

VAJIRAO & REDDY INSTITUTE

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A

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Total Ques: 100

- 1 D
Ex. The concept of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) originated and developed in the USA in the 1960s. In the USA, it was designed to provide legal representation to previously unrepresented groups and interests. It was undertaken in recognition of the fact that the ordinary marketplace for legal services fails to provide such services to significant segments of the population and to significant interests. Such groups and interests include the poor, environmentalists, consumers, racial and ethnic minorities, and others.
- 2 B
Ex. The Speaker is not answerable to any court of law for his actions & decisions as Presiding officer but as administrative head of the secretariat he is answerable to a court of law.
- 3 D
Ex.
- 4 D
Ex. With respect to Money Bill Rajya Sabha does not have significant power, Lok Sabha enjoys overriding power over Rajya Sabha. Therefore it does not represent federal character.
- 5 C
Ex. Money Bill deals with the matters enumerated in article 110 and imposition, abolition or regulation of tax is part of article 110.
- 6 C
Ex.
- 7 C
Ex.
- 8 B
Ex. An amendment of the Constitution can be initiated only by the introduction of a bill for the purpose in either House of Parliament and not in the state legislatures. It is true that the proposal for amendment may come from any of the options mentioned, but only after the executive clears it can it be put forth the Parliament. From here the formal process starts.
- 9 C
Ex. Both are correct.
- 10 C
Ex. PMFBY is an ambitious scheme of ministry of agriculture and farmers welfare. It aims to provide insurance coverage. A uniform premium of 2% for kharif crops, 1.5% for rabi crops and 5% for horticulture crops to be paid by farmers. It is compulsory for loanee farmers. It also covers post harvest losses.
- 11 A
Ex. The Parliament shall have (and the legislature of a state shall not have) power to make laws with respect to prescribing residence as a condition for certain employments or appointments in a state or union territory or local authority or other authority (Article 16).
- 12 B
Ex. All are correct.
- 13 C
Ex. Salary payable to Judges of the High Courts is not charged upon CFI but on 8 concerned state's consolidated fund, while pension is charged upon CFI.
- 14 D
Ex.
- 15 C
Ex.
- 16 D
Ex. Statement 1 and Statement 2 are not possible because these are motions that censure the government, and Rajya Sabha does not enjoy this power. A no-confidence motion is a parliamentary motion which is moved in the Lok Sabha against the entire council of ministers, stating that they are no longer deemed fit to hold positions of responsibility due to their inadequacy in some respect or their failure to carry out their obligations. No prior reason needs to be stated for its adoption in the Lok Sabha.
- 17 C
Ex. As provided by the Constitution, the Speaker of the last Lok Sabha vacates his office immediately before the first meeting of the newly-elected Lok Sabha. Therefore, the President appoints a member of the Lok Sabha as the Speaker Pro Tem. Usually, the senior most member is selected for this. (Statement 1)
The President himself administers oath to the Speaker Pro Tem. (Statement 2)
The Speaker Pro Tem can be from any political party.
- 18 B
Ex. Supreme Court of India can't issue the writs for the enforcement of legal rights; only the HCs can issue.
- 19 A
Ex. Earlier named as SAMPADA is a central sector scheme has been approved to supplement agriculture, modernize food processing and decrease agri-waste. Thus it focuses on food processing.
- 20 B
Ex. The additional functions relating to the services of the Union can be conferred on UPSC by the Parliament. It can also place the personnel system of any authority, corporate body or public institution within the jurisdiction of the UPSC. Hence the jurisdiction of UPSC can be extended by an act made by the Parliament.

