



“क्या पढ़ना है क्या छोड़ना है, सफलता के लिए अभ्यर्थी / प्रतिभागी को यह जानना आना चाहिए”



ANUPMA MALIK
2nd Rank,
HCS 2016



MANAV MALIK



SEEMA SAINI



PANKAJ DHANDA



WAKIL AHMAD

ANSWERS

HCS EXAM 2019

POLITY TEST 1

1.a) Right to hold public office is a Political right. Definition of political rights. : the rights that involve participation in the establishment or administration of a government and are usually held to entitle the adult citizen to exercise of the franchise, the holding of public office, and other political activities — compare civil rights.

2.ans b) According to the Table of Precedence published by the Union Government the Attorney-General for India occupies the eleventh _____ place.

3. Ans: (b)

The two nominated Anglo-Indians in the House of the People represent a population of about (b) 140000

4. Ans .a) The Constitution (One Hundred and Second Amendment) Act, 2018 Provide

“constitutional status” to National Commission on Backward Classes

5. ans a) Addition of articles 338B, 342A.

6. ans .a) The 103rd amendment act provide

10 per cent reservation for economically weaker sections

7. a) Amendment to Article 15 & 16

8. (c) De jure, In law and government, de jure describes practices that are legally recognized.

9. (b) diminished

The emoluments and allowances of a State Governor

shall not be (b) diminished _____ during his term of office.

10. a) Laski said “State is known by the rights that it maintains” ?

11. Ans: (A)

The Election Commission of India (ECI) nominates or designates an Officer of the Government of the State/Union Territory as the Chief Electoral Officer in consultation with that State Government/Union Territory Administration. During the recent election in Mizoram, the centrally appointed chief electoral



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officer (CEO) was at loggerheads with the then chief minister Lal Thanhawla. So, ECI replaced him with another officer.

12. Ans: (b)

The grounds under which the President may remove a Governor from office are (b) not laid down in the Constitution. The Governor is a constitutional head of the State Government who is appointed by the President and holds his office during the pleasure of the latter. A Governor's normal term of office is five years. But he can be removed by the President at any time without assigning any cause.

13. b)1921

Imperialism: The highest stage of capitalism was published in the year

14. Ans: (C)

The National Foundation for Communal Harmony (NFCH) is an autonomous organisation with the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The Foundation promotes Communal Harmony and strengthens National Integration. It also provides financial assistance for relief and rehabilitation of children rendered orphan or destitute in communal, caste, ethnic or terrorist

violence. NFCH organized Communal Harmony Campaign coinciding with the Qaumi Ekta Week (National Integration Week – from 19th to 25 November) and observed the Communal Harmony Flag Day on 25 November.

15. a) people's opinion

Plebiscite means, a vote by which the people of an entire country or district express an opinion for or against a proposal especially on a choice of government or ruler.

16. ans a). Ramnath Kovind won the Presidential election against Meira Kumar. He won election on 20 July 2017. Ram Nath Kovind received 65.65% of the valid votes, against former Speaker of the Lok Sabha - Meira Kumar, the presidential candidate of the Opposition who received 34.35% of the total votes.

17. a) Negative liberty implies that, a) freedom should be unlimited. Negative liberty is freedom from interference by other people. Negative liberty is primarily concerned with freedom from external restraint and contrasts with



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positiveliberty (the possession of the power and resources to fulfil one's own potential).

18. a) Seeley defined “Liberty is the opposite of over government”?

19. (a) Snap poll, A vote taken unexpectedly without voters having been briefed in advance (a) Snap poll

20 Ans: (C)

Since education is in the Concurrent List, States have the liberty to decide the medium of instruction in schools. Section 29(2)(F) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 states that “medium of instruction shall, as far as practicable, be in child's mother tongue”.

The National Curriculum Framework (NCF), 2005 emphasizes the importance of imparting primary education in the mother tongue of the child.

The Bhasha Sangam programme of Department of School Education & Literacy provides an opportunity to schools and educational institution to provide multilingual exposure to students in Indian Languages.

The objective is to familiarize every child with simple dialogues in all the 22 languages under Schedule VIII of the Constitution of India, taking up one language on each working day, to enhance linguistic tolerance and promote national integration.

21. ans a)

Recess means (a) The interval between the prorogation of Parliament and its reassembly. A period of time when the proceedings of a parliament, committee, court of law, or other official body are temporarily suspended.

22. ANS b). Provisions under 9th schedule (b) Can't challenge in a court of law

23. ans b) The sequence of procedure for passing a Bill in the House is (b) First reading, second reading, committee stage, report stage, third reading

24.

Ans: (B)

The term the 'transgender persons' is defined to cover any person whose gender does not match the gender assigned at birth, as well as transmen, transwomen, those with intersex variations, the gender-queer, and those who designate themselves based on socio-cultural identities such as hijra, aravani, kinner and jogta.

However, a district screening committee must recommend the issue of a certificate to each transgender. This is considered as against the principle of self-identification.



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The Bill criminalizes begging by making it an offence for someone to compel or entice a transgender person into seeking alms.

The Bill does not give effect to the far-reaching directive of the Supreme Court to grant backward class reservation to the transgender community. In other words, there is no provision for reservation for the transgender community under the backward class quota.

Lok Sabha has recently passed a new Bill – Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill 2018 – to protect transgender persons.

25. (d) Antagonistic assertion in all spheres of life Antagonistic assertion in all spheres of life is inherent in communalism

26.

Ans: (A)

Central Employment Guarantee Council (CEGC) has been constituted under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, 2005.

The MGNREGA, which promises 100 days of employment to each rural household every year, also stipulates constitution of the Central Employment Guarantee Council (CEGC). CEGC is responsible for a central monitoring and evaluation system for the scheme, besides advising the government on its

implementation.

The CEGC is headed by the Rural Development Minister and comprises both official and non-official members.

Recently, the 20th meeting of Central Employment Guarantee Council was held in Bhopal.

27. ans(a). The qualification for the Chairman and the members of the Finance Commission are specified in (a) Finance Act of 1951

28. d). Mandal Commission recommendations were appointed by (d) V P Singh

29. a) In India the power of ‘amnesty’ has been given to the (a) President

30.

Ans: (A)

In the case of premature dissolution of House, the Model Code of Conduct comes into force right from dissolution of the house.

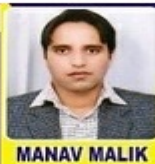
Model Code of Conduct has no statutory backing. It was evolved with the consensus of political parties who have consented to abide by the principles embodied in the said code and also binds them to respect and observe it in its letter and spirit.



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In a significant order, the Election Commission has directed that model code of conduct will apply to caretaker governments' right from dissolution of the assembly. Until now, the model code of conduct was applicable only with announcement of poll schedule by the Election Commission.

31. b) 'On India and her problem' was written by B) Swami Vivekanda

32. a) Savarkar was a supporter of A) Cultural Nationalism

33.
(b) Vice-President

34. a) National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) was formed in a) 2005

35. ans (d)

36. d) Moraji Desai, The first non-congress prime minister of India?

d) Moraji Desai

37. ans, a) 'The Westminster model' means: A. British parliamentary government.

38. ans, a) 'Shadow cabinet' is: A. A cabinet organized by the opposition leader.

39.

Ans: (C)

Article 368 (1) of the Constitution mandates that only Parliament can amend the Constitution by introducing a new Article.

Article 35A in the Indian Constitution was inserted by an order of President Rajendra Prasad under Article 370 in 1954. Parliament was not consulted.

Article 35A bestows the special status on Jammu and Kashmir.

Article 35A gives the Jammu and Kashmir State Legislature power to decide the 'permanent residents' of the State and grant them special rights and

privileges in State public sector jobs, acquisition of property within the State, scholarships and other public aid and welfare programmes.

Currently, a petition is pending before the Supreme Court regarding the constitutional validity of Article 35A.

40. b(b) Power is the capacity to b. Hold sovereignty

41. ans, d) all of the above

42. ans ,d) The Austian theory attributes to the sovereign

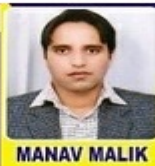
d. Absolute judicial authority



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43. a) The administrative Staff College of India was established: a) 1957

44. Ans: (a)

Articles 20-22 relate to the fundamental right to life and personal liberty. These rights

are available to : (a) citizens and non-citizens

45. Ans: (c) I, II and IV

the following Fundamental Duties as listed in the Constitution?

I. To preserve the heritage of our composite culture.

II. To abide by the Constitution.

IV. To render national service when called upon to do so.

(c) I, II and IV

46. Ans: (c) The constitution of India recognizes (c) Religious and linguistic minorities

Article 29 refers to "minorities" in its marginal heading, it speaks/defines of "any section of citizens having a distinct language, script and culture".

"The Constitution of India used the word minority or its plural form in some Articles, 29 to 30 and 350A to 350B"

Article 30 speaks about two categories of minorities -- religious and linguistic –

while Article 350 relates to linguistic minorities.

47. Ans: (a)

Preventive Detention for a period of more than three months can be ordered only on the recommendation of an Advisory Board whose chairman shall be a judge of a/the (a) High Court

48. Ans: (b)

The proclamation of emergency on the ground of external aggression issued on 3.12.1971 was revoked on (b) March 27, 1977

49. Ans: (d) The first National Emergency declared in October 1962 lasted till (d) 1968

50. a) The second National Emergency declared in December 1971 lasted till 1977

51.

Ans: (C)

The Constitution (123

Amendment) Bill, 2017 extends the constitutional status to the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC).

The National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) would not encroach



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upon the rights of State governments as they would have their own backward class commissions. States had their own lists of OBC castes, while the Centre had a separate one and that the NCBC would make recommendations only to the Centre.

The commission's recommendations are not binding upon the government.

The Constitution (123

Amendment) Bill, 2017 was recently cleared by the

Rajya Sabha. The Lok Sabha had earlier passed the law with more than a two-thirds majority.

52. Ans: (c)

Administrators of Union Territories are responsible to the (c) President

53. Ans: (c) The right to vote in an election in India is (c) Statutory

54.a) January 25 "National Voters' Day" was started from 2011

55.

Ans: (D)

Section 497 of IPC deals with adultery, section 124A deals with sedition and section 377 deals with sexual activities that are against the order of the nature.

Section 497, 124A and 377 are often seen in the news in the recent times.

56. Ans: (d)

(d) Right to negotiate

57. Ans: (b)

The French Settlement of Pondicherry (now, Puducherry) was ceded to India by the French Government in (b) 1954

58. Ans: (b)

The State of Mysore was renamed as Karnataka in the year (b) 1973

59. Ans: (a)

The Legislative Assembly of Jammu and Kashmir consists of ___ members chosen by direct election and ___ women members nominated by the Governor. (a) 100, 2

60.

Ans: (C)

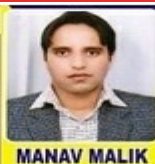
The Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) of India (1966-



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1970) recommended the setting up of two special authorities designated as 'Lokpal' and 'Lokayukta' for the redressal of citizens' grievances.

Jurisdiction of Lokpal under the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act (2013) covers

Prime Minister (with subject matter exclusions and specific process for handling complaints against the Prime Minister), Ministers, and Members of Parliament, Group A, B, C and D officers and officials of Central Government.

As per the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 the Lokpal cannot suo motu proceed against any public servant.

61. Ans: (a)

The first Governor ever to be dismissed by the President was
(a) Prabhudas Patwari

62.

Ans: (D)

Under Article 269A (1) the GST Council — and not the Finance Commission — has the powers to make recommendations in relation to the sharing of taxes from inter-State trade.

Articles 270(1A) and 270(2) provide that taxes levied under the GST laws will be shared in the manner 'prescribed' in Article 270(2) — which is related to the

Finance Commission, and not the GST Council.

Taxation powers and sharing of taxes are the contentious issues in the CentreState relationship.

63. Ans: (b)

Civil proceedings may be brought against the President in respect of his personal acts but only If ___ months' notice in writing has been delivered to him.

(b) two

64.

Ans: (A)

The National Commission for Women (NCW) was set up as a statutory body in January 1992 under the National Commission for Women Act, 1990 to:

☑ Review the Constitutional and Legal safeguards for women
☑ Recommend remedial legislative measures

☑ Facilitate redressal of grievances
☑ Advise the Government on all policy matters affecting women

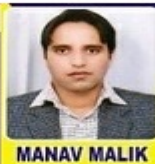
NCW consists of a Chairperson and five Members to be nominated by the Central Government. They shall hold office for a period of three years or till the age of 65 years, whichever is the earlier. In October 2015 former IAS officer Alok Rawat was appointed as a member of



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the National Commission for Women. He is the first male to be appointed as a member of NCW.

Recently, Ministry of Women and Child Development nominated Smt. Chandramukhi Devi, Smt. Soso Shaiza and Smt. Kamlesh Gautam as members of NCW.

65. Ans: (b)

(b) Andaman and Nicobar Islands _____ is/are not covered by any Zonal Council.

(b) Andaman and Nicobar Islands

66.

Ans: (A)

Wildlife Crime Control Bureau is a statutory multi-disciplinary body established by the Government of India under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

The Bureau works the Ministry of Environment and Forests, to combat organized wildlife crime in the country. The Bureau has its headquarter in New Delhi.

Additional Director General (Wild Life) is the ex-officio director of the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau.

Establishment of WCCB was recommended by the Tiger Task Force (2005) set up by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, to review the management of

tiger reserves, aftermath the disappearance of Tigers from the Sariska Tiger

Reserve in Rajasthan.

United Nation Environment has awarded Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB) with Asia Environment Enforcement Awards, 2018 for excellent work done by the Bureau in combating trans-boundary environmental crime.

67. Ans: (b)

The letter of resignation of a Judge of the High Court should be addressed to the (b) President of India

68.

Ans: (A)

Salient features of the Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill 2016:

Only altruistic surrogacy by infertile Indian couples from a "close relative" only allowed.

☑ The couple also has to be legally married for at least five years and possess a certificate from a doctor stating that they are medically unfit to produce a child.

☑ Singles, homosexuals and live-in couples cannot apply for surrogacy.

☑ Couples who already have children will also not be allowed to opt for surrogacy.



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☐ Only Indian citizens can avail surrogacy. Foreigners, NRIs and PIOs are not allowed to commission surrogacy in the country.

☐ Women within the age group of 23 years to 50 years and men aged between 26 and 55 years will be eligible to go in for surrogacy.

☐ The child will be deemed to be the legal offspring of the intended couple.

☐ A woman can be a surrogate only once in her lifetime.

☐ Once enacted, the national surrogacy board will be constituted at the central level, while the states and Union territories will constitute the state surrogacy boards and state appropriate authorities within three months of the notification by the Union government.

Why is this question important?
The Lok Sabha recently passed the Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill 2016, aimed at banning commercial surrogacy to protect women from exploitation.

69. Ans: (a)

When the Prime Minister tenders his resignation the Union Cabinet (a) remains automatically dissolved

70.

Ans: (C)

The government approved amendments to the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012, to bring punishments for sexual assaults on boys on a par with those against girls.

These include the provision of the death penalty when the child is less than 12 years and when a penetrative sexual assault is committed by a relative.

The POCSO Act defines a child as any person below eighteen years of age.

The government recently approved amendments to the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012.

71 Ans: (c)

The President can remove the Chief Election

Commissioner from office on (c) the advice of Parliament

72.

Ans: (A)

The Animal Welfare Board of India is a statutory advisory body

on Animal Welfare Laws and promotes animal welfare in the country.

Established in 1962 under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960, the Animal Welfare Board of India was started under the stewardship of Late Smt.



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Rukmini Devi Arundale.

It works under the administrative control of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

Recently, Union Minister Maneka Gandhi accused the Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI), of being lax in enforcement of rules that specify how wild animals can be depicted in films and television programmes.

73 Ans: (b)

*When Mrs. Gandhi became Prime Minister in 1965 she was a member of
(b) Rajya Sabha*

74.

Ans: (C)

The National Digital Communications policy aims to:

- Provide universal broadband connectivity at 50 Mbps to every citizen;*
- Provide 1 Gbps connectivity to all Gram Panchayats by 2020 and 10 Gbps by 2022;*
- Ensure connectivity to all uncovered areas;*
- Attract investments of USD 100 billion in the Digital Communications Sector;*
- Train one million manpower for building New Age Skill;*
- Establish a comprehensive data protection regime for digital*

communications that safeguards the privacy, autonomy and choice of individuals

- Facilitate India's effective participation in the global digital economy;*
- Enforce accountability through appropriate institutional mechanisms to assure citizens of safe and Secure digital communications infrastructure and services.*

The Union Cabinet chaired by Prime Minister Narendra Modi has recently approved the National Digital Communications Policy-2018 (NDCP-2018)

75. Ans: (c) *Jawaharlal Nehru was not a member of the*

Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly of India?

76.

Ans: (C)

Article 244 (1) of the Constitution provide that the Governor may make regulations for the peace and good government of any area in a State which is for the time being a Scheduled Area. In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such regulations may —



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☐ Prohibit or restrict the transfer of land by or among members of the Scheduled Tribes in such area.

☐ Regulate the allotment of land to members of the Scheduled Tribes in such area.

☐ Regulate the carrying on of business as money-lender by persons who lend money to members of the Scheduled Tribes in such area.

In making any such regulation, the Governor may repeal or amend any Act of Parliament or of the Legislature of the State or any existing law which is for the time being applicable to the area in question.

77. Ans: (a)

The power of the Supreme Court of India to decide disputes between the Centre and the States fall under its (a) Original Jurisdiction

78.

Ans: (C)

The State Finance Commission (SFC) is a unique institution created by the 73rd and 74 Constitutional Amendments (CAs) to rationalize and systematize State/sub-State-level fiscal relations in India.

Article 243I of the Constitution mandated the State Governor to constitute a Finance Commission within one year of the CAs (before April 24, 1994) and thereafter every five years.

State Finance Commissions are constitutional bodies. They are not subservient to the Union Finance Commission.

79. Ans: (c)

The emoluments of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of a State Legislative Council are fixed by the (c) State Legislature

80.

Ans: (B)

The process of creating an Upper House is lengthy. The State Assembly has to pass a resolution for the creation of the Council by a majority of its total membership.

Thereafter, Parliament has to enact a law to create it.

As far as creation of new legislative councils for the states is concerned, there is no special power to the Rajyasabha. Recently, the Odisha proposed to create a 49-member Legislative Council.

81. Ans: (a)

The Election Commission is a (a) tribunal

82.

Ans: (B)



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The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA), an inter-country organisation, published The Global State of Democracy Index (GSoD).

The Global State of Democracy Index (GSoD) looks at the trends in democratisation from 1975 to 2017. The Global State of Democracy Index (GSoD) records a significant dip in India's record on civil liberties, personal integrity and security, freedom of association, media integrity, and gender equality.

83. Ans: (a)

Governor of Jammu and Kashmir is competent to dissolve the State Assembly under the Jammu and Kashmir Constitution.

84. Ans: (c)

The Portuguese enclaves of Dadra and Nagar Haveli were integrated with India after the Judgement (in India's favour) of the (c) International Court of Justice

85. Ans: (c)

Dr. Ambedkar had said the "Article ____ should normally remain a 'dead letter' and would be used only in the

'last resort' (c) 356

86. Ans: (a)

An additional Judge of a High Court holds office Cora period of (a) 2 years

87. Ans: (b) *The mandatory provision of dissolution of the Lok Sabha (i.e. five years from the date of its first meeting) may be extended by ____ during an emergency. (b) One year*

88. Ans: (c)

The Governor of a State enjoys (c) discretionary powers in certain matters

89. Ans: (c)

The First Amendment introduced in 1951 added a new Schedule to the Constitution. It is the __ Schedule. (c) Ninth

90. Ans: (d)

Dr CD Deshmukh former RBI Governors was a Presidential candidate in 1969. (d) Dr CD Deshmukh



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91. Ans: (d)

The National Integration Council is chaired by the (d) Prime Minister of India

92.C

93.C

No-confidence Motion or Motion of No-confidence is one of different types of motions in Indian Parliament. The constitutional provision behind this motion is Article 75, which says that “Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha” Thus, a council of ministers stays in office as long as it enjoys the confidence of majority of the members of Lok Sabha. Lok Sabha can remove the ministry from office by passing motion of no-confidence by simple majority.

The first No-confidence motion was moved in 1963 against Jawaharlal Nehru government. Other prime ministers to face motion of no-confidence include Indira Gandhi, Morar Ji Desai, Rajiv Gandhi, PV Narasimha Rao and Atal Bihari Vajpayee. The first government to be brought down by a no-confidence motion was of Morar Ji Desai.

In July 2018, a motion of no-confidence has been granted leave against Narendra Modi led NDA government. This is first such motion in last 15 years. Manmohan Singh government never faced a no-confidence motion during its office years.

94.A

95.C

The concept of Public Interest Litigation originated in the United States

96.B

a writ requiring a person under arrest to be

brought before a judge or into court, especially

to secure the person's release unless lawful grounds are shown for their detention.

97.C 'Judicial Review' function of the Supreme

Court means the power to examine the constitutional validity of the

laws

98.C

99.C

The Kingdom of Sikkim was founded by the Namgyal dynasty in the 17th century. It was ruled by a Buddhist priest-king known as the Chogyal. It became a princely state of British India in 1890. After 1947, Sikkim continued its protectorate status with the republic of India. It enjoyed the highest literacy rate and per capita income among Himalayan states. In 1973, anti-royalist riots took place in front of the Chogyal's palace. In 1975, the monarchy was deposed by the people. A referendum in 1975 led to Sikkim joining India as its 22nd state.

100.D