

PTS 2020 | SFG/RLG - 2 | TEST 9 - Solution | ForumIAS

Q.1)

Ans) d

Exp) Statement 1 is correct. The Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission's mission is to promote public and animal health in India by bringing out authoritative and officially accepted standards for quality of drugs. This is achieved by developing the standards for medicines and supporting their implementation.

Statement 2 is correct. As per the Second Schedule of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, IP is designated as the official book of standards for drugs imported and/or manufactured for sale, stock or exhibition for sale or distribution in India.

Statement 3 is correct. Also, recently, Afghanistan became the first country to the Indian Pharmacopoeia to serve as a reputable standard for ensuring quality of medicines and health products in Afghanistan.

<https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1597016>

Q.2)

Ans) b

Exp) Statement 1 is correct. A new Article 279 A for the GST Council was inserted in the Constitution through 101st Constitutional Amendment Act in 2016.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The GST Council is chaired by the Union Finance Minister. Its other members are the Union State Minister of Revenue or Finance (who is not ex - officio Vice Chairperson) and Ministers in-charge of Finance or Taxation of all the States.

Statement 3 is correct. Every decision of the GST council meeting is taken by a majority of not less than three-fourths of the weighted votes of the members present and voting. The vote of the Central government has a weightage of one third of the total votes cast and the votes of all the State Governments taken together shall have a weightage of two-thirds of the total votes cast, in that meeting.

Q.3)

Ans) b

Exp) In a case where a person gets elected to more than one seat in the same House of the Parliament, she has to resign from all but one of the seats within 14 days from the date of his election. Such resignation has to be addressed to the Speaker or the Chairman of the concerned House. Read Rule 91 from following link

<http://legislative.gov.in/sites/default/files/%28%29%20THE%20CONDUCT%20OF%20ELECTION%20RULES%2C%201961.pdf>

Q.4)

Ans) c

Exp) Statement 1 - Incorrect. Chairperson of UPSC is debarred from further employment under the government of India. Since the question is asking for which office is not debarred this option stands incorrect. However, a member of UPSC (on ceasing to hold office) is eligible for appointment as the Chairman of UPSC or a State Public Service Commission (SPSC), but not for any other employment in the Government of India or a State.

Statement 2 - Correct. Chief of Election Commission - The Constitution has not debarred the retiring election commissioners from any further appointment by the government.

PTS 2020 | SFG/RLG - 2 | TEST 9 - Solution | ForumIAS

Statement 3 - Incorrect. CAG is not eligible for further office, either under the Government of India or of any state, after he ceases to hold his office. Hence, he/she is also debarred from further employment under government.

Q.5)

Ans) d

Exp) Statement 1 is incorrect. The Election Commission is a three-member body.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The Election Commission decides the election schedule for the conduct of both general elections and by-elections.

Statement 3 is correct. The Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment) Order, 1968 empowers the EC to recognise political parties and allot symbols and to decide disputes among rival groups or sections of a recognised political party staking claim to its name and symbol. Under the Order, the EC is the only authority to decide issues on a dispute or to recognise mergers of groups into one entity.

Q.6)

Ans) a

Exp) Statement 1 is correct. RTI Amendment 2019 states that the salaries, allowances, and other terms and conditions of service of the central and state CIC and ICs will be determined by the central government.

Statement 2 is incorrect. RTI Amendment 2019 removes the old provision of fixed five-year term and states that the central government will notify the term of office for the CIC.

Q.7)

Ans) a

Exp) Statement 1 is correct.

Statement 2 is correct.

Statement 3 is incorrect. 103rd CAA introduces 10% reservation for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) of society for admission to Central Government-run educational institutions and private educational institutions (except for minority educational institutions), and for employment in Central Government jobs. The National Commission of Backward Classes was conferred constitutional status by 102nd CAA.

Q.8)

Ans) d

Exp) Statement 1 is incorrect. Absolute Majority refers to the Constitution as a majority of the total membership of the house. However, the term absolute majority is not mentioned in the Constitution.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The Effective Majority of the house means the majority of all the then membership of the house. Refer Article 90 of the Constitution. The term Effective Majority itself does not find any mention in the Constitution.

Statement 3 is incorrect. The term Simple Majority is mentioned in the Constitution as the majority of members present and voting. However, the term Simple Majority itself is not mentioned in the Constitution.

Statement 4 is incorrect. The Special Majority is the majority of total membership of the house and the majority of two-third of members present and voting. This definition is mentioned in article 368 of the Constitution but the term Special Majority is not found in the Constitution.

PTS 2020 | SFG/RLG - 2 | TEST 9 - Solution | ForumIAS

Q.9)

Ans) c

Exp) Statement 1 - Correct. All are constitutional bodies.

- National Commission of Scheduled Castes mentioned in Article 338.
- National Commission of Scheduled Tribes mentioned in Article 338 - A.
- National Commission of Backward Classes mentioned in Article 338 -B.

Statement 2 - Correct.

Q.10)

Ans) c

Exp) Statement 1 is incorrect. In India, the CAG office does not perform the function of treasurer, it does not hold any control on the exchequer on behalf of the Parliament, neither in normal times nor during the National emergency.

Statement 2 is correct. CAG annual audit reports, which are laid before the Parliament by the President are examined by the Public Accounts Committee. Two audit reports are submitted by the CAG - audit report on appropriation account, audit report on finance accounts. These audit reports include audit of the execution of projects or programs by the ministries.

Statement 3 is correct. If any sort of fraud or misuse of power is found on the part of public officials by the CAG in its audit, then these reports can be used by the investigating agencies like CBI in their investigation. In the 2G scam case, CBI used CAG audit reports for its investigation.

Statement 4 is incorrect. The CAG does not have any judicial power to act on its findings. Any judicial process has to take place in the Courts.

Q.11)

Ans) b

Exp) Malai Mahadeshwara Wildlife Sanctuary will be declared as a tiger reserve soon. It is located in Karnataka and is contiguous to BRT (Biligiriranganathaswamy Temple) Tiger Reserve, Sathyamangalam Tiger Reserve and the Cauvery Wildlife Sanctuary.

Q.12)

Ans) b

Exp) Statement 1 is incorrect. Originally, the Constitution of India did not make any provision with respect to the Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities. However, later the States Reorganization Commission (1953-55) made a recommendation in this regard. Accordingly, the seventh Constitutional Amendment Act of 1956 inserted a new article 350-B in part XVII of the constitution for the creation of the Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities.

Statement 2 is correct. It is indeed the duty of this officer to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for linguistic minorities under this Constitution. Read Article 350 - B.

Statement 3 is correct. At the central level, the commissioner falls under the Ministry of Minority Affairs. Hence, he submits the annual reports or under reports to the President through the Union Minority Affairs Minister.

PTS 2020 | SFG/RLG - 2 | TEST 9 - Solution | ForumIAS

Q.13)

Ans) b

Exp) Statement 1 is correct.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The chairman or a member of a SPSC can be removed from office by the President (not the Governor). However, the Chairman and the members of the SPSC are appointed by the Governor.

Statement 3 is correct. The Chairman and members of the Joint Public Service Commission are appointed and can be removed by the President of India.

Q.14)

Ans) a

Exp) **Statement 1 is incorrect.** The GoM doesn't have power to make decisions as they send their recommendations to the Cabinet which is the final decision-making body. On the other hand, EGoM has the authority to take decisions on behalf of the Cabinet.

Statement 2 is correct. Both EGoM as well as the GoM get appointed under the Government of India's Transaction of Business Rules 1961, which provides that '*Ad hoc Committees of Ministers including Group of Ministers may be appointed by the Cabinet, the Standing Committees of the Cabinet or by the Prime Minister for investigating and reporting to the Cabinet on such matters as may be specified, and, if so authorised by the Cabinet, Standing Committees of the Cabinet or the Prime Minister, for taking decisions on such matters.*'

[http://www.arthapedia.in/index.php?title=Empowered_Group_of_Ministers_\(EGoM\)](http://www.arthapedia.in/index.php?title=Empowered_Group_of_Ministers_(EGoM))

Q.15)

Ans) a

Exp) **S1 is correct.** Under the Constitution, the civil servants are conferred personal immunity from legal liability for official contracts. This means that the civil servant who made a contract in his official capacity is not personally liable in respect of that contract but it is the government (Central or state) that is liable for the contract. But, if the contract is made without complying with the conditions specified in the Constitution, then the civil servant who made the contract is personally liable.

S2 is not correct. Civil proceedings can be instituted against them for anything done in their official capacity after giving two months' advance notice. But *no such notice is required when the action is to be brought against them for the acts done outside the scope of their official duties.*

Q.16)

Ans) a

Exp) If a person is married to Citizen of India then He/She can acquire citizenship via Registration as per the The Citizenship Act 1955, after staying in India for 7 or more years. Since this condition is satisfied in the given question answer is 1 only.

Since the person is not related to India via blood or descent the question of getting citizenship via birth or descent does not arise.

For Naturalisation a person needs to stay in India for 12 or more years. This condition is not satisfied in the question and hence Naturalisation is the wrong option.

PTS 2020 | SFG/RLG - 2 | TEST 9 - Solution | ForumIAS

Q.17)

Ans) d

Exp) Statement 1 is incorrect. The Chairman should be a person having experience in public affairs (having special knowledge of economics is a criterion for membership)

Statement 2 is incorrect. The Finance Commission consists of a Chairman and four other members. Thus, it is a five-member body (including the Chairperson).

Statement 3 is correct. Article 280 mentions that the President shall constitute FC after every 5 years or at such interval as he deems necessary. Thus, it should be constituted and hence it's a constitutionally mandated body.

<https://indiankanoon.org/doc/559924/>

Q.18)

Ans) d

Exp) Both writs of prohibition and certiorari serve the purpose of restraining inferior courts from exceeding their jurisdiction.

- However, one fundamental distinction between the two writs is that they are issued at different stages of the proceedings.
- **Writ of Prohibition** can be used by a person against whom an inferior court has taken up for hearing a matter over which that court has no jurisdiction. The aggrieved person can move the Superior Court to issue a Writ of Prohibition, through which the Superior Court can issue an order forbidding the inferior court from continuing the proceedings.
- **Writ of Certiorari** can be used when the inferior court has already heard a matter over which it has no jurisdiction and also has given its decision. In this case, the aggrieved party would have to move a superior court to issue a Writ of Certiorari to order the quashing the decision of the inferior court on the grounds of want of jurisdiction.

<https://indiankanoon.org/docfragment/1450722/?formInput=certiorari%20and%20prohibition>

Q.19)

Ans) c

Exp) Statement 1 is correct.

Article 239 A: Parliament may by law create for the Union territory of Pondicherry -

1. a body, whether elected or partly nominated and partly elected, to function as a Legislature for the Union territory, or
2. a Council of Ministers, or both with such constitution, powers and functions, in each case, as may be specified in the law.

Statement 2 is correct.

Article 239 AA: (2) There shall be a Legislative Assembly for the National Capital Territory and the seats in such Assembly shall be filled by members chosen by direct election from territorial constituencies in the National Capital Territory.

Q.20)

Ans) b

Exp) The State Finance Commission can make recommendations to the Governor over the principles to determine taxes, duties, tolls and fees that may be assigned to the panchayats.

PTS 2020 | SFG/RLG - 2 | TEST 9 - Solution | ForumIAS

Q.21)

Ans) d

Exp) Statement 1 is incorrect. Joint command is a unified command in which the resources of all the services are unified under a single commander (not the CDS) looking at a geographical theatre. It means that a single military commander, as per the requirements, will have the resources of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force to manage a security threat. The CDS would act as the principal military adviser to the defence minister on all tri-services matters. *The CDS will not exercise any military command, including over the three service chiefs, so as to be able to provide impartial advice to the political leadership.*

Statement 2 is incorrect. There are two tri-services commands at the moment - the Andaman and Nicobar Command and the Strategic Forces Command. Hence the statement is incorrect.

<https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/explained-how-to-unify-defence-resources-indian-army-air-force-navy-6282960/>

Q.22)

Ans) a

Exp) Statement 1 - Incorrect. NITI Aayog - created by an executive resolution of the Government of India. Hence, it is neither a constitutional nor a statutory body.

Statement 2 - Correct. Central Vigilance Commission - Statutory Body. Originally, the CVC was established by an executive resolution in 1964. Later, in 2003, Parliament enacted a law conferring statutory status on the CVC.

Statement 3 - Incorrect. CBI was set up in 1963 by a resolution of the Ministry of Home Affairs. The CBI is not a statutory body as it was created by executive resolution of Central Government. However, it derives its powers from the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946.

Q.23)

Ans) d

Exp) Statement 1 - Incorrect. The power to adjourn or to adjourn sine die the proceedings of the Lok Sabha lies with the whoever presiding over the Lok Sabha proceedings and not just the Speaker. Thus, the deputy speaker or a member of the Panel of Chairpersons of the Lok Sabha - all can adjourn the proceedings of the Lok Sabha when they are presiding over its sittings. *While presiding over a session a person is having all the authority of the Speaker but he/she is not considered as Speaker.*

Statement 2 - Incorrect. The power to adjourn or to adjourn sine die the proceedings of the Rajya Sabha lies with whoever presiding over the proceedings of the Rajya Sabha. Thus, the Chairman, or Deputy Chairman or a member of the Panel of Vice-Chairpersons of Rajya Sabha - all can adjourn sine die the proceedings of the Rajya Sabha when they are presiding over its sittings. *While presiding over a session a person is having all the authority of the Chairman but he/she is not considered as Chairman.*

Q.24)

Ans) b

Exp) Statement 1 is incorrect. In case of acquisition of territory, the Government of India (not Parliament) specifies, through a notification, the persons who among the people of the acquired territory shall become the citizens of India. For example, the Citizenship (Pondicherry) Order, 1962 of the Central Government gave Citizenship to residents of Pondicherry.

PTS 2020 | SFG/RLG - 2 | TEST 9 - Solution | ForumIAS

Statement 2 is correct. The Citizenship Act of 1955 prescribes that a person born in India between 26 January, 1950 and 1 July, 1987 is a citizen of India by birth irrespective of the nationality of his parents. So, a person born in 1984 would be entitled to Indian citizenship by birth.

Q.25)

Ans) d

Exp) **Statement 1 is incorrect.** The Advocate general is appointed by the governor.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The High Courts have no advisory jurisdiction. The advisory jurisdiction is enjoyed by the Supreme Court alone (under Article 143 of the Constitution).

Q.26)

Ans) b

Exp) Only five Union Territories — Andaman and Nicobar, Delhi, Puducherry, Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh have Lt. Governors. Rest of the UTs - Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu and Lakshadweep - have Administrators.

<https://www.india.gov.in/my-government/whos-who/lt-governors-administrators>

Q.27)

Ans) c

Exp) **Statement 1 is correct:** As per article 88 of Indian Constitution, he has the right to speak and to take part in the proceedings of both the Houses of Parliament or their joint sitting and any committee of the Parliament of which he may be named a member, but without a right to vote.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The Attorney General has the right of audience in all courts in the territory of India, not the Advocate General. The Advocate General is entitled to appear before any court of law within the state.

Statement 3 is correct: As per article 105 of the Constitution, the Parliamentary Privileges are to enjoyed by all those persons who have the right to speak in, and otherwise to take part in the proceedings of, a House of Parliament or any of its committee. And since the Attorney General has these rights, he also enjoys the Parliamentary Privileges like the members of Parliament.

Q.28)

Ans) a

Exp) **Statement 1 is correct.**

Statement 2 is incorrect. The Governing Council is chaired by the Prime Minister, not by the Union Home Minister.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Experts, Specialists and practitioners with relevant domain knowledge are the Special Invitees. They are nominated by the Prime Minister, not the Cabinet Secretary.

Q.29)

Ans) b

Exp) **Statement 1 is incorrect.** In USA Fundamental Rights as mentioned in the Constitution are indeed absolute in nature but Supreme Court has imposed reasonable restrictions on them. Hence statement 1 is incorrect. Had the question mentioned with reference to the Constitution of the USA then it would have been rights But as it stands the FR are not absolute in nature in practice in USA as restrictions are there.

PTS 2020 | SFG/RLG - 2 | TEST 9 - Solution | ForumIAS

Statement 2 is Correct. As reasonable restrictions on FR are mentioned in the constitution itself, the FR in India are qualified in nature.

Q.30)

Ans) d

Exp) It's a UPSC Previous Year question and answer is mentioned as D in the official key. In our initial key it was given as A. However, it will be changed to D before the weekly result is finalised.

Q.31)

Ans) b

Exp) Statement 1 is incorrect. It is constituted by the local body, not the state government.

Statement 2 is correct.

<http://nbaindia.org/uploaded/Biodiversityindia/Legal/31.%20Biological%20Diversity%20%20Act,%202002.pf>

Q.32)

Ans) d

Exp) Statement 1 -Incorrect. It has jurisdiction over human rights violations on the subjects enumerated in the State list as well as the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution.

Statement 2 - Incorrect. Although the chairperson and the members of a State Human Rights Commission are appointed by the governor, they can be removed only by the President (and not by the governor).

Statement 3 - Incorrect. The salaries and allowances of members of the State Human Rights Commission are determined by the state government.

Q.33)

Ans) d

Exp) Statement 1, 2 and 3 - Correct. For the purposes of Article 13, law includes

- Permanent Laws enacted by the Parliament or state legislatures
- Temporary laws like Ordinances issued by the President or the state Governors
- Statutory instruments in the nature of delegated legislation like Order, Bye-law, rule, regulation or notification.
- Non- legislative sources of law, that is custom or usage having the force of law.

<https://indiankanoon.org/doc/134715/>

Q.34)

Ans) c

Exp) The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act (2013) amended the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act (1946) and made the following changes in the composition of the CBI -

- The Prime Minister is the Chairperson of the three-member committee (PM, Leader of Opposition in the Lok Sabha and Chief Justice of India or Judge of the Supreme Court nominated by him), that recommends the appointment of the Director of the Central Bureau of Investigation. Thus, **statement 2 is correct.**

PTS 2020 | SFG/RLG - 2 | TEST 9 - Solution | ForumIAS

- The Central government shall appoint officers of the rank of SP and above in the CBI on the recommendation of a committee consisting of the Central Vigilance commissioner as Chairperson, the Secretary of the Home Ministry and the Secretary of Department of Personnel. Thus, **statement 1 is correct.**

Q.35)

Ans) a

Exp) Statement 1 is correct. The Chairman and every other Member of the Central Administrative Tribunal shall be appointed by the President on the basis of recommendations of a high-powered selection committee chaired by a Sitting Judge of Supreme Court who is nominated by the Chief Justice of India.

Statement 2 is incorrect. In practice, the appointment of Members in CAT is made on the basis of recommendations of a high-powered selection committee chaired by a Sitting Judge of Supreme Court who is nominated by the Chief Justice of India. After obtaining the concurrence of Chief Justice of India, appointments are made with the approval of the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet (ACC).

Statement 3 is correct. The chairman and members of the SAT are appointed by the President of India after consultation with the governor of the state concerned.

Q.36)

Ans) c

Exp) Article 21 - Protection of life and personal liberty No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to *procedure established by law*.

Q.37)

Ans) a

Exp) Statement 1 - Correct. It made the right to form cooperative societies a fundamental right (Article 19)

Statement 2 - Correct. It included a new Directive Principles of State Policy on promotion of Cooperative Societies. (Article 43 - B)

Statement 3 - Incorrect. No new fundamental duty for the citizens to form Cooperative Societies was added.

Q.38)

Ans) b

Exp) Statement 1 is incorrect. The maximum strength of the Lok Sabha is fixed at 550.

Statement 2 is correct. The maximum strength of the Rajya Sabha is fixed at 250

Statement 3 is correct. The maximum strength of the Legislative Assembly of a state is fixed at 500 and its minimum strength is fixed at 60. However, there are exceptions to this rule - in case of Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Goa, minimum strength is fixed at 30 and in case of Mizoram and Nagaland it is fixed at 40 and 46 respectively.

Statement 4 is incorrect. The maximum strength of the Legislative Council of a State is fixed at **one third** of the total strength of the Legislative Assembly of that State and the minimum is fixed at 40.

<https://indiankanoon.org/doc/1198859/>

<https://indiankanoon.org/doc/1864214/>

<https://indiankanoon.org/doc/1131530/>

<https://indiankanoon.org/doc/1501881/>

PTS 2020 | SFG/RLG - 2 | TEST 9 - Solution | ForumIAS

Q.39)

Ans) c

Exp) Statement 1 - Correct

Statement 2 is incorrect - Impeachment of USA President requires Simple Majority in Lower House and Special Majority in Upper House. Hence the statement is incorrect.

Statement 3 is incorrect - In the USA, the President enjoys the tenure of four years and not the five years.

Q.40)

Ans) a

Exp)

- Pressure groups are different from political parties in that they neither contest elections nor try to capture political power but their activism influence the public policy (Government Decision).
- They are concerned with specific programmes and issues and their activities are confined to the protection and promotion of the interests of their members by influencing the government.
- The organizations based on religion have come to play an important role in Indian politics. They represent the narrow communal interest. They include -
 - Rashtriya Sevak Sangh (RSS)
 - Vishwa Hindu Parishad
 - Jamaat-e-Islami
 - Anglo Indian Association

Q.41)

Ans) a

Exp) Statement 1 is correct. JIGYASA' would inculcate the culture of inquisitiveness on one hand and scientific temper on the other, amongst the school students and their teachers.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The programme would be implemented by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) in collaboration with Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS).

<http://factly.forumias.com/jigyasa-program/>

<https://www.india.gov.in/spotlight/jigyasa>

Q.42)

Ans) c

Exp) Statement 1 is incorrect - It provides for three types (and not tier) of Municipality. Three tier means hierarchy of bodies which has been provided under 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act.

Statement 2 is incorrect - It is a voluntary provision and not the compulsory one.

Statement 3 is incorrect - Its Constitution is provided under the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act and not in the 74th Amendment Act.

PTS 2020 | SFG/RLG - 2 | TEST 9 - Solution | ForumIAS

Q.43)

Ans) c

Exp) Statement 1 is incorrect. It cannot act suo motu against any public servant. It can conduct investigation only on the basis of complaint.

Statement 2 is correct. The lokpal is to consist of a Chairperson with a maximum of 8 members of which 50 % have to be judicial members.

Statement 3 is correct. There is heavy punishment for false and frivolous complaints against public servants.

Q.44)

Ans) a

Exp) Statement 1 is correct. The Constitution empowers the President of India to constitute the Official Language Commission after five years and then ten years of the commencement of the Constitution. The official Language Commissions have to make recommendations with regard to the progressive use of the Hindi language, restrictions on the use of the English language and other related issues.

Statement 2 is correct.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Another Official Language Commission, as envisaged by the Constitution to be constituted after 10 years from the commencement of the Constitution, **was not appointed** in 1960.

Q.45)

Ans) a

Exp) Statement 1 and Statement 3 are correct. Statement 2 is incorrect.

The Constitution empowers the Parliament to legislate on state list under the following 5 abnormal circumstances

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

Q.46)

Ans) d

Exp) Statement 1 is incorrect. Land Acquisition can be done by both the Parliament and the State Legislature. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 -

The Act aims to establish the law on land acquisition, as well as the rehabilitation and resettlement of those directly affected by the land acquisition in India. The scope of the Act includes all land acquisition whether it is done by the Central Government of India, or any State Government of India, except the state of Jammu & Kashmir.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Article 297 - All lands, minerals and other things of value underlying the ocean within the territorial waters, or the continental shelf, or the exclusive economic zone, of India shall vest in the Union and be held for the purposes of the Union

PTS 2020 | SFG/RLG - 2 | TEST 9 - Solution | ForumIAS

Q.47)

Ans) c

Exp) Statement 1 is incorrect. Article 330 - provides for reservation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes only for the House of the people.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Article 331- provides for reservation of Anglo-Indian Community only for the House of the people.

Statement 3 is correct. Article 332 -

- (1) Seats shall be reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, except the Scheduled Tribes in the tribal areas of Assam, in Nagaland and in Meghalaya, in the Legislative Assembly of every State.
- (2) Seats shall be reserved also for the autonomous districts in the Legislative Assembly of the State of Assam.

This was the original provision of the Constitution which has been amended by 51st Constitutional Amendment Act. It was further extended via 57th CAA.

The Constitution (Fifty-first Amendment) Act, 1984 was enacted to provide for reservation of seats in the House of the People for the Scheduled Tribes in Nagaland, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh and also for reservation of seats for Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assemblies of Nagaland and Meghalaya by suitably amending articles 330 and 332.

Plz, refer to the link. <https://www.india.gov.in/my-government/constitution-india/amendments/constitution-india-fifty-seventh-amendment-act-1987>

Further in order to enforce this provision the Section 7 of Representation of Peoples Act 1951 was amended. Plz, refer to the link. <https://indiankanoon.org/doc/184733422/>

Q.48)

Ans) a

Exp) Statement 1 is correct.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The 'National People's Party' is recognized as the State Party in the States of Manipur, Meghalaya and Nagaland with the symbol "Book". After its recognition as State party in Arunachal Pradesh, it has become a recognized State party in four States i.e. Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh. Thus, the Party has fulfilled the eligibility condition for being recognized as National Party as laid down in the Paragraph 68 (iii) (the party is recognized as State party in at least four States). Accordingly, the Commission has granted recognition of a National Party to 'National People's Party'.

file:///C:/Users/Dell/Downloads/Recognition_of_National_Peoples_Party__as_National_Party.pdf

Q.49)

Ans) a

Exp) Representation of People's Act (RoPA), 1950

It deals with the following -

- Qualifications of voters.
- Allocation of seats and delimitation of constituencies for elections to Parliament and State legislatures.
- Provisions related to the officers related to conduct of elections.
- Preparation of Electoral Rolls.

Representation of People's Act (RoPA), 1951

It deals with the following-

PTS 2020 | SFG/RLG - 2 | TEST 9 - Solution | ForumIAS

- Conduct of elections to the Houses of Parliament and State legislatures.
- Qualifications and disqualifications for membership
- Corrupt practices and Offences.

Q.50)

Ans) a

Exp) The Liaquat–Nehru Pact was a bilateral treaty between India and Pakistan, where refugees were allowed to return to dispose of their property, abducted women and looted property were to be returned, forced conversions were unrecognized, and minority rights were confirmed. Officially the agreement was signed on April 8, 1950. The need for such a pact was felt by minorities in both countries following Partition, which was accompanied by massive communal rioting.