

**Key with Explanation**

<p><b>1</b></p>	<p><b>C</b></p> <p>Schedule II prescribes salaries for following constitutional authorities.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. President and to the Governors of the States</li> <li>2. Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the House of the People and the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Council of States</li> <li>3. Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council of State.</li> <li>4. Chief Justice, Judges of the Supreme Court and of the High Courts</li> <li>5. Comptroller and Auditor-General of India</li> <li>6. The Vice-President of India draws his/her salary as the Chairperson of the Rajya Sabha.</li> </ol>	<p><b>4</b></p>	<p><b>B</b></p> <p>Gujarat - 1960, Manipur - 1972, Sikkim - 1974, Goa - 1987</p>
<p><b>2</b></p>	<p><b>D</b></p> <p>The establishment of the CBI was recommended by the Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption (1962 -1964). The CBI is not a statutory body. There is no dedicated law for CBI in India. It derives its powers from the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946. Under the act, the CBI can investigate only with notification by the central government. It also provides assistance to the Central Vigilance Commission. Hence, does not enjoy any powers of Tribunal or civil court.</p> <p>Hence, none of the given statements are true.</p>	<p><b>5</b></p>	<p><b>D</b></p> <p>The Charters are expected to incorporate the following elements :-(i) Vision and Mission Statement; (ii) Details of business transacted by the organisation; (iii) Details of clients; (iv) Details of services provided to each client group; (v) Details of grievance redress mechanism and how to access it; and (vi) Expectations from the clients.</p>
<p><b>3</b></p>	<p><b>B</b></p> <p>Statement 1, 2 and 4 are correct: They are a part of Article 51 ,Statement 3 is incorrect , Statement 5 is incorrect: It is a part of the panchsheel principle.</p>	<p><b>6</b></p>	<p><b>A</b></p> <p>The Government has constituted the "National Council of Senior Citizens (NCSrC)" by renaming of the "National Council for Older Persons(NCOP)". The mandate of the National Council of Senior Citizens is to advise the Central and State Governments on the entire gamut of issues related to the welfare of senior citizens and enhancement of their quality of life, with special reference to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Policies, programmes and legislative measures;</li> <li>● Promotion of physical and financial security, health and independent and productive living; and</li> <li>● Awareness generation and community mobilization.</li> </ul> <p>It is headed by the Minister for Social Justice &amp; Empowerment. The Council includes representatives of relevant Central Ministries. Five States are represented on the Council by rotation. Adequate representation is given to non-official members representing Non-Government Organisations, Academic bodies, Media and Experts on Ageing issues from different fields.</p>
		<p><b>7</b></p>	<p><b>A</b></p> <p>Basic features are not defined exclusively anywhere. From various judgments the following have emerged as a basic structure of the constitution:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Supremacy of the constitution</li> <li>● Sovereign, democratic and republican nature of the Indian Polity</li> <li>● Secular character of the constitution</li> <li>● Separation of power between legislature, executive and judiciary</li> <li>● Federal character of the constitution</li> <li>● Unity and integrity of the country</li> <li>● Welfare state</li> <li>● Judicial review</li> <li>● Freedom and dignity of the individual</li> <li>● Parliamentary system</li> <li>● Rule of law</li> <li>● Harmony and balance between Fundamental rights and DPSP</li> <li>● Principle of equality</li> <li>● Free and fair elections</li> <li>● Independence of judiciary</li> <li>● Limited power of Parliament to amend constitution</li> <li>● Effective access to justice</li> <li>● Principle of reasonableness</li> <li>● Power of supreme court under 32, 136, 141 and 142</li> </ul>		<p>importance of global economic and political issues, including poverty, environmental problems, and international conflict, which it immediately began working to resolve. The Forum strives to model world-class corporate governance, where values are as important as rules. Legitimacy, accountability, transparency and concerted action are the guiding principles of the Forum. The WEF also serves as a think tank.</p>
		9	<p><b>D</b></p> <p>The SDR is an international reserve asset, created by the IMF in 1969 to supplement its member countries' official reserves. SDRs can be exchanged for freely usable currencies. The value of the SDR is based on a basket of five major currencies—the U.S. dollar, euro, the Chinese renminbi (RMB), the Japanese yen, and pound sterling. Russian ruble is not a part of the SDR basket. The Chinese renminbi (RMB) was officially added into the basket in October 2016.</p>
8	<p><b>A</b></p> <p>World Economic Forum (WEF) is an international organization that convenes an annual winter conference, traditionally in Davos, Switzerland, for the discussion of global commerce, economic development, political concerns, and important social issues. Some of the world's most prominent business leaders, politicians, policy makers, scholars, philanthropists, trade unionists, and representatives of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) attend the meetings. Headquarters are in Cologny, near Geneva.</p> <p>The group assumed the name World Economic Forum (WEF) in 1987 to reflect the</p>	10	<p><b>B</b></p> <p>Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) became an Act in 2003. The objective of the Act is to ensure inter-generational equity in fiscal management, long run macroeconomic stability, better coordination between fiscal and monetary policy, and transparency in fiscal operation of the Government.</p> <p>Through Finance Act 2012, amendments were made to the FRBM act through which it was decided that in addition to the existing three documents, Central Government shall lay another document - the Medium Term Expenditure Framework Statement (MTEF) - before both Houses of Parliament in the Session immediately following the Session of Parliament in which Medium-Term Fiscal Policy Statement, Fiscal Policy Strategy Statement and Macroeconomic Framework Statement are laid.</p> <p>FRBM targets reduction of Effective Revenue Deficit. Effective Revenue Deficit is the difference between revenue deficit and grants for creation of capital assets. This</p>

	will help in reducing consumptive component of revenue deficit and create space for increased capital spending. Effective revenue deficit has now become a new fiscal parameter. "Medium-term Expenditure Framework" statement will set forth a three-year rolling target for expenditure indicators		However the Preamble is not a source of power. Power must be founded on a specific provision. Hence statement 1 is not correct.
<b>11</b>	<b>D</b> The Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT) does not cover: the members of the defense forces, officers and servants of the Supreme Court and secretarial staff of the Parliament. It covers the Civilian employees of defense services.	<b>15</b>	<b>A</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Statement 1 is correct: The Commission consists of a Chief Information Commissioner and not more than ten Information Commissioners. They are appointed by the President on the recommendation of a committee consisting of the Prime Minister as Chairperson, the Leader of Opposition in the Lok Sabha and a Union Cabinet Minister nominated by the Prime Minister. The President can remove the Chief Information Commissioner or any Information Commissioner from the office under the following circumstances : (a) if he is adjudged an insolvent; or (b) if he has been convicted of an offence which (in the opinion of the President) involves a moral turpitude; or (c) if he engages during his term of office in any paid employment outside the duties of his office; or (d) if he is (in the opinion of the President) unfit to continue in office due to infirmity of mind or body; or (e) if he has acquired such financial or other interest as is likely to affect prejudicially his official functions. In addition to these, the President can also remove the Chief Information Commissioner or any Information Commissioner on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity.</li> <li>Statement 2 is correct: The Chief Information Commissioner and an Information Commissioner hold office for a term of 5 years or until they attain the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier. They are not eligible for reappointment.</li> <li>Statement 3 is not correct: The salary, allowances and other service conditions of the Chief Information Commissioner are similar to those of the Chief Election Commissioner and that of the Information Commissioner are similar to those of an Election Commissioner. But, they cannot be varied to his disadvantage during service.</li> </ul>
<b>12</b>	<b>B</b> Statement 1 is incorrect: 44th constitutional amendment act replaced word "internal disturbance" with "armed rebellion". Statement 2 is correct: 44th constitutional amendment amended simple majority with special majority to pass such resolution. Statement 3 is incorrect: 44th constitutional amendment act gave special power to Lok Sabha to initiate proceeding for discontinuation of the emergency.		
<b>13</b>	<b>D</b> The President of India can hold his office beyond his term of five years until his successor assumes charge. He is also eligible for re-election to that office. The speaker of the Lok Sabha hold the office even the house is dissolved. s/he holds the office till the successor assumes the office. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India cannot hold the office beyond his term. The Prime Minister of India will not hold his/her office beyond his term. But in the times of National Emergency his term could be extended.		
<b>14</b>	<b>B</b> The Preamble of the Indian Constitution serves two purposes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It indicates the source from which the Constitution derives its authority.</li> <li>It defines the objects which the Constitution seeks to establish and promote.</li> </ul>		

<p><b>16</b></p>	<p><b>C</b></p> <p>A person can contest elections for Municipal Corporation if he/she fulfills the following criteria:</p> <p>-She/he must be a citizen of India</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● -She/he must have attained the age of 21 years</li> <li>● -His/her name is registered in the Electoral Roll of a ward</li> <li>● -She/he is not earlier disqualified for contesting Municipal Corporation elections.</li> <li>● -She/he must not be an employee of any Municipal Corporation in India</li> </ul>	<p><b>19</b></p> <p><b>B</b></p> <p>According to the strategic sale guidelines in India, the Strategic Partner, after the transaction, may hold less percentage of shares than the Government but the control of management would be with him. For example, in a PSU, where the government holding 51%, and out of this, sale of 25% to the strategic partner while the government holding 26% share also is a case of strategic sale. Here, the remaining shares (49%) will be dispersed among the public.</p> <p>But the necessary condition is that the control of the firms should be with the strategic partner.</p>
<p><b>17</b></p>	<p><b>C</b></p> <p>An interest rate future is a futures contract with an underlying instrument that pays interest. An interest rate future is a contract between the buyer and seller agreeing to the future delivery of any interest-bearing asset. The interest rate future allows the buyer and seller to lock in the price of the interest-bearing asset for a future date. Interest rate futures are used for hedging purposes and speculation purposes.</p>	<p><b>20</b></p> <p><b>D</b></p> <p>Predatory pricing (also called undercutting) is a risky, and dubious pricing strategy where a product or service is set at a very low price, intending to drive competitors out of the market, or create barriers to entry for potential new competitors. Theoretically if competitors or potential competitors cannot sustain equal or lower prices without losing money, they go out of business or choose not to enter the business. The so called predatory merchant then theoretically has fewer competitors or is even a de facto monopoly.</p>
<p><b>18</b></p>	<p><b>D</b></p> <p>The floating exchange rate is mainly market determined. In countries that allow their exchange rates to float, the central banks intervene (through purchases or sales of foreign currency in exchange for local currency) mostly to limit short-term exchange rate fluctuations. However, in a few countries (for example, New Zealand, Sweden, Iceland, the United States, and those in the euro area), the central banks almost never intervene to manage the exchange rates. The currencies that maintain a stable value against an anchor currency or a composite of currencies is following soft exchange rate pegs. The exchange rate can be pegged to the anchor within a narrow (+1 or -1 percent) or a wide (up to +30 or -30 percent) range, and, in some cases, the peg moves up or down over time-usually depending on differences in inflation rates across countries. Costa Rica, Hungary, and China are examples of this type of peg.</p>	<p><b>21</b></p> <p><b>C</b></p> <p>The right to move a motion for an adjournment of the business of the House is subject to the following restrictions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It should raise a matter which is definite, factual, urgent and of public importance;</li> <li>2. It should not cover more than one matter;</li> <li>3. It should be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence and should not be framed in general terms;</li> <li>4. It should not raise a question of privilege;</li> <li>5. It should not revive discussion on a matter that has been discussed in the same session;</li> </ol>

	<p>6. It should not deal with any matter that is under adjudication by court; and</p> <p>7. It should not raise any question that can be raised on a distinct motion.</p>		<p>cleared formation of Legislative Council for Rajasthan and Assam.</p> <p>Total Number of the Legislative Council should not exceed the 1/3rd of the total number of members of the Legislative assembly, but it should not be less than 40 (Article 171). However, Jammu &amp; Kashmir is an exception to this where the upper house has strength of 36 only. This is because; J &amp; K assembly is created as per the J &amp; K Constitution and Part VI is not applicable to Jammu &amp; Kashmir.</p> <p>In legislative Council, there are 5 different categories of representation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1/3rd of the total membership is elected by the electorates consisting of the members of the self-Governing bodies in the state such as Municipalities, District Boards etc.</li> <li>• 1/3rd members are elected by the members of the Legislative assembly of the State</li> <li>• 1/12th members are elected by an electorate of University Graduates.</li> <li>• 1/12th members are elected by the electorate consisting of the secondary school teachers with atleast (3 year experience)</li> <li>• 1/6th members nominated by the Governor on the basis of their special knowledge / practical experience in literature, art, science, cooperative movement or social service.</li> </ul> <p>For the first 4 categories mentioned above, the election is held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote and secret ballot method. The above representation can be changed by Parliament of India by law.</p>
<b>22</b>	<b>B</b>	<p>A substantive motion is a self-contained, independent proposal submitted for the approval of the House and drafted in such a way as to be capable of expressing a decision of the House. All resolutions are substantive motions. A resolution is one of the procedural devices to raise a discussion in the House on a matter of general public interest. A resolution for being admissible should satisfy the following conditions:- (i) it shall be clearly and precisely expressed; (ii) it shall raise substantially one definite issue; (iii) it shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions, imputations or defamatory statements; (iv) it shall not refer to the conduct or character of persons except in their official or public capacity; and (v) it shall not relate to any matter which is under adjudication by a court of law having jurisdiction in any part of India.</p> <p>Resolutions tabled in pursuance of a provision in the Constitution or an Act of Parliament are termed statutory resolutions. Notice of such resolutions may be given either by a Minister or by a private member.</p>	
<b>23</b>	<b>A</b>	<p>Only statement 3 is wrong ,As 86th constitution amendment was inserted in 2002 and RTE 2009 cannot be enforced against unaided minority and Non-minority schools.</p>	
<b>24</b>	<b>D</b>	<p>Legislative Council or Vidhan Parishad is the upper house in bicameral legislatures in some states of India. While most states have unicameral legislature with only legislative assembly, currently, seven states viz. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Telangana, and Uttar Pradesh have legislative council. Further, Parliament has also</p>	
			<b>25</b>
			<b>B</b>
			<p>Statement 1 is incorrect. The RTI Act, 2005 clearly says that in case of a clash with the OSA, the public interest will prevail. Section 8(2) of the RTI Act says, "Notwithstanding anything in the Official Secrets Act, 1923, nor any of the exemptions permis-</p>

	<p>sible in accordance with subsection 8(1) of RTI Act, a public authority may allow access to information, if public interest in disclosure outweighs the harm to the protected interests.", Statement 2 is correct. Second ARC recommended that The Official Secrets Act, 1923 should be repealed." But the government rejected the recommendation, saying "The OSA is the only law to deal with cases of espionage, wrongful possession and communication of sensitive information detrimental to the security of the State."</p>	<b>27</b>	<p><b>A</b></p> <p>A Constitution Amendment Bill which seeks to make any change in articles relating to:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● the election of the President,</li> <li>● or the extent of the executive power of the Union and the States,</li> <li>● or the Supreme Court and the High Courts,</li> <li>● or distribution of legislative powers between the Union and States,</li> <li>● or representation of States in Parliament,</li> <li>● or the very procedure for amendment as laid down in article 368 of the Constitution</li> </ul> <p>The above bills will be first passed in the two houses separately by absolute and special majority and then also need to be ratified by legislatures of at least half of the states by resolutions. Only after this, the bill will be sent for presidential assent.</p>
<b>26</b>	<p><b>D</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Statement 1 is correct: Using powers under the Representation of People Act, 1951, EC does not allow exit polls from the time the poll begins till half-an-hour after the polling ends. The date &amp; time is specified by the EC by a general order.. Non-compliance can attract imprisonment upto 2 years /fine/both</li> <li>● Statement 2 is correct: Under RPA, promoting enmity on grounds of religion, race, caste, community, language, feelings is punishable. It can attract imprisonment upto 3 years /fine/both.</li> <li>● Statement 3 is not correct: Existing law allows EC to ban opinion polls 48 hours prior to voting. However, they are not banned during the application of the model code of conduct. The EC had proposed that there should be a prohibition on publication and broadcast of the results of opinion polls starting from the date of notification of elections till the completion of the last phase of polls to Lok Sabha and state Assemblies. The proposal is pending with the government.</li> <li>● Statement 4 is correct: Booth capturing is an offence under the RPA. It can lead to imprisonment upto 3 years &amp; fine and if committed by a person in service of Government, the term is upto 5 years &amp; fine. Booth capturing involves seizure/ taking possession of polling station/ place of counting of votes/ threatening any elector.</li> </ul>	<b>28</b>	<p><b>B</b></p> <p>Indian rupee is fully convertible in current account of the Balance of Payment only.</p>
		<b>29</b>	<p><b>D</b></p> <p>Though WPI and CPI represent the inflation figures in the economy, there is no need for them to follow the same pattern. As the methodology of arriving at the WPI and CPI are different so is their patterns. RBI uses Consumer Price Index- Combined for determination of its monetary policy framework.</p>
		<b>30</b>	<p><b>A</b></p> <p>Non-tax revenue of the central government mainly consists of interest receipts (on account of loans by the central government which constitutes the single largest item of non-tax revenue), dividends and profits on investments made by the government, fees and other receipts for services rendered by the government. Cash grants-in-aid from foreign countries and international organisations are also included.</p>

<p><b>31</b></p>	<p><b>D</b></p> <p>Article 297-Things of value within territorial waters or continental shelf and resources of the exclusive economic zones to vest in the union</p> <p>(1) All lands, minerals and other things of value underlying the ocean within the territorial waters, continental shelf, or the exclusive economic zone of India shall vest in the union and be held for the purposes of the Union.</p>	<p>and for being, a member of either house of Parliament and legislative assembly, if he holds any "office of profit" under the Government of India or the Government of any State other than an office declared by Parliament by law not to disqualify its holder.</p> <p>But it does not define the office of profit.</p>
<p><b>32</b></p>	<p><b>C</b></p> <p>Statement 1 is correct unlike the Speaker, the Rajya Sabha Chairman does not have the power to suspend a member. The Chairman may name a member who disregards the authority in such a situation, the House may adopt a motion suspending the member from the service of the House for a period not exceeding the remainder of the session Statement 2 is correct He can "direct any member whose conduct is in his opinion grossly disorderly to withdraw immediately" from the House.</p>	<p><b>35</b></p> <p><b>D</b></p> <p>Corporate governance is a concept, rather than an individual instrument. It includes debate on the appropriate management and control structures of a company. It includes the rules relating to the power relations between owners, the board of directors, management and the stakeholders such as employees, suppliers, customers as well as the public at large. In India, corporate governance initiatives have been undertaken by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) and the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI).</p>
<p><b>33</b></p>	<p><b>D</b></p> <p>All the statements are correct. The "preamble" of the Constitution of India sets out the guiding purpose and principles of the document and it indicates the source from which the document which derives its authority i.e, the 'people' .The hopes and aspirations of the people as well as the ideals before our nation are described in the preamble in clear cut words.</p>	<p><b>36</b></p> <p><b>B</b></p> <p>Statement 1 is correct: The CBI is the main investigating agency of the Central Government. It plays an important role in the prevention of corruption and maintaining integrity in administration. It also provides assistance to the Central Vigilance Commission.</p> <p>Statement 2 is not correct: The CBI is not a statutory body. It derives its powers from the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946.</p> <p>Statement 3 is not correct: The Lokpal and Lokayukta Act, 2013 does provide for the appointment of CBI director. Accordingly, the selection committee of the CBI director consists of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Prime Minister - Chairperson</li> <li>● Leader of Opposition - member</li> <li>● Chief Justice of India or a Supreme Court Judge recommended by the Chief Justice - member</li> </ul>
<p><b>34</b></p>	<p><b>B</b></p> <p>The idea behind the concept of office of profit is to preserve the independence of the legislature by keeping the members away from any temptations from the executive that can come in the way of independent discharge of their duties. It also seeks to enforce the principle of separation of power between the legislative, the judiciary and the executive - a basic feature of the Constitution. Clause (a) of Article 102 and 191 of the Constitution of India says a person shall be disqualified for being chosen as,</p>	

<p><b>37</b></p>	<p><b>A</b></p> <p>Prorogation means the termination of a session of the House by an order made by the President under article 85(2)(a) of the Constitution. Usually, prorogation follows the adjournment of the sitting of the House sine die.</p> <p>Dissolution of the House means the end of the life of the Lok Sabha either by an order made by the President under article 85 (2) (b) of the Constitution or on the expiration of the period of five years from the date appointed for its first meeting.</p> <p>While adjournment, Prorogation and Dissolution are applicable to Lok Sabha; the term Dissolution is not applicable to Rajya Sabha because that is a permanent house.</p>	<p>it's possible for hedge funds to make money when the market is falling. Mutual funds, on the other hand, are not permitted to take these highly leveraged positions and are typically safer as a result. Also, hedge funds are only available to a specific group of sophisticated investors with high net worth, whereas, in case for mutual funds, it is very easy to purchase with minimal amounts of money.</p>
<p><b>38</b></p>	<p><b>A</b></p> <p>UDAY is a Central scheme providing for the financial turnaround and revival of State electricity distribution utilities. Under the scheme, States will take over 75% of the debt of their respective DISCOMs. The remaining 25 per cent of the discom debt will be dealt within one of the two ways - conversion into lower interest rate loans by the lending banks or be funded by money raised through State guaranteed discom bonds. But, adopting UDAY is optional for all States. Thus, UDAY is an example of the utilization of the best principles of co-operative and competitive federalism.</p>	<p><b>41</b></p> <p><b>A</b></p> <p>Directives addressed to state are also found outside Part IV in articles such as Art 350A , 351, 335 . Since Art,355 states that it shall be duty of union to ensure that the government of every States is carried in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, hence it becomes duty of union to see that every State take Steps for implementing the directives, therefore Refusal to comply with such directions become ground under Art. 365. thus only statement 2 is correct.</p>
<p><b>39</b></p>	<p><b>B</b></p> <p>India currently does not have full Capital Account Convertibility. Capital Account Convertibility of rupee would mean freedom to transact in financial assets with foreign countries without restriction</p>	<p><b>42</b></p> <p><b>C</b></p> <p>Three main parliamentary committees are Public Account Committees (PAC) , Estimates Committee and Committee on Public Sector Undertaking , As per the conventions, the Chairman of PAC is selected invariably from the opposition but he is appointed by the Speaker from amongst its members Estimates committed does not contain any members of Rajya Sabha (all the 30 members belong to Lok Sabha), so it has to have its Chairman from Lok Sabha Though the members of the Committee on Public Sector undertakings can be from both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, but its Chairman is appointed by the Speaker from amongst its members</p>
<p><b>40</b></p>	<p><b>C</b></p> <p>Both mutual funds and hedge funds are managed portfolios.</p> <p>Hedge funds are managed much more aggressively than their mutual fund counterparts, and hence are more risky. The main aim behind investing in hedge funds is to enhance the leverage - and thus the risk - of the fund. This also means that</p>	<p><b>43</b></p> <p><b>C</b></p> <p>Features of federal govt, are -Dual government (national and regional govt) and division of powers between these two governments, supremacy of the constitution, the written constitution, rigid constitution. independent judiciary and bicameral system. Rule of law has no bearing on Federalism. Emergency provisions weaken federalism.</p>

<p><b>44</b></p>	<p><b>C</b></p> <p>A Vice President can be removed from the office by a resolution of the Rajya Sabha passed by an absolute majority. Absolute majority means a majority of the total members of the house. The resolution must be agreed by the Lok Sabha.</p> <p>The electoral college of the Vice President is different from that of the electoral college of the President. It consists of both elected and nominated members of the Parliament. It does not include the members of the state Legislative Assemblies.</p>	<p>increased access to urban spaces and enhanced employment opportunities. The purpose of AMRUT is to</p> <p>(i) ensure that every household has access to a tap with assured supply of water and a sewerage connection;</p> <p>(ii) increase the amenity value of cities by developing greenery and well maintained open spaces (e.g. parks); and</p> <p>(iii) reduce pollution by switching to public transport or constructing facilities for non-motorized transport (e.g. walking and cycling). All these outcomes are valued by citizens, particularly women, and indicators and standards have been prescribed by the Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) in the form of Service Level Benchmarks (SLBs).</p> <p>Second statement is wrong. Earlier, the Ministry of Urban Development used to give project-by-project sanctions. In AMRUT it has been replaced by area-based approach.</p>
<p><b>45</b></p>	<p><b>D</b></p> <p>Through e-governance, government services will be made available to citizens in a convenient, efficient and transparent manner. All the given four options, in addition to many others, represent challenges to e-governance initiatives in India.</p>	
<p><b>46</b></p>	<p><b>B</b></p> <p>Under Article 13, law includes any Ordinance, order, bye law, rule, regulation, notification, custom or usages having in the territory of India the force of law; laws in force includes laws passed or made by Legislature or other competent authority in the territory of India before the commencement of this Constitution and not previously repealed, notwithstanding that any such law or any part thereof may not be then in operation either at all or in particular areas. Article 13 declares that a Constitutional Amendment is not a law</p>	<p><b>49</b></p> <p><b>B</b></p> <p>Foreign tourist's expenditure in India is an example of export and export (of both goods and services) comes under the current account. Investments (including short term) in India are part of capital account. Income received on investments abroad again is a part of current account.</p>
<p><b>47</b></p>	<p><b>D</b></p> <p>There are four kinds of ADRs recognized in India; namely-</p> <p>1. Arbitration, 2. Mediation, 3. Lok Adalat, 4. Conciliation</p>	<p><b>50</b></p> <p><b>C</b></p> <p>Core Inflation is also known as underlying inflation, is a measure of inflation which excludes items that face volatile price movement, notably food and energy. In other words, Core Inflation is nothing but Headline Inflation minus inflation that is contributed by food and energy commodities. To understand the concept in a better way we can say that food and fuel prices may go up in the short run due to some disturbance in the agriculture sector or oil economy. However, over the long term they tend to revert back to their normal trend growth. On the other hand, prices of other commodities do not fluctuate as regularly as food and fuel - as such increase in their</p>
<p><b>48</b></p>	<p><b>A</b></p> <p>First statement is correct. The AMRUT Mission is guided by the twin objectives of meeting the challenges of growing urbanization in the country in a sustainable manner as well as ensuring the benefits of urban development to the poor through</p>	

	<p>prices could be taken relatively to be much more of a permanent nature. If this is so, then it follows logically for Central Banks to target only core inflation, as it reflects the demand side pressure in the economy. Here it needs to be mentioned that, unlike core inflation, headline inflation also takes into account changes in the price of food and energy.</p>	<p>officers and servants of the Supreme Court and the secretarial staff of the Parliament are not covered by it.</p> <p>Statement 2 is correct: The CAT is a multi-member body consisting of a chairman and members. They are drawn from both judicial and administrative streams and are appointed by the president. They hold office for a term of five years or until they attain the age of 65 years, in case of chairman and 62 years in case of members, whichever is earlier.</p> <p>Statement 3 is correct: The CAT is not bound by the procedure laid down in the Civil Procedure Code of 1908. It is guided by the principles of natural justice. These principles keep the CAT flexible in approach. Only a nominal fee of Rs50 is to be paid by the applicant. The applicant may appear either in person or through a lawyer.</p>
<b>51</b>	<p><b>A</b></p> <p>Notified Area Committee is neither an elected body nor a statutory body - All its members are nominated. Township is a type of urban government established by the large public enterprises to provide civic amenities to its staff and workers who live in the housing colonies built near the plant. It has no elected members. Town Area Committee is a set up for the administration of a small town. It is a semi municipal authority created by a separate act of a state government. It can be wholly elected or wholly nominated or partially elected and partially nominated. Cantonment Board- It is established for municipal administration of civilian population in the cantonment area. It works under the administrative control of the Defense Ministry of the Central Government. A cantonment board consists of partially elected and partially nominated members.</p>	<p><b>54</b></p> <p><b>C</b></p> <p>The 73rd amendment act provides for a Gram Sabha as the foundation Of the panchayati raj system. It is a body consisting of persons registered in the electoral rolls of a village comprised Within the area of panchayat at the Village level, Thus, it is a village assembly consisting of all the registered voters in the area of a panchayat. it may exercise such powers and perform such functions at the village level as the legislature of a state determines.</p>
<b>52</b>	<p><b>C</b></p> <p>Statement 1 is correct: An ordinance can be retrospective It may modify or repeal any act of parliament or another ordinance Statement 2 is correct: An ordinance can be issued even if one House is in session because a law can be passed by both the Houses and not by one House alone .</p>	<p><b>55</b></p> <p><b>D</b></p> <p>A "public authority" is any authority or body or institution of self government established or constituted by or under the Constitution or by any other law made by the Parliament or a State Legislature or by notification issued or order made by the Central Government or a State Government. The bodies owned, controlled or substantially financed by the Central Government or a State Government and non-Government organisations substantially financed by the Central Government or a State Government also fall within the defi-</p>
<b>53</b>	<p><b>D</b></p> <p>Statement 1 is correct: The CAT exercises original jurisdiction in relation to recruitment and all service matters of public servants covered by it. Its jurisdiction extends to the all-India services, the Central civil services, Civil posts under the Centre and civilian employees of defence services. However, the members of the defence forces,</p>	

	<p>inition of public authority. The financing of the body or the NGO by the Government may be direct or indirect. Hence, all institutions will come under Public Authority. Option 'd' is the correct answer.</p>		<p>The collective privileges of Members of Parliament are as follows;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. No person (either a member or outsider) can be arrested and no legal process (criminal or civil) can be initiated within the premises of the house without the permission of the presiding officer of the house.</li> <li>2. No Court has the right to investigate proceedings of the House or any of its committees.</li> </ol> <p>Parliament can exclude guests from its proceedings and in some cases of national interest it can also hold a secret meeting on any important matter.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Parliament can punish members as well as outsiders for breach of its privileges or its contempt by reprimand, admonition or imprisonment (also suspension or expulsion in case of members).</li> </ol> <p>Individual Privileges are as Follows;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. When the Parliament is in session, a Member of Parliament or a privileged person may refuse to appear in court or to present any evidence in a court.</li> <li>2. The members of Parliament can't be arrested during the session of the Parliament and 40 days before the beginning and 40 days after the end of the session. However this privilege is available in civil cases only not in criminal cases.</li> <li>3. No member is liable to any proceedings in any given court for anything said or any vote by him/her in the parliament or its committees.</li> </ol>
<b>56</b>	<p><b>B</b></p> <p>Key features of the PRAGATI application are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Statement 1 is correct: The system has been designed in-house by the PMO team with the help of National Informatics Center (NIC). As the name suggests, it is aimed at starting a culture of Pro-Active Governance and Timely Implementation. It is also a robust system for bringing e-transparency and e-accountability with real-time presence and exchange among the key stakeholders.</li> <li>• Statement 2 is not correct: It is a three-tier system (PMO, Union Government Secretaries, and Chief Secretaries of the States); - Prime Minister will hold a monthly programme where he will interact with the Government of India Secretaries, and Chief Secretaries through Video-conferencing enabled by data and geo-informatics visuals;</li> <li>• It will be held once in every month on Fourth Wednesday at 3.30 PM-to be known as PRAGATI Day.</li> <li>• Statement 3 is correct: PRAGATI is a unique integrating and interactive platform. The platform is aimed at addressing common man's grievances, and simultaneously monitoring and reviewing important programmes and projects of the Government of India as well as projects flagged by State Governments.</li> </ul>	<b>58</b>	<p><b>B</b></p> <p>Developed in the context of the OECD/G20 BEPS Project, the 15 actions set out below equip governments with domestic and international instruments to address tax avoidance, ensuring that profits are taxed where economic activities generating the profits are performed and where value is created.</p> <p>They are soft law legal instruments. They</p>
<b>57</b>	<p><b>C</b></p> <p>Both statements are correct.</p> <p>Parliamentary privileges can be broadly divided into two categories;</p> <p>A. Enjoyed by the Members of Parliament collectively</p> <p>B. Enjoyed by the Members of Parliament individually</p>		

	are not legally binding but there is an expectation that they will be implemented accordingly by countries that are part of the consensus. Action 6 of BEPS recognises that treaty abuse, and in particular treaty shopping, is a critical BEPS concern. It recommends stringent measures to prevent treaty abuse and hence, would help India, which has been a victim of treaty abuse by Multinational corporations to curb treaty abuse in future.		specation. A curative petition must be accompanied by certification by a senior advocate, pointing out substantial grounds for entertaining it. It must be first circulated to a bench of the three senior most judges, and the judges who passed the concerned judgement, if available. Only when a majority of the judges conclude that the matter needs hearing should it be listed - as far as possible, before the same Bench. It was in news due to Yakub Memon case.
<b>59</b>	<b>B</b> "Asian Development Outlook" economic report is released by Asian Development Bank (ADB) annually.	<b>62</b>	<b>A</b> Statement 1 is incorrect: A person need not prove his majority in the assembly before he is appointed as the Chief Minister, the Governor may first appoint him as Chief Minister and then ask him to prove his majority . Statement 2 is correct: Art. 164 provides that Chief Minister and other council of ministers holds office during the pleasure of the Governor.
<b>60</b>	<b>B</b> 11 states, out of 28 states, the status of "Special Category States" to target the fund flow for better balanced growth. They are seven States of North-Eastern region (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura), Sikkim, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand. Other states are referred as General Category States (GCS)	<b>63</b>	<b>D</b> The Preamble, the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy reflect the principles and provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948). The four ideals of the Preamble are aimed at the promotion of human rights such as Justice in social, economic and political spheres, Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship. The Fundamental Rights under Part-III of the Constitution contain an elaborate list of civil and political rights. The Directive Principles of State Policy in Part-IV of the Constitution comprise economic, social and cultural rights.
<b>61</b>	<b>B</b> The concept of Curative petition was evolved by the Supreme Court of India in the matter of Rupa Ashok Hurra case where the question was whether an aggrieved person is entitled to any relief against the final judgement/order of the Supreme Court, after dismissal of a review petition. A curative petition may be filed after a review plea against the final conviction is dismissed. It is meant to ensure there is no miscarriage of justice, and to prevent abuse of process. The court ruled that a curative petition can be entertained if the petitioner establishes there was a violation of the principles of natural justice, and that he was not heard by the court before passing an order. It will also be admitted where a judge failed to disclose facts that raise the apprehension of bias. The SC has held that curative petitions must be rare rather than regular, and be entertained with circum-	<b>64</b>	<b>B</b> Statement 1 is incorrect: It is not distributed with states so finance commission have no say on cess. Statement 2 is correct: Cess is also a type of tax.

	Statement 3 is correct, Cess is levied only for particular purpose and cannot be used for any other purpose.		dia and Ease of Doing Business of CBEC. The introduction of GST will result in a several-fold increase in the number of taxpayers and resultant document load on the system. CBEC's current IT system cannot cater to the increased load under GST without an immediate upgrade of its IT Infrastructure, which is aimed through the project. It will also help in other taxpayer-friendly initiatives under Digital India and Ease of Doing Business of Central Board of Excise and Customs.
65	<b>C</b> The Supreme Court has directed the Centre to set up special courts in each district across the country that has over a 100 cases of child abuse		
66	<b>B</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Statement 1 is correct: Article 41 states that the state shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement.</li> <li>• Statement 2 is correct: The subject of a€cerelief of the disabled and unemploy able•* is specified in List II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution.</li> <li>• Statement 3 is not correct: Fundamental duties do not have provisions dealing with the rights of persons with disabilities</li> </ul>	69	<b>B</b> Previously asked in UPSC prelims. Venture capital funds are investment funds that manage the money of investors who seek private equity stakes in startup and small- to medium-sized enterprises with strong growth potential. These investments are generally characterized as high-risk/high-return opportunities. In the past, venture capital investments were only accessible to professional venture capitalists, although now accredited investors have a greater ability to take part in venture capital investments.
67	<b>C</b> NITI Aayog is an executive body and works like a think-tank. The powers to allocate funds are vested in the finance ministry. Planning Commission - Enjoyed the powers to allocate funds to ministries and state governments which was abolished by the union government. The CEO of NITI Aayog is appointed by the PM. Hence, only statement 3 is correct.	70	<b>B</b> The Foreign exchange reserves of India consists of below four categories. (a) Foreign currency assets expressed in US dollar terms include the effect of appreciation/depreciation of non-US currencies (such as Euro, Sterling, Yen, etc) held in reserves. (b) Gold held by RBI (c) Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) are supplementary foreign exchange reserve assets defined and maintained by the International Monetary Fund. It was created in 1969 to supplement a shortfall of preferred foreign exchange reserve assets, namely gold and the US dollar, the SDR's value is defined by a weighted currency basket of four major currencies: the Euro, the US dollar, the British pound, and the Japanese yen Currently, the value of one SDR is equal
68	<b>D</b> Project Saksham, is a new indirect tax network of the Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC). The total cost of the project is estimated to be Rs 2256 crore, which will be incurred over a period of seven years. Project Saksham will help in the implementation of Goods and Services Tax (GST). It will also help in the extension of the Indian Customs Single Window Interface for Facilitating Trade (SWIFT) and other taxpayer- friendly initiatives under Digital In-		

	<p>to the sum of 0.423 Euros, 12.1 Yen, 0.111 pounds, and 0.66 US Dollars. This basket is re-evaluated every five years, and the currencies included as well as the weights given to them can then change.</p> <p>(d) Reserve Tranche Position: The primary means of financing the International Monetary Fund is through members' quotas. Each member of the IMF is assigned a quota, part of which is payable in SDRs or specified usable currencies ("reserve assets"), and part in the member's own currency. The difference between a member's quota and the IMF's holdings of its currency is a country's Reserve Tranche Position (RTP). Reserve Tranche Position is accounted among a country's Foreign Exchange Reserves.</p>	73	<p><b>C</b></p> <p>Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman proposed to set up a "Kisan Rail" through the public-private-partnership (PPP) mode for the cold supply chain to transport perishable goods in her budget speech.</p>
71	<p><b>D</b></p> <p>Nominal Effective Exchange Rate - The nominal effective exchange rate (NEER) is an unadjusted weighted average rate at which one country's currency exchanges for a basket of multiple foreign currencies i.e. It is the value of basket of foreign currencies in terms of Indian rupee. If NEER value is high then other country currency could buy more of Indian products then exports would increase. In economics, the NEER is an indicator of a country's international competitiveness</p> <p>Real Effective Exchange Rate - The Real Effective Exchange Rate (REER) is the weighted average of a country's currency relative to an index or basket of other major currencies, adjusted for the effects of inflation</p>	74	<p><b>D</b></p> <p>Foreign Institutional Investor (FII) means an institution established or incorporated outside India which proposes to make investment in securities in India. However, FII as a category does not exist now. It was decided to create a new investor class called "Foreign Portfolio Investor" (FPI) by merging the existing three investor classes viz. FIIs, Sub Accounts and Qualified Foreign Investors. As per Section 15 (1) (a) of the SEBI FII Regulations, 1995, a Foreign Institutional Investor (FII) may invest in the securities in the primary and secondary markets including shares, debentures and warrants of companies unlisted, listed or to be listed on a recognized stock exchange in India. In fact FIIs are very active in the over the counter (OTC) markets and in the IPO market in India. To some extent this notion is true and is emphasized in policy documents. For instance, consolidated FDI Policy of Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) states that foreign Direct Investment, as distinguished from portfolio investment (FII), has the connotation of establishing a 'lasting interest' in an enterprise that is resident in an economy other than that of the investor.</p>
72	<p><b>B</b></p> <p>RuPay is India's own card payment scheme. Like all other card payment schemes, notably Visa and MasterCard, it was created to ensure cashless transactions. The scheme was developed by National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) an initiative of the Reserve Bank of India and an umbrella institution for all retail payment systems in the country.</p>	75	<p><b>B</b></p> <p>Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana", a 'Scheme for providing Physical Aids and Assisted-living Devices for Senior citizens belonging to BPL category'. The Scheme will be implemented through the sole implementing agency, 'Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation (ALIMCO)', (a PSU under M/o SJ&amp;E), which will undertake one year free maintenance of the aids &amp; assisted living devices. The devices will help the Senior Citizens to overcome their age related physical impairment and to lead a dignified and productive</p>

	life with minimal dependence on caregivers or other members of the family. The ambitious Scheme, first of its kind in the country is expected to benefit 5,20,000 Senior Citizens over a period of the 3 years, it is a centrally sponsored scheme, with 100% central funds.		shall be also entitled to such emoluments, allowances and privileges as may be determined by Parliament by law Where the same person is appointed as Governor Of two or more States, the emoluments and allowances payable to the Governor shall be allocated among the States in such proportion as the President may by order determine The emoluments and allowances Of the Governor shall not be diminished during his term of office.
<b>76</b>	<b>D</b> Statement 1 is Incorrect, Delhi has its own high court while Puducherry comes under the jurisdiction of Madras high court Statement 2 is Incorrect Andaman and Nicobar comes under the jurisdiction of Calcutta high court.  Statement 3 is incorrect Recently three new high courts have been constituted in Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura. Mizoram comes under jurisdiction of Guwahati High Court	<b>80</b>	<b>C</b> Federalism is a system in which several states unite under a central authority, but are independent in internal affairs. Certain provisions of the Indian Constitution like Article 3 (formation of new States and alteration of areas, boundaries of existing States) and Article 248 which confers residuary powers with the Centre are violative of the federal principle. The Constitution of India is neither purely federal nor purely unitary but is a combination of both. Indian Constitution is quasi-federal.
<b>77</b>	<b>C</b> Option a is correct: As per the article 249, Rajya Sabha can empower parliament to make law on state subjects .  Option b is correct: If a Proclamation of emergency is issued at a time when Lok Sabha has been dissolved or the dissolution of Lok Sabha takes place within the period allowed for its approval, then the proclamation remains effective, if the resolution approving it is passed by Rajya Sabha within the period specified in the Constitution under articles 352, 356 and 360.  Option C is incorrect: it should be 2/3 of the members present and voting  Option D is correct: only Rajya Sabha can initiate the removal of Vice-president as he will be acting as the chairman of Rajya Sabha	<b>81</b>	<b>B</b> The Supreme Court of India in- Indira Sawhney & Ors. Vs. Union of India and Ors directed the Govt. of India, State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to constitute a permanent body in the nature of a Commission or Tribunal for entertaining, examining and recommending upon requests for inclusion and complaints of over-inclusion and under-inclusion in the list of OBCs. Pursuant to the direction of the Supreme Court, the Government of India enacted the National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993 (for setting up a Commission at National Level viz. "National Commission for Backward Classes" as a permanent body. The commission is under Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment. Recently, the commission has been accorded constitutional status through insertion of Article 328B
<b>78</b>	<b>D</b> All the statements are incorrect.	<b>82</b>	<b>D</b> The system of urban government was constitutionalised through the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992. At the
<b>79</b>	<b>B</b> Article 158 states that The Governor shall not hold any other office of profit: The Governor shall be entitled without payment of rent to the use of his official residences and		

	Central level , the subject of urban local government is dealt With by the following three ministries: Ministry of Urban Development, created as a separate ministry in 1985; Ministry of Defence In the case of cantonment boards; and Ministry of Home Affairs in the case of Union Territories.		the goal of profit maximization. They perform all the main banking functions and provide limited banking products. they offer short term as well as long term loans. They are subject to CRR and SLR requirements but they are less than the requirements for commercial banks.
<b>83</b>	<b>B</b> 11 am to 12 pm -- Question hour :The first hour of every sitting of Parliament is generally reserved for the asking and answering of questions. 12pm to 1 pm -- Zero hour: The time immediately following the Question Hour has come to be known as "Zero Hour". It starts at around 12 noon (hence the name) and members can, with prior notice to the Speaker, raise issues of importance during this time. 2pm to 5/6pm -- Legislative Business: Typically, discussions on important Bills, the Budget, and other issues of national importance take place from 2pm onwards.	<b>88</b>	<b>B</b> A shell corporation is a corporation without active business operations or significant assets. These types of corporations are not all necessarily illegal, but they are sometimes used illegitimately, such as to disguise business ownership from law enforcement or the public. Shell corporations act as tax avoidance vehicles for legitimate businesses.
<b>84</b>	<b>B</b> The Term of AG is not Fixed under constitution and he holds the office during the pleasure of the President. He should not defend accused persons in criminal prosecutions without the permission of the Government of India. He must be a person who is qualified to be appointed a judge of the Supreme Court. Hence, 'b' is the correct answer.	<b>89</b>	<b>C</b> Incremental Capital Output Ratio = Capital Investment/Growth rate
<b>85</b>	<b>A</b> Constitutional amendment bill can be introduced in both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha; can be introduced by a private member also and do not require prior recommendation of the President.	<b>90</b>	<b>D</b> Banking Correspondents (BCs) are individuals/entities engaged by a bank in India (commercial banks, Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and Local Area Banks (LABs)) for providing banking services in unbanked / under-banked geographical territories. A banking correspondent works as an agent of the bank and substitutes for the brick and mortar branch of the bank. The banks in India may engage the following individuals/entities as BCs. The banks in India may engage the following individuals/entities as BCs: Individuals like retired bank employees, retired teachers, retired government employees and exservicemen, individual owners of kirana (small shops) / medical /Fair Price shops, individual Public Call Office (PCO) operators, agents of Small Savings schemes of Government of India/Insurance Companies, individuals who own petrol pumps, authorized functionaries of wellrun Self Help Groups (SHGs) which are linked to banks, any other individual including those operating Common Service Centres (CSCs); NGOs/ Micro Finance Institutions set up under Societies/ Trust
<b>86</b>	<b>C</b> Tribal areas are there in 4 states - Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram.		
<b>87</b>	<b>C</b> Cooperative banks are organized and managed on the principle of co-operation, self-help and mutual help. They do not pursue		

	<p>Acts or as Section 25 Companies ; Cooperative Societies registered under Mutually Aided Cooperative Societies Acts/ Cooperative Societies Acts of States/Multi State Cooperative Societies Act; Post Offices; Companies registered under the Indian Companies Act, 2013 with large and widespread retail outlets Non-banking Finance Companies (NBFCs) were not allowed to be appointed as Business Correspondents (BCs) by banks. However, since June 2014 banks have been permitted to engage non-deposit taking NBFCs (NBFCs-ND) as BCs, subject to certain conditions.</p>		<p>have so far been developed for 25 commodities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Single point levy of market fees, i.e on the first wholesale purchase from the farmer.</li> <li>• Provision of Soil Testing Laboratories in/ or near the selected mandi to facilitate visiting farmers to access this facility in the mandi itself.</li> </ul>
<p><b>91</b></p>	<p><b>A</b></p> <p>The Union Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman announced that the government will launch a 'Village Storage Scheme'. This, she said, will be run by women's self-help groups. The aim of the scheme is to provide holding capacity for farmers and through this, women in villages and the rural part of the country will be able to retain their status as "Dhaanya Lakshmi" (one of the eight forms of Hindu deity Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth).</p>	<p><b>93</b></p>	<p><b>B</b></p> <p>The eight core industries include Coal, Crude oil, Cement, Electricity, Fertilisers, Natural Gas, Refinery products, Steel.</p>
		<p><b>94</b></p>	<p><b>A</b></p> <p>Duty Inversion: A duty structure in which the import duty on a finished product is lower than that on the raw material or intermediate product, which discourages domestic value addition.</p>
<p><b>92</b></p>	<p><b>D</b></p> <p>Objectives of nam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A national e-market platform for transparent sale transactions and price discovery initially in regulated markets. Willing States to accordingly enact suitable provisions in their APMC Act for promotion of e-trading by their State Agricultural Marketing Board/APMC.</li> <li>• Liberal licensing of traders / buyers and commission agents by State authorities without any pre-condition of physical presence or possession of shop /premises in the market yard.</li> <li>• One license for a trader valid across all markets in the State.</li> <li>• Harmonisation of quality standards of agricultural produce and provision for assaying (quality testing) infrastructure in every market to enable informed bidding by buyers. Common tradable parameters</li> </ul>	<p><b>95</b></p>	<p><b>A</b></p> <p>The first schedule of the Indian constitution contain the provisions with regard to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Names of the states and their territorial jurisdiction.</li> <li>2.Names of the UT's and their extent.</li> </ol> <p>Hence any new state is formed will require an amendment of the 1st schedule of Indian constitution.</p>
		<p><b>96</b></p>	<p><b>D</b></p> <p>The MCC contains eight provisions dealing with general conduct, meetings, processions, polling day, polling booths, observers, party in power, and election manifestos. Major provisions of the MCC are outlined below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General Conduct: Criticism of political parties must be limited to their policies and programmes, past record and work. Activities such as: (a) using caste and communal feelings to secure votes, (b) criticising candidates on the basis of unverified reports, (c) bribing or intimidation of voters, and (d) organising demonstrations or picketing outside houses of persons to protest</li> </ul>

	against their opinions, are prohibited. Hence, statement 1, 2 and 3 are correct.		This motion can be moved only in Lok Sabha and by the opposition of the house. It can be moved against the ruling Government or against any Minister for the failure to Act or seeking disapproval of their policy. If the censure motion is passed, the Government does not need to resign, unlike in case of No-confidence motion.
<b>97</b>	<b>D</b> Funds of all the states and Union Territories with legislatures. Option (b) is correct. CAG audits the Contingency Fund of India and Public Account of India as well as those of states. Option (c) is correct. CAG audits the private companies and PPP projects in cases where revenue sharing with the government is involved. Option (d) is incorrect. Under Article 148-151 the CAG in no way control the receipt and issue of money. He is only an auditor.	<b>99</b>	<b>B</b> Statement 1 is incorrect: It is not the parliament but it is the president who can establish an Inter-state council to investigate and discuss subject to common interest between the centre and the states under article 263. Statement 2 is correct :Though parliament enacts on a concurrent subject, state has to execute it.
<b>98</b>	<b>C</b> A censure means an expression of strong disapproval or harsh criticism. A censure motion can be moved in lower house of the parliament or in a state assembly in India. Usually we come across this word in context with the parliament of India, where it is moved by opposition against a specific policy of Government or against a Minister or against the whole council of Ministers. If the censure motion is passed against a Government, council of Ministers shall pass a confidence motion as soon as possible to regain the trust of the house.	<b>100</b>	<b>D</b> The National Commission for Women was set up as statutory body in January 1992 under the National Commission for Women Act, 1990 ( Act No. 20 of 1990 of Govt. of India) to: Review the Constitutional and Legal safeguards for women Recommend remedial legislative measures facilitate redressal of grievances and Advise the Government on all policy matters affecting women.
<i>For further clarifications and feedback feel free to write to us at "testseriesrcr@gmail.com"</i>			