

VAJIRAO & REDDY INSTITUTE

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Total Ques: 100

- 1 A
Ex. The first Law Commission was established during the British Raj era in 1834 by the Charter Act of 1833.
- 2 A
Ex. of the citizens.
- 3 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.
- 4 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 concurrent 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.
- 5 A
Ex. Mandamus - We comamnd
Prohibition - To prohibit
Habeaus Corpus - To have the body of
Certiorary - To certify
- 6 A
Ex. and Economic Cooperation' (BIMSTEC).
- 7 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.
- 8 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).

- 9 A
Ex. Police.
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
- 10 A
Ex. NAPCC has 8 mission under its ambit
1. National solar mission
2. National mission for enhanced energy efficiency.
3. National mission on sustainable habitat.
4. National water mission
5. National mission sustaining the Himalayan ecosystem
6. National mission for Green India.
7. National mission for sustainable agriculture.
8. National mission on strategic knowledge for climate change.
- 11 A
Ex.
- 12 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.
- 13 A
Ex. Ordinary Bill do not require prior recommendation of the president to be introduced.
- 14 A
Ex. The constitution of India Provides for single citizenship which is a unitary feature not the federal.
- 15 A
Ex. In joint sitting of both the houses of the Parliament deadlock over a Bill is resolved by a simple majority.
- 16 A
Ex.

51 C

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

52 C

Ex.

53 C

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 Haryana have a common high court.

54 C

Ex.

55 C

Ex. State can take-over Im-movable property.

56 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

57 C

Ex. Both are correct.

58 C

Ex. Justification: Statement 1 : It also empowered him to exercise effective control over the Presidencies. Through this Act the British introduced the concept of a civil law enacted by a secular human agency, i.e., the government and applied universally in place of the personal rule of the past rulers.

In 1786, the Presidencies were divided into districts and collectors were appointed.

State 2: The most important development that came as a consequence was the deprivation of the monopoly of trade and commerce of the British East India Company except tea and throwing open the trade of India to all the British citizens.

59 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.

60 C

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.

61 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.

62 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 non-statutory 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.

63 C

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.

64 C

Ex. Since its inception in 1950 and till 15 October 1989, the election commission functioned as a single member body consisting of the Chief Election Commissioner. On 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.

65 C

Ex.

83 D

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

84 D

Ex. All are correct.

85 D

Ex. State can impose Reasonable Restrictions on the enjoyment of Right to freedom of speech & expression as provided under Article 19(2).

86 D

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

87 D

Ex. any other minister, on the other.

88 D

Ex. defamation, and incitement to an offence.

89 D

Ex. All are correct.

90 D

Ex. 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, Kenyan president Uhuru Kenyatta, Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi, Ivorian president Laurent Gbagbo, and DR Congo vice-president Jean-Pierre

91 D

Ex. According to the decision of SC the Supreme Court also come under RTI Act, same as other Public Authorities.

92 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).

93 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

94 D

Ex. All are correct.

95 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.

96 D

Ex. seat not reserved for them.

97 D

Ex. The maximum strength of the council is fixed at one-third 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.

98 D

Ex. Justification: The Viceroy's Executive Council became the executive branch of the interim government. Originally headed by the Viceroy of India, it was transformed into a council of ministers, with the powers of a prime minister bestowed on the vice-president of the Council, a position held by Jawaharlal Nehru.

Statement 1: Defence portfolio was held by Sardar Baldev Singh who was only a member of the council.

Statement 2: Health portfolio existed and was held by Ghazanfar Ali Khan.

Statement 3: External Affairs & Commonwealth Relations was held by Pandit Nehru, who was the Vice-President of the Council. Home, Information & Broadcasting portfolio was held by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

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.

Ex. 8. Steering Committee - Dr. Rajendra Prasad
number of committees to deal with different tasks of constitution-making. Out of these, eight were major committees and the others were minor committees. The name of these committees and their chairmen are given below:

1. Union Powers Committee - Jawaharlal Nehru
2. Union Constitution Committee - Jawaharlal Nehru
3. States Committee (Committee for Negotiating with States) - Jawaharlal Nehru
4. Provincial Constitution Committee - Sardar Patel
5. Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights, Minorities and Tribal and Excluded Areas - Sardar Patel.
6. Drafting Committee - Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
7. Rules of Procedure Committee - Dr. Rajendra Prasad