

# OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

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Daily MCQs: 25-07-2024

## 1. Consider the following statements about Money bill

- 1) As per the constitution, a money bill shall be introduced only in the Lok Sabha.
- 2) Certification of a Bill as a 'money bill' by the Speaker is not subjected to Judicial review.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct/

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

## 2. Which of the following best describes the 'China-plus-one' Strategy?

- A) A global business strategy to diversify manufacturing and supply chain operations beyond China.
- B) A diplomatic meeting between foreign and defense ministers of China and India.
- C) India's foreign policy aimed at fostering mutually beneficial relationships with its immediate neighbors including China.
- D) None of the above

## 3. Which of the following statements about neutrinos is correct?

- 1) Neutrinos are electrically charged particles.
- 2) Neutrinos interact very weakly with matter.
- 3) IceCube is the world's biggest neutrino telescope.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- A) 2 and 3 only
- B) 2 only
- C) 1 and 2 only
- D) 1,2 and 3

## 4. Consider the following statements about Diabetes

- 1) Diabetes is a chronic, metabolic disease characterized by elevated levels of blood glucose.
- 2) Type 1 diabetes is more common compared to type 2 diabetes.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

## 5. Consider the following statements

- 1) Freedom of speech in Parliament

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- 2) Courts are prohibited from inquiring into the validity of any proceedings in Parliament on the ground of an alleged irregularity of procedure
- 3) Immunity to a member from any proceedings in any court in respect of anything said or any vote given by him in Parliament.

**How many of the above are the privileges guaranteed by the constitution of India to the members of parliament?**

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

**Solutions:**

**1. Answer: A**

**Explanation**

**What are money and financial Bills?**

- The Constitution defines certain categories of bills that deal with financial matters as money Bills and financial Bills. **Article 110(1)(a) to (f)** defines a money Bill as a bill that contains '**only**' provisions dealing with one or more of six specific matters.
- They relate to taxation; borrowing by government; custody of consolidated fund or contingency fund and payment/withdrawal of money from such fund; appropriation out of consolidated fund; expenditure charged on consolidated fund; receipt on account of consolidated fund or public account or the audit of accounts of Union or States.
- **Clause (g) of Article 110 (1)** provides that any matter incidental to these six matters can also be classified as a money Bill. Classic examples of money Bills include the Finance Act and the Appropriation Act that deal primarily '**only**' with taxation and spending out of the consolidated fund respectively. **Article 117** provides for **two different categories** of financial Bills.
- **Category I** contains any of the six matters mentioned in Article 110(1)(a) to (f) along with any other matter. **Category II** Bills do not contain any of those six matters but would involve expenditures from the consolidated fund.

**What is the procedure for a money Bill?**

- **Statement 1 is correct:** As per Article 109, a money Bill shall be **introduced only in the Lok Sabha**. After it is passed in the Lok Sabha, the **Rajya Sabha has only 14 days to provide its recommendations** on such a Bill which **may or may not be accepted** by the Lok Sabha.
- Money Bills deal '**only**' with financial matters that are crucial for the administration of the country. Hence, the Constitution provides for this special procedure that effectively requires only the approval of Lok Sabha where the ruling government enjoys a majority.
- It has its **origin in the U.K.**, where in 1911 the powers of the unelected House of Lords over the Budget were curtailed. The Budget was required to be passed only by the House of Commons that reflected the will of the people.
- However, it must be noted that the operative word of the definition of a money Bill is the word '**only**.' It is the Speaker of Lok Sabha who certifies a Bill to be a money Bill.
- **Financial Bills of Category I and II do not enjoy this special procedure.**

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### What are the issues?

- **Statement 2 is incorrect: Certification of a Bill as a 'money Bill' by the Speaker** came under **judicial review** during the scrutiny of the **Aadhaar Act** passed in 2016.
  - This law contains provisions with respect to process for enrolment and authentication, establishment of authority for Aadhaar, mechanism for safeguards, and penalties for offences under the Act.
  - Section 7 of the Act provides that the Central or State government may require Aadhaar authentication of an individual as a condition for providing subsidy, benefit or service, for which expenditure is incurred from the consolidated fund.
  - Stating the withdrawal of funds from the consolidated fund as the primary purpose of the Act, with all other provisions being incidental to it, this law was passed as a 'money Bill'.
  - While this was a debatable classification, the **Supreme Court upheld** this with a majority of 4:1. The current CJI was the lone dissenting judge who held that the Aadhaar Act did not fulfil the definition of a 'money Bill'.
- A seven-judge Bench should be constituted for an authoritative judgment on the definition of money Bills. The Speakers should also uphold the spirit of the definition while certifying a 'money Bill.'

### 2. Answer: A

#### Explanation

- Coined way back in 2013, 'China-plus-one' is a **global business strategy** adopted by multinational companies to **diversify their manufacturing and supply chain operations beyond China**.
- The primary aim is to **reduce dependency on China** and mitigate risks associated with geopolitical tensions, trade disruptions, rising labor costs, and regulatory uncertainties.

### 3. Answer: A

#### Explanation

##### What are Neutrinos?

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** A neutrino is a **subatomic particle that is very similar to an electron, but has no electrical charge and a very small mass**, which might even be zero.
- Neutrinos are **one of the most abundant particles in the universe**.
- These miniscule subatomic particles that **hardly interact with anything**. This means that they can travel massive distances undisturbed and that in turn means that it is **much easier to trace them back to their source, helping us understand more about the distant universe**.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Because they have **very little interaction with matter, they are incredibly difficult to detect**.

##### About Icecube Neutrino Observatory

- The IceCube neutrino observatory is a **device at the earth's South Pole** that detects neutrinos.

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- It was built and is maintained by the **IceCube Collaboration, which consists of many universities worldwide led by the University of Wisconsin, Madison (USA).**
- **Statement 3 is correct:** IceCube is the **world's biggest 'neutrino telescope'**; its sensors are distributed throughout a cubic kilometer of ice.



- It consists of **thousands of sensors buried more than 1.4 km beneath the ice plus multiple detectors above the surface.**

### 4. Answer: A

#### Explanation

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Diabetes is a chronic disease that occurs when the **pancreas is no longer able to make insulin**, or when the **body cannot make good use of the insulin it produces.**
- Insulin is a hormone made by the pancreas that acts like a key to **let glucose from the food we eat pass from the bloodstream into the cells in the body to produce energy.** All carbohydrate foods are broken down into glucose in the blood. Insulin helps glucose get into the cells.
- Not being able to produce insulin or use it effectively leads to raised glucose levels in the blood (known as **hyperglycaemia**). Over the long-term high glucose levels are associated with damage to the body and failure of various organs and tissues.

#### Types of Diabetes

- There are three main types of diabetes – **type 1, type 2 and gestational.**
- **Type 1 diabetes** can develop at any age, but occurs **most frequently in children and adolescents.** When you have type 1 diabetes, your **body produces very little or no insulin**, which means that you need daily insulin injections to maintain blood glucose levels under control.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect: Type 2 diabetes is more common in adults and accounts for around 90% of all diabetes cases.** When you have type 2 diabetes, **your body does not make good use of the insulin that it produces.** The cornerstone of type 2 diabetes treatment is a healthy lifestyle, including increased physical activity and healthy diet. However, over time most people with type 2 diabetes will require **oral drugs and/or insulin** to keep their blood glucose levels under control.

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- **Gestational diabetes (GDM)** is a type of diabetes that consists of high blood glucose **during pregnancy** and is associated with complications to both mother and child. GDM **usually disappears after pregnancy** but women affected and their children are at increased risk of developing type 2 diabetes later in life.
- **Other types of diabetes**
  - Less common types of diabetes include **monogenic diabetes and cystic fibrosis-related diabetes.**

5. Answer: C

### Explanation

- Parliamentary privilege refers to rights and immunities enjoyed by Parliament as an institution and MPs in their individual capacity so that they can **effectively discharge their functions** as entrusted upon them by the Constitution.
- The object of parliamentary privilege is to **safeguard the freedom, the authority and the dignity of Parliament.**

### Constitutional Provisions

- The powers, privileges and immunities of either House of Parliament and of its Members and committees are laid down in **Article 105** of the Constitution.
- **Article 194** deals with the powers, privileges and immunities of the State Legislatures, their Members and their committees.
- The Constitution of India specifies some of the privileges. These are
  - **freedom of speech** in Parliament;
  - immunity to a member from any proceedings in any court in respect of anything said or any vote given by him in Parliament or any committee thereof;
  - immunity to a person from proceedings in any court in respect of the publication by or under the authority of either House of Parliament of any report, paper, votes or proceedings.
  - Courts are prohibited from inquiring into the validity of any proceedings in Parliament on the ground of an alleged irregularity of procedure
  - Hence **all the statements are correct.**

### Statutory Provisions

- Apart from the privileges as specified in the Constitution, the **Code of Civil Procedure, 1908**, provides for **freedom from arrest and detention** of members under civil process during the **continuance** of the **meeting of the House** or of a committee thereof and **forty days before its commencement and forty days after its conclusion.**

### Privileges based on Rules of Procedure and precedents

- The **Chairman has a right to receive immediate information** of the arrest, detention, conviction, imprisonment and release of a member on a criminal charge or for a criminal offence.
- Members or officers of the House **cannot be compelled to give evidence** or to produce documents in courts of law, relating to the proceedings of the House without the permission of the House.
- Members or officers of the House **cannot be compelled to attend as witnesses** before the other House or a House of a State Legislature or a committee thereof without the permission of the House and without the consent of the member whose attendance is required.

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### Breach of Privileges

- When any of these rights and immunities is **disregarded or attacked**, the offence is called a **breach of privilege** and is **punishable** under the law of Parliament.
- Actions in the nature of offences against the authority or dignity of the House, such as disobedience to its legitimate orders, its members, committees or officers also constitute a breach of privilege.
- While the Constitution has accorded special privileges and powers to parliamentarians and legislators so as “to maintain the dignity and authority of the Houses”, these **powers and privileges are not codified**.
- Thus, there are **no clear, notified rules to decide what constitutes a breach of privilege**, and the punishment it attracts.
- It is a breach of privilege and contempt of the House to make **speeches or to print or publish false information** reflecting on the character or **proceedings of the House**, or its Committees, or on any member of the House for or relating to his character or conduct as a legislator.

### How does Parliament act on breach of privilege?

- Each House of Parliament is the guardian of its privileges. Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha have the authority to take suitable action against anyone who breaches the privileges of its members or commits contempt of the House.
- There are two mechanisms by which Parliament takes up these matters.
  - The first is by a member **raising the issue on the floor of the House**, and then the House decides on it. But, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha usually send the matter for a detailed examination to their **Privileges Committee**. The committee recommends to the House a course of action which is then accepted by it.
  - MPs can also **bring matters** of breach of privilege to the **notice of the presiding officers** of their respective Houses. The presiding officers can then decide whether or not to send the case to the committee of privileges.

### Privileges Committee

- The Committee is a 10-member panel in the Rajya Sabha and a 15-member panel in the Lok Sabha.
- Its function is to **examine every question involving breach of privilege** of the House or of the members of any Committee therefore referred to it by the House or by the Speaker. It determines with reference to the facts of each case whether a breach of privilege is involved and makes suitable recommendations in its report.
- It also states the **procedure to be followed** by the House in **giving effect** to the **recommendations** made by it.

### Punishment for a breach of privilege

- The authority to decide the punishment lies with the House. A person found guilty of breach of privileges or contempt can be **reprimanded, warned or sent to prison**.
- The period for which the House can commit an offender to custody or prison for contempt is limited to the duration of the session of the House. In case its member is found guilty, the **member can be suspended from the House or face expulsion**.