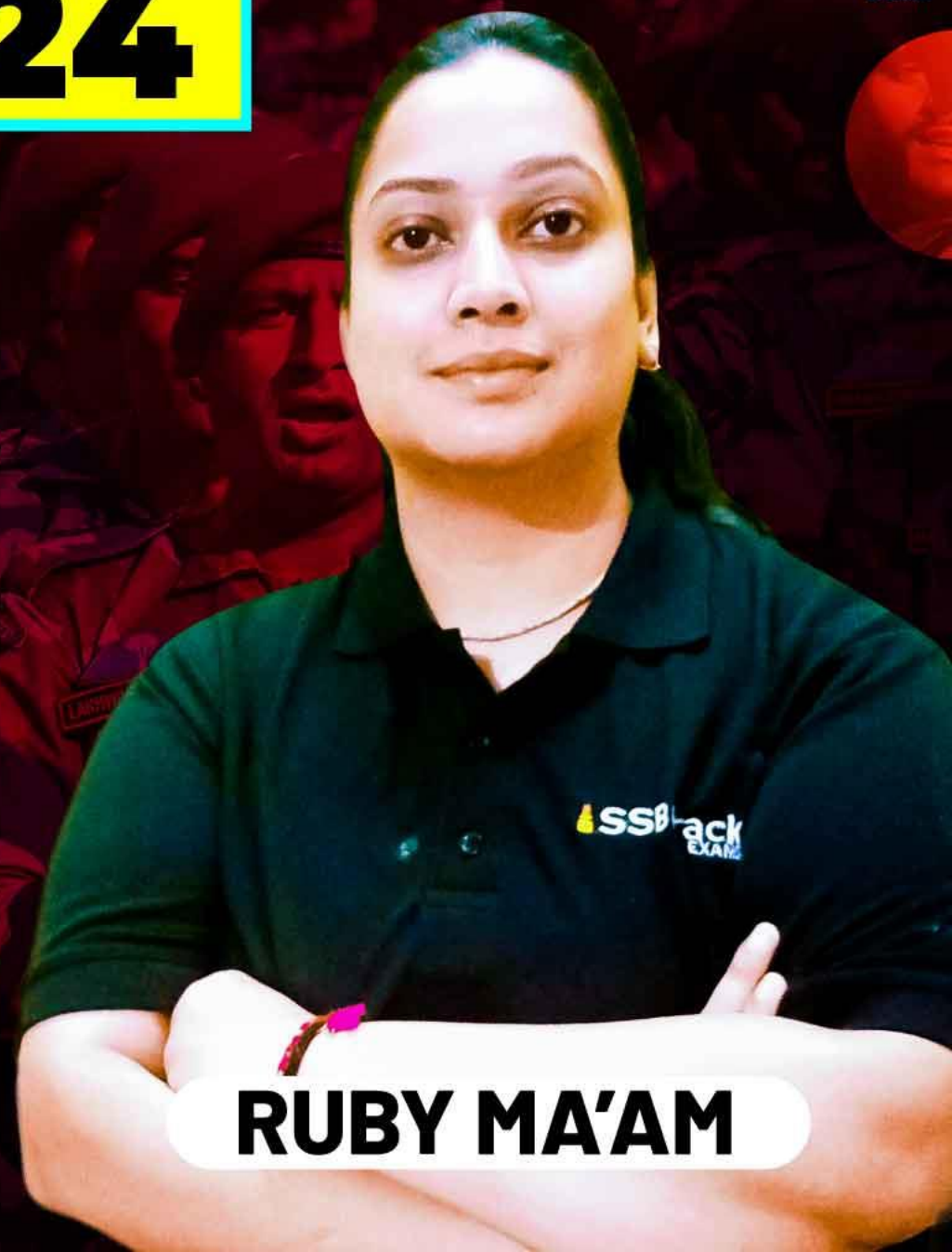


NDA-CDS 2 2024

GK
POLITY
REVISION

LIVE

CLASS 3



RUBY MA'AM



12 August 2024 Live Classes Schedule

8:00AM	12 AUGUST 2024 DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS	RUBY MA'AM
9:00AM	12 AUGUST 2024 DAILY DEFENCE UPDATES	DIVYANSHU SIR

SSB INTERVIEW LIVE CLASSES

9:00AM	OVERVIEW OF PIQ & PI	ANURADHA MA'AM
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NDA 2 2024 LIVE CLASSES

11:00AM	GK - POLITY REVISION - CLASS 3	RUBY MA'AM
12:00PM	PHYSICS REVISION - CLASS 6	NAVJYOTI SIR
1:00PM	MATHS REVISION - CLASS 6	NAVJYOTI SIR
2:00PM	BIOLOGY REVISION - CLASS 6	SHIVANGI MA'AM
5:30PM	ENGLISH - MATCHING LIST - CLASS 2	ANURADHA MA'AM

CDS 2 2024 LIVE CLASSES

11:00AM	GK - POLITY REVISION - CLASS 2	RUBY MA'AM
12:00PM	PHYSICS REVISION - CLASS 5	NAVJYOTI SIR
2:00PM	BIOLOGY REVISION - CLASS 5	SHIVANGI MA'AM
3:00PM	MATHS REVISION - CLASS 5	NAVJYOTI SIR
5:30PM	ENGLISH - MATCHING LIST - CLASS 2	ANURADHA MA'AM



Q. Who is the highest civil servant of the Union Government?

- A. Attorney General
- B. Cabinet Secretary
- C. Home Secretary
- D. Principal Secretary of the P.M.

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A. Attorney General

B. Cabinet Secretary

C. Home Secretary

D. Principal Secretary of the P.M.

Cabinet Secretary is the highest civil servant of the Union Government.

The Cabinet Secretary is the senior-most civil servant in the

Government of India. Cabinet Secretary has been less than 3 years. His

or her tenure, however, can be extended.

Q. Which among the given are the discretionary powers given to the Governor of a State

- 1. Sending a report to the President of India for imposing the President's rule**
- 2. Appointing the Ministers**
- 3. Reserving certain bills passed by the State Legislature for consideration of the President of India**
- 4. Making the rules to conduct the business of the State Govt.**

Select the Incorrect answer using the code given below.

- A. 1 & 3 Only
- B. 1 & 2 Only
- C. 2 & 4 Only
- D. 1, 2, 3 & 4

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Q. Article That empowers the President to call for joint sitting of both houses?

- A. Art 102
- B. Art 101
- C. Art 108
- D. Art 110

Q. Article That empowers the President to call for joint sitting of both houses?

A. Art 102

B. Art 101

C. Art 108

D. Art 110

Article 108: If after a bill is passed by one House and transmitted to the other House:

- The other House rejects this bill, or
- The Houses do not agree on the amendments made to the bill, or
- More than six months elapse with the bill being received by the other House without it being passed.

Q. Which one of the following is *not* a power of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha ?

- (a) Speaker shall preside over the House of the People.
- (b) Speaker will cast vote in the first instance in the House.
- (c) Speaker will have power to maintain order within the House of the People.
- (d) Speaker can adjourn the House or suspend the meeting till there is a quorum.

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ANSWER: B

Speaker can only cast his vote when both- the government and the opposition get equal votes on a particular law or a motion.

Q. Which of the following statements regarding the 'casting vote' in the Parliament is/are correct ?

1. It is cast by the speaker or a person acting as such.
2. It is cast in addition to voting in the first instance.
3. It is cast in the case of equality of votes.
4. It is always cast to maintain the status quo.

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

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

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4. It is always cast to maintain the status quo.

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

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

ANSWER: B

Casting vote is the vote exercised by the speaker of Lok sabha or the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

Q. According to Article 79 of the /Constitution of India, which of the following is/are described as a part of Parliament of India?

- 1. The House of the People**
- 2. The Council of States**
- 3. The President of India**

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- A. 1 only
- B. 1 and 2 only
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

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Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- A. 1 only
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Q. Under which one of the following articles of the constitution of India a statement of estimated receipt and expenditure of the Government of India must be laid before the parliament in respect of every financial year?

- A. Article 110
- B. Article 111
- C. Article 112
- D. Article 113

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- B. Article 111
- C. Article 112**
- D. Article 113

Q. Which one of the following statements regarding the Rajya Sabha is NOT correct ?

- A. Its members are elected by the elected members of the Legislative Assembly of a State
- B. The election follows the system of proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote
- C. 1/3rd of its members retire after every two years
- D. It is a permanent body, but can be dissolved earlier by the President

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Q. In which of the following circumstances, the speaker and deputy speaker of the Lok Sabha must vacate their offices?

- A. at wish of the President
- B. when ruling party loses confidence
- C. when they are no longer members of parliament
- D. immediately after dissolution of Lok Sabha

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- A. at wish of the President
- B. when ruling party loses confidence
- C. when they are no longer members of parliament**
- D. immediately after dissolution of Lok Sabha

If they cease to be member of the house, they must vacate their office. Immediately after dissolution of Lok Sabha , the speaker has not to resign till a new speaker is elected.

Q. In a single transferable vote system, each voter is required to :

- A. Indicate one preference more than the seats to be filled up
- B. Indicate one preference less than the total seats to be filled up
- C. Indicate as many preferences as there are candidates to be elected
- D. Indicate only a single preference

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In a single transferable vote system, each voter is required to indicate as many preferences as there are candidates to be elected.

Q. Article 156 of the Constitution of India provides that a Governor shall hold office for a term of 5 years from the date on which he enters upon his office. Which among the given can be deducted from this –

- 1. No Governor can be removed from office till the completion of his term.**
- 2. No Governor can continue in office beyond a period of five years.**

Which among the given statements is/are correct –

- A. 2 only
- B. 1 only
- C. Both 1 & 2
- D. Neither

Q. Article 231 of the Constitution of India grants power to establish a common High Court for two or more states to

- (a) the Parliament.
- (b) the Supreme Court.
- (c) the President of India.
- (d) the Union Cabinet.

Q. Article 231 of the Constitution of India grants power to establish a common High Court for two or more states to

- (a) the Parliament.
- (b) the Supreme Court.
- (c) the President of India.
- (d) the Union Cabinet.

ANSWER: A

Article 231 in The Constitution Of India 1949 is related to the establishment of a common High Court for two or more States. Parliament is empowered to do so.

Q. In which case the Supreme Court characterized federalism as its 'basic feature' of the Constitution of India?

- A. Keshvanand Bharti case
- B. Bommai case
- C. LIC of India case
- D. Minerva Mills case

Q. In which case the Supreme Court characterized federalism as its ‘basic feature’ of the Constitution of India?

A. Keshvanand Bharti case

B. Bommai case

C. LIC of India case

D. Minerva Mills case

In the S.R. Bommai case of the year 1994, the Supreme Court of India laid down that the Indian Constitution is federal and characterized federalism as its ‘basic feature’. It recognized that the states have an independent constitutional existence.

Q. In the _____ judgement, the Supreme Court fixed the upper limit for the combined reservation quota i.e., should not exceed 50% of seats.

- A. Indra Sawhney & Others vs Union of India, 1992
- B. Olga Tellis v. Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1985
- C. Vishaka State of Rajasthan, 1997
- D. D.K. Basu v. State of West Bengal

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Q. A common High Court for two or more states can be established by:

- A. A law passed by the parliament
- B. An order of the supreme court of India
- C. An order of the president of India
- D. An amendment to the constitution of India

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According to the Indian Constitution, Articles 214-231 deals with the provisions of High Courts in India.

Q. Which One Of The Following Statements Is Not Correct?

- A. The Supreme Court Can Overrule Itself.
- B. A High Court Can Overrule Itself.
- C. Judgments Of The Supreme Court Bind The Lower Courts.
- D. Judgments Of A High Court Do Not Bind The Lower Courts Of The State.

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Q. With reference to Lok Adalats, which one among the following statements is correct?

- A. Lok Adalats have the jurisdiction to settle the matters at prelitigative state and not those matters pending before any court
- B. Lok Adalats can deal with matters which are civil and not criminal in nature
- C. Lok Adalats has not been given any statutory status so far
- D. No appeal lies in a civil court against the order of the Lok Adalat

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Q. Delimitation Commission Is Constituted By

- A. Election Commission
- B. Parliament
- C. Govt Of India
- D. Supreme Court

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- B. Parliament
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The Delimitation Commission Or Boundary Commission Of India Is A Commission Established By The Government Of India Under The Provisions Of The Delimitation Commission Act.

Q. Which articles of the Constitution deal with the organization, independence, jurisdiction, powers, procedures and so on of the Supreme Court of India?

- A. Articles 111 to 123
- B. Articles 124 to 147
- C. Articles 167 to 185
- D. Articles 224 to 267

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A. Articles 111 to 123

B. Articles 124 to 147

C. Articles 167 to 185

D. Articles 224 to 267

Articles 124 to 147 in Part V of the Constitution of India deal with the organization, independence, jurisdiction, powers, procedures, and so on of the Supreme Court of India. The Parliament is also empowered to regulate them.

Q. In Which Of The Following Year, A Supreme Court Established In Calcutta?

A. 1781

B. 1775

C. 1765

D. 1774

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A. 1781

B. 1775

C. 1765

D. 1774

The Supreme Court Of Justice At Fort William, Calcutta Was Established By An Act Of Parliament In 1774. It Replaced The Mayor's Court Of Calcutta And Was The Supreme Court Of British India From 1774 To 1862 When The Calcutta High Court Was Established.

Q. Choose The Correct Statements Regarding Public Interest Litigation (PIL):

I. It Refers To Litigation Undertaken Strictly To Secure Public Interest.

II. A PIL Can Be Filed Against The State Government And Central Government Only.

III. It Was Introduced By Justice P. N. Bhagwati

A. I Only

B. II Only

C. I And II Only

D. I And III Only

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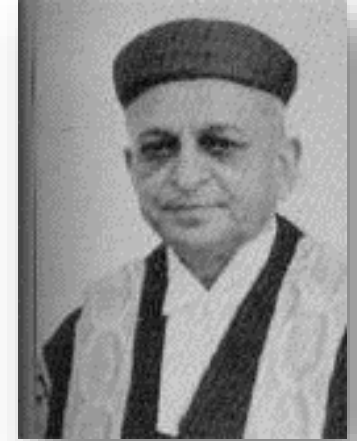
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Q. Who Was The First Chief Justice Of India?

- A. Mehr Chand Mahajan
- B. A. K. Sarkar
- C. Harilal J. Kania
- D. S. R. Das

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He Was The Chief Justice Of India From 1950 To 1951.

Q. The Mandal Commission was constituted during the tenure of which among the following prime ministers?

- A. Indira Gandhi
- B. Morarji Desai
- C. Rajiv Gandhi
- D. V P Singh

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C. Rajiv Gandhi

D. V P Singh

Dec 1978: Morarji Desai of the Janata Party, announced the formation.

Dec 1980: Submitted its report to President N. S. Reddy.

Aug 1990: V. P. Singh announced its implementation.

Q. _____ empowers both Centre and the states to provide 10% reservation to the EWS category of society in government jobs and educational institutions.

- A. 103rd CAA 2019
- B. 104th CAA 2020
- C. 102nd CAA 2018
- D. 101st CAA 2016

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It introduced economic reservation by amending Articles 15 and 16. It inserted Article 15 (6) and Article 16 (6) in the Constitution to allow reservation for the economically backward in the unreserved category.

Q. Which Among The Following Is The Oldest High Court In India?

- A. Bombay High Court
- B. Madras High Court
- C. Calcutta High Court
- D. Andhra Pradesh High Court

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Calcutta High Court Is The Oldest High Court In India, It Was Established In The Year 1862. In The Same Year, Bombay And Madras High Court Were Established. There Are Currently 25 High Courts In India.

Q. The decision of an inferior court or tribunal can be quashed when there is an error of law, by issuing a writ of which of the following nature?

- A. Mandamus
- B. Prohibition
- C. Certiorari
- D. None of them

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- A. Mandamus
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- C. Certiorari**
- D. None of them

Certiorari is kind of prerogative writ which orders the removal of a suit from an inferior court to a higher court. A writ to Certiorari and Prohibition are sought together so that the inferior court or tribunal operates within its jurisdiction and does not usurp jurisdiction.

Q. Which of the following is incorrect about Indian Independence Act?

- A. It provided for the partition of India
- B. It abolished the office of Viceroy
- C. Freedom to princely states to join the Dominion of India or the Dominion of Pakistan or to remain
- D. British monarch retained his right to veto bills for certain period

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The British monarch was deprived of his right to veto bills or ask for reservation of certain bills for his approval after this act.

Q. Who was the first Governor General of Bengal?

- A. William Bentinck
- B. Warren Hastings
- C. Lord Cornwallis
- D. Sir John Shore

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Under the Regulating Act of 1773, the Governor of Bengal became the Governor-General of Bengal. The first such Governor-General was Lord Warren Hastings.

Q. Which of the following Articles in Part III of the Constitution are related to Right to freedom of Religion?

- A. Article 16 to 19
- B. Article 19 to 22
- C. Article 23 & 24
- D. Article 25 to 28

Q. Which of the following Articles in Part III of the Constitution are related to Right to freedom of Religion?

A. Article 16 to 19

B. Article 19 to 22

C. Article 23 & 24

D. Article 25 to 28

The Right to Freedom of Religion is enshrined in Constitution from Article 25 to 28. No person can be compelled to practice any religion. Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion is ensured by the Constitution of India.

Q. The Parliament can make any law for the whole or any part of India for implementing international treaties?

- A. With the consent of all the states
- B. With the consent of majority of states
- C. With the consent of state concerned
- D. Without the consent of any state

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Art 253- Parliament has power to make any law for the whole or any part of the country or territory of India for implementing any treaty, agreement or convention with any other country or any decision made at any international conference, association or other body without the consent of any state.

Q. In what way does the Indian Parliament exercise control over the administration?

- A. Through Parliamentary Committee
- B. Through Consultative Committee of various ministers
- C. By making the administration send periodic reports
- D. By compelling the executives to issue writs

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Q. Consider the following statements:

1. A Constitutional amendment inserting a regulation in the Ninth Schedule can be challenged on the ground of violation of basic structure of the Constitution.

2. Any legislation enacted by Parliament cannot be successfully challenged for affecting the basic structure of the Constitution.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

A. Only 1

B. Only 2

C. Both 1 and 2

D. Neither 1 nor 2

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Q. Which of the following are not mentioned in the Constitution of India?

1. Council of Ministers

2. Collective Responsibility

3. Resignation of Ministers

4. Office of the Deputy Prime Minister

A. 1 and 2

B. 2 and 3

C. 3 and 4

D. 1 and 3

Q. Which of the following are not mentioned in the Constitution of India?

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4. Office of the Deputy Prime Minister

A. 1 and 2 Chapter I (Executive) of Part V of the Constitution

B. 2 and 3 (Union) (Article 74 - 78) deals with President,

C. 3 and 4 Vice-President, Council of Ministers (COM)

headed by Prime Minister and Attorney General.

D. 1 and 3

Q. Which of the statements given below are not correct regarding censure motion:

- 1. It need not state the ground on which it is based**
- 2. It can be moved only against the council of ministers and not against an individual minister.**
- 3. No leave of house is required to move this motion**
- 4. It is in the discretion of the government to find time and fix a date for its discussion.**

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2, 3 and 4 only
- C. 1, 3 and 4 only
- D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

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A. 1 and 2 only

It must state the grounds on which it is based.

B. 2, 3 and 4 only

Censure motion can be moved against the council of ministers or an individual minister or a group of

C. 1, 3 and 4 only

Ministers. "Censure" is meant to show disapproval

D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

and does not result in the resignation of ministers.

Q. Which one of the following is part of the Electoral College for the election of the president of India but does not form part of the forum for his impeachment?

- A. Lok Sabha
- B. Rajya Sabha
- C. State Legislative Councils
- D. State legislative Assemblies

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Q. Who among the following Prime Ministers of India were defeated by a vote of No Confidence ?

1. Morarji Desai

2. Viswanath Pratap Singh

3. H.D. Deve Gowda

4. Atal Bihari Vajpayee

A. 1,2, 3 and 4

B. 1, 2 and 3 only

C. 2, 3 and 4 only

D. 1 and 4 only

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A. 1,2, 3 and 4

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C. 2, 3 and 4 only

D. 1 and 4 only

Morarji Desai was 4th Prime Minister of India between 1977 and 1979 leading the government formed by the Janata Party.

Q. Department of Official Language (Raj Bhasha Vibhag) comes under which one of the following Ministries?

- A. Ministry of Culture
- B. Ministry of Home Affairs
- C. Ministry of Human Resource Development
- D. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

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Department of Official language(Raj Bhasha Vibhag) comes under Ministry of Home affairs.

Q. In India, the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces is, vested in the President. This means that in the exercise of this power

- A. he/she cannot be regulated by law
- B. he/she shall be regulated by law
- C. during war, the President seeks advice only from the Chiefs of the Armed Forces
- D. during war, the President can suspend the Fundamental Rights of citizens

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D. during war, the President can suspend the Fundamental Rights of citizens

According to Article 53(b) of the Indian Constitution the supreme

command of the Defense Forces of the Union shall be vested in the

President and the exercise thereof shall be regulated by law.

Q. If the Prime Minister is a member of the Rajya Sabha

- A. He/she must get elected to the Lok Sabha within 6 months
- B. He/she can declare the government's policies only in the Rajya Sabha
- C. He/she cannot take part in the voting when a vote of no confidence is under consideration
- D. He/she cannot take part in the budget deliberation in the Lok Sabha

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Q. The impeachment of the President of India can be initiated in

- A. either house of the Parliament
- B. a joint sitting of both houses of the Parliament
- C. the Lok Sabha alone
- D. the Rajya Sabha alone

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Under Article 61, the President of India can be removed from the office by a process of impeachment for the violation of the Constitution. The impeachment is to be initiated by either House of Parliament.

Q. Which one of the following types of bureaucracy exhibits a bias towards party interests?

- A. Guardian bureaucracy
- B. Caste bureaucracy
- C. Patronage bureaucracy
- D. Merit bureaucracy

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- C. Patronage bureaucracy**
- D. Merit bureaucracy

Patronage System is a practice in which a political party, after winning an election, gives government civil service jobs to its supporters, friends and relatives as a reward for working toward victory, and as an incentive to keep working for the party.

Q. Which of the statements given below is/are correct?

1. In the election for Lok Sabha or State Assembly, the winning candidate must get at least 50 per cent of the votes polled, to be declared elected.

2. According to the provisions laid down in the Constitution of India, in Lok Sabha, the Speaker's post goes to the majority party and the Deputy Speaker's to the Opposition.

A. 1 only

B. 2 only

C. Both 1 and 2

D. Neither 1 nor 2

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- A. 1 only
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- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2**
- India has first past the post system wherein a candidate who wins the election may not. (Need to) get majority (50%+1) votes.
 - Since the 11th Lok Sabha, there has been a consensus that the Speaker comes from the ruling party (or ruling alliance) and the post of Deputy Speaker goes to the main opposition party.

Q. For election to the Lok Sabha, a nomination paper can be filed by

- A. anyone residing in India.
- B. a resident of the constituency from which the election is to be contested.
- C. any citizen of India whose name appears in the electoral roll of a constituency.
- D. any citizen of India.

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To contest any election, person must be CITIZEN of India. This eliminates A and B. Any citizen of India, then could be a minor (below 18 years also) then he cannot contest election. So, “D” also wrong. Hence, we are left with answer “C”.

Q. Which among the following is not a part of the electoral reforms?

- A. Installation of electronic voting machines
- B. Appointment of election Commissioner
- C. Registration of Political parties
- D. Disqualifying the offenders

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Electoral reforms is change in electoral systems to improve how public desires are expressed in election results, Installation of electronic voting machines is not the parts of such reforms.

Q. What fraction of Rajya Sabha members retire after every two years?

A. $\frac{2}{3}$

B. $\frac{1}{3}$

C. $\frac{1}{2}$

D. $\frac{1}{6}$

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Rajya Sabha is a permanent House and is not subject to dissolution.

However, one-third Members of Rajya Sabha retire after every second year.

Q. The constitution of India derives its ultimate authority from ____?

- A. Supreme Court of India
- B. Parliament of India
- C. People of India
- D. Constituent Assembly of India

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The Constitution draws its authority from the people and has been promulgated in the name of the people. This is evident from the Preamble which states “We the people of India ... do hereby adopt, enact and give to ourselves this Constitution.”

Q. Which amendment of the constitution added Administrative Tribunals?

- A. 42nd amendment act
- B. 44th amendment act
- C. 46th amendment act
- D. 49th amendment act

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Constitution (42nd) Amendment added a new part XIVA to the Constitution for Tribunals: Administrative Tribunals (Art 323A) and Tribunals for other purpose (Art 323B).

Q. “Test of reasonableness ” is a very important consequence under the following articles?

- A. Article 13
- B. Article 14
- C. Article 15
- D. Article 16

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A. Article 13

B. Article 14

C. Article 15

D. Article 16

An important consequence of Article 14, that is Right to Equality is Test of reasonableness. This means that classification that is unreasonable is open to challenge and to this extent the policy of legislation is open to judicial decisions.

Q. The provision for having a Finance Commission to sort out the revenue-sharing arrangement between states and the Centre is part of the Constitution under which among the following articles?

- A. Article 275
- B. Article 280
- C. Article 282
- D. Article 285

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A. Article 275

B. Article 280

C. Article 282

D. Article 285

Q. Under which act, the legislative council was given the power of discussing the budget in the British Indian Parliament?

- A. Indian Councils Act, 1861
- B. Government of India Act, 1858
- C. Indian Councils Act, 1892
- D. Government of India Act, 1909

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Increased the number of additional members in the central and provincial legislative councils but maintained the official majority in them. Increased the functions of legislative councils and gave them the power of discussing the budget and addressing questions to the executive.

Q. Which of the following amendment is related to the formation of cooperative societies?

- A. 97th Amendment Act of 2011
- B. 42nd Amendment Act of 1976
- C. 44th Amendment Act of 1974
- D. 86th Amendment Act of 2002

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C. 44th Amendment Act of 1974

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The 97th Amendment Act of 2011 requires the state to promote voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control and professional management of co-operative societies (Article 43 B).

Q. The First Five Year Plan (1951-1956) was drafted by :

- A. P C Mahalanobis
- B. K N Raj
- C. J C Kumarappa
- D. Jawaharlal Nehru

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Kakkadan Nandanath Raj was a veteran Indian economist. He is popularly known as K. N. Raj.