

Prelimsure Test-9 Answerkey

1. D

- The Union executive consists of the President ,Prime minister,Council of ministers and the attorney general.Executive is a broad term which encompasses any government office in charge of implementation of government policies and plans.In DD Basu,CAG is also included as a part of union executive

2. B

- The Governor is the constitutional head of the State Government. He plays a two fold function as the constitutional head of the State Government and as a link between the centre and the state government.
- As the executive head of a state, the Governor acts according to the advice of the Council of Ministers of State. All executive actions of the State are formally taken in the name of the Governor.
- As a nominee of the President, the Governor represents the Centre in the State and he works as a channel of communication and contact between the State and the Centre. It is his duty to keep the centre informed of the affair of the State.

3. A

- SEBI introduced the measure to keep a tab on securities that witness an abnormal price rise that is not commensurate with financial health and fundamentals of the company.
- The underlying principle behind the graded surveillance framework is to alert and protect investors trading in a security, which is seeing abnormal price movements.
- Once a firm is identified for surveillance it goes through six stages with corresponding surveillance actions and the restrictions on trading in those securities gets higher progressively.

4. B

- Parliamentary privileges are defined in Article 105 of the Indian Constitution. The members of Parliament are exempted from any civil or criminal liability for any statement made or act done in the course of their duties.
- The members of the parliament have been vested with the freedom of speech and expression. The freedom of speech and expression guaranteed to a citizen under Article 19(2) is different from the freedom of speech and expression provided to a member of the parliament. It has been guaranteed under Article 105(1) of the Indian constitution.
- As stated in Article 105(2) of the Constitution, no person shall be held liable for publishing any reports, discussions etc. of the house under the authority of the member of the house.

5. C

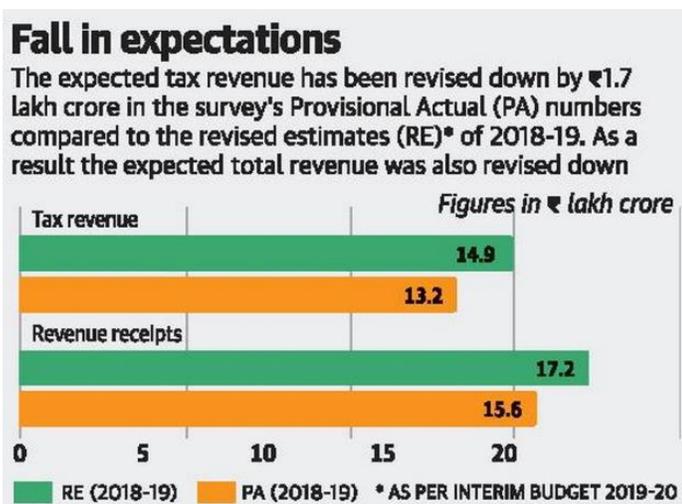
- Centre has declared the entire State of Nagaland a “disturbed area” for six more months under the controversial AFSPA, which empowers security forces to conduct operations anywhere and arrest anyone without prior notice.

- Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) said the Central government is of the opinion that the area comprising the whole State of Nagaland is in such a “disturbed and dangerous condition” that the use of armed forces in aid of the civil power is necessary.

6. A

- Censure means an expression of strong disapproval or harsh criticism. It can be a stern rebuke by a legislature, generally opposition against the policies of Government or an individual minister.
- Censure motion must be specific and self-explanatory, stating the reasons for its adoption. It can be moved only in the Lok Sabha. Unlike no confidence motion, it does not necessitate the resignation of members from the office.

7. B



- As shown in the figure, it is visible that tax revenues account for the major part of revenue receipts. The tax revenues witnessed a shortfall during the year.
- The government can sell land held by PSUs and potentially reduce its majority stake in some companies to make up for the significant shortfall in tax revenues as per CEA.
- There are several avenues for the government to increase its non-tax revenue, the CEA said, including selling land held by PSUs and increasing disinvestment.

8. A

- The Governor of a State is appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal. Articles 153 says that there should be a Governor for each state.
- But under the 7th Amendment Act, 1956, the same person can be appointed as Governor of one or more States. When he discharges the responsibilities of more than one state, he acts on the advice of the Council of Ministers of the respective states.

Qualifications:

- must be a citizen of India; and
- must have completed the age of 35 years.

In addition, there are two conventions that have come to develop with regard to appointment of the Governor. They are:

- Must not belong to the state where he is appointed and
- Consult the Chief Minister of the state where to be appointed

9. C

- Article 275 makes provisions for statutory grants to needy states {not every state}. These are charged on Consolidated Fund of India.
- Such grants also include specific grants for promoting the welfare of the scheduled tribes in a state or for raising the level of administration of the scheduled areas in a state including the State of Assam. The bases of these grants are recommendations of finance commission.

10. B

- If the bill is introduced by any other member than a minister, it is called a private member bill. A private member bill can be introduced by both the ruling party and the opposition party
- The Member must give at least a month's notice before the Bill can be listed for introduction; the House secretariat examines it for compliance with constitutional provisions and rules on legislation before listing.
- While government Bills can be introduced and discussed on any day, private member's Bills can be introduced and discussed only on Fridays.

11. C

- The Governor cannot be a member of Parliament or a State Legislature and if a person is such a member at the time of the appointment as Governor, his seat in Parliament or the State Legislature, as the case may be, will become vacant on the date on which he assumes office as governor
- The Governor cannot hold any other office of profit during the term of his offices.
- He is entitled without payment of rent to the use of his official residence.
- He is also entitled to such emoluments, allowances and privileges as may be determined by the Parliament.
- **Where the same person is appointed Governor of two or more States, his emoluments are allocated amongst the States in such proportion as the President may determine.**
- His emoluments and allowances should not be diminished during his term of office.
- Before entering upon his office, the Governor has to make and subscribe to an oath or affirmation by the Chief justice of the concerned state High Court and in his absence, the senior-most judge of that court available.

12. A

- The Centre has recently hiked the minimum support price (MSP) for paddy by less than 4% to ₹1,815 per quintal for the 2019-20 season. The decision was taken by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs on July 2019.
- MSP is the rate at which the Centre procures these crops from farmers. However, there is no guaranteed procurement mechanism for most crops. Just over a third of the paddy harvest is bought by the Food Corporation of India for use in the public distribution system.

- Rubber is a plantation crop and it is not included in the list of MSP.

13. A

- A substantive motion is a self-contained, independent proposal made in reference to a subject which the mover wishes to bring forward. All Resolutions, Motions for election of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker, and Motion of Thanks on the Address by the President, etc. are examples of substantive motions.
- It deals with a very important matters like impeachment of the President or removal of Chief Election Commissioner

14. B

- The main objective of the National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP) is to enhance the global competitiveness of manufacturing Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) by intervening through following components:
 - Lean Manufacturing Competitiveness Scheme,
 - Design Clinic Scheme,
 - Technology & Quality Up-gradation support for MSMEs (TEQUP),
 - Promotion of ICT in manufacturing Sector,
 - Building Awareness on Intellectual Property Rights (IPR),
 - Entrepreneurial & Management Development of SMEs through incubators,
 - Enabling Manufacturing Sector to be Competitive through Quality Management Standards (QMS) and Quality Technology Tools QTT (This component has been subsumed under ZED certification scheme).

15. C

- Article 361 says that a Governor shall not be answerable to any Court for the exercise and performance of the powers and duties of his office or for any act done or purporting to be done by him in the exercise and performance of the power and duties.
- No criminal proceedings can be instituted or continued in any court against a Governor during his term of office. Similarly, no process for the arrest or imprisonment of a Governor can be issued from any court during his term of office.
- Civil proceedings against a Governor in which relief is claimed, can be instituted in a court while the Governor is in his office, only after two months from the date on which due notice has been given to him in writing regarding full details of the said proceedings.

16. D

- GST Collections vary every month. The collections for June 2019 is lower than the previous months.
- Rate rationalisations under the GST are possible frequently. Except on luxury and sin goods, the 28% slab has almost been phased out. The Union Finance Minister noted that as revenue increases further, it will give an opportunity to policy makers to possibly merge the 12% and 18% slab into one rate

17. C

- He can bring about the collapse of the council of ministers by resigning from office.
- He advises the president with regard to summoning and proroguing of the sessions of the parliament.
- **Prime minister allocates and shuffle various portfolios among the ministers.**

18. C

- The Tenth Schedule was inserted in the Constitution in 1985. It lays down the process by which legislators may be disqualified on grounds of defection by the Presiding Officer of a legislature based on a petition by any other member of the House.
- Following are the ways in which a member of the Parliament may be disqualified:
 - If any independently elected member joins any political party
 - If he votes or abstains from voting in the House contrary to any direction given by his political party .
 - If any nominated member joins any political party after completing a period of 6 months in the house.
 - If he voluntarily gives up the membership of the political party on whose ticket he is elected to the house.

19. C

- Procedural justice is the idea of fairness in the processes that resolve disputes and allocate resources.
- Procedural justice is connected to due process , fundamental justice , procedural fairness, and natural justice etc

20. A

The reasons for adopting federalism are:

- Geographical and cultural diversity
- Vastness of the country. Accessibility of government is very important
- Historic element and influence of the British
- Backwardness of certain areas. A single government at the centre may not be effective in this case.
- Every section should be represented.

21. B

- G20 leaders agreed to work together to seek a consensus-based solution to address the impacts of digitalization on the international tax system.
- The G20 ministers committed to working on charting out a “digital tax” by the end of the year and publish a report in 2020 in which the details of the measure are to be finalised, according to the working calendar established by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.

22. B

- The scheme of Youth Parliament was started on the recommendation of the Fourth All India Whips Conference. Its objectives are:
 - to acquaint the younger generations with practices and procedures of Parliament;
 - to imbibe the spirit of discipline and tolerance cultivating character in the minds of youth; and
 - to inculcate in the student community the basic values of democracy and to enable them to acquire a proper perspective on the functioning of democratic institutions.
- The ministry of parliamentary affairs provides necessary training and encouragement to the states in introducing the scheme

23. C

- Surjit Bhalla Committee on Trade and Policy: The Committee has made several recommendations for boosting India's share and importance in global merchandise and services trade. Among other things, the Report identifies tax reforms also to boost export and investment channels for exports.
- The Committee has recommended "Elephant Bonds" as a specialised security product providing funds towards Long Term Infrastructure.
- Reforms in Financial Services Framework for making India a Preferred Destination for financial services.

24. C

- Situational discretionary powers are available to both President and Governor and they are similar in nature
- However, there is no explicit constitutional discretionary powers for the President whereas the Governor enjoys functional discretionary powers as well

25. C

- Parliament was recently informed that INS Viraat is going to be scrapped two years after it is decommissioned.
- INS Viraat was a Centaur-class aircraft carrier of the Indian Navy. INS Viraat was the flagship of the Indian Navy. Similarly, INS Vikrant is India's first indigenous aircraft and it is the first aircraft carrier to be built in India.

26. D

- The President is indirectly elected by means of an electoral college consisting of the elected members of the Parliament of India and the Legislative assemblies of the States of India but the state legislative assemblies do not participate in the impeachment process.
- State legislative councils do not participate in both election and impeachment

27. D

- Money Bills: A Bill is said to be a Money Bill if it only contains provisions related to taxation, borrowing of money by the government, expenditure from or receipt to the Consolidated Fund of India. Bills that only contain provisions that are incidental to these matters would also be regarded as Money Bills.

- Financial Bills: A Bill that contains some provisions related to taxation and expenditure, and additionally contains provisions related to any other matter is called a Financial Bill. Therefore, if a Bill merely involves expenditure by the government, and addresses other issues, it will be a financial bill.
- Financial Bill-II does not require the approval of the President in case of its introduction. Only for the passage of the bill, the approval is required.

28. B

- Indian constitution didn't mention about cabinet in the original constitution, but inserted by 44th amendment in article 352.
- Cabinet is the extra-constitutional body based upon conventions. It is the supreme policy making, highest decision making & supreme executive body of the central govt. The decisions taken in the cabinet are binding for all the members.

29. C

- The Inter-State Council is a non-permanent constitutional body set up by a presidential order on the basis of provisions in Article 263 of the Constitution of India. The body was formed by a Presidential Order dated 28 May 1990 on recommendation of Sarkaria Commission.

30. A

State	Language/tribe covered
Tripura	Kokborak, halam, Mog, Garo, Kuki, Mizo
Odisha	Juang, Kisan, Koya, Oram, Saora
Maharashtra	Gondi, Halbi, Kokni, Kolami, Korku, Madiya, Mavchi, Pardhi, Pawari, Thakri
Madhya Pradesh	Halbi, Kudhukh, Bhili, Gondi, Korku,
Kerala	Kattunaikan, Paniyan
Chhattisgarh	Kukudu, Praja, Halbi, Bharia
Jharkhand	Kukudu, Khadia, Khorat
Telangana	Gondi, Koya, Kolami, Kondh, Banjara
West Bengal	Olchiki, Kuduk

●

31. D

- The constitution of India establishes a federal system of government.
- It contains all the usual features of a federation, viz., two government, division of powers, written constitution, rigidity of constitution, independent judiciary and bicameralism.
- However, the Indian constitution also contains a large number of unitary features, viz., a strong centre, single constitution, single citizenship, flexibility of constitution, integrated judiciary, appointment of state governors by the centre, All India services, emergency provisions etc.

32. C

- The POCSO Act, 2012 is a comprehensive law to provide for the protection of children
- from the offences of sexual assault, sexual harassment and pornography. It safeguards the interests of the child at every stage of the judicial process by incorporating child-friendly mechanisms for reporting, recording of evidence, investigation and speedy trial of offences through designated Special Courts.
- The said Act defines a child as any person below eighteen years of age, and defines different forms of sexual abuse, including penetrative and non-penetrative assault, as well as sexual harassment and pornography.
- Recently Loksabha and Rajyasabha passed amendments to the POCSO Act,2012 raising the punishments for the crimes.

33. D

- Prime minister of India have full discretion in selecting the cabinet members. He can select both members and non members of the parliament. Only condition for this is the selected cabinet member must become a member of either Loksabha or Rajya Sabha in 6 months.

34. C

- The role of a Chief Minister is analogous to that of the Prime Minister
- He can recommend the dissolution of the state legislative assembly to the governor
- He allocates and reshuffles the portfolios among the state ministers
- His salary and allowances are determined by the state legislature

35. D

- There is no uniformity in the formation of the state legislative councils. Most of the states have Unicameral system in India.
- Only six states have bicameral system namely Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, UP, Bihar, Maharashtra, Karnataka
- The Parliament can create or abolish a legislative council if the legislative assembly of the state passes a resolution to that effect

36. B

- Statement 1. Correct. The term ‘federation ‘ does not find mention in the constitution of India.
- Statement 2. Incorrect. Article 1 says that India is a union of states. This implies that Indian federation is not the result of an agreement by the states.
- Statement 3. Correct. In India, division of power between the centre and the states are unequal and hence it is called an asymmetric federation

37. B

- Coalition politics has increased uncertainty regarding government formation and instances of Governor and President using their discretionary powers to decide upon government formation.

- Since 1989 major political changes have considerably increased importance of the presidential office. In the four parliamentary elections held from 1989 to 1998, no single party or coalition attained a majority in the Lok Sabha. These situations demanded presidential intervention either in order to constitute governments or to grant a request for dissolution of Lok Sabha by a Prime Minister who could not prove majority in the House.
- Also Governor veils more discretion than President, primarily because of his dual role of Head of a State and representative of Centre in the State

38. C

- In Supreme Court verdict judges held that triple talaq is unconstitutional, thus barred the practice by a 3–2 majority.
- The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Act, 2019 makes it illegal to pronounce talaq three times -- spoken, written or through SMS or WhatsApp or any other electronic chat -- in one sitting."
- The new law makes 'talaq-e-biddat' or any other similar form of talaq having the effect of instantaneous and irrevocable divorce pronounced by a Muslim husband void and illegal. So all form of Talaq is not banned.
- The Bill makes declaration of talaq a cognizable offence, attracting up to three years' imprisonment with a fine.

39. B

- ICANN was formed in 1998. It is a not-for-profit partnership of people from all over the world dedicated to keeping the Internet secure, stable and interoperable. It promotes competition and develops policy on the Internet's unique identifiers.
- ICANN doesn't control content on the Internet. It cannot stop spam and it doesn't deal with access to the Internet. But through its coordination role of the Internet's naming system, it does have an important impact on the expansion and evolution of the Internet.

40. D

- Under the Constitution, a person shall be disqualified for being chosen as and for being a member of the legislative assembly or legislative council of a state:
 - (a) if he holds any office of profit under the Union or state government (except that of a minister or any other office exempted by state legislature),
 - (b) if he is of unsound mind and stands so declared by a court,
 - (c) if he is an undischarged insolvent,
 - (d) if he is not a citizen of India or has voluntarily acquired the citizenship of a foreign state or is under any acknowledgement of allegiance to a foreign state, and
 - (e) if he is so disqualified under any law made by Parliament.

Accordingly, the Parliament has prescribed a number of additional disqualifications in the Representation of People Act (1951). These are similar to those for Parliament. These are mentioned here:

1. He must not have been found guilty of certain election offences or corrupt practices in the elections.
2. He must not have been convicted for any offence resulting in imprisonment for two or more years. But, the detention of a person under a preventive detention law is not a disqualification.
3. He must not have failed to lodge an account of his election expenses within the time.
4. He must not have any interest in government contracts, works or services.
5. He must not be a director or managing agent nor hold an office of profit in a corporation in which the government has at least 25 per cent share.
6. He must not have been dismissed from government service for corruption or disloyalty to the state.
7. He must not have been convicted for promoting enmity between different groups or for the offence of bribery.
8. He must not have been punished for preaching and practicing social crimes such as untouchability, dowry and sati.

41. C

- The Chief Minister shall be appointed by the Governor and the other Ministers shall be appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister.
- The total number of ministers, including the chief minister, in the council of ministers in a state shall not exceed 15 percent of the total strength of the legislative assembly of that state. But, the number of ministers, including the chief minister, in a state shall not be less than 12. This provision was added by the 91st Amendment Act of 2003.
- A member of either House of state legislature belonging to any political party who is disqualified on the ground of defection shall also be disqualified to be appointed as a minister. This provision was also added by the 91st Amendment Act of 2003.
- The ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor. The council of ministers shall be collectively responsible to the state Legislative Assembly.
- The Governor shall administer the oaths of office and secrecy to a minister. A minister who is not a member of the state legislature for any period of six consecutive months shall cease to be a minister.
- The salaries and allowances of ministers shall be determined by the state legislature

42. D

- A unitary state is a state governed as a single power in which the central government is supreme and any administrative divisions (sub-national units) exercise only the powers that the central government chooses to delegate.
- Federalism is the mixed or compound mode of government, combining a general government (the central or 'federal' government) with regional governments (provincial, state, cantonal, territorial or other subunit governments) in a single political system. It can be defined as a form of government in which there is a division of powers between two levels of government of equal status.
- A confederation (also known as a confederacy or league) is a union of sovereign states, united for purposes of common action often in relation to other states. Usually created by a treaty, confederations of states tend to be established for dealing with critical issues, such as defense, foreign relations, internal trade or currency, with the general government being required to provide support for all its members.

- Confederation represents a main form of intergovernmentalism, this being defined as any form of interaction between states which takes place on the basis of sovereign independence or government. The nature of the relationship among the member states constituting a confederation varies considerably. Some looser confederations are similar to international organisations. Other confederations with stricter rules may resemble federal systems.
43. A
- The Transiting Exoplanet Survey Satellite (TESS) is a NASA mission that will look for planets orbiting the brightest stars in Earth's sky. It was led by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology with seed funding from Google.
44. C
- The prime minister of India is the chairman of the Planning Commission (now NITI Aayog), National Development Council, National Integration Council, Inter-State Council and National Water Resources Council.
45. D
- International Charter 'Space and Major Disasters' is a non-binding charter. It provides for the charitable and humanitarian related acquisition of and transmission of space satellite data to relief organizations in the event of major disasters.
 - India, by virtue of being a member of the International Charter 'Space and Major Disasters' has received a satellite data related to the Assam floods from other member nations including France, Russia and China.
46. D
- The Constitution provides that there shall be uniformity in the scale of representation of different states as well as parity between the states as a whole and the Union at the election of the President.
 - All doubts and disputes in connection with election of the President are inquired into and decided by the Supreme Court whose decision is final. If the election of a person as President is declared void by the Supreme Court, acts done by him before the date of such declaration of the Supreme Court are not invalidated and continue to remain in force.
47. D
- Supreme Court is a federal court. It takes up cases between two or more governments.
 - SC is the highest court and highest court of appeal in India. It also serves as the final interpreter of the constitution and protects the sovereignty of constitution.
 - SC is the custodian of the constitution and guardian/guarantee of Fundamental Rights in India.
48. B
- The Global Risks Report 2019 is published by World Economic Forum against a backdrop of worrying geopolitical and geo-economic tensions.

- If unresolved, these tensions will hinder the world's ability to deal with a growing range of collective challenges, from the mounting evidence of environmental degradation to the increasing disruptions of the Fourth Industrial Revolution.

49. D

- Sucheta Kripalini was India's first woman Chief Minister, serving as the head of the Uttar Pradesh government from 1963 to 1967.
- Resignation or death automatically dissolves the council of ministers but need not necessarily warrants fresh elections. Ruling majority party may propose another CM who swear in with new council of ministers.

50. C

- Top Rivers at Risk, lists the top ten rivers that are fast dying as a result of climate change, pollution and dams. Five of the ten rivers listed in the report are in Asia alone. They are the Yangtze, Mekong, Salween, Ganges and Indus. The report is published by WWF.
- The 3rd statement is interchanged because it is the Indus river that is subjected to threat due to high dependency on glacier water where as the Nile river basin faces major threat due to evaporation.

51. D

- Government can be broadly divided into three branches-legislature, executive and judiciary.
- Even though the function of law making comes primarily within the ambit of legislature, executive also often plays a significant role in policy decisions especially in a Parliamentary system of government. Eg: Operations out of the Contingency fund of India
- Executive can be divided into two branches--- political (consisting of elected representatives) and permanent (consisting of bureaucracy who are not elected but appointed). The latter is not directly responsible to people but only to the political executive.

52. B

- The most commonly used biopesticides are living organisms, which are pathogenic for the pest of interest.
- These include biofungicides (Trichoderma), bioherbicides (Phytophthora) and bioinsecticides (Bacillus thuringiensis).
- There are few plant products also which can now be used as a major biopesticide source

53. D

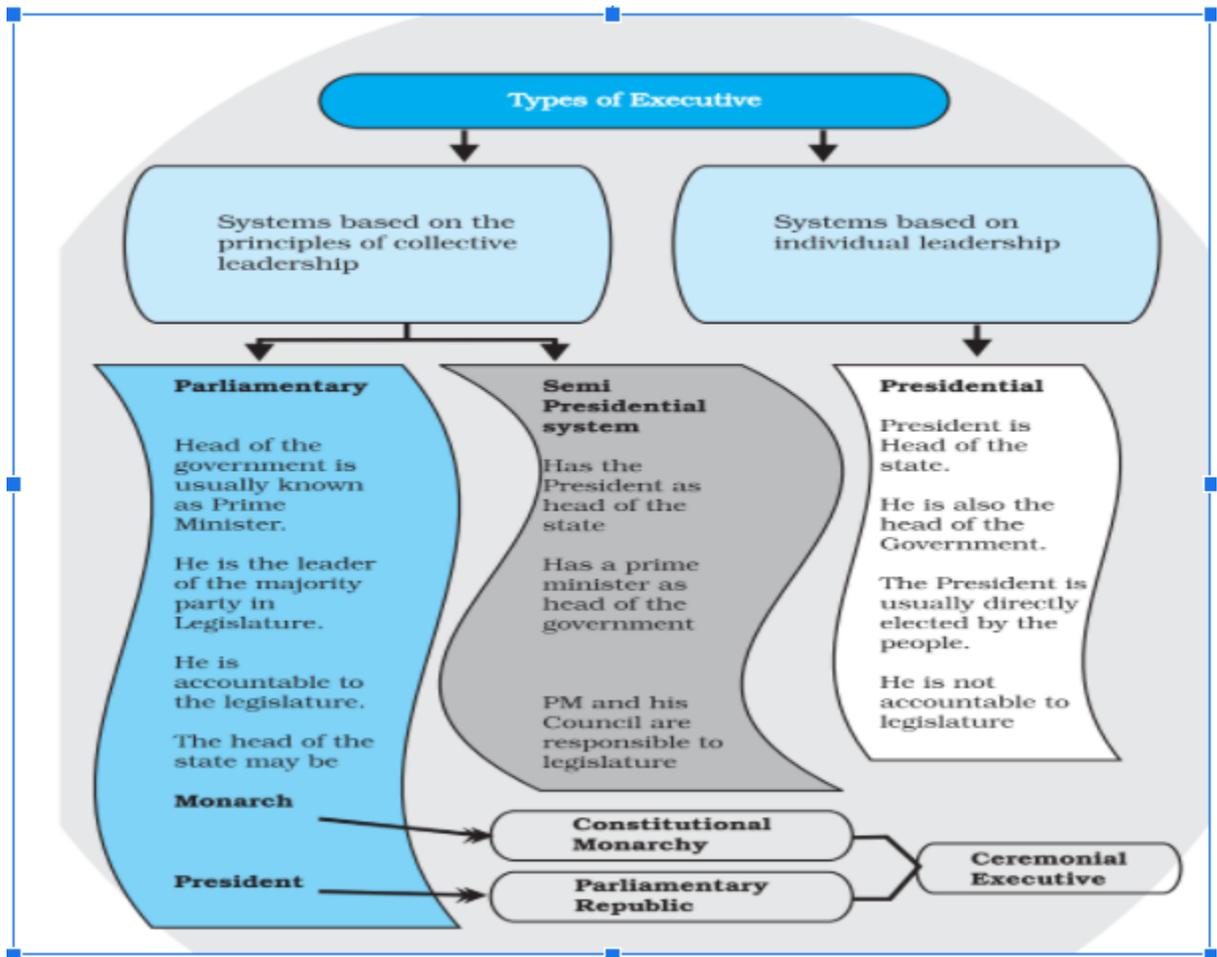
- Statement 1. Correct. Article 143 authorises the President to seek the opinion of the Supreme Court in two categories of matter:
 - on any question of law or fact of public importance which has arisen or which is likely to arise
 - on any dispute arising out of any pre-constitution treaty, agreement, covenant, engagement, sanad or other similar instruments.
- Statement 2. Correct. In situation (i), SC may tender or may refuse to tender its opinion to the President.

- Statement 3. Correct. In situation (ii), SC must give advice to the President.
- Statement 4. Incorrect. SC must constitute a constitutional bench to look into the issue and the advice will have the value of a judgement. However, it will not be binding on the President.

54. D

- The legislative assembly consists of representatives directly elected by the people on the basis of universal adult franchise. Its maximum strength is fixed at 500 and minimum strength at 60.
- It means that its strength varies from 60 to 500 depending on the population size of the states.
- President do not nominate a member from Anglo Indian community

55. C



56. A

- **Collective Responsibility** : The fundamental principle underlying the working of parliamentary system of government is the principle of collective responsibility. Article 164 clearly states that the council of ministers are collectively responsible to the legislative assembly of the state. This means that all the ministers own joint responsibility to the legislative assembly for all their acts of omission and commission. They work as a team and swim or sink together.

- When the legislative assembly passes a no-confidence motion against the council of ministers, all the ministers have to resign.
- **Individual Responsibility** : Article 164 also contains the principle of individual responsibility. It states that the ministers hold office during the pleasure of the governor. This means that the governor can remove a minister at a time when the council of ministers enjoys the confidence of the legislative assembly. But, the governor can remove a minister only on the advice of the chief minister. In case of difference of opinion or dissatisfaction with the performance of a minister, the chief minister can ask him to resign or advise the governor to dismiss him. By exercising this power, the chief minister can ensure the realisation of the rule of collective responsibility.
- **No Legal Responsibility** : As at the Centre, there is no provision in the Constitution for the system of legal responsibility of the minister in the states. It is not required that an order of the governor for a public act should be countersigned by a minister. Moreover, the courts are barred from enquiring into the nature of advice rendered by the ministers to the governor

57. B

- Telangana's arid weather conditions are not conducive to grow orchids. Centre of Excellence in Hyderabad is experimenting with indigenous techniques to grow orchids. They create polyhouses which artificially mimic the climatic conditions required for the cultivation of orchids.
- Tea is cultivated in the valley of the Brahmaputra River, an area of clay soil rich in the nutrients of the floodplain. The climate varies between a cool, arid winter and a hot, humid rainy season—conditions ideal for growing tea.

58. A

- Judges are appointed by the President.
- Salaries and allowances of SC judges cannot be altered to their disadvantage except during financial emergency
- No minimum age. He/she can hold office until he/she attains the age of 65.
- Prior consent of President and and consultation with the concerned HC Chief Justice is required.

59. A

- The Ebola virus causes an acute, serious illness which is often fatal if untreated. EVD first appeared in 1976 in 2 simultaneous outbreaks, one in what is now Nzara, South Sudan, and the other in Yambuku, DRC. The latter occurred in a village near the Ebola River, from which the disease takes its name.
- The 2014–2016 outbreak in West Africa was the largest Ebola outbreak since the virus was first discovered in 1976. The outbreak started in Guinea and then moved across land borders to Sierra Leone and Liberia.
- The virus is transmitted to people from wild animals and spreads in the human population through human-to-human transmission. The average EVD case fatality rate is around 50%. Case fatality rates have varied from 25% to 90% in past outbreaks.

60. B

- The presiding officer of the state legislative assembly is elected by the assembly itself from amongst its members, hence he cannot cast his vote in the first Instance instead he can do casting vote to break the tie.

61. A

- Special Mention Accounts are those assets/accounts that shows symptoms of bad asset quality in the first 90 days itself or before it being identified as NPA.
- The classification of Special Mention Accounts (SMA) was introduced by the RBI in 2014, to identify those accounts that has the potential to become an NPA/Stressed Asset.
- Recently, RBI has also decided to allow corporate borrowers to raise ECBs for repayment of rupee loans availed domestically for capex in manufacturing and infrastructure, if classified as SMA-2 (special mention account) or NPA, under any one-time settlement (OTS) with lenders.

62. B

- The oath of office to the President is administered by the Chief Justice of India and in his absence, the senior most judge of the Supreme Court available.
- The President is entitled to a number of privileges and immunities. He enjoys personal immunity from legal liability for his official acts. During his term of office, he is immune from any criminal proceedings, even in respect of his personal acts. He cannot be arrested or imprisoned. However, after giving two month's' notice, civil proceedings can be instituted against him.

63. A

- Constitution doesn't specify the strength of High courts and it leaves it to the discretion of the President.
- Indian Judiciary is a single integrated judiciary.. SC is at the top and HC operates below it.
- The territorial jurisdiction of the High Courts are co-terminus with the territory of the concerned state/union territory.
- A distinguished jurist can be appointed as a judge of the Supreme Court, not High Court.

64. C

- Recently, Centre granted "in-principle" clearance for uranium exploration in Amrabad Tiger Reserve in Telangana
- Simlipal is in odisha and Periyar in Kerala

65. C

- A minister can participate in the proceedings of a house of which he is not a member.
- A minister who is not a member of either house can participate in the proceedings of both the houses.

66. D

- Directorate General of Civil Aviation is the Indian governmental regulatory body for civil aviation under the Ministry of Civil Aviation.
- Functions of Directorate General of Civil Aviation include:

- Registration of civil aircraft;
- Formulation of standards of airworthiness for civil aircraft registered in India and grant of certificates of airworthiness to such aircraft;
- Licensing of pilots, aircraft maintenance engineers, air traffic controllers and flight engineers, and conducting examinations and checks for that purpose;
- Certification of aerodromes
- Granting approval to aircraft maintenance, repair, design and manufacturing organizations and their continued oversight

67. A

- India and Nepal have successfully concluded the ‘testing transfer’ of the Motihari-Amlekhgunj oil pipeline
- The 69-km long petroleum pipeline from Motihari in Bihar to Amelkhgunj in Nepal has been constructed by India.
- This is the first transnational petroleum pipeline from India, first South Asian oil pipeline corridor and first oil pipeline in Nepal.
- It will ensure smooth, cost-effective and environment-friendly supply of petroleum products to Nepal.
- The Motihari-Amlekhgunj oil pipeline project was first proposed in 1996. The two governments had inked an agreement to execute the project in August 2015.
- It is not owned by the Reliance Industries

68. D

- Ministry of Tourism has identified 17 sites in 12 clusters in the country for development under Iconic Tourist Sites Development Project, pursuant to Budget Announcements of 2018-19.
- Following are the 17 sites: Uttar Pradesh- TajMahal & FatehpurSikri; Maharashtra- Ajanta & Ellora; Delhi- Humayun’s Tomb, Red Fort & QutubMinar; Goa- Colva beach; Rajasthan- Amer Fort; Gujarat- Somnath & Dholavira; Madhya Pradesh- Khajuraho; Karnataka- Hampi; Tamil Nadu- Mahabalipuram; Assam- Kaziranga; Kerala- Kumarakom; Bihar- Mahabodhi.
- As seen, there are several non World Heritage sites in this list and also not only cultural but natural sites like Kaziranga are also included under the Iconic Tourist sites.

69. C

- The Council of Ministers remains in power at the 'pleasure' of the president. Governors of states are also appointed by the president who shall work at the pleasure of the president. Per Article 156, the president is empowered to dismiss a governor who has violated the constitution in his acts.
- Under Article 78 it is the duty of the PM to communicate to the President all decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to the administration of the affairs of the union and proposals for legislation;.

70. B

- Asian seabass fish is imported from Bangladesh and Malaysia for cultivation without “scientific tests and certification” done by any government agency on the seed health parameters.

- Asian Seabass is the prime species alternative to the Vennamei species that had badly suffered due to the spread of ‘White Spot Disease’, which devastated the aqua industry in Andhra Pradesh in the past decade.

71. B

- The council of ministers is responsible to the legislative assembly and not to Rajya sabha.
- Approval of Rajya sabha is necessary for the transfer of matter from the state list to the union or concurrent list, as it is the council of states
- The Rajya Sabha may not amend money bills but can recommend amendments to it. Yet, the Loksabha may or may not accept it.

72. D

- Original jurisdiction of a court refers to a matter for which the particular court is approached first. In the case of the Supreme Court in India, its original jurisdiction is covered under Article 131. It involves the following cases
 - Any dispute between the Indian Government and one or more States.
 - Any dispute between the Indian Government and one or more States on one side and one or more States on the other side.
 - Any dispute between two or more States.
- Article 32 of the Constitution provides original jurisdiction to the SC for matters regarding the enforcement of Fundamental Rights. The SC can issue writs, directions, or orders including writs in the nature of mandamus, habeas corpus, quo warranto, prohibition and certiorari.
- The SC also has the power to direct the transfer of a criminal or civil case from the High Court in one State to the High Court in another State. It can also transfer cases from one subordinate court to another State High Court
- If the SC deems that cases involving the same questions of law are pending before it and one or more High Courts, and that these are significant questions of law, it can withdraw the cases before the High Court or Courts and dispose off all these cases itself.
- The Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 gives the SC the authority to initiate international commercial arbitration.

73. C

- In the year 2003, the Parliament passed an Amendment to Section 3 of the Representation of People’s Act, 1951 due to which the domicile requirement for membership into the Rajya Sabha was scrapped.

74. D

- The Constitution does not contain any specific procedure 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 anyone as the Chief Minister. In accordance with the conventions 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. But,

when no party has a clear majority in the assembly, then the governor may exercise his personal discretion in the selection and appointment of the Chief Minister. In such a situation, the governor usually appoints the leader of the largest party or coalition in the assembly as the Chief Minister and ask him to seek a vote of confidence in the House within a month.

- A person who is not a member of the state legislature can be appointed as Chief Minister for six months, within which time, he should be elected to the state legislature, failing which he ceases to be the Chief Minister.
- According to the Constitution, the Chief Minister may be a member of any of the two Houses of a state legislature. Usually Chief Ministers have been selected from the Lower House (legislative assembly), but, on a number of occasions, a member of the Upper House (legislative council) has also been appointed as Chief Minister.

75. C

- The Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 1963 is an international treaty that defines a framework for consular relations between independent states.
- A consul normally operates out of an embassy in another country, and performs two functions: (1) protecting in the host country the interests of their countrymen, and (2) furthering the commercial and economic relations between the two states. The treaty provides for diplomatic immunity
- India and Pakistan are signatories of the Treaty.

76. D

- Article 110 of the Constitution deals with the definition of money bills. It States that a bill is deemed to be a money bill if it contains ‘only’ provisions dealing with all or any of the following matters:
 - The imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax;
 - The regulation of the borrowing of money by the Union government;
 - The custody of the Consolidated Fund of India or the contingency fund of India, the payment of moneys into or the withdrawal of money from any such fund;
 - The appropriation of money out of the Consolidated Fund of India;
 - Declaration of any expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India or increasing the amount of any such expenditure;
 - The receipt of money on account of the Consolidated Fund of India or the public account of India or the custody or issue of such money, or the audit of the accounts of the Union or of a state;

77. C

- A cloudburst has occurred in July 2019 in the parts of Neelum valley which lies in the Pak Occupied Kashmir.

78. B

- High Court judges can be transferred by the President in consultation with the Chief Justice of India
- It cannot be done as a punishment. Only in public interest. Therefore, if transferred, he/she is entitled to receive compensation/hike of salary etc.

- Supreme Court held that judicial review is necessary to check arbitrariness in transfer of judges but only the judge who is transferred can challenge it

79. C

- A geographical indication tag is used for an agricultural, natural or a manufactured product (handicraft and industrial goods) originating from a definite geographical territory. Darjeeling Tea, Tirupati Laddu, Kangra Paintings, Nagpur Orange and Kashmir Pashmina are among the registered GIs in India.
- The famous ‘Hyderabadi Biryani’ has failed to secure a GI (Geographical Indications) tag after its applicant could not prove the historical origin.
- Odisha government initiated a move to get Geographical indication (GI) status for the rasagulla in 2015. On 30 July, GI tag was given to Odisha rasagolla.

80. A

- President does not possess 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. hence he does not possess suspensive veto.
- Normally, the President gives his assent to money bill as it is introduced in the Parliament with his previous permission.
- President does not possess veto in the case of constitutional amendment bills. This provision was later introduced by the 24th amendment.

81. B

- PENCIL (Platform for Effective Enforcement for No Child Labour) Portal – Online complaints regarding Child labour can be filed by anybody on the PENCIL Portal. The complaint gets assigned to the concerned Nodal Officer automatically by the system for rescue, rehabilitation and mainstreaming of the child labourer.

82. C

- District and Sessions Judge works directly under the control of High Court.
- Appeals against their orders and judgements lies in the High Court

83. D

- The President is entitled to a number of privileges and immunities. He enjoys personal immunity from legal liability for his official acts. During his term of office, he is immune from any criminal proceedings, even in respect of his personal acts.
- He cannot be arrested or imprisoned. However, after giving two months’ notice, civil proceedings can be instituted against him during his term of office in respect of his personal acts.
- Dr. Rajendra Prasad served as the Indian President from 1950 to 1962, being the longest serving President.
- Zakir Hussain was the third President of India from 13 May 1967 until his death on 3 May 1969. Zakir Husain was the India's first Muslim President, also the first to die in office. He has the shortest period as the President of India.

84. D

- Governor can promulgate an ordinance only when the legislative assembly (in case of a unicameral legislature) is not in session or (in case of a bi-cameral legislature) when both the Houses of the state legislatures are not in session or when either of the two Houses of the state legislature is not in session. The last provision implies that an ordinance can be promulgated by the governor when only one House (in case of a bicameral legislature) is in session because a law can be passed by both the Houses and not by one House alone.
- He can promulgate an ordinance only when he is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action.
- His ordinance-making power is co-extensive with the legislative power of the state legislature. This means that he can issue ordinances only on those subjects on which the state legislature can make laws.
- An ordinance issued by him has the same force and effect as an act of the state legislature.

85. B

- The organisational structure, jurisdiction and nomenclature of the subordinate judiciary is laid down by the respective states and hence they differ slightly from state to state.
- The district judge is also the sessions judge. When he deals with civil cases, he is known as the district judge and when he hears criminal cases, he is called sessions judge.
- The district judge is the highest judicial authority in a district

86. D

- Houthi is an Islamic political and armed movement that emerged from Sa'dah in northern Yemen in the 1990s. The movement was called Houthis because its founder is from the Houthi tribe.
- The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia is Colombia's largest rebel group. They were founded in 1964 as the armed wing of the Communist Party and follow a Marxist-Leninist ideology.
- The Colombian peace plebiscite was signed to ratify the final agreement on the termination of the Colombian conflict between the Colombian government and the FARC guerillas was held on October 2, 2016. However, a certain dissident group among the FARC do not accept the treaty and has recently tried to create rebellions.
- Kurds are an Iranian ethnic group native to a mountainous region of Western Asia known as Kurdistan, which spans southeastern Turkey, northwestern Iran, northern Iraq, and northern Syria. Kurds wage into conflicts and other issues due to their demand to include autonomy and creation of a separate Kurdistan.

87. A

- The Vice-President, like the president, is elected not directly by the people but by the method of indirect election. He is elected by the members of an electoral college consisting of the members of both Houses of Parliament.

- The original Constitution provided that the Vice-President would be elected by the two Houses of Parliament assembled at a joint meeting. This cumbersome procedure was done away by the 11th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1961.
- A formal impeachment is not required for his removal. He can be removed by a resolution of the Rajya Sabha passed by an absolute majority (ie, a majority of the total members of the House) and agreed to by the Lok Sabha.

88. A

- According to an evaluation of India's 50 tiger sanctuaries released along with the 4th National Tiger Estimation (Tiger census), Madhya Pradesh's Pench sanctuary and Kerala's Periyar sanctuary emerged as the best managed tiger reserves in the country.
- The Dampa and Rajaji reserves, in Mizoram and Uttarakhand respectively, were left at the bottom of the ladder with a score of 42.97% and 44.53% respectively.



89. C

- Supreme Courts can issue writs that relate with only the Fundamental Rights of citizens
- High Courts can issue writs on issues that relate to the Fundamental Rights of citizens as well as for other reasons
- The jurisdiction with regards to writs is wider for the High Courts as compared to Supreme Court of India
- The writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court can be extended by the Parliament but it cannot be cut down or decreased

90. B

- The resolution for the removal of the Vice president can be initiated only in Rajya sabha.
- Article 312 provides for the creation of All India Services. An All India Service is different from both the Central and the State Services.
- All India Service can be created only if the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) declares, by resolution supported by not less than a two-thirds majority, that it is necessary in the national interest to create one or more such All India Services.

91. A

- No confidence motion happens in Lok Sabha and if PM is elected from Rajya Sabha then he cannot vote in Lok Sabha.
- Other statements are not true

92. D

- Gram Nyayalayas were set up through Gram Nyayalaya Act 2008.
- They have both civil and criminal jurisdictions. Criminal upto 2 years imprisonment.
- It is aimed at providing quick and cost effective justice and to reduce the pendency of cases in higher courts
- They follow the principle of Natural Justice.

93. C

- The Vishaka Guidelines were a set of procedural guidelines for use in India in cases of sexual harassment. They were promulgated by the Indian Supreme Court in 1997 and were superseded in 2013 by the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2013.

94. C

- Article 123 of the Constitution empowers the President to promulgate ordinances during the recess of Parliament.
- He can promulgate an ordinance only when both the Houses of Parliament are not in session or when either of the two Houses of Parliament is not in session.
- An ordinance can also be issued when only one House is in session because a law can be passed by both the Houses and not by one House alone.

95. A

- The Asia-Pacific Regional Space Agency Forum (APRSAF) was established in 1993 to enhance space activities in the Asia-Pacific region. Space agencies, governmental bodies, international organizations, private companies, universities, and research institutes from over 40 countries and regions take part in APRSAF, the largest space-related conference in the Asia-Pacific region.
- APRSAF has been holding annual meetings, jointly organized by Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology in Japan (MEXT), Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA), and organizations of host countries.

96. C

- When the Lok Sabha is dissolved, all business including bills, motions, resolutions, notices, petitions and so on pending before it or its committees lapse.
- Following are the conditions where the bill lapses:
 - A bill originated in the Lok Sabha but pending in the Lok Sabha.
 - A bill originated and passed by the Rajya Sabha but pending in Lok Sabha
 - A bill originated and passed by the Lok Sabha but pending in the Rajya Sabha.
- Following are the conditions where the bill does not lapse.
 - A bill pending in the Rajya Sabha but not passed by the Lok Sabha.
 - If the president has notified the holding of a joint sitting before the dissolution of Lok Sabha.
 - A bill passed by both Houses but pending assent of the president.

97. A

- As the Ethiopian Prime Minister requested, Ethiopians broke the Guinness World Record in a nationwide reforestation initiative. As per the initiative, 353 million trees were planted in one day.
- Initially called the “Green Legacy” project, this effort began with a goal of planting 200 million trees in one day. The target nearly doubled due to the active participation of the volunteers.

98. C

- Rights-based approach to development is an approach to development promoted by many development agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to achieve a positive transformation of power relations among the various development actors.
- This practice blurs the distinction between human rights and economic development.
- There are two stakeholder groups in rights-based development—the rights holders) and the duty bearers . Rights-based approaches aim at strengthening the capacity of duty bearers and empower the rights holders.
- Eg: MGNREGA, RTE etc

Charity Approach	Needs Approach	Rights-Based Approach
Focus on input not outcome	Focus on input not outcome	Focus on process and outcome
Emphasizes increasing charity	Emphasizes meeting needs	Emphasizes realizing rights
Recognizes moral responsibility of rich towards poor	Recognizes needs as valid claims	Recognizes individual and group rights as claims toward legal and moral duty-bearers
Individuals are seen as victims	Individuals are objects of development interventions	Individuals and groups are empowered to claim their rights
Individuals deserve assistance	Individuals deserve assistance	Individuals are entitled to assistance
Focuses on manifestation of problems	Focuses on immediate causes of problems	Focuses on structural causes and their manifestations

99. D

- Original Jurisdiction of the High Court - High court can hear disputes in the first instance for -
- Disputes relating to the election of members of Parliament and state legislatures.
- Matters of admiralty, will, marriage, divorce etc.
- Revenue matter or an act ordered or done in revenue collection.
- Enforcement of fundamental rights of citizens.
- Cases ordered to be transferred from a subordinate court involving the interpretation of the Constitution.
- Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi High Courts have original civil jurisdiction in cases of higher value.

100. A

- The returning officer of a parliamentary or assembly constituency is responsible for the conduct of elections in the parliamentary or assembly constituency concerned as per the Representation of the People Act, 1951.