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POLITY



Q1. With reference to 'voting in India' which of the following statements is/are correct:

1. In India, Voting can be done in three ways: in person, through posts and through a proxy.
 2. Voting through post and proxy are only allowed to NRIs.
 3. Lok Sabha recently passed Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 2017 to provide for online voting facility to NRIs.
- Select the correct Answer using the codes given below:
- a) 1 only
 - b) 1 and 2 only
 - c) 1 and 3 only
 - d) 1,2 and 3

Q2. Consider the following statements:

1. The Legislative Council of a State in India can be larger in size than half of the Legislative Assembly of that particular State
 2. The Governor of a State nominates the Chairman of the Legislative Council of that particular State.
 3. The State Assembly can abolish a legislative council or create it on its own.
- Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?
- (a) 1 only
 - (b) 1 and 3 only
 - (c) 1 and 2 only
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q3. 'Justice BN Srikrishna Committee', often seen in the news is related to:

- a) Review of revenue shortfall of GST
- b) Data Protection
- c) Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management
- d) Lokpal

Q4. Consider the following statements:

1. A Supreme Court judge holds the office till the age of 62.
 2. SC judge can only be removed on the ground of 'misbehaviour'
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- a) 1 only
 - b) 2 only
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q5. Which of the following Directive Principle was not added by 42nd Amendment Act of 1976?

- a) To secure opportunities for healthy development of children (Article 39).
- b) To promote equal justice and to provide

free legal aid to the poor (Article 39 A).

c) To take steps to secure the participation of workers in the management of industries (Article 43 A).

d) State to minimise inequalities in income, status, facilities and opportunities (Article 38)

Q6. Consider the following statements about 'Election Commissioners of India':

1. The appointment of the chief election commissioner and other election commissioners shall be made by the president.
 2. The election commissioners have equal powers and receive equal salary, allowances and other perquisites, which are similar to those of a judge of the Supreme Court.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q7. Consider the following statements about 'Inner Line Permit':

1. Inner Line Permit (ILP) is an official document issued by the Government of India to allow inward travel of an Indian citizen into a protected area for a limited period.
2. It is issued for travel purpose only.
3. It is operational in Arunachal Pradesh Meghalaya and Nagaland.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q8. Consider the following statements about 'National Commission on Backward Classes (NCBC)':

1. It is a constitutional body.
 2. It has the power to examine complaints regarding inclusion or exclusion of groups within the list of backward classes, and advise the central government in this regard.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- a) 1 only
 - b) 2 only
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q9. Consider the following statements about 'The Representation of the People Act, 1950':

1. It provides for allocation of seats and delimitation of constituencies for elections,

qualifications of voters, and preparation of electoral rolls.

2. The Act provides for the conduct of elections and offences and disputes related to elections.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q10. 'NOTA' option is available to voters in which of the following elections:

- 1. Lok Sabha elections
- 2. Rajya Sabha elections
- 3. State Assembly elections
- 4. State Council elections

Select the correct Answer using the codes given below:

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

Q11. Consider the following statements about 'National Commission for Scheduled Castes':

- 1. It is a constitutional body.
- 2. NCSC has the power to look into complaints and welfare measures with regard to Scheduled Castes, backward classes and Anglo-Indians.
- 3. The commission presents an annual report to the Parliament.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q12. Consider the following statements about 'Swachh Bharat Mission- Gramin':

- 1. It is being implemented by Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.
- 2. It mainly focuses on ensuring the use of toilets, besides their construction.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q13. Which of the following does tantamount to Sedition?

- a) Political dissent
- b) Right to offend

c) Expressing different or conflicting ideas of Indian nation

d) Threatening the security of State or of public.

Q14. Which of the following releases 'Varieties of Democracy Report'?

- a) United Nations Development Programme
- b) Walk Free Foundation
- c) Transparency International
- d) University of Gothenburg, Sweden.

Q15. Article 35-recently seen in news relates to:

- a) Jammu and Kashmir
- b) Sedition
- c) Privacy
- d) Uniform Civil Code

Q16. Under the constitutional provisions, which authority has the power regarding the formation of new states or altering the boundaries of existing states?

- a) Election commission of India
- b) Delimitation commission of India
- c) Parliament
- d) President of India

Q17. Consider the following statements:

- 1. Territorial Integrity or continued existence of any Indian state is guaranteed by the Indian Constitution.
- 2. Parliament of India can form new States, alter the area, boundaries or names of the existing States by a law passed by a special majority.

Which of the above statement is correct?

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

Q18. Consider the following statements about Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha:

- 1. In the election of Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha, member of both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha participate.
- 2. Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha is subordinate to Chairman of Rajya Sabha and is not directly responsible to Rajya Sabha.

Which of the above statement is Correct?

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

Q19. Consider the following statements about the administration of Union Territories

- 1. The parliament can make laws on subjects

of the state list of Union Territories.

2. An administrator of Union Territory (UT) is head of UT like the governor of the state.

Which of the above statement is correct?

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

Q20. Consider the following statements about a new initiative Legal Information Management and Briefing System (LIMBS):

1. It is an initiative of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

2. It will help in reducing government litigation and making government litigation more efficient.

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

Q21. Which of the following statements is correct with respect to Governor's rule in Jammu and Kashmir?

- a) Under the Governor's rule, all the legislative power is vested in Parliament.
- b) Under the Governor's rule, all the legislative power is vested in the President of India.
- c) Under the Governor's rule, all the legislative power is vested in the governor of Jammu and Kashmir.
- d) Under the Governor's rule, all the legislative power is vested in the legislative assembly of Jammu and Kashmir.

Q22. Consider the following statements regarding governor and president rule in Jammu and Kashmir

1. Governor's rule is mandatory before imposing president rule in J & K.

2. Governor's rule in the case of J & K depends on the discretionary power of President.

Which of the above statement is correct?

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

Q23. Consider the following statements regarding Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance:

1. Chairman of the committee is nominated by the chairman of Rajya Sabha.

2. It consists of 31 members, 21 from Lok Sabha and 10 from Rajya Sabha.

Which of the above statement is correct?

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

Q24. Which of the following is/are a constitutional body?

- 1) National Human Right Commission.
- 2) Central Information Commission
- 3) Union Public Service Commission
- 4) Finance Commission

Choose using the correct code:

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

Q25. Which schedule of the constitution has provisions regarding disqualification of members of parliament and state legislatures on the ground of defection?

- a) Tenth Schedule
- b) Ninth Schedule
- c) Eighth Schedule
- d) Seventh Schedule

Q26. Which one of the following has power regarding disqualification of members of parliament and state legislatures on the ground of defection?

- a) The presiding officer of the House
- b) President
- c) Governor of state
- d) None of the above

Q27. With reference to 'The Law Commission of India', consider the following statements:

1. The Law Commission of India is a statutory body constituted through the act of Parliament.

2. It works towards the progressive development and codification of the laws of the country.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q28. With reference to 'Election Commission of India', consider the following statements:

1. The Election Commission of India is a statutory body constituted through the act of Parliament.

2. The Chief Election Commissioner of India can be removed from his office similar to the removal of a judge of the Supreme Court of India.

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Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q29. With reference to 'North Eastern Council (NEC)', consider the following statements

1. It is a statutory body with Governors and Chief Ministers of all the eight North Eastern States as its Member.
2. Minister of DoNER (Development of North Eastern Region) is ex-officio Chairman of North Eastern Council (NEC).

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q30. With reference to 'Rules Committee of Lok Sabha', consider the following statements:

1. It considers and advises on matters concerning the affairs of the house, which do not fall within the jurisdiction of any other parliamentary committee.
2. Speaker of Lok Sabha is the ex-officio chairman of the Rules Committee of Lok Sabha.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q31. Which committee of parliament considers and advises on matters concerning the affairs of the house, which do not fall within the jurisdiction of any other parliamentary committee.

- a) General Purpose Committee
- b) Rules Committee of Lok Sabha
- c) Business Advisory Committee
- d) Committee on Subordinate legislation

Q32. Which committee of parliament examines and reports to the house whether the powers to make regulations, rules, sub-rules, and bye-laws delegated by the Parliament or conferred by the Constitution to the executive is being properly exercised by it.

- a) Committee on Subordinate legislation
- b) Rules Committee of Lok Sabha
- c) Business Advisory Committee

d) General Purpose Committee

Q33. Which one of the following directives principles are based on liberal Intellectual Principles?

- a) Separation of Judiciary from the executive in the public services of the state
- b) Promotion of cottage industries in rural areas.
- c) Raising the level of nutrition and standard of living of people and to improve public health.
- d) Organization of village Panchayats and enable them to function as units of self-government.

Q34. With reference to the Bertelsmann Transformation Index (BTI), which was in the news, is related to:

- a) It is an international comparative study of the state of development and the governance of political and economic change processes in 129 developing and transition countries.
- b) It is an index to measure gender inequality at the workplace.
- c) It is an Index to study about the ill effects of climate change on agriculture.
- d) It is an international comparative study of the state of development and the governance of political and economic change processes in developed countries.

Q35. Consider the following about gambling in India:

1. Both the Union and the State Governments can make legislation on gambling.
2. The states of Goa and Sikkim form the 90% market of gambling in India.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q36. 'Memorandum of Procedure' often seen in the news is related to

- a) Foreign Direct Investment
- b) Judicial appointment
- c) Lateral entry into civil services
- d) Institute of Eminence

Q37. Consider the following about the cVIGIL:

1. A mobile application launched by central vigilance commission to prevent corruption in government offices.
2. The complainer will receive the details action taken by authorities within 100 minutes.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q38. Consider the following statements about the DNA Technology bill, 2018:

1. All collection of DNA requires written consent by the individual who gives the sample.
2. The collection of DNA samples is applicable to both criminal cases and civil cases.

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

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

Q39. With reference to the constitutional provisions for the minority in India consider the following statement:

1. The Constitution of India does not define the word minority.
2. Gujarat became the first state in India to grant minority status for Jews.
3. Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Zoroastrians, Buddhists, and Jains are the only communities to which the Union Government has accorded the status of minority.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q40. The provisions of 'religious denomination' under article 26 of the constitution, needs to satisfy which of the following conditions?

1. It should be a collection of individuals who have a system of beliefs (doctrines) which they regard as conducive to their spiritual well-being
2. It should have a common organization.
3. It should be designated by a distinctive name.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Q41. With reference to the Election of Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha, consider the following statements:

1. The election of a Deputy Chairman shall be

held on such date as the election commission may fix and the Chairman shall send to every member notice of this date.

2. The Constitution is silent on the time period within which the Deputy Chairperson of the Upper House should be chosen.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q42. Consider the following statements about Public Affairs Index (PAI):

1. It is released annually since 2010.
2. It examines governance performance in all 30 states on social and economic development they are able to provide.
3. Kerala has topped the Public Affairs Index for 2018 as the best-governed state for the third consecutive year in smaller states category.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q43. Which among the following is/are the key takeaways in the first data privacy blueprint recently released by the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI)?

1. The report lays the foundation for individual ownership of data, making data collectors and data processors "mere custodians" of data.
2. The data protection framework should apply equally to the government and to private entities.
3. Existing privacy laws that apply to telecom service providers (TSPs) should also apply to all entities in the digital ecosystem.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Q44. Recently a "historic agreement" had been signed among the governments of Mizoram and Tripura related to a tribal community, who had been displaced from Mizoram and were living in Tripura.

Which among the following tribal community is referred to in the above statement?

- a) Bru
- b) Abor
- c) Lakher
- d) Bodo

Q45. Consider the following statements:

1. The Citizenship Rules, 2003 prescribe the manner of preparation of the National Register of Citizens.
2. The National Register of Citizens will include persons whose names appear in the electoral rolls up to the midnight of 24th March 1971.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q46. With reference to the term "cVIGIL" recently, seen in the news, consider the following statements:

1. It can be useful for entrepreneurs and businesses to learn about the current and applicable GST rates.
2. It will allow anyone in the election-bound state to report violations of the Model Code of Conduct (MCC).
3. It requires an Android smartphone equipped with a camera, good internet connection, and GPS access.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q47. With reference to the provisions of 'no-confidence motion' consider the following statements:

1. The motion needs the support of one-third members to be admitted in the lower house.
2. It need not state the reasons for its adoption in the Lok Sabha.
3. It can be moved against an individual minister or a group of ministers or the entire council of ministers.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

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

Q48. Consider the following statements:

1. For changing the name of any city, state government requires no objection certificate

from parliament.

2. Changes in the name of the existing states and official language can be done by a simple majority and by the ordinary legislative process.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q49. Branding people, mostly women, as a witch and killing them is a very old problem across this state and recently in a move which is one more step towards creating a just and equitable society, President has approved the Witch Hunting (Prohibition, Prevention and Protection) Bill, 2015, for that state.

Which of the following state is referred to in the above statements?

- a) Karnataka
- b) Bihar
- c) Assam
- d) West Bengal

Q50. Consider the following statements:

1. Indian Constitution does not have any provision for categorization of any state as a Special Category Status State.
2. For special category status category states, the Centre pays 90 percent of the funds required in a centrally-sponsored scheme as against 60 percent in case of normal category states.
3. Low population density or the presence of a sizeable tribal population is one of the features required to get Special Category Status.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q51. Consider the following statements about the International Centre for Alternative Dispute Resolution:

1. It is an autonomous organization under the aegis of Supreme Court of India.
2. The Chief Justice of India is the ex-officio chairperson of the body.

Which of the above statements is/are correct:

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2

d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q52. 'SVEEP', recently seen in the news, is related to

- a) Swachh Bharat
- b) Voters education
- c) Environmental education
- d) Electricity Efficiency

Q53. Consider the following statements about the Payment Council of India:

- 1. It works to create a less cash economy and to promote financial inclusion.
- 2. It was formed by the initiative of RBI and the Indian Bank's Association.

Which of the above statements is/are correct:

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



Q1.

Answer: A

Explanation:

STATEMENT 1 is correct: In India, voting can be done in three ways: in person, through post and through a proxy.

STATEMENT 2 is incorrect : Voting through post and proxy are only allowed to a “classified service voter” — a definition that includes members of the armed forces, BSF, CRPF, CISF, General Engineering Reserve Force and Border Road Organisation.

STATEMENT 3 is incorrect: Lok Sabha recently passed Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 2017 to provide for proxy voting facility to NRIs.

Proxy voting: a registered elector can delegate his voting power to a representative.

Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 2017

The Bill seeks to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950 and the Representation of the People Act, 1951 to allow for proxy voting and to make certain provisions of the Acts gender-neutral.

The 1950 Act provides for allocation of seats and delimitation of constituencies for elections, qualifications of voters, and preparation of electoral rolls. The 1951 Act provides for the conduct of elections and offences and disputes related to elections.

The 1950 Act permits the registration of persons in electoral rolls who are ordinarily resident in a constituency. These persons include: (i) persons holding a service qualification (such as member of armed forces, member of armed police force of a state, serving outside the state, or central government employees posted outside India); and (ii) persons holding certain offices in India declared by the President in consultation with the Election Commission. Under the Act, the wives of such persons are also deemed to be ordinarily residing in India. The Bill replaces the term ‘wife’ with ‘spouse’.

The 1951 Act permits an overseas voter to vote only in person. An overseas voter is a citizen of India who is absent from his place of ordinary residence in India. The Bill seeks to amend the 1951 Act to permit an overseas voter to cast their vote in person or by proxy in the constituency where the poll is taken. The 1951 Act provides for the wife of a person holding a service qualification to vote. The Bill replaces the term ‘wife’ with ‘spouse’.

Approach: Recently Lok Sabha passed the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 2017. Also there was an article ‘How, why Bill proposes to let NRIs nominate proxies to vote on their behalf’ in the newspaper ‘Indian Express’.

Related Topics: Revise ‘CITIZENSHIP’ AND ‘ELECTION COMMISSION’

Q2.

Answer: D

Explanation

STATEMENT 1 is incorrect : The maximum strength of the State council is fixed at one-third of the total strength of the assembly and the minimum strength is fixed at 40. It means that the size of the council depends on the size of the

assembly of the concerned state.

STATEMENT 2 is incorrect : The Chairman of the Legislative Council is elected by the council itself from amongst its members and not by the governor.

STATEMENT 3 is incorrect: The Parliament can abolish a legislative council (where it already exists) or create it (where it does not exist), if the legislative assembly of the concerned state passes a resolution to that effect.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

- Also called the 'Vidhan Parishad' , it is the upper house of the state legislature.
- The Parliament can abolish a legislative council (where it already exists) or create it (where it does not exist), if the legislative assembly of the concerned state passes a resolution to that effect.
- Such a specific resolution must be passed by the state assembly by a special majority, that is, a majority of the total membership of the assembly and a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of the assembly present and voting.
- This Act of Parliament is not to be deemed as an amendment of the Constitution for the purposes of Article 368 and is passed like an ordinary piece of legislation (ie, by simple majority).
- The constitution has fixed the maximum and the minimum limits, the actual strength of a council is fixed by Parliament.
- The members are elected in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable votes.

Approach : There was a news 'Odisha to get Legislative Council' (Aug 2018, The Hindu). Link this news with your syllabus of Polity. Also go through the number and name of states who already have this 'Bicameral System'.

Related Topics: STATE LEGISLATURE

Q3.

Answer: B

Explanation:

JUSTICE BN SRIKRISHNA COMMITTEE

The committee recommended:

1. Critical personal data of Indian citizens be processed in India.
2. Central government to notify categories of personal data that will be considered as 'critical'.
3. Other personal data may be transferred outside the territory of India with some exceptions. However at least one copy of the data will need to be stored in India.
4. The processing of the personal data should be on the basis of 'explicit consent'.
5. It has recommended that the companies be barred from certain types of data processing such as behavioral monitoring, tracking, targeted advertising and any other type of processing which is not in the best interest of the child.
6. Data Protection Authority to be established which will ensure that every entity that handles data is conscious of its obligations and that it will be held to account in case of failure to comply.
7. The bill calls for a separate Appellate Tribunal to be set up that will hear appeals made against DPA orders.

Review of revenue shortfall of GST: Sushil Modi Panel

Data Protection: Justice BN Srikrishna Committee

Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management: NK Singh panel

Lokpal Search Committee: Justice Ranjana Desai

Approach: Recently 'The Personal Data Protection Bill 2018' has been submitted by the Justice BN Srikrishna Committee on Data Protection to the Government. Whenever any important committee is established or a report is submitted then always go through the main recommendations.

Q4.

Answer: D

Explanation:

STATEMENT 1 is incorrect: A Supreme Court judge holds the office till the age of 65 whereas a HC judge holds the office till the age of 62.

STATEMENT 2 is incorrect: The grounds of removal are two—proved misbehaviour or incapacity.

SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

- The Indian Constitution has established an integrated judicial system with the Supreme Court at the top and the high courts below it.
- Articles 124 to 147 in Part V of the Constitution deal with the Organisation, independence, jurisdiction, powers, procedures and so on of the Supreme Court.
- The Parliament is also authorized to regulate them.
- The judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the president.
- A person to be appointed as a judge of the Supreme Court should have the following qualifications:
 1. He should be a citizen of India.
 2. (a) He should have been a judge of a High Court (or high courts in succession) for five years; or (b) He should have been an advocate of a High Court (or High Courts in succession) for ten years; or (c) He should be a distinguished jurist in the opinion of the president.
- Tenure of Judges: The Constitution has not fixed the tenure of a judge of the Supreme Court. However, it makes the following three provisions in this regard:
 1. He holds office until he attains the age of 65 years. Any question regarding his age is to be determined by such authority and in such manner as provided by Parliament.
 2. He can resign his office by writing to the president.
 3. He can be removed from his office by the President on the recommendation of the Parliament.

Approach: An article in 'The Hindu' was published titled : 'The case for increasing the retirement age of judges'. This article deals with the important topic of our Polity section.

Related Topics: HIGH COURT

Q5.

Answer: D

Explanation:

DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY

- The Directive Principles of State Policy are enumerated in Part IV of the

Constitution from Articles 36 to 51.

- The framers of the Constitution borrowed this idea from the Irish Constitution of 1937, which had copied it from the Spanish Constitution

Features:

1. The phrase 'Directive Principles of State Policy' denotes the ideals that the State should keep in mind while formulating policies and enacting laws.
 2. The Directive Principles constitute a very comprehensive economic, social and political programme for a modern democratic State.
 3. The Directive Principles are non-justiciable in nature.
 4. The Directive Principles, though non-justiciable in nature, help the courts in examining and determining the constitutional validity of a law.
- The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 added four new Directive Principles to the original list. They require the State:
 1. To secure opportunities for healthy development of children (Article 39).
 2. To promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor (Article 39 A).
 3. To take steps to secure the participation of workers in the management of industries (Article 43 A).
 4. To protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wildlife (Article 48 A).So a, b, c can't be the Answer.
 - The 44th Amendment Act of 1978 added one more Directive Principle, which requires the State to minimize inequalities in income, status, facilities and opportunities (Article 38).

Approach: The Law Commission headed by former Supreme Court Judge Justice B.S. Chauhan in its 'Consultation Paper on Family Law Reforms' said a Uniform Civil Code "is neither necessary nor desirable at this stage"

Q6.

Answer: C

Explanation:

STATEMENT 1 is correct : The appointment of the chief election commissioner and other election commissioners shall be made by the president.

STATEMENT 2 is correct : The election commissioners have equal powers and receive equal salary, allowances and other perquisites, which are similar to those of a judge of the Supreme Court.

ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA

- The Election Commission is a permanent and an independent body established by the Constitution of India directly to ensure free and fair elections in the country
- Article 324 of the Constitution provides that the power of superintendence, direction and control of elections to parliament, state legislatures, the office of president of India and the office of vice-president of India shall be vested in the election commission.
- The Election Commission shall consist of the chief election commissioner and such number of other election commissioners, if any, as the president may from time to time fix.
- The chief election commissioner is provided with the security of tenure. He cannot be removed from his office except in the same manner and on the same grounds as a judge of the Supreme Court.

- Any other election commissioner or a regional commissioner cannot be removed from office except on the recommendation of the chief election commissioner.

Approach: EC's meeting with Political Parties. When an Organisation comes in the news again and again it becomes important for us.

Q7.

Answer: B

Explanation

STATEMENT 1 is correct : It is an official travel document issued by the Government of India to allow inward travel of an Indian citizen into a protected area for a limited period.

STATEMENT 2 is correct : It is issued for travel purposes only and not for any other purpose.

STATEMENT 3 is incorrect : It is operational in Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Nagaland.

Approach : A bill was recently passed by the Manipur Assembly to regulate the entry and exit of 'outsiders' on the lines of British-era regulatory regime. This topic is usually avoided by the aspirants but when it is in the news do give time to these topics.

Related Topics: Article 19 and Scheduled and Tribal Areas.

Q8.

Answer: C

Explanation

- The Constitution (123rd Amendment) Bill, 2017 was introduced in Lok Sabha. It seeks to grant the National Commission on Backward Classes (NCBC) constitutional status, at par with the National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC) and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes.
- STATEMENT 1 is correct: The Constitution (123rd Amendment) Bill, 2017 has been passed by the Parliament.
- STATEMENT 2 is correct: It has the power to examine complaints regarding inclusion or exclusion of groups within the list of backward classes, and advise the central government in this regard.
- The NCBC is a body set up under the National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993.
- Purpose of the Bill :The Bill seeks to establish the NCBC under the Constitution, and provide it the authority to examine complaints and welfare measures regarding socially and educationally backward classes.

Approach: NCBC was in the news recently. All these bodies are very important. One must be aware of these commissions.

Related Topics : National Commission for SCs/STs, National Human Rights Commission.

Q9.

Answer: A

Explanation

STATEMENT 2 is incorrect: The Representation of the people 1951 Act provides for

the conduct of elections and offences and disputes related to elections.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE ACT, 1950

STATEMENT 1 is correct: The 1950 Act provides for allocation of seats and delimitation of constituencies for elections, qualifications of voters, and preparation of electoral rolls. The 1950 Act permits the registration of persons in electoral rolls who are ordinarily resident in a constituency.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE ACT, 1951

The 1951 Act permits an overseas voter to vote only in person. An overseas voter is a citizen of India who is absent from his place of ordinary residence in India.

The 1951 Act provides for the conduct of elections and offences and disputes related to elections. (STATEMENT 2 is incorrect)

Approach: Recently Lok Sabha passed the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 2017. Also there was an article 'How, why Bill proposes to let NRIs nominate proxies to vote on their behalf' (Indian Express). You should be well aware about all these Acts.

Related Topics: Revise 'CITIZENSHIP AND ELECTION COMMISSION'

Q10.

Answer: A

Explanation

NOTA : "NOTA" or "none of the above" is a ballot option provided in the elections to Indian voters. Through NOTA, a citizen has the right to not vote for any candidate contesting the elections.

NOTA is an option in direct elections like Lok Sabha and State Assemblies. Whereas elections to Rajya Sabha and State Councils are Indirect elections. Hence Option 'B' and 'D' can't be the Answer.

Option C has only Lok Sabha, so this is also eliminated.

Approach: We see the word 'NOTA' very often in the news. Also recently SC scrapped the use of 'NOTA' for Rajya Sabha and State Councils. So it is better for us to have some basic knowledge of this.

Related Topics: Rajya Sabha, EVM, VVPAT and Election Commission

Q11.

Answer: B

Explanation

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

STATEMENT 1 is correct: The National Commission for Scheduled Castes (SCs) is a constitutional body in the sense that it is directly established by Article 338 of the Constitution. It consists of a chairperson, a vice-chairperson and three other members.

They are appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal. Their

conditions of service and tenure of office are also determined by the President.

STATEMENT 2 is correct: NCSC has the power to look into complaints and welfare measures with regard to Scheduled Castes, backward classes and Anglo-Indians.

STATEMENT 3 is incorrect: The commission presents an annual report to the president.

The Constitution (123rd Amendment) Bill, 2017 was introduced in Lok Sabha. It seeks to grant the National Commission on Backward Classes (NCBC) constitutional status, at par with the National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC) and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes.

The Bill seeks to remove the power of the NCSC to examine matters related to backward classes.

Approach: NCBC was in the news recently. All these bodies are very important. One must be aware of the basics of these commissions. Always prepare for these bodies.

Related Topics : National Commission for STs , National Human Rights Commission.

TOPIC: Swachh Bharat Mission- Gramin

Q12.

Answer: C

Explanation:

SWACHH BHARAT MISSION - GRAMIN

STATEMENT 1 is correct : It is being implemented by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.

STATEMENT 2 is correct : It mainly focuses on ensuring the use of toilets, besides their construction

Vision

The aim of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is to achieve a clean and Open Defecation Free (ODF) India by 2nd October, 2019

Objectives

-To bring about an improvement in the general quality of life in the rural areas, by promoting cleanliness, hygiene and eliminating open defecation.

-To accelerate sanitation coverage in rural areas to achieve the vision of Swachh Bharat by 2nd October 2019.

-To motivate communities to adopt sustainable sanitation practices and facilities through awareness creation and health education.

-To encourage cost effective and appropriate technologies for ecologically safe and sustainable sanitation.

-To develop, wherever required, community managed sanitation systems focusing on scientific Solid & Liquid Waste Management systems for overall cleanliness in the

rural areas.

-To create significant positive impact on gender and promote social inclusion by improving sanitation especially in marginalized communities.

Approach: WHO released the progress report on potential health impact from increased sanitation coverage through the SBM-G.

Related Topics Cover all the related schemes.

Q13.

Answer: D

Explanation

SEDITION : As per Section 124A of IPC, Sedition is an act that brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt, or excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in India by words, either spoken or written, or by signs, or by visible representation, or otherwise. As per this Section, a person is liable to be punished with imprisonment for life or imprisonment up to three years with fine.

An act is a seditious act only if it includes :

1. Disruption of public order
2. Attempt to violently overthrow a lawful government
3. Threatening the security of State or of public.

Following does not amount to Sedition:

1. Political dissent
2. A thought non-consonant with the government and its policies
3. Expression of frustration over the state of affairs e.g. racist state or gender biased state
4. Expressing different or conflicting ideas of Indian nation
5. Right to offend
6. Peaceful protest

Approach: This particular section has been in the news for some time. Direct question from this topic is less expected in prelims but UPSC can ask the question differently. So we must care as much as we can.

Related Topics : Concerns related to Sedition.

Q14.

Answer: D

Explanation

Varieties of Democracy Report is released by V-Dem Institute, the Department of Political Science at the University of Gothenburg, Sweden.

VARIETIES OF DEMOCRACY REPORT

- Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) is a new approach to conceptualizing and measuring democracy.
- It provides a multidimensional and disaggregated dataset that reflects the complexity of the concept of democracy as a system of rule that goes beyond the simple presence of elections.
- The V-Dem project distinguishes between five high-level principles of democracy: electoral, liberal, participatory, deliberative, and egalitarian, and collects data to measure these principles.

- The Headquarters is based at the V-Dem Institute, the Department of Political Science at the University of Gothenburg, Sweden.

Approach: Reports are always asked in the exam. Recently there has been a lot of debate about the democracy in India. So this report is important this year.

Related Topics: Other major reports released by international organisations.

Q15.

Answer: A

Explanation

ARTICLE 35-A

- It empowers Jammu and KASHMIR'S State Legislature to define 'permanent residents' of state.
- The provision mandates that no act of state legislature coming under the ambit of Article 35-A can be challenged for violating the Indian constitution or any other law of the land.

Approach: This particular article is in the news for some time and has many issues related to it.

Q16.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- Election commission's main function is to determine territorial areas of electoral constituencies throughout the country on the basis of delimitation Act of parliament. So Election commission has no power regarding the formation of new states or alters the boundaries of existing states. So option (a) is wrong.
- Delimitation Commission of India's main function is redrawing the boundaries of the various assembly and Lok Sabha constituencies based on a recent census. So Delimitation commission has no power regarding the formation of new states or alters the boundaries of existing states. So option (b) is wrong.
- Under Article 3 Parliament has power regarding the formation of new states or alter the boundaries of existing states. So option(c) is correct
- Under article 3, the prior recommendation of President is necessary regarding redrawing of states but the President has no authority to redraw the boundaries of states. So option(d) is wrong.

Approach: There was news regarding demand for statehood by Delhi. So try to correlate polity question with current affairs. The function of different bodies mentions is very similar. So try to differentiate the function of these bodies during preparation

Related Topics: Read about Delimitation commission of India

Q17.

Answer: D

Explanation:

STATEMENT 1: Territorial Integrity or continued existence of any Indian state is

not guaranteed by the Indian Constitution. India is a union of the indestructible union of destructible state. Under Article 3 Parliament has power regarding the formation of new states or alter the boundaries of existing states. So statement 1 is incorrect.

STATEMENT 2:

Parliament of India can form new States, alter the area, boundaries or names of the existing States by a law passed by a simple majority and not by the special majority. So statement 2 is also incorrect.

Approach: There was news regarding demand for statehood by Delhi. So try to co-relate polity question with current affairs.

Related topics: Read about Unitary bias in the Indian constitution.

Q18.

Answer: D

Explanation:

STATEMENT 1 is incorrect as in the election of Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha only member of Rajya Sabha participate and not a member of Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT 2 is also incorrect as Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha is not subordinate to Chairman of Rajya Sabha and is directly responsible to Rajya Sabha.

Approach : There was News regarding the election of Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha. So try to co-relate polity question with current affairs. There is a similarity in function of chairman and Deputy chairman of Rajya Sabha. Try to differentiate the election process of these bodies.

Related topics: Read about the election process of Vice President and member of Rajya Sabha.

Q19.

Answer: A

Explanation:

STATEMENT 1 is correct as The parliament can make laws on subjects of the state list of Union Territories. In the case of the state list of state, Parliament can make laws in a special situation and not in normal condition.

STATEMENT 2 is incorrect. As An administrator of Union Territory (UT) is not head of UT like the governor of a state.

Related topics Read about the administration of Union Territories.

Q20.

Answer: B

Explanation:

STATEMENT 1 is Incorrect as it is an initiative of the Ministry of law and justice and not of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

STATEMENT 2 is correct as LIMBS main function is to reduce government litigation and Make government litigation more efficient.

Q21.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Under Article 92 of the Jammu and Kashmir Constitution, under which all the legislature powers are vested with the governor in case of governor's rule. So option (c) is correct

Approach: There is news regarding Governor's and President's Rule in Jammu and Kashmir. So try to correlate polity question with current affairs. There is a difference in the Governor's and President's Rule in case of J&K. So try to understand the difference between the governor and president rule.

Q22.

Answer: A

Explanation:

STATEMENT 1 is correct. In the case of J & K, President rule cannot be directly imposed. Since the state has a separate Constitution, six months of governor's rule is compulsory under Article 92 of the Jammu and Kashmir Constitution. So the governor's rule is compulsory before imposing president rule in J & K.

STATEMENT 2 is incorrect. As Governor's rule in case of J & K does not depend on discretionary power of President, state does not come under President's rule under Article 356 of the Constitution and is promulgated under Section 92 of the state Constitution, all the decisions taken thereof shall have a concurrence of the President under Article 74 (1) (i) under which council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head will aid and advise the President. So governor rule in J & K does not depend on the discretionary power of J & K.

Related Topics: Read about the differences between President's Rule in J&K and other states.

Q23

Answer: B

Explanation:

STATEMENT 1 is incorrect as Chairman of the committee is nominated by the speaker of Lok Sabha and not by the chairman of Rajya Sabha. Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance comes under Lok Sabha and not under Rajya Sabha.

STATEMENT 2 is correct as standing committee consists of 31 members, 21 members from Lok Sabha and 10 from Rajya Sabha.

Approach: There was news regarding RBI governor summon or meeting with Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance. So it is necessary to know about structure, appointment, and functions of this committee.

Related Topics: Read about the Parliamentary committee and different standing committees.

Q24.

Answer: D

Explanation:

STATEMENT 1: NHRC is a statutory body. It is not a constitutional body So

statement 1 is wrong.

STATEMENT 2: CIC is a statutory body. So statement 2 is also wrong. STATEMENT 3 UPSC is a constitutional body.

STATEMENT 4: Finance commission is a constitutional bodies.

So option (d) is correct

Q25.

Answer: A

Explanation:

In Tenth Schedule, there are provisions regarding disqualification of members of parliament and state legislatures on the grounds of defection. Constitution 52nd Amendment Act, 1985 provided provisions related to anti-defection in India. In this amendment, articles 101, 102, 190 and 191 were changed. It lays down the process by which legislators may be disqualified on grounds of defection and inserted schedule 10.

The Ninth schedule was added by 1st amendment(1951) to protect the laws included in it from judicial scrutiny on the ground of violation of fundamental correct.

Under the eighth schedule, there is a provision regarding languages recognized by the constitution. Under the seventh schedule, there is a provision regarding the division of power between Union and State in terms of Union List, State List and the Concurrent List.

Approach : There was news regarding 18 MLAs in Tamil Nadu who were disqualified by the Assembly Speaker under Anti Defection Law. So prepare all facts related to Anti Defection Law.

Related Topics : Read about the role of Speaker in disqualification of disqualification of members of parliament and state legislatures on the ground of defection.

Q26.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Under 10 schedule, Presiding officer of House has power regarding disqualification of members of parliament and state legislatures on the grounds of defection.

In Tenth Schedule, there are provisions regarding disqualification of members of parliament and state legislatures on the grounds of defection.

Constitution 52nd Amendment Act, 1985 provided provisions related to anti-defection in India. In this amendment, articles 101, 102, 190 and 191 were changed

Q27.

Answer: B

Explanation:

STATEMENT 1 is incorrect as The Law Commission of India is a non-statutory body constituted by the Government of India from time to time. The Commission was originally constituted in 1955 and is reconstituted every three years. It was not established through an Act of Parliament

STATEMENT 2 is correct as Law Commission of India works towards the progressive development and codification of the laws of the country. Its major function is to work for legal reform. Its membership primarily comprises legal experts, who are entrusted a mandate by the Government. The Commission is established for a fixed tenure and works as an advisory body to the Ministry of Law and Justice.

Approach: There was news regarding that the Law Commission will codify Personal Laws. So we should prepare such a topic like its function and structure.

Q28

Answer: B

Explanation:

STATEMENT 1 is incorrect as The Election Commission of India is not a statutory body constituted through the act of Parliament. The Election Commission operates under the authority of the Constitution as per Article 324. The Election Commission of India is a constitutional body

STATEMENT 2 is correct as The Chief Election Commissioner of India can be removed from his office similar to the removal of a judge of the Supreme Court of India.

Q29.

Answer: A

Explanation:

STATEMENT 1 is correct as North Eastern Council (NEC) is a statutory body with Governors and Chief Ministers of all the eight North Eastern States as its Member. NEC implements various projects through the State and Central agencies. NEC was established under the North Eastern Council Act, 1971 as an apex level body for securing balanced and coordinated development and facilitating coordination with the States. Subsequent to the Amendment of 2002, NEC has been mandated to function as a regional planning body for the North Eastern Area and while formulating a regional plan for this area, shall give priority to the schemes and projects benefiting two or more states provided that in the case of Sikkim, the Council shall formulate specific projects and schemes for that State.

STATEMENT 2 is incorrect as Minister of DoNER (Development of North Eastern Region) is not ex-officio Chairman of North Eastern Council (NEC). Under the new arrangement with Home Minister as Chairman and Minister of DoNER as Vice Chairman, NEC and all the Governors and Chief Ministers of North Eastern States as Member would provide a forum for discussing inter-state matters more comprehensively and also consider common approaches to be taken in future.

Approach : There was news regarding Union Home Minister will be ex-officio Chairman of North Eastern Council (NEC)

Q30.

Answer: B

Explanation:

STATEMENT 1 is incorrect as Rules Committee of Lok Sabha's functions is to consider the matters of procedure and conduct of business in the house and recommends and necessary amendments. General Purpose committee considers and advises on matters concerning the affairs of the house, which do not fall within the jurisdiction of any other parliamentary committee.

STATEMENT 2 is correct as Speaker of Lok Sabha is the ex-officio chairman of the Rules Committee of Lok Sabha.

Approach : There was news regarding 'Agnihotri Committee' to make recommendations for revising the rules of the Upper House.

Q31.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- General Purpose committee considers and advises on matters concerning the affairs of the house, which do not fall within the jurisdiction of any other parliamentary committee.
- Rules Committee of Lok Sabha's functions is to consider the matters of procedure and conduct of business in the house and recommends and necessary amendments
- Business Advisory Committee regulates the programme and time table of the house.
- Committee on Subordinate legislation examines and reports to the house whether the powers to make regulations, rules, sub-rules and bye-laws delegated by the Parliament.

Q32.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Committee on Subordinate legislation examines and reports to the house whether the powers to make regulations, rules, sub-rules and bye-laws delegated by the Parliament.

Rules Committee of Lok Sabha's functions is to consider the matters of procedure and conduct of business in the house and recommends and necessary amendments.

Business Advisory Committee regulates the programme and time table of the house.

Q33.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Directives principles under liberal Intellectual Principles are based on the ideology of liberalism.

Separation of Judiciary from the executive in the public services of the state is based on liberal Intellectual Principles. Under article 50, there is provision for Separation of Judiciary from the executive in the public services of the state. So OPTION (a) is correct

Promotion of cottage industries in rural areas is based on Gandhian Principles. Raising the level of nutrition and standard of living of people and to improve the public health are based on Socialistic Principles.

Q34.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Bertelsmann Transformation Index (BTI) is an international comparative study of the state of development and the governance of political and economic change processes in 129 developing and transition countries. So option (a) is correct

The BTI has been presented every two years since 2006 by the Bertelsmann Stiftung.

The index measures and compares the quality of governmental action internationally with self-collected data and analyzes successes and regressions on the way to constitutional democracy and socially flanked market economy

Q35.

Answer: B

Explanation:

STATEMENT 1: Gambling is a state subject in the seventh schedule of the Indian Constitution. Hence statement 1 is incorrect.

Gambling is placed in the State subject in the seventh schedule of the Indian Constitution. Most states have their own legislation on it and the majority of them banned gambling in their state. It is the Goa and Sikkim which has a thriving gambling market in India. Combined they form 90% of the market in India.

Approach: Law Commission of India has recommended legalizing gambling in India. It has made it a hot topic which you need to be aware of.

Q36.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Memorandum of Procedure is the set of rules to be followed in the selection of the Chief Justice of India and other Judges of the higher judiciary. After striking down the 99th constitutional amendment act, the Supreme Court directed the Government to draft a memorandum of procedure for appointment of judges to the higher judiciary in India. This was seen as an attempt to reform the opaque collegium system that is followed presently in judicial appointments.

Approach: National Judicial Appointment Commission was seen as an important reform in the judicial sector in India. Be aware of the latest developments in the reform process.

Related Topics: Collegium system, Judges appointment procedure in other countries.

Q37.

Answer: B

Explanation:

STATEMENT 1: It is launched by the Election Commission of India to conduct free and fair elections. Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.

cVIGIL is a mobile application released by the Election Commission of India for effective implementation of Model Code of Conduct during Parliament and Assembly elections. It helps the citizen to send a complaint by capturing video or picture and sending it on the application. The action will be taken within 100 minutes and details will be sent the complainer.

Approach: The regular following of the new initiatives in the electoral sector will help to get the question correct. Stick to your current affairs.

Related Topics: Model Code of Conduct.

Q38.

Answer: B

Explanation:

STATEMENT 1: consent not required for death row convicts or more than seven-year imprisoned convicts. Hence statement 1 is incorrect.

The DNA Technology Bill regulates the use of DNA technology for establishing the identity of persons in respect of issues related to criminal matters and civil matters such as parentage disputes, emigration or immigration, and transplantation of a human organ.

DNA Data Bank will maintain the following indices:

1. crime scene index.
2. suspects or under trials index.
3. offenders index.
4. missing persons index.
5. unknown deceased persons index.

Written consent by individuals is required to collect DNA samples from them. Consent is not required for offenses with the punishment of more than seven years of imprisonment or death.

Approach: Keep updated about the legislation in the Parliament.

Related Topics: How will the DNA Technology Bill affects the right to privacy.

Q39.

Answer: B

Explanation:

STATEMENT 2 is incorrect

Gujarat becomes the third state in India after Maharashtra and West Bengal to have granted minority status for Jews.

The Constitution of India does not define the word minority but refers to the word while according rights to religious and linguistic minorities and enshrines various provisions like article 25, 29, 30 for the protection of the rights and interests of the minorities.

The Union Government accords the status of minority communities to six religious communities viz. Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Zoroastrians (Parsis), Buddhists, and Jains.

Approach: Read in detail about Jews community.

Q40.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Article 25 guarantees the rights of individuals, while Article 26 guarantees the rights of religious denominations or their sections. In other words, Article 26 protects collective freedom of religion. Like the rights under Article 25, the rights under Article 26 are also subject to public order, morality and health but not subject to other provisions relating to the Fundamental Rights.

The Supreme Court held that a religious denomination must satisfy three conditions:

1. It should be a collection of individuals who have a system of beliefs (doctrines) which they regard as conducive to their spiritual well-being;
2. It should have a common organization; and
3. It should be designated by a distinctive name.

Under the above criteria, the Supreme Court held that the 'Ramakrishna Mission' and 'Ananda Marga' are religious denominations within the Hindu religion. It also held that Aurobindo Society is not a religious denomination.

Approach: Sabarimala temple entry issue

Q41.

Answer: B

Explanation:

STATEMENT 1 is incorrect

The election of a Deputy Chairman shall be held on such date as the Chairman may fix and the Secretary-General shall send to every member notice of this date

The Constitution is silent on the time period within which the Deputy Chairperson of the Upper House should be chosen. Article 89(2) of the Constitution states that the Council of States shall as soon as may be, choose a member of the Council to be Deputy Chairman thereof and so often as the office of Deputy Chairman becomes vacant the Council shall choose another member to be Deputy Chairman thereof

Approach: while reading these topics, look into the intricate details

Related topics: Speaker of Lok Sabha, Vice President

Q42.

Answer: B

Explanation:

STATEMENT 1 is incorrect : It is released annually since 2016.

STATEMENT 3 is incorrect : Kerala has topped the Public Affairs Index (PAI) for 2018 as the best-governed state for the third consecutive year since 2016 among large states.

Public Affairs Index 2018 released by the think tank Public Affairs Centre. The index examines governance performance in all 30 states through a data-based framework, ranking them on social and economic development they are able to provide. Founded in 1994 by renowned Indian economist and scholar late Samuel Paul, the think tank works to mobilize demand for better governance in the country.

Among smaller states (with a population less than two crores), Himachal Pradesh topped the list, followed by Goa, Mizoram, Sikkim, and Tripura which figured among the top five states with good governance. Nagaland, Manipur and Meghalaya were ranked at the bottom of the index among small states.

Approach: keep a close watch on the different indices released annually. Questions from these topics are asked regularly.

Related topics: Indices released by NITI Aayog

Q43.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) released a set of recommendations regarding privacy, security, and ownership of data in the telecom sector — the first data privacy blueprint by a statutory body.

Four key takeaways

The report lays the foundation for individual ownership of data, making data collectors and data processors “mere custodians” of data who are subject to regulations. The report says both collectors and processors should be accountable for “unintended harm” caused to the user.

The data protection framework should apply equally to the government and to private entities

It suggests that existing privacy laws that apply to telecom service providers (TSPs) should also apply to “all entities in the digital ecosystem”. The other digital entities, TRAI states, include devices (mobiles and computers), browsers, software operating systems, applications, and over-the-top (OTT) service providers (that distribute media streamed over the Internet).

An overarching theme is that “inadequate” data protection allows digital ecosystem entities an advantage in the use of the data, as compared to the user.

Related topics: Telecom Disputes Settlement and Appellate Tribunal (TDSAT)

Q44.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Recently in July Home Ministry announced that a “historic agreement” had been signed among the governments of Mizoram and Tripura and Mizoram Bru Displaced People’s Forum, it brought to an end a 21-year wait for over 32,000 Bru tribals, who had been displaced from Mizoram and were living in Tripura. Although the Brus have been seeking relief on the lines of that given to Kashmiri Pandits and Sri Lankan Tamil refugees, their story is not as well known.

Approach: tribes that are news in the last one year are important from the preliminary perspective

Q45.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The National Register of Citizens (NRC) is a register containing the names of all genuine Indian citizens residing in Assam. The register was first prepared after 1951, Census of India.

The NRC is now being updated in Assam to include the names of those persons (or their descendants) who appear in the NRC, 1951, or in any of the Electoral Rolls up to midnight on 24 March 1971 or in any one of the other admissible documents issued up to midnight of 24 March 1971, which would prove their presence in Assam or in any part of India on or before 24 March 1971. The update process of NRC started in the year 2013 under the strict monitoring of the Supreme Court of India. On the midnight of 31 December 2017, Part Draft NRC was released and subsequently on 30 July 2018, the Complete Draft NRC was released.

The Citizenship Act, 1955 provides for compulsory registration of every citizen of India and issuance of National Identity Card to him. The Citizenship Rules, 2003 framed under the Citizenship Act, 1955 prescribe the manner of preparation of the National Register of Citizens.

Those whose names aren't included in the National Register of Citizens (NRC) list can be considered illegal citizens. • It will include persons whose names appear in any of the electoral rolls up to the midnight of 24th March 1971 or National Register of Citizens, 1951 and their descendants and those who had arrived post that date would be declared illegal immigrants. NRC applies to only one state in India, Assam.

Approach: Current based topic. High chance of this news appearing in the exam.

Related topics: Citizenship chapter in Laxmikanth

Q46.

Answer: C

Explanation:

STATEMENT 1 is incorrect : GST Rate Finder is another app through which Entrepreneurs and businesses can learn about the current and applicable GST rates for themselves.

“cVIGIL” is a user-friendly and easy to operate Android application which will allow anyone in the election-bound state to report violations of Model Code of Conduct (MCC) that comes into effect from the date of announcement of elections and goes on till the day after the polls. By using this app, citizens can immediately report on incidents of misconduct within minutes of having witnessed them and without having to rush to the office of the returning officer to lodge a complaint.

The app requires an Android smartphone equipped with a camera, good internet connection and GPS access. The operating system should be Android Jellybean and above. The application supports all the latest Android smartphones.

Approach: since the election is due this year, this topic becomes important

Related topics: Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT), Model Code of Conduct

Q47.

Answer: B

Explanation:

STATEMENT 1 is incorrect

Article 75 of the Constitution says that the council of ministers shall be collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha. It means that the ministry stays in office so long as it enjoys the confidence of the majority of the members of the Lok Sabha. In other words, the Lok Sabha can remove the ministry from office by passing a no-confidence motion. The motion needs the support of 50 members to be admitted.

STATEMENT 3 is incorrect

It can be moved against the entire council of ministers only and if it is passed in the Lok Sabha, the council of ministers must resign from office.

A government can function only when it has majority support in the Lok Sabha. The party can remain in power when it shows its strength through a floor test which is primarily taken to know whether the executive enjoys the confidence of the legislature. If any member of the House feels that the government in power does not have a majority then he/she can move a no-confidence motion. If the motion is accepted, then the party in power has to prove its majority in the House. The member need not give a reason for moving the no-confidence motion.

A no-confidence motion can be moved by any member of the House. It can be moved only in the Lok Sabha and not Rajya Sabha. Rule 198 of the Rules of Procedure and conduct of Lok Sabha specifies the procedure for moving a no-confidence motion. The member has to give written notice of the motion before 10 am which will be read out by the Speaker in the House. A minimum of 50 members have to accept the motion and accordingly, the Speaker will announce the date for discussion for the motion. The allotted date has to be within 10 days from the day the motion is accepted. Otherwise, the motion fails and the member who moved the motion will be informed about it.

Unlike Censure motion, it need not state the reasons for its adoption in the Lok Sabha.

Related topics: Read the difference between Censure motion and the no-confidence motion

Q48.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Both STATEMENTS are incorrect

For changing the names of villages, towns/cities, railway stations etc., the proposals received from the respective State Government are considered in the Union Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) in consultation with the agencies concerned. Thereafter, if found appropriate, the MHA conveys its 'No Objection' to the State Government concerned for issuing required Gazette Notification.

Changes in the name of the existing states can be done by a simple majority under article 3 but changes in official language need to amend schedule 8 that can be done by special amendment process under Article 368.

Approach: The names of some of the cities have been changed recently. Eg: Allahabad

Related topics: Reorganization of states

Q49.

Answer: C

Explanation:

In a move which is one more step towards creating a just and equitable society, President Ram Nath Kovind has approved the Assam Witch Hunting (Prohibition, Prevention and Protection) Bill, 2015, converting it to an Act.

The Assam Assembly on August 13, 2015, had unanimously passed a Bill, which imposes imprisonment of up to seven years, along with a fine of up to Rs 5 lakh, for branding someone as a witch. This Bill has now become an Act.

Approach: Karnataka Prevention and Eradication of Inhuman Evil Practices and Black Magic Bill, 2017

Q50.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Constitution does not include any provision for categorization of any State in India as a Special Category Status (SCS) State. But, recognizing that some regions in the country were historically disadvantaged in contrast to others, Central plan assistance to the SCS States has been granted in the past by the erstwhile Planning Commission body, National Development Council (NDC).

The NDC granted this status based on a number of features of the States which included:

- hilly and difficult terrain
- low population density or the presence of sizeable tribal population
- strategic location along international borders
- economic and infrastructural backwardness and
- non-viable nature of State finances.

For special category status category states, the Centre pays 90 percent of the funds required in a centrally-sponsored scheme as against 60 percent in case of normal category states, while the remaining funds are provided by the state governments.

Approach: SCS demand is from many states for the last couple of years. Keep a track of the news related to the topic.

Related topics: Demand of Andhra Pradesh for special category status.

Q51.

Answer: C

Explanation:

International Centre for Alternative Dispute Resolution was registered as a society under society registration act, 1860. s. It is an autonomous organization with its Headquarters at New Delhi and Regional Centres at Hyderabad and Bangalore. It works under the aegis of the Supreme Court of India. The Chief Justice of India is the Chairperson of ICADR and at the regional level, the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court is the Patron of the Regional Centre of ICADR.

Approach:

Lesser known organization related to Judiciary, hence give a glance to it.

Related Topics: Indian Council of Arbitration.

Q52.

Answer: B

Explanation:

SVEEP or Systematic Voters' Education and Electoral Participation program is the flagship program of the Election Commission of India for voter education, spreading voter awareness and promoting voter literacy in India.

SVEEP's primary goal is to build a truly participative democracy in India by encouraging all eligible citizens to vote and make an informed decision during the elections. The programme is based on multiple general as well as targeted interventions which are designed according to the socio-economic, cultural and demographic profile of the state as well as the history of electoral participation in previous rounds of elections.

Approach: Be aware of the major initiatives of the Election Commission of India.

Related Topics: Model Code of Conduct, Voter verifiable paper audit trail (VVPAT)

Q53.

Answer: A

Explanation:

STATEMENT 2: It was formed under the Internet and Mobile Association of India in 2013. Hence statement 2 is incorrect.

The Payments Council of India was formed under the aegis of IAMAI in the year 2013 catering to the needs of the digital payment industry.

The council works with all its members to promote payments industry growth and to support our national goal of 'Cash to Less Cash Society' and 'Growth of Financial Inclusion' which is also the Vision Shared by the RBI and Government of India. PCI works closely with the regulators i.e. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the Finance Ministry and any similar government, departments, bodies or Institution to make 'India a less cash society'.

Approach:

Current affairs based questions, stick to your current affairs sources for updates on this topic.

Related Topics: National Payments Corporation of India