement 2 is correct.**

Source:

<https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseIframePage.aspx?PRID=1584239>

<https://www.ugc.ac.in/ioe/about.aspx>

83. Samagra Shiksha Jal Suraksha drive is related to?

- (a) Promoting water conservation activities for School Students
- (b) To audit the safety of the dams all over India
- (c) To remove inequality in rural and urban schooling
- (d) School education portal aiming to integrate educational websites.

Answer: A

Explanation:

About Samagra shiksha jal suraksha drive:

- Samagra Shiksha-Jal Suraksha' drive was launched recently by Department of School Education & Literacy, MHRD to create awareness about Water Conservation among all school students in the country so that they can become competent, conscientious and committed water citizens of our Nation.
- The department has prepared a detailed outline to implement this programme in all the schools of the country.

Five Major Objectives:

- To educate students learn about conservation of water
 - To sensitize Students about the impact of scarcity of water
 - To empower Students to learn to protect the natural sources of water
 - To help every Student to save at least one litre of water per day
 - To encourage Students towards judicious use and minimum wastage of water at home and school level
- Option D refers to **Shagun Portal**.
- The Human Resource Development (HRD) Ministry recently announced the launch of Shagun portal in a bid to enhance the accessibility of information relating to schools and to ensure a holistic approach to transform the education sector.
 - The portal links over 15 lakh schools across the country, to provide all information on school education.
 - The schools have been geo-tagged and all the data provided by them can be accessed through this portal.

<https://pib.gov.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=192542>

84. Strait of Hormuz connects which of the following?

- a) Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman
- b) Andaman Sea and South China Sea
- c) Red Sea and Gulf of Aden
- d) Black Sea and the Sea of Marmara

Answer: A

(IAS Academy by IAS Officers)

Explanation:

The Strait of Hormuz is a narrow, strategically important strait between the Gulf of Oman in the southeast and the Persian Gulf.



Option B refers to Malacca Strait.



Option C refers to Bab-Al- Mandan strait.

Map of Yemen and the Bab el-Mandeb Strait



Option D refers to Bosphorus strait.



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85. Consider the following statements about Bharat Stage Emission Standard norms

- 1) BS-VI fuel will bring down the sulphur emitted, significantly from the current BS-IV levels.
- 2) Bharat Stage VI is the most advanced emission standard for automobiles and is equivalent to Euro-VI norms

Which of the above statements is/are INCORRECT?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

What is Bharat Stage VI, or BS-VI, emission standard?

- Bharat Stage VI is the most advanced emission standard for automobiles and is **equivalent to Euro-VI norms** currently in place across countries in Europe. Hence **statement 2 is correct**.
- Bharat Stage VI will be introduced in India on 1 April, 2020.
- Considering concerns over rising air pollution levels in India, the Union Government had in 2017 decided to leapfrog directly from BS-IV norms for petrol and diesel vehicles to BS-VI emission standards to reduce vehicular pollution.

Mechanics of BS-VI

► Bharat Stage VI (BS-VI) norms will take effect in India from **1 April 2020**

► BS-VI is the **most advanced emission standard** for automobiles and is equivalent to Euro-VI norms

► In order to **reduce vehicular pollution**, the government decided to leapfrog from BS-IV to BS-VI

► The new norms make on-board diagnostics (**OBD**) **mandatory** for all vehicles



► The OBD unit can identify likely **areas of malfunction** by means of default codes stored on a computer

► For two-wheelers, manufacturers will introduce a **fuel injection system**—a first in India

(IAS Academy by IAS Officers)

- **BS-VI fuel will bring down sulphur by 5 times from the current BS-IV levels** – this is an 80 percent reduction which makes it extremely clean. Hence **statement 1 is correct**.
- It will improve emissions from the existing fleet, even from the older vehicles on road. BS-VI is as clean as CNG or even cleaner than CNG in some respects

Why this question?

- The Ministry of Road Transport & Highways has issued notification recently, exempting the armoured and other specialised vehicles of Indian armed forces and paramilitary forces from the new stringent vehicular emission norms (BS-VI) which are set to take effect from 1st April, 2020.
- The Ministry has also granted exemption to these vehicles from BS-IV compliance.
- The exemption has been granted because these vehicles operate in remote and inhospitable terrains with most challenging operational and environmental conditions.
- Due to security challenges and requirements of specialized operations, the development of suitable engine compliant with the above norms would require considerable time.
- Further, it is difficult to maintain ideal transportation and storage conditions of fuel in these conditions.

<https://pib.gov.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=192452>

<https://pib.gov.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=178253>

<https://www.livemint.com/Companies/eDdmvbdM46JQkGJLV897iP/How-BSVI-norms-will-affect-auto-makers-buyers.html>

86. Beresheet, recently seen in news refers to

- a) Genetically modified crop variety developed by IRRI
- b) Melting of permafrost layer in the Arctic region
- c) Private mission to the Moon by an Israeli non-profit organisation
- d) A disease caused by a deficiency of vitamin C

Answer: C

Explanation:

- Beresheet was Israel's first lunar mission and the first attempt by a private company to land on the Moon.
- The mission achieved lunar orbit, but was lost during an April 2019 landing attempt.
- Beresheet means "In the Beginning" in Hebrew.

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- It was a demonstrator of a small robotic lunar lander and lunar probe operated by the Israel Aerospace Industries.
- Its aims included promoting careers in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM), and landing its magnetometer, digital time capsule, and laser retroreflector on the Moon. Thus, the aim of the mission was to take pictures and conduct experiments.
- The lander was previously known as Sparrow and was officially renamed to "Beresheet" in December 2018.
<https://solarsystem.nasa.gov/missions/beresheet/in-depth/>

87. Which among the following statements is/are correct regarding biodegradable plastics?

- 1) Biodegradable plastics consume less energy during the manufacturing cycle.
- 2) Biodegradable plastics emit less carbon during manufacturing when compared to traditional plastics.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

- Biodegradable plastics or bioplastics are made from natural plant-based raw materials that enable the natural decomposition process.
- This is achieved when the bacteria and fungi present in the surrounding environment naturally metabolizes the plastics.
- They also help to further break down the structure of a biodegradable plastic.
- Created to address the plastic waste problem, these plastic types will turn to compost after a certain period of time.
- Below are four reasons why biodegradable plastics benefit the environment and help save natural resources.

(IAS Academy by IAS Officers)

1 Saves Non-renewable Sources of Energy

Biodegradable plastics help conserve petroleum supplies. Traditional plastics come from heating and treating oil molecules until they turn into polymers. Bioplastics come from natural sources including crops like corn and switch grass. This makes them conserve non-renewable sources of energy such as petroleum.

2. Reduces carbon emission

One of the main advantages of using biodegradable plastic is a significant reduction in carbon emissions during the manufacturing process. Hence **statement 2 is correct**. Furthermore, since the materials used to create biodegradable plastics are plant-based, minimal carbon is emitted during the composting process.

3. Consumes Less Energy

The manufacturing process of biodegradable plastics requires fewer amounts of energy. Also, they do not need fossil fuels to be recycled. Since the energy requirement is less, the pollution and environmental impact are significantly reduced. Hence **statement 1 is correct**.

4. Provides an Eco-Friendly Solution

Biodegradable plastics require composting or recycling to ensure proper breakdown of the plastic pieces. The requirement to properly dispose of biodegradable plastic products automatically reduces the amount of waste. This waste would otherwise be sent to landfills in order to discard them. Moreover, the land areas can be used for agriculture, residence or industrial applications instead of converting them to landfills.

88. With reference to 'G20', consider the following statements.

1. G20 is a forum for economic, financial and political cooperation.
2. All the G7 members are the members of G20.
3. This is the first time Japan has assumed the G20 Presidency.

Which of the above statements is/ are correct?

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

Answer: D

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Explanation: All Statements are correct.

- The G20 (Group of 20) is an interNational forum which includes 19 of the world's largest economies and the European Union.
- G20 is a forum for economic, financial and political cooperation. It addresses the major global challenges and seeks to generate public policies that resolve them.
- The G20 Summit is formally known as the 'Summit on Financial Markets and the World Economy.'

Why was G20 created?

- The G20 was conceived in 1999, while the repercussions of the Asian financial crisis of 1997 still lasted. The committee's inaugural meeting took place in Berlin in December 1999.
- In a meeting of finance ministers and Presidents of central banks of the G7, it was decided to expand the group and make it more representative in order to generate policies that have an impact In the economy.
- They decided to invite a group of key emerging economies to a new forum of finance ministers and Presidents of Central Banks, which would later become the G20.
- With the start of the global financial crisis of 2008, the G20 became the main instrument to face the debacle. And for that it was essential to involve the highest ranking officials. Thereafter, Presidents and heads of state joined the G20.

Statement 2 and 3 are correct.

- All the G7 members are the members of G20.
- The member countries of G20 are Argentina,Brazil,China,Germany,Indonesia,Japan,Australia,Canada,France,India,Italy,Mexico,Republic of Korea,Russia,Turkey,USA,Republic of South Africa,Saudi Arabia,UK,European Union.
- Following the successful completion of the G20 Buenos Aires Summit on December 1, 2018, Japan has finally assumed the G20 presidency for the very first time.
- The 2019 G20 Osaka summit will be the fourteenth edition of the G20 summit. This year, the summit will be held from June 28, 2019, to June 29, 2019, at the InterNational Exhibition Center in Osaka. This will be the first G20 summit to be hosted in Japan.
- At the Osaka Summit, Japan determined to lead global economic growth by promoting free trade and innovation, achieving both economic growth and reduction of disparities, and contributing to the

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development agenda and other global issues with the SDGs at its core. Through these efforts, Japan seeks to realize and promote a free and open, inclusive and sustainable, "human-centered future society."

- India will host the G20 Summit In 2022, when the country celebrates its 75th year of Independence.

Source: <https://g20.org/en/summit/message/>

https://www.google.com/amp/s/m.economictimes.com/news/politics-and-Nation/india-to-host-g20-summit-in-2022/amp_article/show/66900904.cms

<https://www.indiatoday.in/education-today/gk-current-affairs/story/g20-summit-2019-all-you-need-to-know-1557141-2019-06-27>

89. Which of the following countries is/ are members of G7?

1. U.S
2. Japan
3. Russia
4. Canada

Select the correct answer using the given code below.

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Group of Seven (G7) is a group consisting of Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States. These countries, with the seven largest advanced economies in the world, represent 58% of the global net wealth (\$317 trillion).

In March 2014 Russia was suspended indefinitely following the annexation of Crimea, whereupon the political forum name reverted to G7.

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90. Hiroshima Declaration which is sometimes seen in news is associated with:

- a) G7
- b) European Union
- c) G20
- d) G4

Answer:A

Explanation:

The Hiroshima declaration aims to revitalise the momentum for the effort towards making a world without nuclear weapons. It reaffirms the commitment of G-7 countries' to seek a safer world for all and create the conditions for a world without nuclear weapons to promote international stability.

About G7

- The Group of Seven (G7) is a group consisting of Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States.
- These countries, with the seven largest advanced economies in the world, represent 58% of the global net wealth (\$317 trillion).
- The G7 countries also represent more than 46% of the global gross domestic product (GDP) based on nominal values, and more than 32% of the global GDP based on purchasing power parity.
- The European Union is also represented at the G7 summit.

<https://www.google.co.in/amp/s/www.thehindu.com/news/international/hiroshima-nuclear-declaration-g7-foreign-ministers-push-nuclear-disarmament-in-hiroshima/article8460857.ece/amp/>

91. Consider the following statements about a National Park in India:

1. Out of 1500 species of butterflies found in India a whopping 170 species are found in this National Park.
2. This is one of the few National Parks found within the urban limits.

Which one of the following protected area is described in the above statements?

- (a) Manas
- (b) Sanjay Gandhi
- (c) Bandhipur
- (d) Nandha Devi

Ans: (b)

Explanation: Selfexplanatory.

Source: <https://sgnp.maharashtra.gov.in/Site/Home/Index.aspx>

92. Consider the following statements regarding Neora Valley National Park

1. It is located in the state of West Bengal
2. 'Red panda' an endangered species can be seen in this park.
3. It borders with Bhutan.

Which of the statements given above is/are INCORRECT?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) None of the above

Ans: (d)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: It is located in the Neora Valley National Park is situated in the Kalimpong district, West Bengal.

Statement 2 is correct: The mammals of NVNP include the Red Panda, Himalayan Tahr Himalayan Black Bear etc.,

Statement 3 is correct: It is located in the India Bhutan border region.



Source:

<https://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/5447/>

93. Consider the following statements regarding Gir National Park

1. China and Gir National Park in India are the only places where Asiatic lion is still found in its natural habitat.
2. Indian leopard is also one of the important predators in the ecosystem.

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

Ans: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect: Gir is the only natural habitat of world popular Asiatic Lions.

Statement 2 is correct: The entire forest area of the Gir National Park is dry and deciduous which provides best habitat for Asiatic Lions. As per the new statics of 2015, the entire Saurashtra Region is inhabited by 523 Lions and more than 300 Leopards.

Source: <http://www.girNationalpark.in>

94. Consider the following statements regarding Pachmarhi Biosphere Reserve.

1. It is located in the Vindhyan range.
2. Dhupgarh is the highest peak in the reserve.
3. Though included in World Network of Biosphere Reserves, tribes like Gond and Korkus are still collecting honey from the reserve for commercial use.

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

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) None of the above

Ans: (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Satpura mountain ranges cross India from west to east and Pachmarhi lies directly in its centre.

Statement 2 is correct: The highest peak is the Dhoopgarh, which reaches 1,352 metres above sea level.

Statement 3 is correct: One of the main aim of Biosphere reserve programme is combines the natural and social sciences, economics and education to improve human livelihoods and the equitable sharing of benefits, and to safeguard natural and managed ecosystems, thus promoting innovative approaches to economic development that are socially and culturally appropriate, and environmentally sustainable.

The Pachmarhi Biosphere Reserve is characterized by high population growth, with Gond tribes accounting for 50% to 90% of the tribal population. They live in the forests and therefore have a special connection to

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the reserve. Korkus tribes introduced the cultivation of potatoes and made use of honeycombs to produce honey in significant quantities for commercial use.

Source: <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/natural-sciences/environment/ecological-sciences/biosphere-reserves/asia-and-the-pacific/india/pachmarhi/>

95. Consider the following pairs

Wetland	Location
(A) Ropar	Haryana
(B) Rudrasagar	Tripura
(C) Pong Dam	Himachal Pradesh

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) None of the above

Ans: (b)

Explanation:

All of the above wetlands are Ramsar wetlands known as a wetland of International importance

Wetland	Location
Ropar	Punjab
Rudrasagar	Tripura
Pong Dam	Himachal Pradesh

96. Which of the following statements best describes the Sahel region in Africa:

- (a). It is a geo-climatic zone of transition between the Sahara desert in the north to Savannah in the south
- (b). It is a free trade region in the African continent.
- (c). It is a temperate grassland located in South Africa.
- (d). It is one of the littoral countries of Lake Victoria.

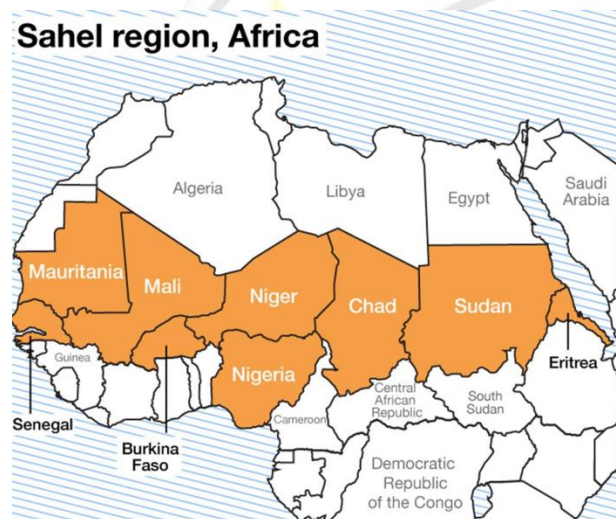
Ans: (a)

Explanation:

It is a transitional ecoregion of semi-arid grasslands, savannas, steppes, and thorn shrublands lying between the wooded Sudanian Savanna to the south and the Sahara to the north.

It is a 3,860-kilometre arc-like land mass lying to the immediate south of the Sahara Desert and stretching east-west across the breadth of the African continent.

It is designated as separate ecoregions because their flora and fauna are distinct from the surrounding regions.



Source: <http://theconversation.com/sahel-region-africa-72569>

97. Atlas mountain range is located in which of the following regions.

- (a). North West Africa
- (b). Horn of Africa
- (c). Madagascar
- (d). North Eastern Africa

Ans: (a)

Explanation:



Source: <https://www.britannica.com/place/Atlas-Mountains>

98. Consider the following statements about the African continent

1. It is the largest continent of the world.
2. All three important latitudes, Tropic of Cancer, Tropic of Capricorn and the Equator passes through the continent.
3. Sahara Desert in the continent is the largest desert in the world.

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

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

Ans: (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: Asia is the largest continent of the world. Africa is the second largest continent.

Statement 2 is correct: It is the only continent where tropic of cancer, tropic of Capricorn and the equator passes.

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Statement 3 is correct: Antarctic and Arctic are the world's first and second largest deserts. Sahara is the world's largest warm desert.

Source:

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Africa>

<https://geology.com/records/largest-desert.shtml>

99. Through which of the following countries does the 0-degree latitude pass through?

1. Uganda
2. Kenya
3. Somalia
4. Republic of Congo
5. Gabon
6. The Democratic Republic of Congo

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (b) 2, 4 and 5 only
- (c) 1, 2, 4 and 6 only
- (d) All of the above

Ans: (d)

Explanation:



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100. Consider the following statements about the great lakes of Africa.

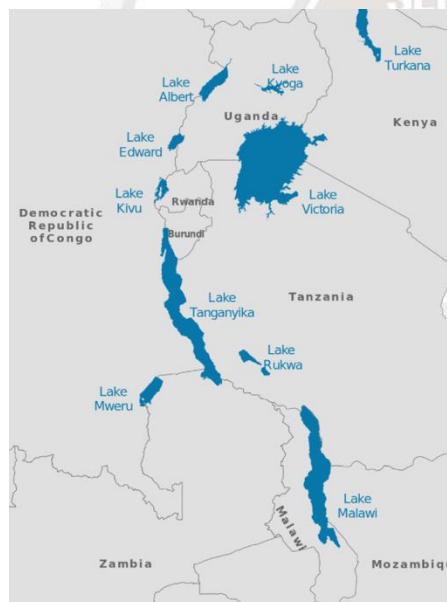
1. Unlike the Great Lakes of North America which are saline, the African lakes are fresh in nature
2. They are a series of lakes found in and around East African Rift valley.
3. Together they constitute around 71% of the planet's unfrozen surface fresh water.

Which of the above statements is/are Incorrect?

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

Ans: (b)

Explanation: Self explanatory.



Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/African_Great_Lakes