

Corrigendum Test 3

The results were published based on the correction given below:

There is one change in Today's paper (Q. 38)

In Q.38 Answer given is Option c, but correct answer is Option b. Please find the changed question:

Q.) Consider the following statements with respect to the Language used in Parliament:

1. The Constitution has declared Hindi in Devanagari script as the Official Language of the Parliament.
2. If a member wants to address a house of the Parliament in his mother tongue, he needs the prior consent of the Presiding Officer.

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

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is correct

Statement 1 is incorrect. The Constitution has declared Hindi and English to be the languages for transacting business in the Parliament. **Article 343 states that the official language of the Union (not Parliament) shall be Hindi in Devanagari script.** Though English was to be discontinued as a floor language after the expiration of fifteen years from the commencement of the Constitution (that is, in 1965), the **Official Languages Act (1963) allowed English to be continued** along with Hindi.

Statement 2 is correct. The **presiding officer can permit a member to address the House in his mother-tongue.** In both the Houses, arrangements are made for simultaneous translation.

Source: Indian Polity, M. Lakmikanth, 6th Edition, Chapter-22

In Q.4 a student raised doubt- The Union Government is authorised to set up the Delimitation Commission.

It is a correct statement.

Explanation: Under Article 82, the Parliament enacts a Delimitation Act, and after that it is the **Union government sets up a Delimitation Commission** made up of a retired Supreme Court judge, the Chief Election Commissioner, and the respective State Election Commissioners eg. Recently Union Government constituted a delimitation commission to redraw Lok Sabha and assembly constituencies of the Union Territory Jammu and Kashmir and the north-eastern states of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, and Nagaland.

Source: <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/politics-and-nation/delimitation-commission-for-jammu-and-kashmir-assam-manipur-arunachal-nagaland-formed/articleshow/74518745.cms?from=mdr>

In Q.5 many students raised doubt on the statement: Delhi and Puducherry are the only Union Territories that have representation in Rajya Sabha.

It is an incorrect statement.

Explanation: Currently out of the eight union territories, only **Delhi, Puducherry and Jammu & Kashmir** have representation in Rajya Sabha. Attaching below the source from Rajya Sabha site, kindly go through the Frequently asked Question about Composition of Lok Sabha. In total 8 members are elected from the Union Territories (3 from Delhi, 1 from Puducherry and 4 from Jammu & Kashmir). Currently Rajya Sabha has no members from Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir but 4 seats in Rajya Sabha are allocated to Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir. The members from J&K retired recently, that doesn't mean that the quota has been nullified.

Thus, 2nd statement is incorrect.

Source: <http://164.100.47.7/FAQ/output/output.aspx?x=7#7>

In Q.14 many students have raised doubt on the statement - Expenditures that are **not** charged upon the Consolidated fund of India.

Explanation: The salary of High Court judges is not charged upon Consolidated fund of India rather it is charged upon Consolidated fund of State. Also, the expenses of the office of Election Commission of India comes under expenditure 'made' from the Consolidated fund of India.

But debt charges for which the government is liable, salary of Chairman of Rajya Sabha, expenses of the office of the office of Comptroller and Auditor General are charged upon the Consolidated fund of India.

The action statement is **expenditure not charged upon Consolidated fund of India therefore correct answer is Option b (1 and 5 only).**

In Q.17 student raised a doubt- A resolution for the removal of the Vice-President can be introduced only in the Rajya Sabha.

It is a correct statement

Explanation: According to Article 67(b) a Vice-President may be removed from his office by a resolution of the Council of States passed by a majority of all the then members of the council and agreed to be the House of People. Thus, it is also a kind of special power with the the Rajya Sabha, since the Rajya Sabha alone can initiate a move for the removal of the vice-president.

In Q.21 student raised a doubt- T cells are major components of the innate immunity.

It is an incorrect statement.

Explanation: T cells are involved in innate as well as adaptive immune system. However, they form a major component of the adaptive immune system and not innate immune system. Sometimes, they also act as a bridge between innate and adaptive immune system.

In Q.28 student raised a doubt- When the Lok Sabha is dissolved all businesses pending before its committees' lapses.

It is an incorrect statement.

Explanation: All **pending assurances that are to be examined by the Committee on Government Assurances** do not lapse on the dissolution of the Lok Sabha. Thus, all businesses pending before the committees of Lok Sabha does not lapses.

In Q.37 student raised a doubt on the amount of the contingency fund - The corpus of the Contingency Fund of India is Rs 500 crore.

It is a correct statement.

Explanation: There is a proposal to increase the Contingency fund of India to Rs.30000 crores. The corpus of Contingency Fund of India is still Rs.500 crore.

In Q.47 student raised a doubt- The Constitutional Bench of the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973) defined the Basic Structure as 'provisions which cherishes Constitutional sovereignty and Individual liberty'.

It is an incorrect statement.

Explanation: In Kesavananda Bharati case Supreme Court Laid down a new doctrine of the Basic Structure (or 'basic features') of the Constitution. But Supreme Court is yet to define or clarify as to what constitutes the 'basic structure' of the Constitution. Thus, the statement is incorrect as it says the Basic structure was defined in Keshavananda Bharti case which was not the case.