



## PRELIMS MISSION TEST-11 (02-03-2024)

### EXPLANATION

1. The most important feature of the Federal system adopted by the Indian Constitution is the principle that

- Separate elections to the Central and the State legislatures
- Division of powers under which states enjoy more autonomy than the Centre
- Indian Union is a federal state with subsidiary unitary features
- Relations between the States and the Centre would be based on cooperation

Ans: d (Relations between the states and the centre would be based on cooperation)

**Explanation:** After India got independence, once the decision to partition India was taken, the Constituent Assembly decided to frame a government based on the principles of unity and cooperation between the Centre and the States and separate powers to the States. The most important feature of the federal system adopted by the Indian Constitution is the principle that relations between the States and the Centre would be based on cooperation. Thus, while recognising diversity, the Constitution emphasized unity. For example, the Constitution of India does not even mention the word federation, and it describes India in Article 1 as,

- India that is, Bharat, shall be a Union of States.
- The States and the territories thereof shall be as specified in the First Schedule.

2. Consider the following statements

- The State Legislature ceases to have the power to make law under a subject that has been voluntarily submitted by it to the Parliament
- If the subject matter of law falls within the state list, the prior consent of the state legislatures has to be obtained by the Parliament to give effect to the international treaty.
- The State Legislature will not have the power to enact a law on a subject for which a resolution in the Upper House already exists.

4. Rajya Sabha can pass a resolution with simple majority to enable parliament to make a law on state list

How many statements given above are correct?

- Only one
- Only two
- Only three
- All four

Ans: a (Only one)

**Statement 1 is correct:** The Parliament may enact laws to regulate a matter on the State List when the legislatures of two or more states pass resolutions asking the Parliament under Article 252 to do so. Only the states that have adopted the resolutions are subject to the law that is so enacted. Any other state, however, may enact a resolution to that effect in its legislature. Only the Parliament, not the legislatures of the concerned states, may change or repeal such legislation.

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** Article 253 of the Indian constitution states that the Legislation for giving effect to international agreements, Parliament has the power to make any law for the whole or any part of the territory of India for implementing any treaty, agreement or convention with any other country or countries or any decision made at any international conference, association or other body. Thus under Article 253, Parliament can make laws on any matter in the State List for implementing international treaties, agreements, or conventions which doesn't require prior consultation of the State Legislatures.

**Statements 3 & 4 are incorrect:** The Rajya Sabha has the authority to declare that it is in the public interest for the Parliament to pass legislation on a State List if it deems that required. A two-thirds vote of the members present and voting must be required for such a resolution to pass. The resolution remains in force for one year; it can be renewed any number of times but not exceeding one year at a time. After six months have passed since the resolution's expiration date, the laws are no longer in effect. The power of a state legislature to enact laws on the same subject is not limited by this provision. However, if there is a conflict between parliamentary and state laws, the former will prevail.



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3. Consider the following statements about taxation powers between centre and states

1. The property of the Centre is exempted from taxation by states, but it can be taxed by municipalities and panchayats.
2. The property dealing with sovereign functions of a state is exempted from taxation by the Centre, but the Centre can tax the property of municipalities and Panchayats
3. Surcharges levied under Article 271 are not distributed between centre and the states

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans: c (2 and 3 only)

**Statement 1 is incorrect:** All taxes levied by the state or any authority within the state, such as municipalities, district boards, panchayats, and so on, do not apply to the Centre's property. But this ban may be lifted by the Parliament. The word 'property' includes lands, buildings, chattels, shares, debts, everything that has a monetary value, and every kind of property—movable or immovable and tangible or intangible.

**Statement 2 is correct:** A state is exempt from paying taxes on its property and income at the central level. Such income may come from either commercial or sovereign tasks. But if Parliament authorizes it, the Center may levy taxes on a state's commercial activities but not on the sovereign tasks. However, the Parliament can declare any particular trade or business as incidental to the ordinary functions of the government and it would then not be taxable. Notably, the property and income of local authorities like municipalities and panchayats situated within a state are not exempted from Central taxation. Similarly, the property or income of corporations and companies owned by a state can be taxed by the Centre.

**Statement 3 is correct:** Article 271: Surcharge on certain duties and taxes for purposes of the Union Notwithstanding anything in articles 269 and 270, Parliament may at any time increase any of the duties or taxes referred to in those articles [except the goods

and services tax under article 246A,] by a surcharge for purposes of the Union and the whole proceeds of any such surcharge **shall form** part of the Consolidated Fund of India.

4. Consider the following statements about Indian Parliament

1. Third Schedule of Indian Constitution provides for the allotment of seats in House of the People
2. Forth Schedule of Indian Constitution provides for the allotment of seats in Council of States
3. The membership of Rajya Sabha cannot exceed 250
4. The feature of nomination of members in the Rajya Sabha was borrowed from Ireland

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: c (Only three)

**Statement 1 is incorrect:** Third schedule of Indian constitution contains the forms of oath and affirmations to various council of minister and important constitutional bodies

**Statement 2 is correct:** Forth schedule contains Articles 4(1) and 80(2), which are related to allocation of seats in the council of states

**Statement 3 is correct:** Article 80 provides for the composition of council of state. This Article states that their shall be 12 members to be nominated by the President and not more than 238 members representing the states and union territories.

**Statement 4 is correct:** The nomination of members in the Rajya Sabha by the President was borrowed by the constitution of India from Ireland.

5. Consider the following pairs

Commission	Recommendation
Sarkaria commission	Permanent Intergovernmental Council
Punchhi commission	Power of the central government to deploy its



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	armed forces in a state without the state's consent
1 <sup>st</sup> Administrative Reforms commission	Creation of more All-India Services
Tapas Majumdar committee	Right to Education as fundamental right under Article 21A

How many pairs given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: c (Only three)

**Pair 1 is correctly matched: Sarkaria**

**Commission:** Under the leadership of R.S.Sarkaria, a former Supreme Court justice, the Central government established a three-person Commission on Center-State Relations in 1983.

**Task:** examining and revising how the existing agreements between the Union and States operated regarding powers, functions, and responsibilities in all areas.

**Recommendations:**

- Permanent Inter-State Council, also called the InterGovernmental Council, was set up under Article 263.

**Pair 2 is correctly matched: Punchi Commission:**

The Punchhi Commission was established in 2007 as a commission on center-state relations by the Indian government under the chairmanship of Justice Madan Mohan Punchhi.

**Task:** To review the challenges and concerns in Centre-State relations in India

**Recommendations:**

- The central government will deploy union forces to the states and look into criminal cases that could threaten national security. As per the Commission's recommendation, there should be an amendment to the Communal Violence Bill.
- According to this amendment, the Centre will have the right to deploy its forces in the State without the consent of the State for a limited period. Such deployment of forces can last only for a week, and after that week, 'post-facto' consent should be taken from the State.

- New all -India service in sectors like health, education, engineering, and judicial should be created.

**Pair 3 is incorrectly matched:** The first Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) was established on January 5th, 1966 and initially headed by Morarji Desai; later, Morarji s Desai was appointed India's Deputy Prime Minister, and Hanumanthaiah was named its chairman. The first Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) examined the requirement to guarantee the effectiveness of the government's administrative structure. However, it is not recommended creation of a new All India Service.

**Pair 4 is correctly matched:** Tapas Majumdar Committee (1999) was set up, which encompassed the insertion of Article 21A. The Right to Education serves as a building block to ensure that every child has his or her right to get a quality elementary education.

6. Consider the following statements

1. The President of India has the same constitutional authority as the United States of America.
2. As like USA, Indian President is part of Legislature
3. In the Indian Parliamentary system, the executive is indirectly responsible to the People.

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) None

Ans: a (Only one)

**Statement 1 is incorrect:** In India, there is a parliamentary system of government, whereas in the United States of America there is a presidential form of government. In America, the President is not a part of the Legislature (Congress), but in India, the President is an integral part of the Indian Parliament. So, the constitutional authority of the President of India and the USA are not the same.

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** Presidential government is a system of government where the legislative organ



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of the government is independent of the executive organ; the executive exists separately from the legislature and is not responsible to it. Hence, in USA President is not part of legislature

**Statement 3 is correct:** The parliamentary form of government denotes all political systems where there exists an assembly of elected representatives of people having the responsibility for legislation, including finance. In the parliamentary form of government, the executive is directly responsible to the legislature. As the members of the parliament are directly elected by the people, it is through the members of parliament that the people of India exercise control over the executive. Hence it is true that the executive is indirectly responsible to the people.

7. Consider the following statements with reference to the Legislative powers of the Parliament and State Legislatures

1. Parliament has the discretionary power to override the state law enacted under the List II of the Seventh Schedule in any circumstances.
2. Parliament can override a state law made under the concurrent list
3. In case of conflict between the Centre and the State laws on the Concurrent list, the state law prevails if it has received the President's assent.
4. When the president rule is in operation in a state, Parliament get the powers to make laws on state list

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: c (Only three)

**Statement 1 is incorrect and Statement 4 is correct:** The scheme of distribution of legislative powers between the Centre and the states is to be maintained in normal times. But, in abnormal times, the scheme of distribution is either modified or suspended. In other words, the Constitution empowers the Parliament to make laws on any matter

enumerated in the State List under the following five extraordinary circumstances:

- When Rajya Sabha passes a resolution to that effect.
- When a proclamation of National Emergency is in operation.
- When two or more states make a joint request to the Parliament.
- When necessary it gives effect to international agreements, treaties, and conventions.
- When President's Rule is in operation in the state.

Hence, Parliament has the power to override the state law enacted under the seventh schedule, only under special circumstances.

**Statement 2 is correct:** The Indian Constitution states that the central law will prevail when there is a disagreement between a central legislation and a state law on a subject listed by the Concurrent List. However, the Center and the State may pass laws on subjects mentioned in the Concurrent List. Thus, the Parliament can override a state law made under the concurrent list.

**Statement 3 is correct:** In the event of a conflict between central and state laws on a subject listed in the Concurrent List, central law will prevail. But there is an exception to that is, the state law gets priority when the president gives his assent. However, the Parliament would still have the authority to revoke such a statute by passing a new law addressing the same matter.

8. Consider the following statements about Parliamentary committee on Sub-ordinate legislation

1. The Committee examines representations made to it in regard to rules, regulations, bye-laws, etc., made or required to be made under an Act
2. The Committee shall consist of not more than fifteen members, who shall be nominated by the Speaker
3. The term of office of members of the Committee shall not exceed one year
4. There are six Parliamentary committees to scrutinise and control the function of Executive



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How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: d (All four)

**Statement 1 is correct:** The most effective control that Lok Sabha exercises over subordinate legislation are through its scrutiny Committee the “Committee on Subordinate Legislation”. For the first time, the Committee was constituted in December 1953 and has been constituted since then from year to year. The function of this committee is to scrutinize and report to the House whether the powers to make regulations, rules, sub-rules, bye-laws, etc. conferred by the Constitution or delegated by Parliament are being properly exercised within the such delegation

**Statement 2 is correct:** The Committee shall consist of not more than fifteen members who the Speaker shall nominate. A Minister shall not be nominated as a member of the Committee. If a member, after nomination to the Committee, is appointed as Minister, such member shall cease to be a member of the Committee from the date of such appointment.

**Statement 3 is correct:** The term of office of committee members shall not exceed one year.

**Statement 4 is correct:** Committees to Scrutinise and Control the Executive include

- Committee on Government Assurances
- Committee on Subordinate Legislation
- Committee on Papers laid on the Table
- Committee on Welfare of SCs and STS
- Committee on Empowerment of Women
- Joint Committee on Office of Profit

9. Consider the following statements about Delimitation Commission of India

1. It is constituted by the Election Commission of India from time to time
2. The Commission shall determine its own procedure and have all the powers of a civil court while functioning.
3. The orders of the Commission cannot be challenged once they are published in the Gazette of India

4. Five such delimitation commissions were constituted since Independence

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: b (Only two)

**Statement 1 is incorrect:** Article 82 of the Indian constitution, the Parliament enacts a Delimitation Act after every Census. Delimitation Act, of 2002 was enacted to set up a Delimitation Commission for the purpose of effecting delimitation based on the 2001 census to correct the aforesaid distortion in the sizes of electoral constituencies. Delimitation is the act or process of determining the boundaries of territorial constituencies in a nation to reflect population changes. Delimitation is conducted for the following reasons:

- To ensure that all population segments are equally represented.
- Fair allocation of geographic areas to prevent election advantages for one political party over another.
- To follow the principle of “One Vote One Value”. The Delimitation Commission will be constituted by the Central Government from time to time and is appointed by the President of India, who also works along with the Election Commission of India.

**Statement 2 is correct:** This Commission shall determine its own procedure and shall, in the performance of its functions, have all the powers of a civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure while trying a suit in respect of the following matters

- Summoning and enforcing the attendance of witnesses
- Requiring the production of any document
- Requisitioning any public record from any court or office

**Statement 3 is correct:** Section 10(2) of the Delimitation Act, 2002, bars challenging the orders of the Delimitation Commission once they are published in the Gazette of India.

**Statement 4 is incorrect:** In India, such Delimitation Commissions have been constituted 4 times – in 1952



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under the Delimitation Commission Act, 1952, in 1963 under Delimitation Commission Act, 1962, in 1973 under Delimitation Act, 1972, and in 2002 under Delimitation Act, 2002.

10. Consider the following statements with reference to different forms of Government

1. Presidential System offers greater harmony between the Legislature and the Executive than the Parliamentary system
2. The Government in Parliamentary System is more responsible than the Government in a Presidential System

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: b (Only 2)

**Statement 1 is incorrect:** The greatest advantage of the parliamentary system is that it ensures harmonious relationships and cooperation between the legislative and executive organs of the government. The executive is a part of the legislature and both are interdependent at work. As a result, there is less scope for disputes and conflicts between the two organs. As the Legislative and the Executive powers are separated in the Presidential system, there may arise a frequent disputes between these two organs. Thus Parliamentary system offers greater harmony between the Legislature and the Executive than the Presidential system.

**Statement 2 is correct:** In a parliamentary system, the prime Minister is the Head of Government. Most parliamentary systems have a president or a monarch who is the nominal Head of State. In such a system, the role of the President or monarch is primarily ceremonial, and the prime Minister, along with the cabinet, wields effective power. But the Government is responsible to the legislature because the Parliament can remove the Government through a no-confidence motion. In the presidential form of Government, the Head of the State is the President. There is a separation of power between the Executive and the legislature. So the Executive is not responsible for the legislature. Thus the Government

in Parliamentary System is more responsible than the Government in a Presidential System.

11. Consider the following statements

1. Article 102 and Article 191 of the Indian Constitution deals with the disqualification of the members of the Parliaments and State Legislature.
2. Disqualification under the office of profit was practiced for the first time in India as per Morley- Minto reforms.
3. The term "office of profit" defined in the Constitution of India
4. A person shall not be deemed to hold an office of profit under the Government of India or the government of any state by reason only that he is a minister.

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: c (Only three)

**Statement 1 is correct:** An office of profit has been interpreted to be a position that brings to the officeholder some financial gain, advantage, or benefit. The amount of such profit is immaterial. Article 102 of the Indian Constitution deals with disqualifying a person as a member of either House of Parliament, i.e. Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha. Article 191 of the Indian Constitution deals with disqualifying a person as a member of a State's Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council.

**Statement 2 is correct:** In India, the office of profit disqualifying the holder was imported from Britain and made its appearance for the first time in the Act of 1909, which embodied the Morley- Minto Reforms proposals. The basic idea was - and remains - that the legislators should not be vulnerable to temptations an executive can offer.

**Statement 3 is incorrect:** The expression, office of profit has not been defined in the Constitution or the Representation of People Act 1951. Its ambit has to be inferred only from the pronouncement of the courts and other competent authorities like the Election Commission and the President. The object of



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the provision is to secure the independence of the members of Parliament and does not contain persons who have received favors or benefits from the executive and who consequently being under an obligation to the executive might be amenable to influence.

**Statement 4 is correct:** Under the provisions of Article 102 (1) and Article 191 (1) of the Constitution, an MP or an MLA (or an MLC) is barred from holding any office of profit under the central or State Government. The articles clarify that "a person shall not be deemed to hold an office of profit under the Government of India or the Government of any state by reason only that he is a minister".

12. Consider the following statements

1. Most of the revenue-generating items are under the control of the Central government.
2. The executive powers of the Centre are superior to the executive powers of the States.
3. President's rule can be imposed for non-compliance to directions given by the centre to states

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) None

Ans: c (Only three)

**Statement 1 is correct:** Article 268 to 293 of the Indian Constitution deals with the provisions of financial relations between the Centre and States. The Parliament has exclusive power to levy taxes on subjects enumerated in the Union List, the state legislature has exclusive power to levy taxes on subjects enumerated in the State List, and both can levy taxes on the subjects enumerated in the Concurrent List, whereas residuary power of taxation lies with Parliament only. The central government has very effective financial powers and responsibilities even during normal circumstances. In the first place, items generating revenue are under the central government's control. Thus, the central government has many revenue sources, and the states mostly

depend on grants and financial assistance from the centre.

**Statement 2 is correct:** Articles 256 to 263 in Part XI of the Indian Constitution deal with the administrative relations between the centre and the states. In addition, there are various other articles about the same matter. The Constitution clearly states that the executive powers of the centre are superior to the executive powers of the States in many ways. For example, The central government may choose to give instructions to the State government if the need arises, The executive power of every state is to be exercised to ensure compliance with the laws made by the Parliament and any existing law which applies in the state and, They should not impede or prejudice the exercise of executive power of the centre in the state. While the former lays down a general obligation upon the state, the latter imposes a specific obligation on the state not to hamper the executive power of the centre.

**Statement 4 is correct:** President's rule can be imposed for non-compliance with the direction of the central government under Article 257.

Circumstances where the state government does not comply with the directions that are issued by the central government under the constitutional provisions may also sometimes arise. Also, when the government indulges itself in corrupt practices, it is plausible that the constitutional machinery of the state breaks down.

13. Which of the following is/are taxes levied by the Centre but collected and appropriated by the States?

1. Cess levied for specific purposes
2. Stamp duties on policies of insurance
3. Excise duties on alcohol for human consumption
4. Professional tax not exceeding ₹2,500 per annum

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: a (Only one)



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**Statement 1 is incorrect:** Surcharge on certain taxes and cess collected for specific purposes shall be levied and collected by the Government of India and distributed between the union and states under Article 270.

**Statement 2 is correct:** Stamp duties on bills of exchange, cheques, promissory notes, policies of insurance, transfer of shares, and others, and excise duties on medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol are levied by the union but collected and appropriated by the states under Article 268.

**Statement 3 is incorrect:** Duties of excise on alcoholic liquors for human consumption; opium, Indian hemp, and other narcotic drugs and narcotics, are Levied and Collected and Retained by the States.

**Statement 4 is incorrect:** Professional tax is levied by state governments or municipalities under Article 276 of the Constitution, which provides for the levy of tax in respect of profession, trade, calling, and employment. It has a fixed ceiling of ₹2,500 per taxpayer per annum.

14. Who among the following persons influences the process of Judicial appointments in India?

1. Council of Ministers
2. Governors
3. Chief Ministers
4. Chief Justice of India

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: d (All four)

**Explanation:** The judiciary plays a critical role in ensuring that the legislature and the executive do not exceed their Constitutional boundaries and prevents them from the arbitrary exercise of powers. The Constitution of India ensures that the judiciary remains independent of the influence of the legislature and the executive. In the process of judicial appointments in India all the Council of ministers, Governors, Chief ministers, and Chief justice of India are involved in the following manner such as,

The proposal for the appointment of a Judge of a High Court shall be initiated by the Chief Justice of the High Court. The Governor is advised by the Chief Minister heading the Council of Ministers. As per the advice, the governor should forward his recommendation along with the entire set of papers to the Union Minister of Law, Justice, and Company Affairs.

The Prime minister will advise the president on the matter of the appointment of chief justice of India, and the transfer of a judge (including chief justice) from one high court to another high court.

15. Consider the following statements about passage of bills in Parliament

1. A Private member bill is introduced by a legislator who is not acting on behalf of the executive branch.
2. Any member of the Parliament can introduce a Constitutional Amendment bill.
3. A Private member cannot introduce more than four bills during a session.
4. Private member bills can be introduced and discussed as like any other normal bill

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: c (Only three)

**Statement 1 is correct:** The law-making process begins with introducing a Bill in either House of Parliament. A Bill can be introduced either by a Minister who is acting on behalf of the executive branch or by a member other than a Minister. In the former case, it is called a Government Bill and in the latter case, it is known as a Private Member's Bill. Every member of Parliament, who is not a Minister, is called a Private Member and they not acting on behalf of the executive branch.

**Statement 2 is correct:** The Constitution vests in Parliament the power to amend it. Constitution Amendment Bills can be introduced in either House of Parliament by both ministers and private members. The bill must be passed in each House by a special majority, that is, a majority of the total membership





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of the House and a majority of two-thirds of the members of the House present and voting.

**Statement 3 is correct:** As the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions (Third Lok Sabha) recommended in their Fourteenth Report, a private member cannot introduce more than four Bills during a session.

**Statement 4 is incorrect:** Private member bill can be introduced and discussed only on Friday Afternoon session not on any other day as like normal bills. For introduction of private member bill, a member has to give 30 days prior notice to the presiding officer of the house.

16. Consider the following statements about the President

1. Parliamentary law made in the concurrent list should be executed by states
2. The President of India can exercise absolute veto if the cabinet resigns before the bill gets his/her assent.
3. Since the enactment of the Constitution of India, the pocket veto has not been exercised by the President.
4. Qualified Veto is not available to the Indian President

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: c (Only three)

**Statement 1 is correct:** Articles 256 to 263 of the Indian Constitution deal with the administrative relations between the Centre and the states. The Constitution has delimited the scope of legislative and executive authority of the union and the states. When an act of a subject in the concurrent list is made by the parliament, usually it is executed by states unless or until the parliamentary law mentions that it should be executed by the centre.

**Statement 2 is correct:** Absolute Veto is used by the president in two scenarios,

- In the case of Private Member Bills.
- In the case of a government bill when a situation arises where the cabinet resigns after

the passage of the bill and before President could give his assent to the bill.

**Statement 3 is incorrect:** According to Article 111 of the Indian Constitution, when a bill has been passed by the Houses of Parliament, it shall be presented to the President. He / She may, as soon as possible take action on that bill (either he assents to the Bill, or that he withholds assent). So, there is no time limit conferred on the President to take action on the bill presented to him. This situation is known as "Pocket Veto" where the president may simply keep the bill on the desk for an indefinite time without taking any action. But in 1986, President Zail Singh exercised the pocket veto concerning the Indian Post Office (Amendment) Bill.

**Statement 4 is correct:** Qualified veto makes the veto power of the President to be overridden by the legislature with a higher majority. It is not present in the Indian polity.

17. Consider the following

1. The Members of the State Public Service Commission
2. The State Election Commissioner
3. The Advocate General of State
4. The State Human Rights Commissioner

How many above office holders can be removed directly by the President?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: b (Only two)

**Statement 1 is correct:** Article 317 of the Indian Constitution states the Removal and suspension of a member of the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) or State Public Service Commission (SPSC). The Chairman or any other member of the State Public Service Commission (SPSC) shall only be removed from his/her office by order of the President of India. The president can remove them on the same grounds and in the same manner as he can remove a chairman or a member of the UPSC.

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** Article 243K of the Indian Constitution states that the state election commissioner is to be appointed by the Governor.



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The Governor shall also determine his conditions of service and tenure of office. He shall not be removed from the office except in the manner and on the grounds prescribed for the Removal of a judge of the state high court. A high court judge can be removed from his office by the President on the recommendation of the Parliament. This means that a state election commissioner cannot be removed by the Governor, though appointed by him. He/She can be removed by the president

**Statement 3 is incorrect:** Article 165 of the Indian Constitution provides for the office of the Advocate General for the States. He is the highest law officer in the state. The Governor appoints the advocate general of the state on the advice of the council of ministers of the state. The tenure of the Advocate General of State is not fixed by the Constitution and remains in office at the pleasure of the Governor. The Constitution does not specify the procedure and grounds for removing the Advocate General of State. At any time, the Governor has the right to have them removed.

**Statement 4 is correct:** The President can also remove the chairman or any member of the National Human Rights Commission on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity.

18. Consider the following statements about Repealing of Laws in India

1. The first Act to repeal a law was passed in Parliament in 1970.
2. For repeal, the power of Parliament is the same as enacting a law under the Constitution
3. Distinct Acts should be passed by Parliament to repeal distinct laws.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Only 3
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans: b (Only 2)

**Statement 1 is incorrect:** Under Article 245 (1) of the Indian Constitution, Parliament may make laws for the whole or any part of the territory of India, and the Legislature of a State may make laws for the whole or any part of the State whereas it also has the

power to repeal them through the Repealing and Amending Act. Generally, laws are repealed to either remove inconsistencies or after they have served their purpose. When new laws are enacted, old laws on the subject are repealed by inserting a repeal clause in the new law. The first Act which repealed 72 Acts was passed in 1950 in the Parliament, but not in the year 1970.

**Statement 2 is correct:** The Repealing and Amending (Amendment) Bill will pass through the same procedure as any other Bill. It will have to be clear by both Houses of Parliament, and the President would give his consent to make it a law. For repeal, the power of Parliament is the same as enacting a law under the Constitution.

**Statement 3 is incorrect:** The Parliament can repeal the laws in two ways,

- It can either bring a Bill to repeal the number of existing laws or
- Promulgate an ordinance that must be replaced with a Bill within six months

Parliament can repeal different Laws (Distinct Laws) even through a single Bill, but may not through different Bills. Recently, The single Repeal Law called The Farm Laws Repeal Law was passed in 2021, which negates all three farm laws passed by Parliament in 2020.

19. Consider the following statements about Anti-Defection Law

1. The law applies to both the Members of the Parliament and State Assemblies
2. The Speakers should decide on a defection petition within three months under the law
3. It does not restrict a legislator from voting in line with his conscience, judgement and interests of his electorate.
4. Lalduhoma was the first MP disqualified under Anti-Defection Law

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: b (Only two)



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### EXPLANATION

**Statement 1 is correct:** The Anti-defection law was passed in 1985 through the 52nd Amendment to the Constitution. The law was contained in the 10th Schedule of the Constitution. It was formulated to bring stability to the Indian political system. It lays down the process by which legislators may be disqualified on the grounds of defection by the Presiding Officer of a legislature based on a petition by any other member of the House. This law applies to both the Parliament and State Legislature.

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** This law does not provide a time frame for the presiding officer to decide on a defection case. There have been many instances when a Speaker has not determined the case of a defecting MLA until the end of the legislature term. There have also been instances of defecting MLAs becoming ministers while a defection petition against them has been pending before the Speaker. The court held that Speakers should decide on a defection petition within three months, but it is not a mandatory provision mentioned in the law.

**Statement 3 is incorrect:** Anti-Defection law restricts a legislator from voting in line with his conscience, judgement and interests of his electorate. Such a situation obstructs the legislature's function over the government by ensuring that members vote based on the decisions taken by the party leadership and not to achieve the interest of their constituents would like them to vote for.

**Statement 4 is correct:** Lalduhoma is an Indian politician and a former Indian Police Service officer who is serving as the 6th Chief Minister of Mizoram since 8 December 2023. Resigning from the security service to the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, he was elected as Member of Parliament to the Lok Sabha from Mizoram in 1984. He left the Indian National Congress, the party from which he was elected, for which he was disqualified from the parliament. He became the **first MP to be discharged upon anti-defection law** in India.

20. Consider the following statements about 'Leader of Opposition' in Indian Parliament

1. Until 1977, there were no emoluments attached to the position of Leader of the Opposition.

2. The Leader of the opposition in the houses of the Indian Parliament is a statutory post.
3. As per parliamentary convention, the Chief Whip of the opposition party will be appointed as the Leader of the Opposition in the House.
4. He enjoys Cabinet Minister rank and placed at 7<sup>th</sup> place in order of precedence

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: c (Only three)

**Statements 1 & 2 are correct:** The post of Leader of the Opposition was not mentioned in the Constitution. In 1969, for the first time, the Leader of the Opposition was officially recognized. Later it was given statutory recognition after passing "The Salary and Allowances of Leaders of Opposition in Parliament Act, 1977". This act is enacted to provide for the Salary and allowances of Leaders of the Opposition in Parliament.

**Statement 3 is incorrect:** Both the ruling and opposition party will have their own Whip. The office of Whip is neither mentioned in the constitution nor the rules of procedure. It is a post-by-parliamentary convention. The Whip is appointed to assist the party leader in the house and maintain the party members' attendance. He regulates and monitors the behaviour of the party members in the Parliament. It is not mandatory to appoint the opposition party's chief Whip as the Opposition's Leader.

**Statement 4 is correct:** The leader of opposition has been given the cabinet minister rank and placed at 7<sup>th</sup> position in order of precedence.

21. With reference to the 73<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992, consider the following statements:

1. A Panchayat reconstituted after premature dissolution does not enjoy the full period of five years.
2. Fresh elections to constitute a Panchayat shall be completed before the expiry of its duration of five years.



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### EXPLANATION

Identify the correct statement/s:

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

The 73<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act provides for a five-year term of office to the panchayat at every level. However, it can be dissolved before the completion of its term.

**Statement 1 is correct:** A panchayat reconstituted after premature dissolution does not enjoy the full period of five years but remains in office only for the remainder of the period.

**Statement 2 is correct:** Fresh elections to constitute a Panchayat shall be completed before the expiry of its duration of five years.

22. Consider the following statements about elections to the office of President

1. In the original Constitution, which came into effect on January 26, 1950, the electoral college consists of the elected members of both the Parliament and the Legislative Assemblies of the States only.
2. Any person who is a citizen of India can file a petition challenging the Presidential election in India.
3. Naturalised citizens can't contest elections to the office of President
4. President office is the only office who takes the oath to preserve, protect and defend the constitution of India

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: b (Only two)

**Statement 1 is correct:** In the Original Constitution, Article 54 of the Indian Constitution mentions that the President's electoral college consisted of the elected members of both Houses of Parliament and the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the States only. The 70th Constitutional Amendment Act

of 1992 includes the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the National Capital Territory of Delhi and the Union Territory of Puducherry.

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** An election petition calling into question an election to the office of the President can be filed by any candidate (Contestants) of the presidential election or by any twenty or more electors joined together as petitioners.

**Statement 3 is incorrect:** There is no bar on the naturalised citizens to contest elections to the office of the president

**Statement 4 is correct:** Article 60 provides for the Oath or affirmation by the president as:

Every President and every person acting as President or discharging the functions of the President shall, before entering upon his office, make and subscribe in the presence of the Chief Justice of India or, in his absence, the senior-most Judge of the Supreme Court available, an oath or affirmation in the following form, that is to say—

“I, A.B., do swear in the name of God/solemnly affirm that I will faithfully execute the office of President (or discharge the functions of the President) of India and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution and the law and that I will devote myself to the service and well-being of the people of India.”.

23. Consider the following statements about the constitutional amendment bills

1. There is no separate constituent body for amending the Constitution.
2. The State Legislature has to either ratify or reject the Constitutional Amendment Bill recommended to them within six months of the time period.
3. The role of the State Legislature in amending the Constitution is limited.
4. It is mandatory to get the views of the affected state when a state is bifurcating into two or more states/union territory

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three



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### EXPLANATION

(d) All four

Ans: c (Only three)

**Statement 1 is correct:** Article 368 in Part XX of the Constitution deals with the powers of Parliament to amend the Constitution and its procedure. The main criticism of this amendment procedure said by the experts is that there is no provision for a special body like Constitutional Convention (as in the USA) or Constitutional Assembly to amend the Constitution. The constituent power for the amendment in India is vested in the Parliament and only, in a few cases, in the state legislatures. Hence, it does not have a separate constituent body for the amendment.

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** The amendments which are federal in nature should be ratified by the at-least half of state legislatures. However there is no time limit is prescribed in the constitution within which they have to pass a resolution to give their assent to the bill.

**Statement 3 is correct:** The provisions of the Constitution, which are related to the federal structure of the polity, can be amended by a special majority of the Parliament and also with the consent of half of the state legislatures by a simple majority. As not, all the provisions need the consent of the States, and their role of them in the constitutional amendment is also limited.

**Statement 4 is correct:** Article 3 provides for the procedure for creation of new states or alteration of boundaries of existing states and also provided that no Bill for the purpose shall be introduced in either House of Parliament except on the recommendation of the President and unless, where the proposal contained in the Bill affects the area, boundaries or name of any of the States, the Bill has been referred by the President to the Legislature of that State for expressing its views thereon within such period as may be specified in the reference or within such further period as the President may allow and the period so specified or allowed has expired. However the views of the states are not binding on the President.

24. We adopted the post of the Vice President based on the model of the United States of America, but how does our model differ from that model?

1. The term of the Vice President of India differs from the term of the Vice President of the United States of America
2. The Vice President of India is indirectly elected, while the Vice President of the United States of America is directly elected
3. In the United States of America, when the office of President falls vacant, the Vice President becomes President and serves out the remaining of the previous President's term as President
4. Sarvepalli Radha Krishna was the first Vice President of India

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: c (Only three)

**Statement 1 is correct:** The vice president of India holds office for five years and can be re-elected any number of times. However, the office may be terminated earlier by death, resignation, or removal. The vice president of the United States of America holds office for four years and can be re-elected any number of times (22nd Amendment of the US constitution).

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** The Vice-President of India, like the president, is elected not directly by the people but indirectly. He is elected by the members of an electoral college consisting of the members of both Houses of Parliament. The vice president of the United States of America is indirectly elected together with the president by the people of the United States through the Electoral College.

**Statement 3 is correct:** When the office of the President in the United States becomes vacant, the vice president assumes the role and serves out the remaining of the previous President's term as President. In contrast, The Indian Vice-President does not assume the office of the President when it falls vacant for the remaining term. He merely serves as an acting President until the new President assumes charge.

**Statement 4 is correct:** The first vice president of India, Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, took oath at



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Rashtrapati Bhavan on 13 May 1952. He later served as the president.

25. Consider the following statements about the financial relations between the centre and the states

1. All taxes levied and collected by the Centre and State form part of the Consolidated Fund of India.
2. The manner of distribution of any type of tax proceeds between the Centre and States is determined by the Parliament
3. No surcharge can be imposed on GST.
4. All proceeds of cesses are forms the part of the consolidated fund of India

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: b (Only two)

**Statement 1 is incorrect:** The Consolidated Fund of India was created under Article 266 of the Constitution. The Consolidated Fund of India includes revenues, which the government receives through taxes and expenses incurred in the form of borrowings and loans.

- (a) All revenues received by the Government of India; (b) all loans raised by the Government.
- By the issue of treasury bills, loans or ways and means of advances.
- All money received by the Government in repayment of loans forms the Consolidated Fund of India.

Article 269 of the Indian constitution states, Duties and taxes shall be levied and collected by the Government of India but shall be assigned to the States. Some taxes are :

- Duties in respect of succession to property other than agricultural land;
- Estate duty in respect of property other than agricultural land;
- Terminal taxes on goods or passengers carried by railway, sea or air;
- Taxes on railway fares and freights;

- Taxes on the sale or purchase of goods (other than newspapers) in the course of inter-state trade or commerce.
- Taxes on the consignment of goods in the course of inter-state trade.

The net proceeds of these taxes do not form a part of the Consolidated Fund of India. They are assigned to the concerned states following the principles laid down by the Parliament.

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** The Finance Commission recommends to the president for the distribution between the Union and the States of the net proceeds of taxes which are to be, or maybe, divided between them under this Chapter and the allocation between the States of the respective shares of such proceeds under Article 280 of the Indian constitution

**Statement 3 is correct:** Article 271 of the Indian constitution states that Parliament may increase any of the duties or taxes referred to in those articles by a surcharge for purposes of the Union. The proceeds of any such surcharge shall form part of the Consolidated Fund of India. The 101st Constitution Amendment Act of 2016 has been amended to state that an additional tax/surcharge cannot be imposed over and above the GST tax rates.

**Statement 4 is correct:** While, the revenue coming from cess is first credited to the Consolidated Fund, and the government may then, after due appropriation from Parliament, utilise it for the specified purpose.

26. With reference to the Constitution of India, Rajya Sabha has equal powers with the Lok Sabha in which of the following matters?

1. Approval of proclamation of all three types of emergencies by the President
2. Removal of the Comptroller and Auditor General
3. Approval of ordinances issued by the President
4. Consideration of the reports of the Finance Commission

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three



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(d) All four

Ans: d (All four)

**Explanation:** Rajya Sabha has equal powers with Lok Sabha concerning the following matters such as,

- Introduction and passage of ordinary bills
- Introduction and passage of Constitutional amendment bills.
- Introduction and passage of financial bills involving expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India
- Election and impeachment of the President
- Election and removal of the Vice-President. However, Rajya Sabha alone can initiate the removal of the vice president. He is removed by a resolution passed by the Rajya Sabha by an effective majority (which is a type of special majority) and agreed to by the Lok Sabha by a simple majority
- Making recommendations to the President for removing the Chief Justice and judges of the Supreme Court and high courts, chief election commissioner, comptroller and auditor general.
- Approval of ordinances issued by the President
- Approval of proclamation of all three types of emergencies by the President
- Selection of ministers, including the Prime Minister. Under the Constitution, the ministers, including the Prime Minister, can be members of either House. However, irrespective of their membership, they are responsible only to the Lok Sabha.
- Consideration of the reports of the constitutional bodies like the Finance Commission, Union Public Service Commission, comptroller and auditor general, etc.
- Enlargement of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and the Union Public Service Commission.

27. Collective responsibility is based on the Principle of the Solidarity of the cabinet. It implies which of the below provisions?

1. No confidence motion passed against Council of Ministers due to the failure of a single Minister may leads to the resignation of the entire Council of Ministers.
2. If a Minister does not agree with a policy or decision of the cabinet, he or she must either accept the decision or resign.
3. Censure motion should state the reasons for its adoption
4. If Censure motion is passed in the Lok Sabha, the council of ministers need not resign from the office

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: d (All four)

**Statement 1 is correct:** Collective responsibility is based on the principle of the solidarity of the cabinet. No Confidence motion can be passed only against the entire Council of ministers, followed by their resignation from Office either due to the failure of a single minister or by the entire Council of Ministers. This motion need not state the reasons in the Lok Sabha.

**Statement 2 is correct:** The principle of collective responsibility also means that the cabinet decisions bind all cabinet ministers (and other ministers) even if they defer in the cabinet meeting. Every minister must stand by the cabinet decisions and support them within and outside the state legislature. If any minister disagrees with a cabinet decision and is not prepared to defend it, he must accept or resign.

**Statement 3 is correct:** Censure should state the reasons for its adoption in the Lok Sabha whereas for the No Confidence motion there is no need to state the reason for its adoption

**Statement 4 is correct:** If Censure motion is passed in the Lok Sabha, the Council of ministers need not resign from Office. However in case of No-Confidence motion, the council of minister shall resign from the office.

28. Consider the following statements



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1. The basic features of the Constitution are finite in nature.
2. Limited amending power of the Parliament is one of the Basic features of our Constitution.
3. In Kesavananda Bharati's case, it has been observed that the claim of any particular feature of the Constitution to be a 'basic' feature would be determined by the Court.

Which of the statements given above are incorrect?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans: b (1 and 3 only)

**Statement 1 is incorrect:** A Constitution contains basic or fundamental laws of the land and establishes the rule of law. The government is accountable to the people for all of its actions, which is controlled, ruled, or limited by a constitution, is called a constitutional government. The basic features of the Constitution are not finite in nature; since the Supreme Court is yet to define or clarify what constitutes the 'basic structure' of the Constitution and claims any particular feature to be determined by the Court in each case that comes before for various judgements to be a basic feature of the Constitution.

**Statement 2 is correct:** The Supreme Court, in the Minerva Mills case (1980), by applying the doctrine of 'basic structure' with respect to Article 368, inserted by the 42nd Amendment, ruled by the Court that a limited amending power itself is a basic feature of the Constitution. Hence the Limited amending Power of the Parliament is one of the basic features of our Constitution.

**Statement 3 is incorrect:** The Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala and Another (1973) case held that the Parliament has the authority to amend any clause of the Constitution as long as the Amendment does not violate the Basic Structure of the Constitution or essential features of the Constitution. In Indira Nehru Gandhi v. Raj Narayan and the Minerva Mills case, it was observed that the claim of any particular feature of the Constitution to be a "basic" feature would be determined by the Court in each case before it. Thus, it is mentioned in the Minerva Mills case, not in the Kesavanandha Bharathi case.

29. Which of the following amendments are not considered as an Amendment of the Constitution under Article 368?

1. Changes in the Seventh schedule
2. Conferment of more jurisdiction on the Supreme Court
3. Amendments to the Procedure of Amendment of the constitution
4. Representation of states in Parliament

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: a (Only one)

**Statements 1 & 4 are incorrect:** Article 368 in Part XX of the Constitution deals with the powers of Parliament to amend the Constitution and its procedure.

- Any of the Lists in the Seventh Schedule.
- The representation of States in Parliament.

The above provisions are related to the federal structure of the polity of the Constitution, which can be amended by a special majority of the Parliament and with the consent of half of the state legislatures by a simple majority.

**Statement 2 is correct:** Article 139 of the Constitution states that the Conferment on the Supreme Court of powers to issue certain writs in this provisions in the Constitution can be amended by a simple majority of the two Houses of Parliament outside the scope of Article 368; hence it is not considered as an amendment of the Constitution under Article 368.

**Statement 3 is incorrect:** The Power of Parliament to amend the Constitution and its procedure provisions (Article 368 itself) can be amended by a Special Majority of Parliament and the Consent of States.

30. Consider the following statements about Council of Ministers

1. Any person, who may or may not be a member of the Parliament, if preferred by the party having a majority in the Lok Sabha, can become the Prime Minister.





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- The Constitution explicitly states that the council of ministers is collectively responsible to the Parliament.
- The Administrative Reforms Commission recommended replacing the oath of secrecy for the ministers with the oath of transparency.
- The 91<sup>st</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act limited the number of ministers in council to 25% of total members of the Lok Sabha

How many statements given above are correct?

- Only one
- Only two
- Only three
- All four

Ans: b (Only two)

**Statement 1 is correct:** Any person who is not a member of Parliament can be appointed as Prime Minister when he/she holds a majority in the house. A person appointed in such a manner will have to get himself/herself elected for either house of Parliament within six months of his/her appointment.

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** Article 75(3) of the Constitution of India explicitly mentions that "The Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the House of the People and not to the entire Parliament."

**Statement 3 is correct:** The Second Administrative Reform Committee recommended that "As an affirmation of the importance of transparency in public affairs, Ministers on the assumption of office may take an oath of transparency along with the oath of office and the requirement of administering the oath of secrecy should be dispensed with." Initially, the recommendation for replacing an oath of transparency in place of an oath of secrecy was provided by The National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution (NCRWC), while examining the Right to Information.

**Statement 4 is incorrect:** The 91<sup>st</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act limited the number of ministers in council of ministers to 15% of members of the Lok Sabha.

31. The Ministry of Home Affairs has recently amended the Flag Code of India, 2002. Which of the

following statements are correct regarding the Flag Code of India?

- National Flag shall be made of hand spun and hand woven or machine made, cotton or polyester or wool or silk khadi bunting.
- Where the Flag is displayed in the open or displayed on the House of a member of the public, it may be flown day and night
- The Flag can be of any size, but the ratio of the height (width) to the length of the Flag shall be 3:2.
- The Flag shall be flown on any vehicle
- The Flag shall be flown from a single masthead simultaneously with any other flag or flags

How many statements given above are correct?

- Only one
- Only two
- Only three
- Only four

Ans: b (Only two)

**Statement 1 is correct:** The recently amended Flag Code of India, 2002, allows the manufacture and use of machine-made and polyester National Flags. These were not allowed earlier under the Code. As per the amended flag code, National Flags made of hand-spun, hand-woven or machine-made cotton, polyester, wool, silk, and khadi bunting, can also be used.

**Statement 2 is correct:** The amendment allowed the National Flag to be flown both during the day and at night if it is displayed in the open or in the house of a public member. Under earlier rules, the Tricolour could only be hoisted between sunrise and sunset.

**Statement 3 is incorrect:** The Flag can be of any size, "but the ratio of the length to the height (width) of the National Flag shall be 3:2". This means the Flag must always be a rectangle, not a square or any other shape.

**Statement 4 is incorrect:** When the Flag is displayed alone on a motor car, it shall be flown from a staff, which should be affixed firmly either on the middle front of the bonnet or to the front right side of the car.

**Statement 5 is incorrect:** Whenever the National Flag is displayed, it should occupy the position of honour and should be distinctly placed. No other flag



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or bunting should be placed higher than or above or side by side with the National Flag.

32. Consider the following statements

1. In the absence of the Speaker of the House, the Deputy Speaker can certify the bill as a Money bill.
2. Article 176 of the Constitution of India provides a discussion of the Governor's address in the State Legislature
3. Legislative privileges in the House can be extended to those who have a Right to Speak or to participate in the proceedings of a House
4. Governor of a state is not entitled to the privileges of the legislature of a state

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: d (All four)

**Statement 1 is correct:** The Deputy Speaker performs the duties of the Speaker's office when it is vacant. He also acts as the Speaker when the latter is absent from the house's sitting. In both cases, the Deputy Speaker assumes all the powers of the Speaker. He can even certify the bill as a money bill.

**Statement 2 is correct:** Article 176 of the Constitution says that at the commencement of the first session after each general election to the Legislative Assembly and the commencement of the first session of each year, the Governor shall address the Legislative Assembly or, in the case of a State having a Legislative Council, both Houses assembled and inform the Legislature of the causes of its summons.

**Statements 3 & 4 are correct:** Privileges of a state legislature are a sum of special rights, immunities and exemptions enjoyed by the Houses of the state legislature, their committees and their members.

- The Constitution has also extended the privileges of the state legislature to those persons who are entitled to speak and take part in the proceedings of a House of the state legislature or any of its committees. These

include every minister of the State and Advocate-general of the state.

- It does not extend to the Governor, who is also an integral part of the state legislature

33. Consider the following statements about Vice-President

1. Vice-President is removed from office through a resolution passed by a majority of all the then members of the Rajya Sabha and agreed to by the Lok Sabha.
2. The State Governor cannot contest the election of Vice-President as it amounts to the office of profit.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: a (Only 1)

**Statement 1 is correct:** Vice-President may be removed from his office by a resolution of the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) passed by a majority of all the then members of the Council passed by effective majority and agreed to by the House of the People (Lok Sabha) with a simple majority. No resolution for the purpose of this clause shall be moved unless at least fourteen days' notice has been given of the intention to move the resolution.

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** The Vice-President is elected by an electoral college consisting of members of both Houses of Parliament, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote and the voting in such election is by secret ballot. A person is not also eligible for election of a Vice President if he holds any office of profit under the Government of India or a State Government or any subordinate local authority. However, a person shall not be deemed to hold any office of profit by reason only that he is the president, vice president of the union or the governor of any state or a minister either for the union or any state. Thus state governor can contest the Vice President election.



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34. Consider the following statements about State Legislative Councils

1. The Governor has discretionary power in the matter of nominations to the Council.
2. According to the Constitution, the minimum strength of the Council is fixed at 40
3. One-sixth of the members of the council are elected by the Members of the Legislative Assembly of the State

Which of the statements given above are incorrect?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans: b (1 and 3 only)

**Statement 1 is incorrect:** The Constitution makes it clear that if any question arises about whether a matter falls within the governor's discretion or not, the decision of the governor is final. The validity of anything done by him cannot be called into question on the ground that he ought or ought not to have acted at his discretion. Constitutional discretion:

- Reservation of a bill for the consideration of the President.
- Recommendation for the imposition of the President's Rule in the state.
- While exercising his functions as the administrator of an adjoining union territory (in case of an additional charge).
- Determining the amount payable by the Government of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram to an autonomous Tribal District Council as royalty accruing from licenses for mineral exploration.
- Seeking information from the chief minister about the administrative and legislative matters of the state.

Situational discretion:

- Appointment of the chief minister when no party has a clear-cut majority in the state legislative assembly or when the chief minister in office dies suddenly, and there is no obvious successor.
- Dismissal of the council of ministers when it cannot prove the confidence of the state legislative assembly.

- Dissolution of the state legislative assembly if the council of ministers has lost its majority.

**Statement 2 is correct:** According to Article 171 of the Indian Constitution, a state's legislative council shall not more than one-third of the State Assembly's total membership and not less than 40 members.

**Statement 3 is incorrect:** According to Article 171 of the Indian Constitution, one third shall be elected by the members of the Legislative Assembly of the State from amongst persons who are not members of the Assembly.

35. Consider the following statements with reference to the process of electing the President of India

1. An elector cannot propose or second the nomination of more than one candidate.
2. A vote cast by each MP or MLA has equal value.
3. The Presidential candidate secures victory by getting the highest votes among the polled votes.
4. In the recently held Presidential election, only the Union Territories of Jammu and Kashmir, Delhi and Puducherry participated in the voting

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: a (Only one)

**Statement 1 is correct:** According to Section 5B(5) of the President and Vice-President Elections Act, 1952, An elector can propose or second the name of only one candidate at a Presidential election. Suppose he subscribes as proposer or seconder to the nomination papers of more than one candidate. In that case, his signature shall be deemed operative only on the nomination paper first delivered to the Returning Officer. Hence, an elector cannot propose or second the nomination of more than one candidate.

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** The value of votes of MLAs would differ from State to State as the value of each such vote, as the value of votes of electors is determined based on the population of the States by the manner laid down in Article 55(2).



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**Statement 3 is incorrect:** According to the schedule of the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Rules, 1974, the Presidential election is held following the system of proportional representation using the single transferable vote; every elector has as many preferences as candidates contesting the elections. The winning candidate has to secure the required quota of votes to be declared elected (i.e., 50% of valid votes polled +1).

**Statement 4 is incorrect:** The Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act provides for a Legislative Assembly for the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir, but the election is yet to be held due to various reasons. So, currently, only the Union Territories of Delhi and Puducherry were included in the electoral college of the President and took part in voting in the recently held Presidential election.

36. Consider the following statements with reference to the Election Commission of India

1. Since its origin, the Election Commission of India had a Chief Election Commissioner and an Election Commissioner
2. The decisions of the Commission can be challenged only in the Supreme Court of India.
3. The State Election Commissions are independent of the Election Commission of India.
4. Any law relating to the delimitation of constituencies shall not be questioned in any court

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: b (Only two)

**Statement 1 is incorrect:** The Election Commission of India is an autonomous constitutional authority responsible for administering Union and State election processes in India. The body administers elections to the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, and State Legislative Assemblies in India, and the offices of the President and Vice President in the country. Since its inception in 1950 and till 15 October 1989, the

election commission functioned as a single member body consisting of the Chief Election Commissioner.

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** The decisions of the Commission can be challenged either in the high court of the concerned state or in the Supreme Court of India by appropriate petitions.

**Statement 3 is correct:** The Election Commission of India administers elections to the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, and State Legislative Assemblies in India, and the offices of the President and Vice President in the country. Whereas Articles 243K, 243ZA of the Indian constitution provides for the State Election Commission, which is consisting of a State Election Commissioner which is independent of the Election Commission of India, because that deals with the superintendence, direction, and control of the preparation of electoral rolls for, and the conduct of all elections to the Panchayats and the Municipalities.

**Statement 4 is correct:** Article 329 bars to interference by courts in electoral matters

(a) the validity of any law relating to the delimitation of constituencies or the allotment of seats to such constituencies, made or purporting to be made under article 327 or article 328, shall not be called in question in any court.

37. Consider the following statements with reference to the Secretary-General of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha

1. The Secretary-General is appointed by the President of India on the recommendations of the Chairman in the case of Rajya Sabha and the Speaker in the case of Lok Sabha
2. He/She holds a rank equivalent to the highest civil servant of the Union Government.
3. Lok Sabha Secretary-general authenticate bills in the absence of Speaker

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans: c (2 and 3 only)

**Statement 1 is incorrect:** The Secretary-General is appointed by the Chairman in case of Rajya Sabha and by the Speaker in case of Lok Sabha and holds a



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rank equivalent to the highest civil servant of the Union Government i.e. Cabinet Secretary. The Secretary-General works anonymously and is readily available to the Presiding Officers to render advice on parliamentary matters. He is the custodian of the records of the Houses.

**Statement 2 is correct:** The post of the secretary general is of the rank of the Cabinet Secretary in the Government of India, who is the senior most civil servants to the Indian government.

**Statement 3 is correct:** The secretary-general summons each Member of the Lok Sabha to attend the session of the Parliament on behalf of the President of India. The secretary-general authenticates bills in the absence of the Speaker. He advises the Speaker and the members of the House on parliamentary functions as well as matters of procedure and practice.

38. Consider the following statements with respect to the Lok Sabha general elections

1. Candidates have to mention details about their Social Media accounts (if any) at the time of filing nominations
2. Any political content in the form of photos or videos uploaded on the self-accounts on the website will not be treated as political advertisements
3. Representation of the People Act, 1951 does not prohibit the conduct of Exit polls and dissemination of their results by means of electronic media.
4. Election Commission of India has the power to reduce or remove the disqualification period

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: c (Only three)

**Statement 1 is correct:** According to the Election commission of India, a candidate who is contesting in the election of Lok sabha, if he/she owns an Authentic social media account should be informed by the

candidate in para 3 of Form26 at the time of filing of nomination.

**Statement 2 is correct:** Any political content in the form of messages/ comments/ photos/ videos posted/uploaded on the 'blogs/ self accounts' on the website will not be treated as a political advertisement and therefore would not require pre-certification, even if the same is posted/uploaded by the political parties/ candidates

**Statement 3 is incorrect:** According to section 126 A of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, exit polls cannot be conducted or publicized through print, or electronic media disseminated in any other manner.

**Statement 4 is correct:** Section 11 of Representation of People's Act: 1951 provides for reduction or removal of disqualification of members.

**Section 11:** Removal or reduction of period of disqualification.—The Election Commission may, for reasons to be recorded, remove any disqualification under this Chapter 1 [(except under section 8A)] or reduce the period of any such disqualification.

39. Consider the following statements about the major sources of revenue for the Rural Local Bodies

1. Professional tax
2. Street clearing fee
3. Grant in Aid from both Union and State governments
4. External borrowings

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: c (Only three)

**Statement 1 is correct:** Major sources of own tax revenue of Rural Local Bodies (Panchayats) are as follows:

- House building tax/Property tax – it is generally levied on non-movable property like land and building.
- Profession tax – this is a tax levied on the professionals who have salaried jobs within



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the area of RLB or some of the other commercial activities.

- Vehicle tax – it is levied on the sale/use of vehicle within a RLB. The rate is generally decided as the percent of price of vehicle.
- Tax on fairs and other entertainments – it is levied on the various forms of commercial entertainments, like – movie theatres, sports events, art exhibitions, amusement parks, etc.
- Tax on advertisement – it is generally levied on the advertisement (banners/hoardings) displayed on buildings or land.
- Levy on factories in lieu of taxes – this is levied on the manufacturing units located within the Panchayat

**Statement 2 is correct:** Major sources of own non-tax revenue of RLBs are as follows:

- Water fee – this is levied for supply of water for drinking, agricultural, or industrial use.
- Street cleaning fee/ Drainage fee – this can be levied in lieu of service employed by the RLBs to clean streets, garbage collection, or maintain drainage.
- Sanitary fee for public latrines – this is levied as the user fee in the public toilets.
- Fee for the use of panchayat shelter – the buildings / land owned by panchayats which are not used regularly can be leased out for user fee.
- User charges for hospitals and schools – certain services provided by schools and hospitals can invite user fee.
- Fee on markets and weekly bazaars – in rural areas, bazaars are generally held in public land. Fee can be levied on such bazaars.
- Birth and death registration fee – the RLBs are also entrusted with the task of issuing birth and death certificates. They can charge a certain amount for the same.

**Statement 3 is correct:** Discretionary Transfers/Grants-in-Aid: The local bodies receive such aid from Union and State Governments from time to time. There is no specific system of grants-in-aid, and these depend on the policies of the government of the day. The grants can also be given

either to incentivise tax efforts or to match the effort in the maintenance of services.

**Statement 4 is incorrect:** Panchayats are not allowed to raise funds through the method of External Commercial borrowings.

40. Consider the following statements about the provisions of Panchayat (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act: 1996

1. All seats of chairpersons of Panchayats at all levels shall be reserved for Scheduled tribes
2. State government has the power to nominate one third of members from the tribes who had no representation in the Panchayat at intermediate and district level
3. Approval of the Gram Sabha is mandatory to get mining lease for minor minerals
4. Gram Sabha has the power to control the money lending activities within their territory

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: c (Only three)

**Statement 1 is correct:** Reservation for the scheduled tribes shall not be less than one-half of the total number of seats. Further all seats of chairpersons of Panchayats at all levels shall be reserved for the Scheduled Tribes

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** The state government may nominate such scheduled tribes which have no representation in the Panchayat at the intermediate level or the Panchayat at the district level. But such nomination shall not exceed one-tenth of the total members to be elected in that Panchayat

**Statement 3 is correct:** The recommendations of the Gram Sabha or the Panchayats at the appropriate level shall be mandatory for the grant of prospecting license or mining lease for minor minerals in the scheduled area

**Statement 4 is correct:** The Gram Sabha or Panchayat has control over the money lending activities within the scheduled areas



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41. Consider the following statements about the office of Prime Minister:

1. The Constitution specifies that leader of the majority party in Lok Sabha should be appointed as the Prime Minister.
2. When the leader of the largest coalition is appointed as Prime Minister in case of absence of clear majority, s/he has to seek vote of confidence in the Lok Sabha within 3 months.
3. The Prime Minister may be a member of any of the two Houses of parliament.
4. The Constitution provides for Presidential discretion in the appointment of Prime Minister in certain cases.
5. V. V. Giri is the first President who exercised discretionary powers in appointing the Prime Minister.

Identify the correct statements:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
- (b) 3 and 4
- (c) 1, 3, 4 and 5
- (d) 4 and 5

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

**Statement 1 is incorrect:** The Constitution does not contain any specific procedure for the selection and appointment of the Prime Minister. Article 75 says only that the Prime Minister shall be appointed by the president.

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** In instances where no party holds a distinct majority in the Lok Sabha, the President has the authority to exercise personal discretion in choosing and appointing the Prime Minister. Typically, in such scenarios, the President appoints the leader of the largest party or coalition in the Lok Sabha as the Prime Minister and instructs them to seek a vote of confidence in the House within a month.

**Statement 3 is correct:** Constitutionally, the Prime Minister may be a member of any of the two Houses of parliament. Three Prime Ministers - Indira Gandhi, Deve Gowda and Manmohan Singh were members of the Rajya Sabha.

**Statement 4 is correct:** The Constitution provides for Presidential discretion in the appointment of Prime Minister in certain cases.

**Statement 5 is incorrect:** In 1979 Neelam Sanjiva Reddy was the first President who appointed Charan Singh (the coalition leader) as the Prime Minister after the fall of the Janata Party government headed by Morarji Desai.

42. What are the compulsory provisions provided under the 73<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act?

1. Direct elections to all seats at all level of Panchayat including the Chairperson
2. Granting financial powers that is to levy, collect and appropriate taxes
3. Reservation of one third of seats for women
4. Constitution of State Election Commission to conduct election to state legislative assembly and Panchayats

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: a (Only one)

**Statement 1 is incorrect:** Direct elections to all seats in Panchayats at the village, intermediate and district level and indirect elections to the post of chairperson of Panchayats at the village, intermediate and district level

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** Granting financial powers to the Panchayats that is to authorising them to levy, collect and appropriate taxes duties, tolls and fees are at the discretion of the state legislature

**Statement 3 is correct:** Reservation of one third seats (both members and chairpersons) for women in Panchayats at all the three levels.

**Statement 4 is incorrect:** Constitution of State Election Commission to conduct elections to Panchayats and not to the State Legislative Assembly, for which elections will be conducted by Election Commission of India.

43. Which of the following committees recommended the constitutional status to Panchayat Raj institutions in India?



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1. Thungon committee
2. Gadgil committee
3. Ashok Mehta committee
4. G.V.K Rao committee

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: c (Only three)

**Statement 1 is correct:** In 1988, Thungon committee has recommended the constitutional recognition to Panchayat Raj institution and also a 3 tier system with Panchayat at the village level, block level and the district level

**Statement 2 is correct:** In the same year in 1988, Gadgil committee was formed to consider the question of "How best Panchayati Raj institutions could be made effective". This committee recommended a constitutional status to Panchayats.

**Statement 3 is correct:** In 1977, Janata government appointed a commission headed by Ashok Mehta to make recommendation on Panchayat raj institution and it made 132 recommendations of which constitutional recognition should be the major one which would give them the requisite status and an assurance of continuous functioning.

**Statement 4 is incorrect:** G.V.K Rao committee never recommended a constitutional status to Panchayats.

44. Consider the following statements about the Central Council of Local governments

1. It is a constitutional body constituted by President of India
2. Presently, it can deal with the matters related to Urban Local bodies only
3. Prime Minister will act as a chairmen of Central Council of Local Government
4. It will examining the possibility of cooperation between the centre and the states

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: c (Only three)

**Statement 1 is correct:** The Central Council of Local Government was set up in 1954. It was constituted under Article 263 of the constitution of India by the order of the president

**Statement 2 is correct:** Till 1958, it dealt with both urban as well as rural local governments, but after 1958 it has been dealing with matters of urban local governments only.

**Statement 3 is incorrect:** The Council is an advisory body. It consists of the Minister for Urban Development in the Government of India and the ministers for local self government in states. The Union minister acts as the Chairman of the Council.

**Statement 4 is correct:** The Council performs the following functions with regard to local government:

- (i) Considering and recommending the policy matters
- (ii) Making proposals for legislation
- (iii) Examining the possibility of cooperation between the Centre and the states
- (iv) Drawing up a common programme of action
- (v) Recommending Central financial assistance
- (vi) Reviewing the work done by the local bodies with the Central financial assistance

45. Consider the following statements

1. The administrator of a township is nominated by the state government
2. Administration of all Port Trusts are carried out by a body appointed by the Central government
3. Special Purpose Agency was created to carry out administration in Special Economic Zones

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans: d (1, 2 and 3)

**Statement 1 is incorrect:** Township is established by the large public enterprises to provide civic amenities to its staff and workers who live in the housing colonies built near the plant. The enterprise appoints a town administrator to look after the administration of the township.





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**Statement 2 is incorrect:** A port trust is created to manage and protect the ports and to provide civil amenities. A port trust is created by an Act of Parliament. It consists of both elected and nominated members. Its chairman is an official. Its civil functions are more or less similar to those of a municipality.

**Statement 3 is incorrect:** Special Purpose Agency are created to undertake designated activities or specific functions that legitimately belongs to the domain of the municipal corporations or municipalities or other local urban government.

46. Consider the following statements about the Cantonment Board

1. Cantonment Board are created by the Central Government for Civic administration in Border areas only
2. The elected and nominated members hold office for the term of 5 years
3. Military commander of the station is ex-officio president of the board
4. The executive officer of the cantonment board is appointed by the president

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: b (Only two)

**Statement 1 is incorrect:** A Cantonment board is established for municipal administration for civilian population in the cantonment area. It is setup under the provisions of the Cantonment Act-2006 a legislation enacted by the Parliament.

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** A cantonment board consists of partly elected and partly nominated members. The elected members hold office for a term of 5 years while the nominated members continue so long as they hold the office in that station

**Statement 3 is correct:** The military officer commanding the station is the ex-officio president of the board and presides over its meetings. The vice-president of the board is elected by the elected members form amongst themselves for a term of 5 years.

**Statement 4 is correct:** The executive officer of the cantonment board is appointed by the president of India. He implements all resolutions and decisions of the board and its committees.

47. Consider the following statements about Municipalities

1. If an area is administered as industrial township, then it shall not be made as Municipality
2. Members having special knowledge can become a member of Municipality with voting rights
3. Ward Committees shall be constituted for one or more wards having a population of more than 5 lacks
4. Governor shall place the recommendations of state finance commission along with the action taken by the government before the state legislature

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: a (Only one)

**Statement 1 is incorrect:** In any urban area where municipal services are being provided by an industrial establishment, then the governor may specify that area to be an industrial township. In such a case a municipality may not be constituted. But it is not mandatory to exclude that area to become municipality

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** Persons having special knowledge or experience in municipal administration can become a member of the municipality without any voting rights in the meeting of the municipality

**Statement 3 is incorrect:** Ward committees shall be constituted for one or more wards, within the territorial area of a municipality having a population of 3 lack or more.

**Statement 4 is correct:** The governor shall place the recommendations of the commission along with the action taken report before the state legislature.



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48. Consider the following statements about requisites for declaring an area as Census towns

1. Population shall exceeds 5000
2. At least 75% of main male working population is employed in non-agriculture activities
3. Population density of 400 persons per Square Kilometre

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans: d (1, 2 and 3)

**Explanation:** In India, a census town is one which is not statutorily notified and administered as a town, but nevertheless whose population has attained urban characteristics. They are characterized by the following:

- Population exceeds 5,000
- At least 75% of main male working population is employed outside the agricultural sector
- Minimum population density of 400 persons per square kilometre

49. Who among the following is considered as “Father of Local-Self Government in India”

- (a) Lord Mayo
- (b) Lord Ripon
- (c) Lord Lytton
- (d) Earl Dufferin

Ans: b (Lord Ripon)

**Explanation:** Lord Ripon’s resolution of 1882 has been hailed as the Magna Carta of local self government. He is called as the father of local self government in India.

He was a British politician who served in every Liberal cabinet from 1861. Lord Ripon implemented several changes to improve the situation of the native Indians while serving as the Viceroy of India. The most important of these reforms was the introduction of local self-government, the first of its type in British India. As a result, he earned the moniker “Father of Local Self Government.” Other reforms introduced by him includes

- The Hunter Commission, under William Williamson Hunter, which called for large scale educational reforms.
- The First Factory Act of 1881 which reduced the working hours of local factory workers and also sought to improve their condition.
- Lord Ripon also played a crucial role in reorganizing the Madras Forest Department and in expanding systematic forest conservation in India.

50. Consider the following statements with reference to different methods of elections

1. The proportional representation system is more representative than the first-past-the-post system.
2. A citizen can hold his representative in the national assembly accountable more easily in the proportional representation than in the first-past-the-post system
3. The First-Past-the-Post (FATF) system makes it possible for a parliamentary government to function more smoothly than a proportional representation system can provide.
4. More than one representative can be elected from a single constituency under proportional representation system

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) Only four

Ans: c (Only three)

**Statement 1 is correct:** India is a constitutional democracy with a parliamentary system of government, and at the heart of the system is a commitment to hold regular, free and fair elections. An Electoral system is to elect the member of the legislature. An electoral system practised in India is First Past The Post (FPTP) is a ‘plurality’ voting system: the candidate who wins the most votes in each Constituency is elected. In the case of Proportional representation, the seats in parliament should be in proportion to the votes cast. The 170th Report of the Law Commission of India, chaired by Justice B.P. Jeevan Reddy, Mentions that the ‘first-



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past-the-post' system prevailing in our country has given rise to several inequities and distortions in our electoral process. It mentions nearly 70% of the votes are cast in favour of the defeated candidates, and the person who got nearly 30% of the vote was declared won. The case, as mentioned earlier, shows that nearly 70% of the votes polled are practically going to waste without representation and a voice in the representative bodies, namely, Parliament and the State Legislatures. In Contrast, Proportional Representation (PR) distributes seats closely to the proportion of the votes cast for each party or individual candidate, and it is more representative than the First-Past-the-Post system.

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** The FPTP system offers voters a choice between parties and specific candidates. In the electoral system's Proportional Representation (PR), the voters are often asked to choose a party, and the representatives are elected based on party lists. In Proportional Representation, the representatives are not responsible for one locality. In contrast, Constituency based system like the FPTP, the voters know about their representatives, and they are more accountable to the people of their Constituency.

**Statement 3 is correct:** The FPTP system generally gives the largest party to form the government. It makes it possible for the Parliamentary Government to function smoothly and effectively by facilitating the formation of a stable government. Thus, the FPTP system provides smooth functioning of the government than the PR System.

**Statement 4 is correct:** Under the Proportional Representation system entire nation became a single constituency or large geographical areas become a single constituency and more than one representative can be elected from a single constituency. Every party gets seats in the legislature in proportion to the percentage of votes that it gets. Example for such system are Israel and Netherlands.

51. Questions regarding disqualifications for becoming members of Panchayat shall be determined by:

- (a) High court of the state
- (b) Governor

- (c) State legislature
- (d) Such authority as determined by the state legislature

Answer: (d)

Explanation:

All questions of disqualifications shall be referred to such authority as the state legislature determines.

52. As per the directions of the Supreme Court in S. R. Bommai's case, which of the following is/are cases of proper use in case of imposition of President's Rule in a state?

1. A constitutional direction of the Central government is disregarded by the state government.
2. Maladministration in the state
3. Hung Assembly

Select the correct answer from the below codes:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
- (b) Only 3
- (c) 1 and 3
- (d) 1 and 2

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Drawing from the findings of the Sarkaria Commission on Centre-state Relations in 1988, the Supreme Court, in the Bommai case of 1994, outlined the circumstances in which the utilization of power under Article 356 could be deemed appropriate or inappropriate.

Cases of proper use:

1. In the event of a 'Hung Assembly,' where no party secures a majority after general elections to the assembly.
2. When the party with a majority in the assembly declines to form a ministry, and the governor cannot establish a coalition ministry with a majority in the assembly.
3. If a ministry resigns following its defeat in the assembly, and no other party is willing or able to form a ministry with a majority in the assembly.
4. When the state government disregards a constitutional directive from the Central government.



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5. Instances of internal subversion, such as a government deliberately acting against the Constitution and the law or inciting a violent revolt.
6. Situations of physical breakdown, where the government deliberately refuses to fulfill its constitutional obligations, putting the security of the state at risk.

53. According to the Indian Constitution, power to legislate on 'Cyber Laws' lies with:

- (a) Union Government only  
(b) State Government only  
(c) Both Union and State Governments  
(d) None of the above as only regulations can be framed by autonomous regulators.

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

As the subject 'Cyber laws' was not mentioned in any of the lists in the Seventh schedule, it falls in the Residuary list. In India the power to legislate on subjects in residuary list lies with the Parliament. Hence, only Union Government can legislate on the subject.

54. The Supreme Court of India is:

1. A federal court  
2. Guarantor of Fundamental Rights  
3. Guardian of Constitution  
4. Highest court of appeal

Select the correct answer using the codes below:

- (a) 1, 2, 3 and 4  
(b) 2, 3 and 4  
(c) 2 and 4  
(d) 3 and 4

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

In the Indian democratic political system the Supreme Court is a federal court, the highest court of appeal, the guarantor of the fundamental rights of the citizens and guardian of the Constitution.

55. Who can designate an advocate as 'Senior Advocate'?

- (a) Supreme Court  
(b) High Court

- (c) Both (a) and (b)  
(d) Bar Council of India

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

An advocate can be designated as Senior Advocates by the Supreme Court of India or by any High Court. A Senior Advocate is not entitled to appear without an Advocate-on-Record in the Supreme Court or without a junior in any other court or tribunal in India.

56. With reference to Lok Adalat, consider the following statements:

1. Only those cases that are pending in the court can be settled in it.  
2. Non-compoundable offences fall outside the purview of it.  
3. It can specify its own procedure for the determination of any dispute coming before it.

How many of the given statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only one  
(b) Only two  
(c) Only three  
(d) None

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

**Statement 1 is incorrect:** The Lok Adalat can deal with not only the cases pending before a court but also with the disputes at pre-litigation stage.

**Statement 2 is correct:** The various matters such as Matrimonial/Family Disputes,

Criminal (Compoundable Offences) cases, Land Acquisition cases, Labour disputes, etc. Non-compoundable offences fall outside the purview of it.

**Statement 3 is correct:** A Lok Adalat shall have the requisite powers to specify its own procedure for the determination of any dispute coming before it.

57. With reference to the power of Supreme Court to decide upon any dispute arising out of any pre-constitutional treaty or agreement comes under which jurisdiction?

- (a) Original Jurisdiction  
(b) Appellate Jurisdiction  
(c) Writ Jurisdiction  
(d) Advisory Jurisdiction

Answer: (d)



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Explanation:

Under Article 143, the President of India can seek the opinion of the Supreme Court on any question of law or fact of public importance which has arisen or likely to arise and, on any dispute, arising out of any pre-constitutional treaty, agreement, covenant, engagement or other similar instruments.

The opinion expressed by the Supreme Court is only advisory and not a judicial pronouncement. Hence President is not bound to the advice.

58. With reference to contempt of court, which of the following statements are correct?

1. The Sanyal committee report recommended for Contempt of Court in India
2. The Supreme Court of India has the only power to punish for contempt of court
3. Civil contempt means wilful disobedience to any judgement of the court.
4. Criminal contempt means publication of any matter that lowers the authority of the court.

Select the correct code:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1, 3 and 4 only
- (c) 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 4 only

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

**Statement 1 is correct:**

In 1961, a committee headed by H.N. Sanyal, an Additional Solicitor General for the Government of India, was appointed. The H.N. Sanyal Committee conducted a thorough examination of the existing laws on contempt of court. Based on their recommendations, the Contempt of Court Act, 1971 was enacted by the Indian Parliament.

**Statement 2 is incorrect:**

The supreme court and high courts have the power to punish for contempt of court, either with simple imprisonment for a term up to six months or with fine up to 2,000 or with both.

In 1991, the Supreme Court has ruled that it has the power to punish for contempt not only of itself but also of high courts, subordinate courts and tribunals functioning in the entire country.

On the other hand, High Courts have been given special powers to punish contempt of subordinate courts, as per Section 10 of The Contempt of Courts Act of 1971.

**Statement 3 and 4 are correct:**

As per the Contempt of Courts Act 1971, contempt refers to the offence of showing disrespect to the dignity or authority of a court.

Civil contempt: It is willful disobedience to any judgment, decree, direction, order, writ or other processes of a court or wilful breach of an undertaking given to the court.

Criminal contempt: It is any publication which may result in:  
Scandalising the court by lowering its authority,  
Interference in the due course of a judicial proceeding, an obstruction in the administration of justice.

59. Which of the following statements are correct regarding Bar Council of India (BCI)?

1. BCI is an autonomous non statutory body.
2. The Attorney General of India and the Solicitor General of India are ex officio members.
3. Bar Councils have the power to lay down the rules relating to legal education and recognition of law colleges.

Select the correct code:

- (a) 1 and 3 only
- (b) 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1 and 2 only

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

**Statement 1 is incorrect:**

The Indian Bar Council is a statutory body established by Parliament to regulate and represent the Indian legal profession. It was founded in 1961 under Section 4 of the Advocates Act.

**Statement 2 is correct:**

Each Bar Council shall have a Chairman and Vice-Chairman elected by the Council in the manner prescribed by law.

The Attorney General of India and the Solicitor General of India who are ex officio members.



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**Statement 3 is correct:**

BCI have the power:

To promote legal education and establish legal education standards. This is done in collaboration with Indian universities that offer legal education as well as state bar councils.

To recognize universities that offer a law degree as a prerequisite for becoming an advocate. The Bar Council of India inspects and visits universities, or directs the State Bar Councils to do so.

60. Consider the following statements:

1. The concept of PIL is borrowed from USA.
2. The concept of PIL is not defined in the Indian Constitution.
3. In PIL, the role of the court is more proactive than in traditional actions.

How many of the above given statements are correct?

- (a) 1 Only
- (b) 2 Only
- (c) 3 Only
- (d) None

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

**Statement 1 is correct:**

Public Interest Litigation (PIL) means a legal action started in a court of law for the enforcement of public/general interest where the public or a particular class of the public have some interest (including pecuniary interest) that affects their legal rights or liabilities. The concept of PIL has its origin in the USA in the 1960s.

**Statement 2 is correct:**

PIL has neither been defined in the Constitution nor in any Indian statute.

**Statement 3 is correct:**

In PIL, the role of the court is more proactive than in traditional actions and requires a more positive attitude in determining acts

61. Consider the following statements regarding Tribunals:

1. Tribunal is a quasi-judicial institution that is set up to deal with problems such as resolving administrative or tax-related disputes.

2. Tribunals were not part of the original constitution, it was incorporated in the Indian Constitution by 42nd Amendment Act, 1976.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

**Statement 1 is correct:**

Tribunal is a quasi-judicial institution that is set up to deal with problems such as resolving administrative or tax-related disputes. It performs a number of functions like adjudicating disputes, determining rights between contesting parties, making an administrative decision, reviewing an existing administrative decision and so forth.

**Statement 2 is correct:**

Tribunals were not part of the original constitution, it was incorporated in the Indian Constitution by 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act, 1976. In the Indian Constitution:

Article 323-A deals with Administrative Tribunals.  
Article 323-B deals with tribunals for other matters.

62. Which of the following are required by a person to qualify as a District Judge?

1. He should be in the service of Central and State Government.
2. He should have been an advocate or pleader for seven years.
3. He should be recommended by the High Court.

Select the correct code:

- (a) 1,2 and 3
- (b) 1 and 2
- (c) 1 and 3
- (d) 2 and 3

Answer: (d)

Explanation:

The appointment, posting and promotion of a district judges in the State are made by the Governor in consultation with the concerned High Court.

**Statement 1 is incorrect:**



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A person to be appointed as a district judge should not already be in the service of the Central or the State government.

**Statement 2 and 3 are correct:**

A person to be appointed as a district judge should be recommended by the High Court and should have been an advocate or pleader for seven years.

63. Which of the following statements are correct regarding Lok Adalat?

1. The Lok Adalat shall have the same powers as are vested in a Civil Court.
2. It was given statutory status under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.
3. There is no court fee and if court fee is already paid the amount will be refunded if the dispute is settled at Lok Adalat.

Select the correct answer:

- (a) 1,2 and 3
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 1 and 3
- (d) 2 only

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

**Statement 1 is correct:**

The Lok Adalat shall have the same powers as are vested in a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure (1908).

**Statement 2 is correct:**

The first Lok Adalat camp was organised in Gujarat in 1982 as a voluntary and conciliatory agency without any statutory backing for its decisions.

In view of its growing popularity over time, it was given statutory status under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987. The Act makes the provisions relating to the organisation and functioning of the Lok Adalat.

**Statement 3 is correct:**

There is no court fee and if court fee is already paid the amount will be refunded if the dispute is settled at Lok Adalat.

64. Which of the following statements are incorrect regarding Gram Nyayalayas?

1. They have both civil and criminal jurisdiction over the offences.
2. They are presided over by Nyayadhikari, who is appointed by the State Government in consultation with the respective high court.

Select the incorrect statements:

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (d)

Explanation:

**Statement 1 is correct:**

They have both civil and criminal jurisdiction over the offences. Gram Nyayalayas can follow special procedures in civil matters, in a manner it deems just and reasonable in the interest of justice.

An appeal in criminal cases shall lie to the Court of Session while An appeal in civil cases shall lie to the District Court which shall be heard and disposed of within a period of six months from the date of filing of such appeal.

**Statement 2 is correct:**

The Gram Nyayalayas are presided over by a Nyayadhikari, who will have the same power, enjoy the same salary and benefits as a Judicial Magistrate of First Class. Nyayadhikari is appointed by the State Government in consultation with the respective High Court.

65. Which of the following statements are correct regarding Writ Jurisdiction of Supreme Court (SC) and High Court (HC)?

1. Writ Jurisdiction of SC and HC is only to enforce Fundamental rights.
2. The Writ Jurisdiction of SC and HC is not exclusive.
3. The Writ Jurisdiction of the HC is applicable within and outside its territorial jurisdiction.

Select the correct answer:

- (a) 1,2 and 3
- (b) 1 and 2
- (c) 1 and 3
- (d) 2 and 3

Answer: (d)

Explanation:



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**Statement 1 is incorrect:**

Writ Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court under Article 32, is to enforce only Fundamental Rights whereas Writ jurisdiction of High Court under Article 226, is to enforce legal as well as fundamental rights.

**Statement 2 is correct:**

The writ jurisdiction of the SC and HC is not exclusive, but the writ jurisdiction of HC is concurrent with that of SC.

**Statement 3 is correct:**

HCs have the right to issue writs within the territory of the state they cover. Additionally, they have a certain degree of extra-territorial jurisdiction under Article 226(2).

66. Which of the following statements are true regarding the relationship between oceans and carbon dioxide.

Statement-1: Ocean’s ability to absorb carbon dioxide increases with an increase in the ocean temperature.

Statement-2: Carbon quickly penetrates into the deep ocean, because the mixing of the oceans is fast.

- (a) Statement 1 is TRUE, Statement 2 is TRUE and Statement 2 is correct explanation of Statement 1
- (b) Statement 1 is FALSE, Statement 2 is FALSE and Statement 2 is not correct explanation of Statement 1
- (c) Statement 1 is TRUE, Statement 2 is FALSE
- (d) Statement 1 is FALSE, Statement 2 is TRUE

Answer : (b) Statement 1 is FALSE, Statement 2 is False

**Explanation:**

Statement 1 is False: The rising concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is driving up ocean surface temperatures and causing ocean acidification. As a result, polar surface waters are generally acidifying faster than those in other latitudes, and on average, warmer regions of the ocean are releasing CO2 into the atmosphere instead of absorbing it. As water temperature increases, its ability to dissolve CO2 decreases. Global warming is expected to reduce the ocean’s ability to absorb CO2, leaving more in the atmosphere which will lead to even higher temperatures.

Statement 2 is False: The surface ocean is important because it is constantly exchanging gases with the atmosphere. In other words, the mixed layer surface ocean remains in approximate equilibrium with the atmosphere with respect to gases. Much of the CO2 that is put into the atmosphere is also absorbed into the surface ocean. This exchange of gases between the atmosphere and the surface ocean takes place on the scale of 10-100 years. This is how long it takes for the atmosphere and surface ocean to come into equilibrium, or a state in which the amount of CO2 in the atmosphere and in the surface ocean are balanced. Carbon Dioxide takes a long time, rather centuries to penetrate into the deep ocean because mixing of oceans is a very slow process.

67. Consider the following statements with respect to ‘Resource Efficiency Circular Economy Industry Coalition.’

- 1. It was conceived during India’s G20 Presidency.
- 2. It aims to promote company collaboration, build advanced capabilities, and accelerate the transition to a circular economy.

Which of the following statements are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (c) Both 1 and 2

**Explanation:**

Statement 1 is correct: India has prioritized ‘Resource Efficiency and Circular Economy’ as one of the three core themes for deliberations in the G-20 forum. India has embraced four priority areas for the circular economy during its G-20 presidency: circularity in the steel sector; Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR); circular bioeconomy and establishing an industry-led resource efficiency and circular economy industry coalition. There is now heightened recognition of resource efficiency and circular economy strategies within the G-20 community.

Statement 2 is correct: Resource efficiency and circular economy are powerful strategies that can effectively minimize dependence on natural





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resources, curtail waste and encourage sustainable design practices.

-In the collective global endeavor to ensure sustainable development and realize the Sustainable Development Goals, decoupling resource utilization from economic growth is going to be the key.

68. With reference to Parkachik Glacier, consider the following statements

1. It is located at the base of Kanchenjunga in the Himalayan region of Sikkim.
2. It is one of the largest glaciers in the Suru River valley.

Which of the following statements are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (b) 2 only

Explanation: Scientists from Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, an autonomous institute under the Department of Science & Technology (DST), GoI carried out a study that describes the morphological and dynamic changes of Parkachik Glacier, Suru River Valley, Ladakh Himalaya, India. The findings were published in the journal 'Annals of Glaciology'. Statement 1 is incorrect: Scientists of Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology have found that three glacial lakes are likely to form around Parkachik Glacier in Ladakh due to rapid ice melt.

Statement 2 is correct: The Parkachik glacier is one of the largest glaciers in the Suru River valley, covering an area of 53 square km and is 14 km long.

-The Suru River is a tributary of the Indus River that flows largely through the Kargil district of Ladakh, India. The Suru Valley is coextensive with the Kargil tehsil, with the town of Kargil situated on its banks.

69. With reference to 'Urea Gold', consider the following statements.

1. It is a new variety of Urea fertilizer that is coated with potassium.
2. It is more economical and efficient than neem-coated urea.

Select the incorrect statements:

- (a) 1 only

- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (a) 1 only

Explanation: Recently, the Indian Prime Minister officially launched 'Urea Gold' fertilizer'. It is developed by Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd (RCF), a leading fertilizer and chemical manufacturing company in India in the Public Sector.

Statement 1 is incorrect:

Urea Gold is created by infusing urea with sulfur, creating a composite fertilizer with 37% nitrogen (N) and 17% sulfur (S).

-This nutrient blend serves two primary objectives: fulfilling sulfur requirements in Indian soils and enhancing nitrogen use efficiency (NUE).

Statement 2 is correct: Urea Gold has the potential to increase crop yields through improved nutrient utilization. The gradual release of nutrients minimizes wastage and enhances the nutrient uptake by plants, ultimately translating into enhanced productivity. The sulfur coating on urea enables a gradual release of nitrogen, leading to prolonged nutrient availability as a result, plants maintain their greenness for an extended duration. This phenomenon allows farmers to reduce the frequency of usage, making it an economical option.

70. Consider the following statements.

1. Cryptobiosis is state in which organisms actively engage in metabolic activities to adapt and thrive in harsh environmental conditions
2. Organisms like nematodes, brine shrimp, are known for the ability to undergo cryptobiosis.

Which of the following statements are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (b) 2 only

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect: Cryptobiosis is a state of extreme inactivity in response to adverse environmental conditions. In the cryptobiotic state,



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all metabolic procedures stop, preventing reproduction, development, and repair.

Statement 2 is correct: The most common type of cryptobiosis is desiccation or drying out.

Examples of organisms with cryptobiotic desiccation include nematodes (roundworms), brine shrimp, Tardigrades the majority of plant seeds, the resurrection plant *Craterostigma plantagineum*, and many microorganisms, including yeast.

71. With reference to cell-free DNA (cfDNA) Consider the following statements:

1. cfDNA refers to small fragments of DNA that are found in the bloodstream or other bodily fluids, such as urine or saliva.
2. cfDNA can also be found within the nucleus of cells.
3. Cell-free DNA serves as a valuable tool for screening chromosomal abnormalities in developing fetuses and also for identifying cancers at their initial stages.

Which of the following statements are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) All are correct

Answer: (b) 1 and 3 only

Explanation: A notable advancement in medical science has emerged in recent years through the discovery of cell-free Deoxyribonucleic Acid (cfDNA), carrying significant implications for disease detection, diagnosis, and treatment.

-cfDNA stands poised to reshape the entire landscape of medical science.

Statement 1 is correct: cfDNA refers to fragments of DNA that exist outside of cells, specifically in various body fluids. Unlike the majority of DNA which is enclosed within cells.

-Scientists have been aware of cfDNA since 1948, but only in the last two decades have they figured out what to do with it.

-cfDNA is released into the extracellular environment under different circumstances, including cell death or other cellular processes.

-These cfDNA fragments contain genetic information and can offer insights into a person's health status, potential diseases, and genetic variations.

Statement 2 is incorrect: cfDNA cannot be found within the nucleus of cells.

Statement 3 is correct: Cell-free DNA serves as a valuable tool for screening chromosomal abnormalities in developing fetuses, such as Down syndrome.

-NIPT replaces invasive procedures such as amniocentesis, minimizing risks for both expectant mothers and fetuses.

-The 'GEMINI' test utilizes cfDNA sequencing to detect lung cancer with high accuracy.

-Combining cfDNA analysis with existing methods enhances overall cancer detection.

-Donor-derived cfDNA offers a promising approach to monitor the health and acceptance of transplanted organs.

-Investigating cfDNA's potential as a biomarker for neurological disorders.

-Detection and management of conditions such as type-2 diabetes and non-alcoholic fatty liver disease.

72. Consider the following statements.

1. Polypills are over-the-counter supplements that combine various vitamins and minerals to improve overall health and well-being.
2. Polypills are a safe and effective strategy to reduce the risk of heart attacks and strokes

Which of the following statements are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (b) 2 only

Explanation: The World Health Organization has included three fixed-dose combinations of cardiovascular medicines or Polypills on its revised Model Lists of Essential Medicines 2023 for use in cardiovascular diseases.

Statement 1 is incorrect: ABOUT POLYPILLS

-It is a type of drug combination consisting of a single drug product in pill form.

-It refers to a combination of medicines that can lower blood pressure, a statin that lowers cholesterol,



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-A medication that can make the heartbeat with less force, and sometimes aspirin.

-Other kinds of polypills are made to treat HIV, glaucoma, and other diseases.

Statement 2 is correct: It is a safe and effective strategy to reduce the risk of heart attacks and strokes.

-It combined two or more blood pressure-lowering drugs plus a statin and aspirin could significantly reduce the risk of future heart attacks and strokes.

-One of the polypills that have been included in the Model Lists of Essential Medicines (EML) is Polycap (manufactured by Cadila in India), the combination of a four-drug combination (simvastatin + ramipril +atenolol + hydrochlorothiazide), along with acetylsalicylic acid or aspirin.

-They demonstrated that the polypill reduced the risk of future heart attacks and strokes by about 40% to 50%.

-The use of the polypill reduces the risks of cardiovascular events, including fatal and non-fatal myocardial infarction and stroke, and the need for revascularization in primary and secondary prevention settings.

-It is an important low-cost public health intervention that can prevent millions of cardiovascular events and deaths every year.

-It is a simple treatment that can be administered with little monitoring to most people, with backup from physicians.

73.Consider the following statements regarding 'Time-of -day tariff'.

1. Time-of-Day (ToD) tariff is a pricing mechanism that encourages consumers to use electricity during peak hours by offering lower rates during those times.
2. ToD pricing makes billing easier.

Which of the following statements are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect: Time-of-Day (ToD) tariff is an electricity pricing system that adjusts prices based

on demand, with higher rates during peak hours and lower rates during off-peak hours. The goal is to encourage consumers to use electricity when demand is lower, helping to manage energy consumption and grid load.

-This system is being introduced in India in 2024 for commercial and industrial users and in 2025 for other users. ToD tariffs are already used in many countries, including the US, UK, and Japan. For this system to work, smart meters are needed to track electricity use every 15 minutes.

Statement 2 is incorrect:

Limitations of the system:

-Increased Complexity: Billing becomes more intricate as users must monitor usage across different times.

-Behavioural Changes Needed: Consumers must adapt routines, like altering vehicle charging or appliance use.

-Higher Costs at Peaks: Inflexible users face elevated costs during high-demand hours.

-Dependence on Smart Meters: Success relies on ample smart meter deployment; India aims for 250M by 2026.

-Possible Resistance: Some users might not adjust their consumption habits.

-Storage Challenges: Renewable energy's storage limitations can hinder constant supply, despite ToD incentives.

74.Select the correct statements about International Finance Corporation (IFC)

1. It is a sister organization of the IMF.
2. It is the largest global development institution focused exclusively on the private sector in developing countries.

Which of the following statements are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (b) 2 only

Explanation: Recently, the International Finance Corporation (IFC) issued an update to its Green Equity Approach (GEA) policy saying that it will no



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longer allow financial intermediary clients to support new coal projects.

Statement 1 is incorrect: International Finance Corporation: It was founded in 1956 with Washington, DC as its headquarters. It is a member of the World Bank Group. Its mandate is to advance economic development and improve the lives of people by encouraging the growth of the private sector in developing countries.

Statement 2 is correct: It helps countries develop their private sectors in a variety of ways

-Investing in companies through loans, equity investments, debt securities and guarantees.

-Mobilizing capital from other lenders and investors through loan participations, parallel loans and other means.

-Advising businesses and governments to encourage private investment and improve the investment climate.

Governance: The IFC is owned and governed by its member countries. It is a corporation whose shareholders are member governments that provide paid-in capital and have the right to vote on its matters.

-The President of the World Bank Group is also the President of the IFC.

75. Consider the following statements.

1. Highest number of endemic species of birds in India have been recorded in North Eastern India.
2. White Bellied Heron is listed as 'Critically Endangered' in IUCN Red List.
3. India is home to approximately 12.40% of global bird diversity.

Which of the following statements are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) All are correct

Answer: (c) 2 and 3 only

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect: The highest number of endemic species have been recorded in the Western Ghats, with 28 bird species.

Statement 2 is correct: The white-bellied heron, also known as the imperial heron or great white-bellied heron, is a large heron species living in the foothills of the eastern Himalayas in northeast India and Bhutan to northern Myanmar. It inhabits undisturbed rivers and wetlands. It has been listed as Critically Endangered on the IUCN Red List Statement 3 is correct: India is home to 1,353 bird species, which represents approximately 12.40% of global bird diversity. Of these 1,353 bird species, 78 (5%) are endemic to the country.

76. The office of Deputy Chief Minister has been created by

- (a) The Constitution of India
- (b) Parliamentary Legislation
- (c) State-specific legislations
- (d) None of the Above

Answer: d

Explanation:

At times, the Council of Ministers may also include a deputy Chief minister. For example, Andhra Pradesh had the office of Deputy Chief Minister till 1956. This post was created in West Bengal in 1967. The Deputy Chief Ministers are appointed mostly for local political reasons.

77. Select the correct statements regarding Appropriation Bill.

1. Appropriation Bill allows the Central government to draw funds from the Public Accounts of India for its operational requirements.
2. Appropriation Bill is a money bill.

Which of the following statements are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (b) 2 only

Explanation: A seven-judge Bench of the Supreme Court of India, led by the Chief Justice of India, addresses a request for priority to a reference concerning the manner in which the Centre got crucial amendments passed in the Parliament as Money Bills.



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Statement 1 is incorrect: The Appropriation Bill gives power to the government to withdraw funds from the Consolidated Fund of India for meeting the expenditure during the financial year.

-As per Article 114 of the Constitution, the government can withdraw money from the Consolidated Fund only after receiving approval from Parliament.

The amount withdrawn is used to meet the current expenditure during the financial year.

Statement 2 is correct: A Money Bill is a financial legislation that contains provisions exclusively related to revenue, taxation, government expenditures, and borrowing.

-Money Bills must be introduced in the Lok Sabha and cannot be introduced in the Rajya Sabha (the upper house).

-The Rajya Sabha can only make recommendations on a Money Bill but does not have the power to amend or reject it

-The President can either accept or reject a money bill but cannot return it for reconsideration.

-Both appropriation and finance bills are classified as money bills which do not require the explicit consent of the Rajya Sabha.

78. The correct sequence in decreasing order of the albedo values of these ecosystems is:

1. Tropical evergreen
2. Tropical deciduous
3. Taiga
4. Tundra

Choose the correct answer.

- (a) 4-3-2-1
- (b) 4-3-1-2
- (c) 3-4-1-2
- (d) 3-4-2-1

Answer: (a) 4-3-2-1

Explanation:

-Albedo is the portion of solar energy reflected from the surface of the Earth back into space. It is a reflection coefficient and has a value of less than one.

-When the solar radiation passes through the atmosphere, a certain amount of it is scattered, reflected and absorbed. The reflected sum of radiation is called the albedo of the earth.

-Albedo is an important concept in climatology, astronomy, and environmental management.

-It plays a major role in the energy balance of the earth's surface, as it defines the rate of the absorbed portion of the incident solar radiation.

-The correct sequence in decreasing order of the albedo values of these ecosystems are Tundra, Taiga, Tropical deciduous and Tropical evergreen.

79. Choose the correct answer with respect to Luna 25 Mission:

1. The mission has been launched by NASA.
2. Luna-25 does not carry a rover.
3. Luna-25 weighs heavier than Chandrayaan-3.
4. It aims to execute a pinpoint landing near the moon's south pole.

How many of the above statements are correct:

- (a) One only
- (b) Two only
- (c) Three only
- (d) None

Answer: (b) Two only

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect: Recently, Russia launched its first moon-landing spacecraft in 47 years in a bid to be the first nation to make a soft landing on the lunar south pole.

The Russian lunar mission, Luna-25, the first since 1976, is racing against India, which launched its Chandrayaan-3 lunar lander

Statement 2 is correct: Apart from being lighter than the Indian mission, Luna-25 does not carry a rover. Chandrayaan-3 has a rover capable of moving around 500 meters.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The lift-off mass for Luna 25 is just 1,750 kg as compared with the 3,900 kg of Chandrayaan-3.

Statement 4 is correct: Luna-25, roughly the size of a small car, will aim to operate for a year on the moon's south pole.

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Chandrayaan-3		Luna-25	
Jul 14   9:05 UTC	Launch Date and Time	Aug 10   23:10 UTC	Launch Date and Time
LVM3 M4	Rocket	Soyuz-2.1b/Fregat	Rocket
Satish Dhawan Space Centre, India	Launch Site	Vostochny Cosmodrome, Russia	Launch Site
3,900 kg	Launch Mass	1,750 kg	Launch Mass
1,752 kg + 26 kg Lander Rover	Payload Mass	31 kg	Payload Mass
South Pole (69.367621 S, 32.348126 E)	Landing Site	Boguslavsky (Near southern lunar limb)	Landing Site
19 days + 5 days + 18 days Earth Orbit Earth to Moon Moon Orbit	Days to travel to moon	5 days + 7 days Earth Orbit Moon Orbit	Days to travel to moon
Aug 23	Landing Date*	Aug 22	Landing Date*
14 Days	Mission Duration	1 Year	Mission Duration

80. Choose the correct answer regarding Sulina Channel:

- The Sulina Channel is located in the northwestern part of the Danube Delta.
- The channel's primary purpose is to facilitate navigation and trade between the Danube River and the Black Sea.

Which of the following statements are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (b) 2 only

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect:

The Sulina branch is a distributary of the river Danube located in the northeastern part of the Danube Delta, that contributes to forming the Danube Delta.

Statement 2 is correct: The Danube delta has provided Ukraine with an alternative passage for its grain after Russia withdrew from the Black Sea grain deal last month.

-The deal, brokered by the UN and Turkey, used to provide safe passage for cargo ships carrying grain from Ukrainian Black Sea ports of Odessa, Chornomorsk and Pivdennyi.

-Of particular importance in this 'new' trade route is the Sulina Channel connecting major Ukrainian ports on the river to the Black Sea, lying completely within the borders of Romania.

81. Which of the following statements are correct regarding the term 'Climate terminations' recently seen in the news.

- Climate terminations are sudden changes in weather patterns by shifts in ocean currents and solar radiation, leading to long periods of consistent climate conditions.
- Methane spike marked shift in past climate terminations.

Which of the following statements are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (b) 2 only

Explanation: Recently a new study found that Increased rain and melting of snow and ice have made the mountain regions more dangerous.

-IPCC Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate (2019) reported that snowfall had decreased in mountain regions, including the Himalayas, due to higher temperatures, particularly at lower elevations.

-Scientific studies have indicated shifts in precipitation patterns in the Himalayan region, with more instances of extreme precipitation occurring as rainfall rather than snowfall, even at higher altitudes. Statement 1 is incorrect: Climate termination refers to periods of significant and often rapid climate change that mark the transition between glacial (cold) and interglacial (warmer) periods in Earth's history.

Statement 2 is correct: The surge in methane levels in Earth's atmosphere has raised concerns about the planet's ongoing climate transition.

-As methane, a potent greenhouse gas, gains momentum in its growth, it raises questions about whether Earth is undergoing a 'termination-level transition' similar to past climate shifts.

-The concept of a "termination-level transition" is also known as 'Climate Termination'



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82. Consider the statements regarding 'Debt-for-nature swaps'.

1. Debt-for-nature swaps mean that a country in debt promises to undertake projects that aid in restoration and conservation of the environment in exchange for getting more debt.
2. A debt-for-nature swap can be multi-party or bilateral.

Which of the following statements are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (b) 2 only

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect: A debt-for-nature swap is a financial arrangement where a debtor nation makes payments to a creditor, typically in a foreign currency, in exchange for that creditor's agreement to channel debt-relief funds into conservation or reforestation programs in the debtor country. The goal is to promote environmental conservation and sustainability while simultaneously relieving debt.

Statement 2 is correct: Credit Suisse has purchased Ecuadorian bonds worth \$1.6 billion at less than half their original value in a debt-for-nature swap.

-In exchange, Ecuador has committed to investing \$18 million annually for the next two decades in the conservation of the Galapagos Islands.

-A slump in bond prices led Credit Suisse to purchase the bonds at a knock-down price.

-The \$656 million "Galapagos Bond" will replace the old debt, and it will be partly underwritten by the Inter-American Development Bank and the US International Development Finance Corporation.

-The IDB has approved a financial guarantee of \$85 million for a debt swap of \$800 million of Ecuador's sovereign bonds.

Impact:

-Ecuador's commitment to invest in the conservation of the Galapagos Islands will help protect one of the world's most precious ecosystems.

-The debt-for-nature swap has allowed Ecuador to buy back its own debt at a lower price and reduce its debt burden.

-The deal has highlighted the potential of debt-for-nature swaps to protect valuable ecosystems and provide economic benefits to debtor countries.

83. Which of the following Wildlife Sanctuaries in India is not correctly matched with its location?

- (a) Barnawapara-Chhattisgarh
- (b) Chakrashila-Assam
- (c) Madei-Goa
- (d) Yordi Rabe Supse-Sikkim

Answer : (d) Yordi Rabe Supse-Sikkim

Explanation:

Option a is correctly matched: Barnawapara Wildlife sanctuary, is named after Bar and Nawapara forest villages, which are in the heart of the sanctuary. It is a land mass of undulating terrain dotted with numerous low and high hillocks in a well forested area of the North-eastern corner of Raipur district. The Tributaries of Mahanadi are the source of water. River Balamdehi forms the western boundary and Jonk River forms the north-eastern boundary of the Sanctuary. The well stocked forests of the sanctuary are classified as teas, sal and mixed forests. This sanctuary is famous for the frequent sighting of the Indian bison (Gaur) Cheetal, Sambhar, Nilgai, Wild boar are commonly seen. Bar-Nawapara boasts over 150 species Birds.

Option b is correctly matched: Chakrashila Wildlife Sanctuary is a wildlife sanctuary falling under Kokrajhar district and some adjacent areas of Dhubri district of Assam, India. It is famous for the golden langur and is the second protected habitat for golden langurs in India

Option c is correctly matched: This comparatively new sanctuary area in Goa is located in the Northern Part of the state, near the village of Valpoi. The sanctuary covers a vast area of 208 sq. km. and ensures the protection of the immense biodiversity found in the animal and plant life that resides in the Western Ghats. The formation of this sanctuary makes Goa the only state in the country that protects the entire area of the Western Ghats that falls within the state. This sanctuary is known for the recent spotting of Bengal tigers within its grounds. There is a proposal to make it into a 'Project Tiger' tiger reserve.



## PRELIMS MISSION TEST-11 (02-03-2024)

### EXPLANATION

Option d is incorrectly matched: Yardi-Rabe Supse Wildlife Sanctuary is virtually an unknown protected area in West Siang district of Arunachal Pradesh in the Lesser Himalaya. Although the Sanctuary has been notified, the rights of the community have not yet been settled fully and there may be some alteration in area also at the time of finalization.

84. Consider the statements regarding Whitefly infestation in plants.

1. Whitefly-transmitted gemini viruses cause epidemics in vegetable, staple, and fiber crops.
2. A shortage of nitrogen in plants can result in whiteflies disease.

Which of the following statements are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer : (a) 1 only

Explanation: Recently, there has been a rise in the number of white fly attacks on cotton in various states like Punjab and Rajasthan.

Statement 1 is correct: Whitefly is a serious pest of cotton that lowers yield by feeding on the underside of the leaf and spreading diseases like Cotton Leaf Curl Virus.

They feed on the sap of the leaves and release fluid onto the leaves on which a black fungus grows, this affects photosynthesis, the food-making process of the plant, and so lowers the strength of the plant.

Whitefly (*Bemisia tabaci*)-transmitted Gemini viruses cause serious diseases of crop plants in tropical and subtropical regions. In tropical and subtropical regions of the world, whitefly infestation has caused devastating disease outbreaks and, consequently, a massive reduction in crop yields

Statement 2 is incorrect: Soil nitrogen (N) supplementation via fertilizers may increase crop yields substantially. However, by increasing tissue N content than needed, can make plants more attractive to herbivores, effectively reducing their resistance to herbivores (ability to avoid herbivore damage) as in the case of Whiteflies. Greater pest infestation may

cause more severe reductions in fruit production than a moderate N scarcity.

85. 'Metastasis' a term seen in news recently is used in the context of:

- (a) Orbital Transfer
- (b) Cancer cells growth
- (c) Phytoremediation
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (b) Cancer cells growth

Explanation:

Option b is correct: Metastasis is a the development of secondary malignant growths at a distance from a primary site of cancer to a different or secondary site within the host's body; the term is typically used when referring to metastasis by a cancerous tumor. The newly pathological sites, then, are metastases.

86. A copper wire is bent in the shape of a square of area  $81 \text{ cm}^2$ . If the same wire is bent in the form of a semicircle, the radius (in cm) of the semi-circle is

(Take  $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ )

- (a) 126
- (b) 14
- (c) 10
- (d) 7

Ans: D

87. If the parameters of a rectangle and a square are equal and the ratio of 2 adjacent sides of the rectangle is 1:2 then the ratio of area of the rectangle and that of the square is

- (a) 1 : 1
- (b) 1 : 2
- (c) 2 : 3
- (d) 8 : 9

Ans: D

88. The length of three sides of a triangle are 9 cm, 12 cm and 15 cm. the area (in sq.cm) of the triangle is

- (a) 24
- (b) 72
- (c) 48
- (d) 144

Ans: B





## PRELIMS MISSION TEST-11 (02-03-2024)

### EXPLANATION

89. The floor of a corridor is 100 m long and 3m wide. Cost of covering the floor with carpet 50 cm wide at the ratio of Rs. 15 per m is

- (a) Rs. 4500
- (b) Rs. 9000
- (c) Rs. 7500
- (d) Rs. 1900

Ans: B

90. Sides of parallelogram are in the ratio of 5 : 4. Its area is 1000 sq. units. Altitude on the greater side is 20 units. Altitude on the smaller side is

- (a) 20 units
- (b) 25 units
- (c) 10 units
- (d) 15 units

Ans: B

91. A 90 litres mixture of milk and water contains 10% of water. How many litres of water must be added, so that water may be 25% in the resultant mixture?

- (a) 30
- (b) 45
- (c) 18
- (d) 27

Ans: C

92. A 40 litre mixture contains milk and water in the ratio 5:3. If 24 litres of mixture is withdrawn and replaced with water, find the ratio of milk and water in the resultant mixture?

- (a) 3:5
- (b) 1:3
- (c) 3:1
- (d) None

Ans: B

93. In what ratio water should be mixed with milk, so that by selling the mixture at the cost price of milk, there is a profit of 25%?

- (a) 1:5
- (b) 5:1
- (c) 1:4
- (d) 4:1

Ans: C

94. A dealer mixes tea costing Rs. 50 per kg with high quality tea and mixture cost at Rs. 54 per kg. If the ratio in which the two quality tea were mixed is 2:1, what is the cost of higher quality tea?

- (a) Rs. 62 per kg
- (b) Rs. 58 per kg
- (c) Rs. 66 per kg
- (d) Rs. 72 per kg

Ans: A

95. 5 kg of superior quality of sugar is mixed with 25 kg of inferior quality sugar. The price of superior quality and inferior quality sugars are Rs. 18 and Rs. 12 respectively. The average price per kg of the mixture is:

- (a) Rs. 13
- (b) Rs. 15
- (c) Rs. 18
- (d) Rs. 21

Ans: A

96. The diagonal of a square field is 30 m. Find the area of the square field?

- (a) 460 m<sup>2</sup>
- (b) 450m<sup>2</sup>
- (c) 360m<sup>2</sup>
- (d) 400m<sup>2</sup>

Ans: b

97. Find the maximum length of any object that can be kept inside a rectangular box of dimensions 8 cm × 6 cm × 2 cm.

- (a) 10.5 m
- (b) 10m
- (c) 11m
- (d) 12m

Ans: a

98. The sides of a rectangle are in the ratio 4 : 5 and its perimeter is 90 cm. Find the dimensions of the rectangle and hence its area.

- (a) l = 10cm, b = 5cm, A = 50cm<sup>2</sup>
- (b) l = 15cm, b = 20cm, A = 300 cm<sup>2</sup>
- (c) l = 25cm, b = 20cm, A = 450cm<sup>2</sup>
- (d) l = 20 cm, b = 25cm, A = 500 cm<sup>2</sup>

Ans: d



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## PRELIMS MISSION TEST-11 (02-03-2024)

### EXPLANATION

99. The area of a trapezium is  $165 \text{ cm}^2$  and its height is 10 cm. If one of the parallel sides is double of the other, find the two parallel sides.

- (a) 11cm & 22cm
- (b) 12cm & 24cm
- (c) 13cm & 26cm
- (d) 14cm & 28cm

Ans: a

100. Find the altitude of the rhombus whose area is  $315 \text{ cm}^2$  and its perimeter is 180 cm.

- (a) 8cm
- (b) 7cm
- (c) 6cm
- (d) 5cm

Ans: B

