Answer Sheet With Explanation Date: 20/01/2020

Duration: 2 hr

CIVIL SERVICES PRELIMINARY EXAM

VAJIRAO & REDDY INSTITUTE

India's Top Potential Training Institute for IAS

Test Booklet Code: 188 Test Booklet No: 580081 Total Ques: 100 VAJIRAO INSTITI D С 9 1 **Ex.** Justification: Statement 1 : It also empowered him to Ex. 8. Steering Committee - Dr. Rajendra Prasad exercise effective control over the Presidencies. number of committees to deal with different tasks of Through this Act the British introduced the concept of constitution-making. Out of these, eight were major a civil law enacted by a secular human agency, i.e., the committees and the others were minor committees. The government and applied universally in place of the name of these committees and their chairmen are given personal rule of the past rulers. below: NSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE In 1786, the Presidencies were divided into districts Major Committeews as constructed: and collectors were appointed. 1. Union Powers Committee - Jawaharlal Nehru State 2: The most improtant development that came as 2. Union Constitution Committee - Jawaharlal Nehru a consequence was the deprival of the monopoly of 3. States Committee (Committee for Negotiating with trade and commerce of the British East India Company States) - Jawaharlal Nehru except tea and throwing open the trade of India to all 4. Provincial Constitution Committee - Sardar Patel the British citizens. 5. Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights, D Minorities and Tribal and Excluded Areas - Sardar 2 Patel Ex. 6. Drafting Committee - Dr. B.R. Ambedkar D 3 7. Rules of Procedure Committee - Dr. Rajendra Prasad **Ex.** Justification: The Viceroy's Executive Council became А 10 the executive branch of the interim government. Ex. Originally headed by the Viceroy of India, it was transformed into a council of ministers, with the powers С 11 of a prime minister bestowed on the vice-president of the The Assembly was made a fully sovereign body, which Ex. Council, a position held by Jawaharlal Nehru. could frame any Constitution it pleased. The Statement 1: Defence portfolio was held by Sardar independence act empowerede the Assembly to abrogate Baldev Singh who was only a member of the council. or alter any law made by the British Parliament in Statement 2: Health portfolio existed and was held by relation to India. The Assembly also became a Ghazanfar Ali Khan. legislative body i.e. it enacted ordinary laws for the Statement 3: External Affairs & Commonwealth country. Relations was held by Pandit Nehru, who was the Vice-The Prime Minsiter was appointed by the party in President of the Council. Home, Information & majority, not by the Constituent Assembly. Broadcasting portfolio was held by Sardar Vallabhbhai В 12 Patel. Ex. Unwritten constitution is a constitution not embodied in Α 4 a single document but based chiefly on custom and precedent as expressed in statutes and judicial decision Ex. that forms base for all formal decision making in the С 5 country. ex: Britain Ex В С 13 6 Ex. Ex А D 14 7 NAPCC has 8 mission under its ambit Ex. Ex. 1. National solar mission 8 А 2. National mission for enhanced energy efficiency. **Ex.** Earlier named as SAMPADA is a central sector scheme 3. National mission on sustainable habitat. has been approved to supplement agriculture, modernize 4. National water mission food processing and decrease agri-waste. Thus it focuses 5. National mission sustaining the Himalayan ecosystem on food processing. 6. National mission for Green India. 7. National mission for sustainaible agriculture. 8. National mission on strategic knowledge for climate change. D 15 Ex.

B

- 16 A
- **Ex.** The Governor can address that State Legislature at the commencement of the first session after each general election and the first session of each year given in Article 176 (1) of Constitution.

Article 208 states that "A House of the Legislature of a state may make rules for regulating its procedure and the conduct of its business. Until such rules are made, the rules of procedure and standing orders in force before the commencement of this Constitution with respect to legislature for corresponding province shall have effect in relation to legislature of state subject to modifications by Speaker of Legislative Assembly or Chairman of Legislative Council".

17

А

Ex. of the citizens.

18 D

Ex. Bharat NET Project aims to provide broadband connectivity to 2.5 lakhs of Gram Panchayats through optical fiber network. It aims to provide minimum bandwidth of 100 Mbps and will facilitate delivery of e-governance, e-health, e-education etc. It is the new brand name of National optical fiber network (NOFN).

19 D

The Preamble to the Constitution of India declares that Ex. India is a sovereign Democratic Republic. Sovereignty has an internal as well as an external aspect. As regards external sovereignty, it has been said that "in consequence of its external independence, a State can, unless restricted by treaty, manage its international affairs according to its discretion; in particular, it can enter into alliances and conclude other treaties, send and receive diplomatic envoys, acquire and cede territory, make war and peace". It is thus evident that treatymaking power is an aspect of external sovereignty. Article 253 of the Constitution of India runs thus: "Legislation for giving effect to international agreements.-Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Chapter, Parliament has power to make any law for the whole or any part of the territory of India for implementing treaty, agreement or convention with any other country or countries or any decision made at any international conference, association or other body."

D

Ex. president Jean-Pierre Bemba.

Statute of the International Criminal Court, becoming the 123rd State Party. Adopted in July 1998, the Rome Statute led to the establishment of the International Criminal Court - the only permanent international judicial mechanism with the objective of investigating and prosecuting genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity, and the crime of aggression - in 2002. Unlike the International Court of Justice, the ICC is legally independent from the United Nations. However, the Rome Statute grants certain powers to the United Nations Security Council, which limits its functional independence. Article 13 allows the Security Council to refer to the Court situations that would not otherwise fall under the Court's jurisdiction. Thus far, 45 individuals have been indicted in the ICC, including Ugandan rebel leader Joseph Kony, former Sudanese president Omar al-Bashir, Kenvan president Uhuru Kenyatta, Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi, Ivorian president Laurent Gbagbo, and DR Congo vice-

21 B

- The Constitution does not contain any specific procedur Ex. for the selection and appointment of the Chief Minister. Article 164 only says that the Chief Minister shall be appointed by the governor. However, this does not imply that the governor is free to appoint any one as the Chief Minister. In accordance with the convections of the parliamentary system of government, the governor has to appoint the leader of the majority party in the state legislative assembly as the Chief Minister. The term of Chief Minister is not fixed and he holds his office during the pleasure of the governor. A member of parliament can be appointed as a state's chief minister provided that he becomes a member of legislative assembly or legislative council of the state within a period of 6 months. D
- 22

NSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITU

Ex. Antyoday Anna Yojana has the objective to target poorest of the poor population it covers to 2.5 crore household covering 38% of BPL. It is a part of NFSA and household under AAY are entitled to 35 kilogram o foodgrains per household per month. States / UTs are required to bear the distribution cost, including margin to dealers and retailers as well as the transportation cost

23 D

Ex. All given statements are correct. Appointed to the apex Court in 1989, M. Fathima Beevi became the first female judge to be a part of the Supreme court of India, and the first Muslim woman to be appointed to any of the higher judiciaries in country. Leila Seth was the first woman judge on the Delhi High Court and she became the first woman to become Chief Justice of a state High Court on 5 August 1991.

- 24
- **Ex.** Though India has a dual polity, there is no dual system of administration of justice. The Constitution, on the other hand, established an integrated judicial system with the Supreme Court at the top and the state high courts below it. This single system of courts enforces both the Central laws as well as the state laws. This is done to eliminate diversities in the remedial procedure. The judges of a state high court are appointed by the president in consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the governor of the state. They can also be transferred and removed by the president. The Parliament can establish a common high court for two or more states.

For example, Maharashtra and Goa or Punjab and Harvana have a common high court.

25

D

Ex. All these were the provisions of 42^{nd} constitutional amendment act, 1976 which was passed during internal emergency.

26 C

Ex. A cantonment board is established for municipal administration for civilian population in the cantonment area. It is set up under the provisions of the Cantonments Act of 2006-a legislation enacted by the Central government. It works under the administrative control of the defense ministry of the Central government. Thus, unlike the above four types of urban local bodies, which are created and administered by the state government, a cantonment board is created as well as administered by the Central government. The members of the cantonment board are partly elected and partly nominated.

27 B

Ex. 'The scheduled areas are treated differently from the other areas in the country because they are inhabited by 'aboriginals' who are socially and economically rather backward, and special efforts need to be made to improve their condition. Therefore, the whole of the normal administrative machinery operating in a state is not extended to the scheduled areas and the Central government has somewhat greater responsibility for these areas'.

The president is empowered to declare an area to be a scheduled area. He can also increase or decrease its area, alter its boundary lines, rescind such designation or make fresh orders for such re-designation on an area in consultation with the governor of the state concerned. Each state having scheduled areas has to establish a tribe's advisory council to advice on welfare and advancement of the scheduled tribes. It is to consist of 20 members, three-fourths of whom are to be the representatives of the scheduled tribes in the state legislative assembly.

28 C

Ex. in each state as well as of the nation as a whole.

29 D

Ex. • Freedom and dignity of the individual

30

Ex. and Economic Cooperation' (BIMSTEC).

31 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.

32

D

- **Ex.** seat not reserved for them.
- 33 D

Ex. any other minister, on the other.

- 34 A
- **Ex.** As the superintendence and control over all aspects of the election process is vested in the EC, it exercises direction and control over civil servants deployed for election-related work. This means that bureaucrats engaged in the administrative aspects of elections, including police officers with law and order duties, are also amenable to the EC's jurisdiction.

This power enables the EC to monitor both the manner in which civil servants perform their election-related duties, and prevent activities which may be seen as partisan.

The EC often cites its vast powers under Article 324 to transfer or suspend officials during election time, even though they normally come under the disciplinary purview of the government of India or the State governments. There have been instances of the EC transferring not only Returning Officers, but also Commissioners of Police and Superintendents of Police. C

35

NSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITU

Since its inception in 1950 and till 15 October 1989, the Ex. election commission functioned as a single member body consisting of the Chief Election Commissioner. Or 16 October 1989, the president appointed two more election commissioners to cope with the increased work of the election commission on account of lowering of the voting age from 21 to 18 years. Thereafter, the Election Commission functioned as a multimember body consisting of three election commissioners. Any other election commissioner or a regional commissioner cannot be removed from office except on the recommendation of the chief election commissioner. EC determine the territorial areas of the electoral constituencies throughout the country on the basis of the Delimitation Commission Act of Parliament

36

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.

37 D

Ex. According to the Citizenship Act (1955), an illegal immigrant is defined as a person who enters India without a valid passport or stays in the country after the expiry of the visa permit. The immigrant who uses false documents for the immigration process is also an illegal immigrant as per the act.

38

А

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).

39

А

Ex. START UP INDIA has objective to build a strong ecosystem for innovation and startup in India. It is implemented by department of promotion of industry and internal trade. Under the definition of START UP an eligible START UP would be one that is registerd with the governance and has been incorporated for less than 10 years and has a turnover that has not exceeded Rs. 100 crore.

40 B

Ex. Absolute veto is exercised in the following two cases:(a) With respect to private members' bills (ie, bills introduced by any member of Parliament who is not a minister); and

(b) With respect to the government bills when the cabinet resigns (after the passage of the bills but before the assent by the President) and the new cabinet advises the President not to give his assent to such bills.

The President does not possess Suspensive veto in the case of money bills. The President can either give his assent to a money bill or withhold his assent to a money bill but cannot return it for the reconsideration of the Parliament. Normally, the President gives his assent to money bill as it is introduced in the Parliament with his previous permission.

President has no veto power in respect of a constitutional amendment bill. The 24th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1971 made it obligatory for the President to give his assent to a constitutional amendment bill.

41 C

Ex. • Central Social Welfare Board: Ministry of Women and Child Development

• National Commission for Backward Classes: Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment

• Inter-State Council: Ministry of Home Affairs

NSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE

42 D Ex. of states.

called aliens:

• Right against discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth (Article 15)

• Right to equality of opportunity in the matter of public employment (Article 16)

• Right to freedom of speech and expression, assembly, association, movement, residence and profession (Article 19)

- Cultural and educational rights (Articles 29 and 30)
- Right to vote in elections to the Lok Sabha and state legislative assembly

• Right to contest for the membership of the Parliament and the state legislature

• Eligibility to hold certain public offices, that is, President of India, Vice-President of India, judges of the Supreme Court and the high courts, governor of states, attorney general of India and advocate general

43 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.

44 B

Ex. The Constitution authorizes the Parliament to form new states or alter the areas, boundaries or names of the existing states without their consent.

45 A

Ex. The Rajya Sabha is an institutional mechanism to provide representation to the States. Its purpose is to protect the powers of the States. In matters of concurren list, both the Parliament and State Legislatures can make laws. Therefore, any matter that affects the States must be referred to Rajya Sabha for its consent and approval.

46 C

Ex. The term 'State' has been used in different provisions concerning the fundamental rights. Hence, Article 12 has defined the term for the purposes of Part III. According to it, the State includes the following:
(a) Government and Parliament of India, that is, executive and legislative organs of the Union government.

(b) Government and legislature of states, that is, executive and legislative organs of state government.
(c) All local authorities that is, municipalities, panchayats, district boards, improvement trusts, etc.
(d) All other authorities, that is, statutory or nonstatutory authorities like LIC, ONGC, SAIL, etc.
According to the Supreme Court, even a private body or an agency working as an instrument of the State falls within the meaning of the 'State' under Article 12. Judiciary is NOT state.

- 47 D
- **Ex.** The Constitution provides for the abolition or creation of legislative councils in states. Accordingly, the Parliament can abolish a legislative council (where it already exists) or create it (where it does not exist), if the legislative assembly of the concerned state passes a resolution to that effect. The governor can nominate one member from the Anglo-Indian community, if the community is not adequately represented in the assembly. Though the Constitution has fixed the maximum and the minimum limits, the actual strength of a Council is fixed by Parliament.
- 48

С

Ex. The commission has been established by law as autonomous of the government, and not by the constitution. The NHRC cannot by itself punish the guilty. That is the responsibility of courts. The NHRC is there to make independent and credible inquiry into any case of violation of human rights. Thus, its recommendations are not binding on neither the courts not the government. Any citizen of India can write a letter to the NHRC to complain against the violation of human rights. There is no fee or any formal procedure to approach the NHRC.

49 B

Ex. The salaries and allowances of the Judges of the HC are charged to the Consolidated Fund of the state but their pensions are payable as Charged Expenditure /Art 112 (3).

50

D

Ex. Statements 1 and 4 are compulsory provisions and statements 2 and 3 are voluntary provisions.

51 A

Ex. A person to be appointed as a judge of the Supreme Court should have the following qualifications: He should be a citizen of India. Hence, statement 1 is correct

(a) He should have been a judge of a High Court (or high courts in succession) for five years; hence, statement 3 is incorrect or (b) He should have been an advocate of a High Court (or High Courts in succession) for ten years; or (c) He should be a distinguished jurist in the opinion of the president.

Constitution has not prescribed a minimum age for appointment as a judge of the Supreme Court. Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.

52 B

Ex. The Speaker appoints the chairman of all the parliamentary committees of the Lok Sabha and supervises their functioning. He himself is the chairman of the Business Advisory Committee, the Rules Committee and the General Purpose Committee.

53

D

Ex. Originally, it had 25 members but in 1956 its membership was raised to 30. All the thirty members are from Lok Sabha only. The Rajya Sabha has no representation in this committee. (Statement 1) It examines the budget estimates only after they have been voted by the Parliament, and not before that. (Statement 3)

54 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.

The Speaker Pro Tem can be from any political party. C

- 55
- Ex. Statement 1 The president can summon both the Houses to meet in a joint sitting. The Speaker of Lok Sabha presides over a joint sitting of the two Houses and the Deputy Speaker, in his absence. If the Deputy Speaker is also absent from a joint sitting, the Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha presides. If he is also absent, such other person as may be determined by the members present at the joint sitting, presides over the meeting. Statement 2 - The provision of joint sitting is applicable to ordinary bills or financial bills only and not to money bills or Constitutional amendment bills.

56 D

Ex. The maximum strength of the council is fixed at onethird of the total strength of the assembly and the minimum strength is fixed at 40 (with some exceptions) The Chairman of the Legislative Council is elected by the council itself from amongst its members. The council can only delay a bill for a maximum of 4 months period.

57 ^B

Ex. A State Human Rights Commission can inquire into violation of human rights only in respect of subjects mentioned in the State List (List-II) and the Concurrent List (List-III) of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution.

58 B

NSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITU

- **Ex.** Mandamus is a command issued by the court to a public official asking him to perform his official duties that he has failed or refused to perform. It can also be issued against any public body, a corporation, an inferior court. a tribunal or government for the same purpose. The writ of mandamus cannot be issued
 - (a) against a private individual or body;

(b) to enforce departmental instruction that does not possess statutory force;

(c) when the duty is discretionary and not mandatory;

(d) to enforce a contractual obligation;

(e) against the president of India or the state governors; and

(f) against the chief justice of a high court acting in judicial capacity.

59 A

Ex. The first Law Commission was established during the British Raj era in 1834 by the Charter Act of 1833.

60 Ex.	B 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.
61 Ex.	D defamation, and incitement to an offence.
	C
62 Ex.	• Statements 1 and 5 are executive power of the President.
	Statements 2, 3 and 6 are the legislative powers.Statement 4 is the financial power.
63	C
Ex.	Through 2019 Amendment Term of office is reduced from 5 years to 3 years. Salary for CIC - 2.5 lakh other commissioners - 2.25 lakh
64	D
64 Ex.	According to the decision of SC the Supreme Court also come under RTI Act, same as other Public Authorities.
65 Ex.	C Laws made by Parliament w.r.t. citizenship is binding on states.
66 Ex.	C "Rule of Law" is India incorporates Equal Protection of the Laws & thus state can extend protective discrimination.
67 Ex.	D State can impose Reasonable Restrictions on the enjoyment of Right to freedom of speech & expression as provided under Article 19(2).
68 Ex.	B Under Atal Pension Yojana subscribers would receive fixed minimum pension at the age of 60 years depending on their contributions. It is open to all Indians between the age of 18 and 40 years. Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojna is a 1 year cover personal accident insurance scheme available to citizens including NRI in the age group 18 to 70 years. Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Yojna is a 1 year life insurance scheme available to citizens including NRIs in the age group of 18 to 50 years.
69 Ex.	C
70	С
Ex.	State can take-over Im-movable property.
71 Ex.	A
72 Ex.	C
73	Α
Ex.	Mandamus - We comamnd Prohibition - To prohibit Habeaus Corpus - To have the body of Certiorary - To certify

74

С

- **Ex.** Electoral college of the president consists of -* Elected members of Parliament (Both houses)
 - * Elected members of state Legislative Assemblies
 - * Elected members of State Legislative Assemblies of Delhi & Puducherry

75 A

Ex. The resolution for impeachment can be taken for the passes offer the expiry of 14 day notice (Not 30 days) served on the President.

76 B

Ex. Supreme Court of India can't issue the writs for the enforcement of legal rights; only the HCs can issue.

77 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 fedral character.
- **78** B
- **Ex.** No confidence motion can be brought only in Lok Sabha, not in Rajya Sabha.

79 E

Ex. The Speaker is not answerable to any court of law for hi actions & decisions as Presiding officer but as administrative head of the secretariat he is answerable to a court of law.

80 D

Ex. Disqualification under Anti-defetion law is provided under Article 102(2).

81

С

INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITUTE

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 horticulure crops to be paid by farmers. It is compulsory for loanee farmers. It also covers post harvest losses.

82 A

- **Ex.** Ordinary Bill do not require prior recommendation of the president to be introduced.
- 83

С

Ex. Money Bill deals with the matters enumerated in article 110 and imposition, abolition or regulation of tax is part of article 110.

84 A

Ex. In joint sitting of both the houses of the Parliament deadlock over a Bill is resolved by a simple majority.

85 C

- **Ex.** Both are correct.
- 86 D
- **Ex.** All are correct.
- **87** C
- **Ex.** Both are correct.

88 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.

89 Ex.	B Annual financial statement (Budget) is mentioned under article 112. * Budget is a Money Bill. * Budget can be introduced only in Lok Sabha.
90 Ex.	B All are correct.
91	С
Ex.	Under Vote-on-Account usually 1/6th of the Deamnd- for-Grant of the previous financial year is granted.
92	С
Ex.	All resolutions are motions but not all motions are resolution.
93	D
Ex.	All are correct.
94	D
Ex.	The statement 1 & 2 can be reversed
Δ.	i.e. in Lok-Sabha support of 100 members
	while in Rajya Sabha support of 50 members is needed.
95	С
Ex.	
96	D
Ex.	
97	В
97 Ex.	All are correct.
98	D
98 Ex.	All are correct.
	B
99 Ex.	CAG is appointed by the President of India under his
EX.	warrant & seal.
100	A
Ex.	The constitution of India Provides for single citizenship which is a unitary feature not the fedral.

INSTITUTE VAJIRAO INSTITU