

CIVILS360'S PRELIMSURE TEST 1 ANSWER KEY**1. B**

- **Approach:** Basic concepts and their features should be understood carefully. Here identification of nominal power and limited power is critical.
- **KEY:** Features of the Constitutional Government. The Constitutional government is also known as limited government, the government exercise power enshrined to them by the constitution and the government's actions or powers are limited by the constitution.
- Nominal power is different from limited power. Take the example of US president where it is a constitutional power and president is the de-facto ruler.

2.C

- The President's Rule can be proclaimed under Article 356 on two grounds—one mentioned in Article 356 itself and another in Article 365:
- Article 356 empowers the President to issue a proclamation, if he is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of a state cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. Notably, the president can act either on a report of the governor of the state or otherwise too (ie, even without the governor's report).
- Article 365 says that whenever a state fails to comply with or to give effect to any direction from the Centre, it will be lawful for the president to hold that a situation has arisen in which the government of the state cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

3. A

- Financial Stability Report (FSR) is a biannual document released by the Reserve Bank of India.
- As per the latest Financial Stability Report (January 2019), the gross non-performing assets (GNPA) ratio of public sector banks is 14.8% in September 2018 under a baseline stress scenario, while for private banks the ratio is 3.8%.
- The Basel III norms stipulated a capital to risk weighted assets of 8%. However, as per RBI norms, Indian scheduled commercial banks are required to maintain a CAR of 9%.
- As per the report, as many as eight PSU banks under prompt corrective action framework (PCA PSBs) may have CRAR below the minimum regulatory level of 9 per cent by March 2019.

4. A

- **Approach:** Fundamental Rights and Preamble can be directly eliminated because they do not contain any forms of directives as mentioned in the question.
- **Answer:** Article 49 directs the state to implement policies To protect monuments, places and objects of artistic or historic interest which are declared to be of national importance.
- A similar fundamental duty related to environment is to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers etc.

5. B

- The Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) is a proposed Free Trade Agreement between ten ASEAN member states and their six Free Trade Agreement partners namely India, Australia, China, Japan, New Zealand and the Republic of Korea. Likely benefits of RCEP for India:
- RCEP is expected to provide market access for India's goods and services exports.
- It is expected to encourage greater investments and technology into India. It would also facilitate India's MSMEs to effectively integrate into the regional value and supply chains.
- <http://pib.nic.in/PressReleaselframePage.aspx?PRID=1558010>

6.C

- The 44th Amendment Act of 1978 introduced a new provision to put restraint on the power of Parliament to extend a proclamation of President's Rule beyond one year. Thus, it provided that, beyond one year, the President's Rule can be extended by six months at a time only when the following two conditions are fulfilled:
 - A proclamation of National Emergency should be in operation in the whole of India, or in the whole or any part of the state; and
 - The Election Commission must certify that the general elections to the legislative assembly of the concerned state cannot be held on account of difficulties.

7. B

- The concept of agri export zone takes a comprehensive look at a particular produce/product located in a contiguous area for the purpose of developing and sourcing the raw materials, their processing/packaging, leading to final exports.
- The entire effort is centered on the cluster approach of identifying the potential products, the geographical region in which these products are grown and adopting an end-to-end approach of integrating the entire process right from the stage of production till it reaches the market.
- The concept of Agri Export Zone (AEZ) was introduced in 2001, through EXIM Policy 1997-2001. In all 60 Agri Export Zones (AEZ) were notified by the Government till 2004 - 05. No new AEZs have been set up after 2004.
- <http://pib.nic.in/PressReleaselframePage.aspx?PRID=1558003>

8. B

- It relaxed the central control over the provinces by demarcating and separating the central and provincial subjects.
- It further divided the provincial subjects into two parts—transferred and reserved. The transferred subjects were to be administered by the governor with the aid of ministers responsible to the legislative Council. The reserved subjects, on the other hand, were to be administered by the governor and his executive council without being responsible to the legislative Council.
- It introduced, for the first time, bicameralism and direct elections in the country. Thus, the Indian Legislative Council was replaced by a bicameral legislature consisting of an Upper House (Council of State) and a Lower House (Legislative Assembly).

- It required that the three of the six members of the Viceroy's executive Council (other than the commander-in-chief) were to be Indian.

9. A

- The Directive Principles of State Policy and the Fundamental Rights provided by the Constitution are the philosophy of the Constitution and they are called as the conscience of the constitution by Granville Austin.
- DPSP are the directives laid down to the State mentioned under Article 36. It contains all the central, state and local level agencies and public authorities in the country.
- In the Minerva Mills case, Supreme Court mentioned that the Indian Constitution is founded on the bedrock of the balance between the Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy. There is no absolute primacy for either of those two and that ensures the harmony and balance.

10. A

- **Approach:** Use elimination and reach the answer. Article 29 relates to the protection of the language, script or culture of a section of citizens where as the Article 20 gives protection in respect of conviction for offences. The question indicates right to travel abroad, right to fair trial etc. which indicates elements of personal liberty guaranteed under Article 21.
- **Answer:** Supreme Court has extended the scope of Article 21 in several cases which include:
 - Right to livelihood
 - Right to privacy
 - Right to shelter
 - Right to health
 - Right against inhuman treatment
 - Right to fair and speedy trial
 - Right against public hanging
- Right to travel abroad is under Article 21 where as the right to travel within the country comes under Article 19.

11. B

- **Answer:** Fundamental Rights that are applicable to the foreigners and citizens include Article 14, 20,21,22,23,24,25 etc.
- The Article 15 which prohibits discrimination, Article 16 which gives equality of opportunity in public employment, protection of rights regarding freedom of speech and expression under Article 19 etc. are available to citizens alone.
- As per the question, right to freedom of profession comes under Article 19 where as the right to information and right to free legal aid etc. are the extended rights under Article 21.

12. C

- The term 'Asia Reassurance Initiative Act (ARIA)', recently seen in the news in the context of affairs of the United States of America.

- The Asia Reassurance Initiative Act (ARIA) called for the strengthening of diplomatic, economic and security ties with India and allocates a budget of \$1.5 billion over a five-year period to enhance cooperation with America's strategic regional allies in the region.
- It is an Act designed to counter the encroaching influence and growing threat from China and to reinvigorate US leadership in the Indo-Pacific region.
- <https://indianexpress.com/article/india/narendra-modi-donaldtrump-india-us-china-relations-defence-army-airforce-navy-5519154/>

13. B

- A proclamation of emergency may be revoked by the President at any time by a subsequent proclamation. Such a proclamation does not require the parliamentary approval. Further, the President must revoke a proclamation if the Lok Sabha (and not Parliament) passes a resolution disapproving its continuation.
- While the resolution of disapproval of the National Emergency is required to be passed by the Lok Sabha only, the approval needs to be passed by both the Houses of the Parliament.
- Also, the revocation of emergency requires only simple majority where as the approval of Emergency requires to be adopted by a special majority.

14. A

- Swastha Nagrik Abhiyan (SNA) aims at dissemination of information on health issues to create awareness among citizens of India of ail age/sex/locations and appropriately influence their health seeking behavior to encourage healthy lifestyles and empower the citizens.
- It is a Central Sector Schemes with 100% funding from Central Government. It is one of the five programmes under the "Umbrella Scheme for Family Welfare and Other Health Interventions".

15. C

- Statement 1 and 2 are DPSP. Environment protection is both in FD and DPSP, so often people gets confused.
- The FD related to environment is " to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life, and to have compassion for living creatures."

16. D

- Manbij is a place in Syria near its border with Turkey. Recently hundreds of Kurdish fighters had withdrawn from Manbij, days after the Kurds appealed to Syria for support against a threatened Turkish offensive.
- Recently, the Taliban killed more than 100 members of the Afghan security forces inside a military compound in central Maidan Wardak province, Afghanistan.
- Recently a mass grave was discovered in Mannar town in Sri Lanka's Northern Province. This has raised fresh questions about Sri Lanka's history of violence.

17. D

- **Answer:** Basic structure of the Constitution indicate that the Constitution of India has certain basic features that cannot be altered or destroyed through amendments by the parliament.
- The fundamental features of the fundamental rights such as right to equality, laying down political democracy etc. shall not be amended. Adding Fundamental Rights under the basic structure, does not mean that any amendment is impossible.
- Fundamental rights are not absolute rather they have reasonable restrictions, Basic structure and reasonable restrictions does not have any direct linkage.

18.B

- Though the rights and duties of the citizens are correlative and inseparable, the original constitution contained only the fundamental rights and not the fundamental duties. In other words, the framers of the Constitution did not feel it necessary to incorporate the fundamental duties of the citizens in the Constitution.
- However, they incorporated the duties of the State in the Constitution in the form of Directive Principles of State Polity. Later in 1976, the fundamental duties of citizens were added in the Constitution. In 2002, one more Fundamental Duty was added.

19. C

Table 3.4 Sources of the Constitution at a Glance

	<i>Sources</i>	<i>Features Borrowed</i>
1.	Government of India Act of 1935	Federal Scheme, Office of governor, Judiciary, Public Service Commissions, Emergency provisions and administrative details.
2.	British Constitution	Parliamentary government, Rule of Law, legislative procedure, single citizenship, cabinet system, prerogative writs, parliamentary privileges and bicameralism.
3.	US Constitution	Fundamental rights, independence of judiciary, judicial review, impeachment of the president, removal of Supreme Court and high court judges and post of vice-president.

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- Very Direct Question. You need to study these factual ideas from Indian Polity

20.A

- In 1976, the Congress Party set up the Sardar Swaran Singh Committee to make recommendations about fundamental duties, the need and necessity of which was felt during the operation of the internal emergency (1975–1977).

- The committee recommended the inclusion of a separate chapter on fundamental duties in the Constitution. It stressed that the citizens should become conscious that in addition to the enjoyment of rights, they also have certain duties to perform as well. The Congress Government at Centre accepted these recommendations and enacted the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act in 1976.

21. D

- The Climate Change Performance Index is published by GermanWatch, CAN International and the New Climate Institute.
- It evaluates and compares the climate protection performance of 56 countries and the EU.
- <https://www.thehindu.com/news/international/morocco-ranks-high-in-climate-action/article25892724.ece>

22. A

- **Answer:** Article 3 authorises the Parliament to form a new state, increase area of any state, diminish area of any state, alter name of any state etc. There are certain conditions that are to be followed while exercising this power.
- The bill that sanctions such changes can be introduced into the Parliament only with the prior recommendation of the President. Before recommending the bill, the President has to refer the same to the state legislature concerned for expressing its views within a specified period.
- Permission of the concerned state is not mandatory and President can refer the bill without considering its opinions.

23. C

- 'Pachchan' initiative of the Government of India is aimed at organizing and standardizing the Indian handicrafts industries. It is an initiative of the Ministry of Textiles.
- The government has also launched a direct marketing portal for handicraft artisans to provide direct market access facility to genuine handicraft artisans including tribal artisans working in the far-flung areas.
- Any handicraft artisan registered under Pachchan can utilize this portal for marketing their products.
- <http://pib.nic.in/PressReleaselframePage.aspx?PRID=1558445>

24. C

- **Approach:** Apply your knowledge and think what will happen when there is no fundamental rights. The rights of citizens will be taken away without any question. That is, the government can act without any limits on its powers.
- **Answer:** Fundamental rights are justiciable list of rights enjoyed by the citizens against the actions of State. They promote the establishment of political democracy. They establish a limited government because the citizens have a set of rights that can be applied against them.

25. C

- The Fugitive Economic Offenders Act (FEOA), which became a law on July 31, 2018, allows for declaring a person as an offender after an arrest warrant has been issued against the individual and the value of offences exceeds Rs. 100 crore.
- Another condition for declaring a person a fugitive economic offender (FEO) is when the individual refuses to return to the country to face prosecution in the specified cases.
- As per the new law **only the special court** can declare a person fugitive economic offender.
- <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/vijay-mallya-declared-asfugitive-economic-offender-under-new-law/article25919274.ece>

26. D

- Judicial review is one big difference. In India, the judiciary system can take up an act passed by parliament and has the power to nullify it. In Britain, law passed by House of Commons can't be overturned.
- In India, Doctrine of legislative competence is followed and judicial review is followed with Article 13

27. C

- Every resolution approving the proclamation of emergency or its continuance must be passed by either House of Parliament by a special majority that is:
 - a majority of the total membership of that house, and
 - a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that house present and voting.
 - This special majority provision was introduced by the 44th Amendment Act of 1978. Previously, such resolution could be passed by a simple majority of the Parliament.

28. B

- **Answer:** Central Government has ceded a part of its territory to the Pakistan government. The territory was known as the Berubari Union. The process was done by amending the Constitution.
- While, Supreme Court also held that settlement of boundary disputes come under the executive actions and does not require constitutional amendment because it does not involve cession of Indian territory to the foreign territory.

29. A

- **Answer:**
- **42nd amendment** added four DPSP which are as follows:
 - To secure opportunities for healthy development of children

- **To promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor**
- To take steps to secure the participation of workers in the management of industries.
- **To protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wild life**
- **44th amendment** added the DPSP which states that “state shall, in particular, strive to minimize the inequalities in income, and endeavor to eliminate inequalities”
- **97th Amendment** added DPSP which mandates that the state shall endeavor to promote voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control and professional management of the co-operative societies.
- All the other DPSP were already in the Constitution and were introduced by the Constitution makers.

30. C

- The DNA Technology (Use and Application) Regulation Bill – 2019 has been formulated recognizing the need for regulation of the use and application of Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) technology, for establishing the identity of missing persons, victims, offenders, under trials and unknown deceased persons.
- DNA information will not be stored for the entire population but only that of offenders, suspects and relatives of missing persons.
- The key components of this Bill include: Establishment of a DNA Regulatory Board;
- Accreditation of DNA laboratories undertaking DNA testing, analyzing, etc.; Establishment of the National and Regional DNA Data Banks, as envisaged in the Bill, will assist in forensic investigations.
- The Bill will add value in empowering the criminal justice delivery system by enabling the application of DNA evidence, which is considered the gold standard in crime investigations.

31.C

- State cannot initiate an amendment Bill. It's either done by Rajya sabha or LokSabha.

32. A

- **Answer:** Fundamental Right to Property was in existence at the time of enactment of the Constitution. It caused several issues between Supreme Court and the Parliament. The issues were never ending and as a result the **44th Amendment Act** abolished the Right to property as a fundamental right and included it under the **Article 300A** as a constitutional right.
- DPSP which mandates the State to secure all its citizens a uniform civil code throughout the country is under the Constitution during its enactment itself. It is to realise these vision of UCC that several personal laws were tried to reform during the early years.

33. D

- Modern democratic governments are classified into parliamentary and presidential on the basis of nature of relations between the executive and the legislative organs of the

government. The parliamentary system of government is the one in which the executive is responsible to the legislature for its policies and acts. The presidential system of government, on the other hand, is one in which the executive is not responsible to the legislature for its policies and acts, and is constitutionally independent of the legislature in respect of its term of office

34. C

- Tax Inspectors Without Borders (TIWB) is a joint initiative of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) supporting countries in building tax audit capacity.
- The TIWB initiative facilitates the transfer of tax audit knowledge and skills to developing country tax administrations using a practical, "learning by doing" approach.
- TIWB Programmes complement the broader efforts of the international community to strengthen co-operation on tax matters and contribute to the domestic resource mobilization efforts of developing countries.
- <http://www.tiwb.org/>

35.D

- Third Schedule contains the Forms of Oaths or Affirmations.
- Second schedule lists the emoluments for holders of constitutional offices such as salaries of President, Vice President, Ministers, Judges and Comptroller and Auditor-General of India etc

36. C

- **Answer:** Citizens have the right to form political parties, companies, partnership firms, societies, clubs etc. The rights are derived from the right to form associations of the citizens under Article 19. Right to form associations such as trade unions also come under this. So, it is a fundamental right.

37. A

- The basic structure (or doctrine) of the Constitution of India applies only to constitutional amendments, which states that the Parliament cannot destroy or alter the basic features of the Indian Constitution. These features includes (1) Supremacy of the constitution. (2) Republican and democratic form of govt. (3) Secular character of constitution. (4) Separation of power. (5) Federal character of constitution. etc

38.B

- Kesavananda Bharati case is a landmark decision of the Supreme Court of India that outlined the basic structure doctrine of the Constitution.
- S. R. Bommai v. Union of India was a landmark judgment of the Supreme Court of India, where the Court discussed at length provisions of Article 356 of the Constitution of India and related issues. It underlined the fact that federalism is a part of the basic structure in India

39. C

- The Innovators Growth Platform (IGP) helps investors in startups divest their holdings without making a public offer.
- Profitability and other disclosure requirements are less stringent here, compared to the SME platform or the main board of exchanges.
- It is an initiative of SEBI, started in 2013 as the Institutional Trading Platform (ITP).

40.C

- There is no provision for a special body like Constitutional Convention (as in USA) or Constitutional Assembly for amending the Constitution. The power is vested in the Parliament and only in few cases, in the state legislatures.
- The state legislatures cannot initiate any bill or proposal for amending the Constitution except in one case, that is, passing a resolution requesting the Parliament for the creation or abolition of legislative councils in the states.
- Here also, the Parliament can either approve or disapprove such a resolution or may not take any action on it.
- in few cases, the consent of the state legislatures is required and that too, only half of them, while in USA, it is three-fourths of the states.
- The Constitution does not prescribe the time frame within which the state legislatures should ratify or reject an amendment submitted to them.
- Also, it doesn't talk on the issue whether the states can withdraw their approval after according the same.
- There is no provision for holding a joint sitting of both the Houses of Parliament if there is a deadlock over the passage of a constitutional amendment bill.
- The process of amendment is similar to that of a legislative process except for the special majority.
- The provisions relating to the amendment procedure are too ambiguous. Hence, they leave a wide scope for taking the matters to the judiciary.
- Despite these defects, it cannot be denied that the process has proved to be simple and easy and has succeeded in meeting the changed needs and conditions.
- The procedure is not so flexible as to allow the ruling parties to change it according to their moods and not so rigid as to be incapable of adapting itself to the changing needs.

41. D

- UNNATI (Unispace Nanosatellite Assembly & Training) is a capacity building programme on Nano-satellite development.
- It is an initiative by ISRO to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the first United Nations conference on the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space (UNISPACE-50).
- <http://pib.nic.in/PressReleaselframePage.aspx?PRID=1560396>

42. D

- **Answer:** The category under Right to freedom is guaranteed under the Article 19-22.
- Abolition of untouchability and prohibition of its practice is guaranteed under the Right to Equality. Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour comes under the Right against exploitation under Article 23.
- Protection of life and personal liberty under Article 21 and Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases under Article 22 comes under the *Right to freedom*.
- Other rights under the right to freedom are freedom of speech and expression under Article 19, protection in respect of conviction for offences under Article 20

43. C

- Kyasanur Forest Disease (KFD) is a viral haemorrhagic disease endemic to Karnataka. Recently the disease has spread to the state of Goa especially in the cashew plantations .
- Better known as ‘Monkey Fever’, KFD is primarily transmitted through ticks — in short, a tick-borne zoonotic disease. Doctors treat only the symptoms, for KFD has no known cure.
- The virus is transmitted to humans by the bite of infected unfed nymphs (immature stage of tick). Human to human transmission is not known.
- <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/karnataka/kyasanursticking-time-bomb/article26093497.ece>

44.D

- The 97th Constitution Amendment Act is enacted in relation to the co-operatives which aims to encourage economic activities of cooperatives which in turn help progress of rural India.
- It amended Article 19(I) c by inserting, the words ‘or Co-operative Societies’. That is the right to form cooperative societies is a fundamental right.
- It also inserted Article 43B in Part IV of the Constitution as “The State Shall endeavor to promote Voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic Control and professional management of the Co-operative societies” and
- After Part IX-A of the Constitution, Part IX-B was inserted. Part IX-B extended from Article 243ZH to Article 243ZT.

45.C

- Under Article 352, the President of India can declare a national emergency when the security of India or a part of it is threatened by war or external aggression or armed rebellion.
- The President of India cannot by himself declare a national emergency. Instead he can only do so after receiving the written recommendation of the cabinet. This safeguard was introduced by the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act.

46. D

- The Indian Constitution mandates that the Indian State be secular. According to the Constitution, only a secular State can realise its objectives to ensure the following:
 - that one religious community does not dominate another;

- that some members do not dominate other members of the same religious community;
 - that the State does not enforce any particular religion nor take away the religious freedom of individuals.
 - The Indian State works in various ways to prevent the above domination. First, it uses a strategy of distancing itself from religion. The Indian State is not ruled by a religious group and nor does it support any one religion.
 - In India, government spaces like law courts, police stations, government schools and offices are not supposed to display or promote any one religion.
- NCERT CLASS 8 SOCIAL and Political Life

47. D

- **Answer:** Article 16 provides for equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters of employment or appointment to any office under the State. Citizens cannot be discriminated against or be ineligible for the employment or office under the State on grounds of only **religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth or residence**.
- However, there are exceptions to the equality of opportunity in general. State can provide fore reservation of appointments or posts in favour of backward classes etc.

48. A

- Zearalenone is a fungal toxin infesting cereals such as wheat, maize and barley.
- It attacks crops while they are growing, but can also develop when cereals are stored without being dried fully
- <https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/science/the-lowdown-onzearalenone-in-cereals/article26100813.ece>

49.D

- Though unclear about the exact basic structure, from the various SC judgements, the following have emerged as 'basic features' of the Constitution:
 - Supremacy of the Constitution.
 - Sovereign, democratic and republican nature of the Indian polity.
 - Secular character of the Constitution
 - Separation of powers between the legislature, the executive and the judiciary.
 - Federal character of the Constitution.
 - Unity and integrity of the nation.
 - Welfare state (socio-economic justice).
 - Judicial review.
 - Freedom and dignity of the individual.
 - Parliamentary system.
 - Rule of law.
 - Harmony and balance between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles.
 - Principle of equality.
 - Free and fair elections.
 - Independence of Judiciary.
 - Limited power of Parliament to amend the Constitution.

- Effective access to justice.
- Principle of reasonableness.
- Powers of the Supreme Court under Articles 32, 136, 141 and 142.

50.C

- 44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978:
 - Restored the original term of the Lok Sabha and the state legislative assemblies (i.e. 5 years).
 - Restored the provisions with regard to quorum in the Parliament and state legislatures.
 - Omitted the reference to the British House of Commons in the provisions pertaining to the parliamentary privileges.
 - Gave constitutional protection to publication in newspaper of true reports of the proceedings of the Parliament and the state legislatures.
 - Empowered the president to send back once the advice of cabinet for reconsideration. But, the reconsidered advice is to be binding on the president.
 - Deleted the provision which made the satisfaction of the president, governor and administrators final in issuing ordinances.
 - Restored some of the powers of the Supreme Court and high courts.
 - Replaced the term 'internal disturbance' by 'armed rebellion' in respect of national emergency.
 - Made the President to declare a national emergency only on the written recommendation of the cabinet.
 - Made certain procedural safeguards with respect to national emergency and President's rule.
 - Deleted the right to property from the list of Fundamental Rights and made it only a legal right.

51. A

- DEMAND FOR A CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY
- It was in 1934 that the idea of a Constituent Assembly for India was put forward for the first time by M. N. Roy, a pioneer of communist movement in India. In 1935, the Indian National Congress (INC), for the first time, officially demanded a Constituent Assembly to frame the Constitution of India.
- The demand was finally accepted in principle by the British Government in what is known as the 'August Offer' of 1940.
- Although the Constituent Assembly was not directly elected by the people of India on the basis of adult franchise, the Assembly comprised representatives of all sections of Indian Society—Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Parsis, Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians, SCs, STs including women

52. C

- During the St. Petersburg declaration in 2010, tiger range countries had resolved to double tiger numbers across their range by 2022
- <http://pib.nic.in/PressReleaselframePage.aspx?PRID=1561642>

53. D

- **Approach:** Using the logic, we can eliminate the first statement. Goa was conferred state hood during 1980's. Thus, it will not be 12th Constitutional Amendment Act in any way.
- **Answer:** Goa was given the status of union territory by the 12th Constitutional Amendment Act. It was conferred statehood by the Goa, Daman and Diu Reorganisation Act, 1987.
- Odisha is one of the last states to be renamed during 2011 whereas the state of Uttar Pradesh changed its name from United Provinces during 1950 as one of the first states to do it.

54. B

55. C

- The Indian Independence Act of 1947 made the following three changes in the position of the Assembly:
 - The Assembly was made a fully sovereign body, which could frame any Constitution it pleased. The act empowered the Assembly to abrogate or alter any law made by the British Parliament in relation to India.
 - The Assembly also became a legislative body. In other words, two separate functions were assigned to the Assembly, that is, making of a constitution for free India and enacting of ordinary laws for the country.
 - The Muslim League members (hailing from the areas included in the Pakistan) withdrew from the Constituent Assembly for India

56. A

- Statement 1 is correct as Fundamental Rights is guaranteed by the constitution
- Statement 2 is wrong as amendment to constitution is required to change the fundamental rights
- Statement 3 is correct as Supreme court guarantees the FR under Article 32.
- Statement 4 is wrong as FR is given under PART III and no other constitutional rights are equivalent to the FR eg: Right to property

57. A

- Yellow Vest movement had rocked France for weeks with angry protests over President Emmanuel Macron's government.
- Recently, thousands of protesters marched through Paris to condemn the violence of the Yellow Vest movement. They wore red scarves and hence known as 'Red Scarves' march.

58. B

- **Answer:** Certiorari is issued by a higher court against a tribunal to transfer a pending case with the latter. Mandamus can be issued against a tribunal as a command to perform their duty which they have refused to perform.
- Similarly, prohibition can be issued to tribunal to prevent the latter from exceeding its jurisdictions. Habeas Corpus is completely unrelated and can be eliminated easily.

59. B

- The report “The Future of Rail” is published by International Energy Agency (IEA).
- “The Future of Rail” the first-of-a-kind report analyses the current and future importance of rail around the world through the perspective of its energy and environmental implications.
- The report reviews the impact of existing plans and regulations on the future of rail, and explores the key policies that could help to realize an enhanced future rail.
- <http://pib.nic.in/PressReleaselframePage.aspx?PRID=1561953>

60. A

- The question of amendability of the Preamble of the Constitution of India was taken up by the Kesavananda Bharati case. In this case, Supreme Court opined that Preamble can be amended by the Parliament and also considered it as a part of the Constitution.
- The amendment of the Preamble must ensure that the basic features of the Preamble are not amended and such amendments made under the power vested by Article 368 will be struck down due to the violation of the basic structure.

61. C

- We can use elimination technique and reach the answer. We know that Abolition of untouchability is included under Article 17, i.e. right to equality. Also, for a normal ordinary bill the president can withhold assent to the bill unlike the constitutional amendment bill where he/she has to ratify it.
- The Resignation of the judge of High Court is tendered to the president of India. In case of high court judges, the appointments and resignation are tendered to the President.

62. D

- FEATURES OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT
- Nominal and Real Executives The President is the nominal executive (de jure executive or titular executive) while the Prime Minister is the real executive (de facto executive).
- Majority Party Rule The political party which secures majority seats in the Lok Sabha forms the government.
- Collective Responsibility This is the bedrock principle of parliamentary government. The ministers are collectively responsible to the Parliament in general and to the Lok Sabha in particular (Article 75).
- Political Homogeneity Usually members of the council of ministers belong to the same political party, and hence they share the same political ideology.
- Double Membership The ministers are members of both the legislature and the executive.

- Leadership of the Prime Minister The Prime Minister plays the leadership role in this system of government.
- Dissolution of the Lower House The lower house of the Parliament (Lok Sabha) can be dissolved by the President on recommendation of the Prime Minister.
- Secrecy The ministers operate on the principle of secrecy of procedure and cannot divulge information about their proceedings, policies and decisions.

63. A

- Article 360 of the Constitution of India empowers the president to proclaim a Financial Emergency if he is satisfied that a situation has arisen due to which the financial stability or credit of India is threatened.
- The satisfaction of the President of India is subject to judicial review. So far, no financial emergency has been proclaimed.

64. C

- Article 3 of the Constitution of India authorises the **Parliament of India** to form a new state by separation of territory from any state, increase the area of any state, diminish the area of any state, alter the boundaries of any state, alter the name of any state etc.
- Respective state can initiate the proposal however the changes cannot be made by them as it requires the approval of the Parliament.

65. D

- All the given features are federal features. For a unitary government these are not essential

66. A

- The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) will capture payment habits of individuals in six cities, including four metropolitan towns.
- For the purpose, the central bank has launched a 'Survey on Retail Payment Habits of Individuals (SRPHi)'.
- The survey will cover a sample of 6,000 individuals from various socio-economic backgrounds across six cities -- Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Bengaluru and Guwahati.
- <https://www.livemint.com/Industry/QEnxJa1DZ8TPzMigM31fWI/RBI-launches-survey-to-capture-retail-payment-habits-in-6-ci.html>

67. D

- All the given statements are true.
- Statement 1 is true because, In a federal system, regionalistic tendencies may arise.
- Statement 2 is true, only administrative decentralisation and delegation will be there. Eg: Britain
- Statement 3 is true: There will be a central law making authority and power is delegated to nobody
- Statement 4 is true: There will be no constitutional power divisions

68. C

- Government of India is supporting the Menstrual Hygiene Scheme, under which, funds are provided to States/UTs through National Health Mission for decentralized procurement of sanitary napkins packs for provision primarily to rural adolescent girls at subsidized rates as per proposals received from the States and UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans.
- This scheme encompasses the following:
 - Increasing awareness among adolescent girls on Menstrual Hygiene
 - Improving access to and use of high quality sanitary napkins by adolescent girls in rural areas.
 - Ensuring safe disposal of Sanitary Napkins in an environmentally friendly manner.
 - Provision of funds to ASHAs to hold monthly meeting with adolescents to discuss issue related to menstrual hygiene.

69. A

- Charter Act of 1853 has separated, for the first time, the legislative and executive functions of the Governor-General's council.
- It provided for addition of six new members called legislative councillors to the council. In other words, it established a separate Governor-General's legislative council which came to be known as the Indian (Central) Legislative Council.
- This legislative wing of the council functioned as a mini-Parliament, adopting the same procedures as the British Parliament. Thus, legislation, for the first time, was treated as a special function of the government, requiring special machinery and special process

70. C

- National Investigation Agency (NIA) is a central agency established by the Indian Government to combat terror in India. It acts as the Central Counter Terrorism Law Enforcement Agency.
- The agency is empowered to deal with terror related crimes across states without special permission from the states. The Agency came into existence with the enactment of the National Investigation Agency Act 2008 by the Parliament of India on 31 December 2008.
- NIA was created after the 2008 Mumbai terror attacks as need for a central agency to combat terrorism was realised. The conviction rate of this anti-terrorism agency is currently 95 per cent as it has managed to convict 167 accused in the 185 cases registered by it since its inception.

71. B

- Answer: Elementary education is made a fundamental right of every child between the ages of 6 and 14 under the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act and it specifies minimum norms in elementary schools.
- It added a new **Article 21-A** into the Constitution and made it a fundamental right. Similarly the right to profess, propagate and practice religion is provided under the **Article 25**.
- The citizens also have the **right to demonstration or picketing but not the right to strike** under Article 19.

72. D

- Direct question especially covered in the current affairs because of the issues surrounding Citizenship Amendment Act. Constitution does not contain elaborate provisions related to the citizenship. Instead it authorised the Parliament to frame laws regarding it. As a result, the provisions are included under the Citizenship Act, 1955.
- Citizens of Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan, China, Iran, Nepal, Bhutan, Macau, Hong Kong or Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), irrespective of their residential status, cannot, without prior permission of the Reserve Bank, acquire or transfer immovable property in India.
- Foreign nationals of non-Indian origin resident in India except the above countries can acquire immovable property in India.
- Foreign nationals of non-Indian origin resident outside India can acquire/ transfer immovable property in India, on lease not exceeding five years and can acquire immovable property in India by way of inheritance from a resident.

73. B

- **Approach:** Factual question. Please ensure that your content is deep to recognise the mistakes in question if any,'
- **Key:** The Drafting Committee, after taking into consideration the proposals of the various committees, prepared the first draft of the Constitution of India, which was published in February 1948. The people of India were given eight months to discuss the draft and propose amendments.
- In the light of the public comments, criticisms and suggestions, the Drafting Committee prepared a second draft, which was published in October 1948.
- Some provisions of the Constitution pertaining to citizenship, elections, provisional parliament, temporary and transitional provisions, and short title contained in Articles 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 60, 324, 366, 367, 379, 380, 388, 391, 392 and 393 came into force on November 26, 1949 itself.
- **The Preamble was enacted after the entire Constitution was already enacted.**

74. B

- The Directive Principles of State Policy are enumerated in the Part IV of the Constitution under Article 36-51. They denote the ideals that the State should keep in mind while formulating policies and enacting laws.
- They are meant to uphold the socio economic democracy and realise a welfare state, where as the fundamental rights will uphold the political democracy.

75. D

- Under Article 45, the directive requires state to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete age of six years.
- Education is listed as the item under Concurrent List in the Schedule VII. In fact, it was transferred from the State list to Concurrent list through 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act.

- Rural and Urban Local bodies also have the provisions of education under their mandate to improve the overall governing parameters and bring inclusive development.
- Under 6th schedule district administration can establish, construct or manage primary schools.

76. B

- Answer: Directive Principles of State Policy are a non justiciable right. This is mentioned in all the four options. It does not give any rights for the citizens as it is provided under the Fundamental Right. Also it does not empower any vulnerable sections of the society directly due to their non justiciable character.
- Also it does not constitute any restrictions on the powers of citizens. The DPSP is a directive laid down to the State for implementing socio economic welfare programmes. The option B which states DPSP mandates state to adopt policies for the citizens is the most accurate.

77. D

- Sikkim launched 'One Family, One Job' scheme and it envisions employment to a member of every family which does not have a government job in the state.
- Under this scheme, all loan debts in the farming and agriculture sector would be revoked.
- <https://www.indiatoday.in/education-today/gk-current-affairs/story/sikkim-launches-one-family-one-job-scheme-1430035-2019-01-13>

78. B

- The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) approved two World Bank supported schemes Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP) and Skill Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE) to boost Skill India Mission.
- <https://pib.gov.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=171608>

79. A

- AIBP was specifically started because a large number of river valley projects – both major and medium – have spilled from plan to plan, mainly because of financial constraints of state governments.
- Some of these projects were in an advanced stage of construction and could provide irrigation benefits in four or five agricultural seasons. The completion of these projects, however, was beyond the resources capability of the State Governments.
- Currently, this scheme has been subsumed as a component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana. Ministry of Water Resources is in charge of this program
- <https://pib.gov.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=107726>

80. B

- Preamble envisages the objectives of the constitution makers and it help us to interpret the constitution

81. D

- Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) was established by the Government of India in March, 1993 as an autonomous body under the Ministry of Women & Child Development. It was registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860.
- Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK), established in 1993 is a national level organization as an autonomous body under the aegis of the Ministry of Women and Child Development, for socio-economic empowerment of women.
- The operating model currently followed by RMK is that of a facilitating agency wherein RMK provides loans to NGO-MFIs termed as Intermediary Organizations (IMO) which on-lend to Self Help Groups (SHGs) of women.
- RMK extends micro-credit to the women in the informal sector through a client friendly, without collateral and in a hassle-free manner for income generation activities. RMK has taken a number of promotional measures to popularize the concept of micro financing, enterprise development, thrift and credit, formation and strengthening of Women-SHG's through intermediary organizations.
- <https://rmk.nic.in/welcome-rashtriya-mahila-kosh>

82. C

- **Answer:** Citizenship Amendment Act, 1955 prescribes five ways through which a person can acquire citizenship. These are:
 - By birth
 - By descent
 - By registration
 - By naturalisation
 - By incorporation of territory.

83. C

- **Answer:** Conceptual question. Use your knowledge to apply it in the question and find out the answer. Schedule VII divides the Union, State and Concurrent List. It is a division of power with regard to legislative power among several levels. This does not constitute separation of powers between organs like legislative, executive and judiciary.
- Similarly, Parliamentary form of government envisages the harmony between legislature and executive as the executive is formed from the legislature itself. Therefore, separation of power is not absolute.
- Article 50 directly envisions the State to separate the judiciary and executive organs of the State which can be considered as separation of power.

84. B

- To reduce losses due to non-payment of electricity bills and also promote solar energy, Maharashtra state government has launched Atal Solar Krishi Pump Yojana.
- Under the scheme, the government of Maharashtra has decided to give two LED bulbs, a DC fan and a mobile charging socket as freebies to farmers.
- The scheme provides a subsidy of up to 95% on solar pumpsets. The State plans to install one lakh solar pumps.

85. B

- E-governance reduces bureaucratic involvement.
- All other statements are true and are the objectives of the e-governance mission

86. D

- Geographical Indications are covered as a component of intellectual property rights (IPRs) under the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property. At the International level, GI is governed by World Trade Organisation's (WTO's) Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS).
- In India, Geographical Indications registration is administered by the Geographical Indications of goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999 which came into force with effect from September 2003. The first product in India to be accorded with GI tag was Darjeeling tea in the year 2004-05.
- What are the benefits of Geographical Indication Status?
- The GI registration confers:
 - Legal protection to the products
 - Prevents unauthorised use of a GI tag products by others
 - Helps consumers to get quality products of desired traits and is assured of the authenticity.
 - Promotes economic prosperity of producers of GI tag goods by enhancing their demand in national and international markets.

87. D

- Essential feature of a federal system is the distribution of powers between the Centre and the States
- Other features are not essential ones.

88. B

- In order to promote the Ease of Doing Business, the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has introduced various initiatives including online filing of UdyogAadhaar Memorandum (UAM). The Ministry has also taken the following steps:
 - **MSME SAMADHAAN Portal**– for empowering micro and small entrepreneurs across the country to directly register their cases relating to delayed payments.
 - **MSME SAMBANDH Portal**– to help in monitoring the implementation of public procurement policy for micro and small enterprises.
 - **MSME SAMPARK Portal** – A digital platform wherein jobseekers (passed out trainees/students of MSME Technology Centres) and recruiters get connected.
 - **Digital Payments**– to pass on the benefits of the schemes of Ministry of MSME through digital payment gateway.

89. A

- **Answer: Article 22** grants protection to persons who are arrested or detained. One of the detention type is preventive detention which means the detention of a person without trial and conviction in a court.

- Constitution has divided the legislative power with regard to preventive detention between the **Parliament and the state legislature**. The Parliament has exclusive authority to legislate on the matters including defence, foreign affairs etc.
- Where as the state legislature and the Parliament can make a law with regard to the security of a state, maintenance of supplies and services essential to the community.
- Martial law is adopted by India from the British common law, the reference of preventive detention is not found in the Britain as it was implemented during the first and second world war.

90. A

- **Answer:** Direct question. Habeas Corpus or literally 'to have the body of' will be issued as a writ as an order issued by the court to a person who has detained another person, to produce the the body of the latter before it.
- If your relative is detained by one of the colleagues for personal reasons and there is no information about him/her , the most ideal type of writ to be issued is habeas corpus.

91. D

- Indian federalism is not a result of an agreement rather Indian federal units are united by the constitution itself.

92. C

- Jan Shikshan Sansthan (formerly known as Shramik Vidyapeeth) are established for providing vocational skills to non-literate, neo-literates as well as school dropouts by identifying skills that have a market in the region of their establishment.
- The scope of work of Jan Shikshan Sansthans (JSSs) includes the following:
 - Develop/Source appropriate curriculum and training modules covering vocational elements, general awareness and life enrichment components.
 - JSS's are encouraged to undertake training equivalent to courses designed by the Directorate of Adult Education, National Institute of Open Schooling and Director General, Employment & Training.
 - Provide training to a pool of resource persons and master trainers for conducting training.
 - Administer simple tests and award certificates.
 - Network with employers and industries for trainees to get suitable placement
- Formerly under the Ministry of Human Resources Development, Jan Shikshan Sansthans were transferred to the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship in 2018.

93. D

- Samagra Shiksha is first integrated scheme extending unified support to states from pre-school to senior secondary levels.
- It is paradigm shift in conceptual design of school education by treating school holistically as continuum from pre-school, primary, upper primary, secondary and senior secondary levels.

- The scheme builds on grade-wise, subject-wise Learning Outcomes and largest National Achievement Survey (NAS)-2017-18 to strategize district level interventions for improving quality of education. It will help to shift focus of student learning from content to competencies.
- The scheme envisages active participation of all stakeholders especially parents, school management committee (SMC) members, community and state functionaries towards efforts to ensure quality education to children.
- It also extends benefits of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya scheme, under which girls from disadvantaged sections are provided education with hostel facility from class 6-8 to class 6-12.
- The scheme focuses on strengthening teachers, the crucial pillar of education system by making SCERTs and DIETs nodal agencies for teacher training. These institutions will be strengthened to emphasize integration of in-service and pre-service training structures in states to make it need-focused and dynamic. This will strengthen quality of teaching in schools across levels

94. B

- **Approach:** Under the martial law, only fundamental rights will be affected. Centre-State relations will not be modified or changed. As a result, there is no delegation of legislative power to any authorities when martial law is in operation.
- **Answer:** Martial law is not defined anywhere in the Constitution of India. It literally means military law. They can run the administration of the place where martial law is applied to restore the broken law and order. An ordinary law is suspended in such cases. This extraordinary power is adopted from the British common law. The fundamental rights of the citizens will be affected so much so that even they can be condemned to death.
- And the Parliament can legislate laws to indemnify the officers who undertake the operation of martial law.

95. B

- **Mission Raksha Gyan Shakti:**
- Objective:
- As part of the ongoing initiatives to enhance self-reliance in defence, the Mission Raksha Gyan Shakti aims to provide a boost to the IPR culture in indigenous defence industry.
- Other Highlights:
- IPR emerged as a key ingredient of an ecosystem which stimulates innovation and ingenuity.
- It was highlighted the need to migrate from the culture of seeking Transfer of Technology (ToT) from foreign sources to generating Intellectual Property in India, to achieve the goal of self-reliance in Defence sector.
- IP Facilitation Cell:
- It was established in April this year.
- To achieve ambitious targets of training 10,000 personnel of Ordnance Factories (OFs) and Defence Public Sector Undertakings (DPSUs) on IPR.
- To facilitate filing of at least 1,000 new IPR applications.
- What are Intellectual Property Rights?

- According to the World Trade Organization (WTO), IPRs are the rights given to persons over the creations of their minds. They usually give the creator an exclusive right over the use of his/her creation for a certain period of time.

96. D

- **Answer:** Fundamental Rights are not absolute but qualified which means that state can impose reasonable restrictions on them. The Article 19 which guarantees freedom of speech and expression to citizens are subject to reasonable restrictions on the grounds of sovereignty and integrity of India, security of the state, friendly relations with foreign state, decency or morality, contempt of court, defamation and incitement to an offence.

97. C

- **Approach: The third statement replacement of mangroves with bamboo is arbitrary. You can eliminate these kind of statements.**
- Major objectives of the National Bamboo Mission are:
- 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 requirement of industries.
- 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 re-align 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.

98.C

- Features of the Regulating Act of 1773
- It designated the Governor of Bengal as the 'Governor-General of Bengal' and created an Executive Council of four members to assist him. The first such Governor-General was Lord Warren Hastings.
- It made the governors of Bombay and Madras presidencies subordinate to the governor-general of Bengal, unlike earlier, when the three presidencies were independent of one another.
- It provided for the establishment of a Supreme Court at Calcutta (1774) comprising one chief justice and three other judges.
- It prohibited the servants of the Company from engaging in any private trade or accepting presents or bribes from the 'natives'.

- It strengthened the control of the British Government over the Company by requiring the Court of Directors (governing body of the Company) to report on its revenue, civil, and military affairs in India.
- The distinction between the commercial and political functions of the Company carried out in Pitts India Act of 1784

99. C

- **MoU between India and Japan on Development of Advanced Model Single Window:**
The MoU would lead to cooperation between India and Japan on the development of 'Advanced Model Single Window' and its operationalization in Central and State Governments in India for taking administrative procedures necessary for business operations, and to develop a structure in which those procedures are completed in an expeditious manner, so as to accelerate India's effort to promote Ease of Doing Business in India. The 'Advanced Model Single Window' is based on the best practices in and outside India, with measurable parameters and identify possible obstacles for establishment of the Single Window in India. It will thus, facilitate investments.

100. A

- Ratification of only half the states is needed for passing an amendment that require consent of states.