

INDIAN POLITY



STATE ELECTION COMMISSIONER



 In a development that caught everyone by surprise, the Andhra Pradesh government appointed a retired Madras High Court judge V. Kanagaraj as the State Election Commissioner (SEC) in place of N. Ramesh Kumar, who it expelled through an overnight ordinance . निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी, संविधान (73वां संशोधन) अधिनियम की आधारभूत विशेषताएँ हैं ?

- ग्राम, मध्यवर्ती और जिला स्तरों पर पंचायतों की त्रि-स्तरीय संरचना का उपबंध।
- अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों और महिलाओं के लिए पंचायतों के सभी स्तरों पर स्थानों का आरक्षण ।
- राज्य निर्वाचन आयोगों के नेतृत्व में पंचायतों के लिए निर्वाचन ।
- संविधान में ग्यारहवीं अनुसूची का पुरःस्थापन।

नीचे दिये गये कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिये :

- (a) केवल 1, 2 और 3
- (b) केवल 3 और 4
- (c) 1, 2, 3 और 4
- (d) केवल 2 और 4

Which of the following are the basic features of the Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act?

- Provides for a three-tier structure of panchayats in the village, intermediary and district levels.
- Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and women in all the tiers of panchayats.
- Election to panchayats under the supervision of the State Election Commissions.
- Introduction of the 11th Schedule to the Constitution.

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

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



- Which one of the following statements with regard to Panchayats is not correct?
- (a) Members of Panchayats are elected directly by the Gram Sabha.
- (b) The elections to Panchayats are conducted by the State Election Commission.
- (c) The Central Government may by law authorize a Panchayat to levy taxes.
- (d) Every Panchayat continues for five years from the date of convening of its first meeting.

FLOOR TEST & GOVERNOR



 Governor of a state was well within their rights to call for a floor test during an assembly session.



In the S R Bommai v. Union of India case, which one among the following features of the Constitution of India was upheld by the Supreme Court as a basic structure ?

- (a) Liberalism
- (b) Secularism
- (c) Dignity of the human person
- (d) Freedom of religion

NALSA



 Context: has said that around 11,077 undertrials have been released from prisons nationwide as part of the mission to decongest jails following the COVID-19 pandemic.



- The National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) has been constituted under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987. In this context which of the following statements is not correct ?
- (a) Hon'ble Chief Justice of Supreme Court is the Executive Chairman of the Authority
- (b) Its objective is to provide free and competent legal services to the weaker sections of the society on the basis of equal opportunity
- (c) It issues guidelines for the State Legal Services Authorities to implement the legal programmes and schemes throughout the country
- (d) To organize Lok Adalats for amicable settlement of disputes



With reference to Lok Adalats, consider the following statements: [2009]

- 1. An award made by a Lok Adalat is deemed to be a decree of a civil court and no appeal lies against there to any court.
- 2. Matrimonial/Family disputes are not covered under Lok Adalat.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2



With reference to Lok Adalats, which of the following statements is correct ? [2010]

(a) Lok Adalats have the jurisdiction to settle matters at pre-litigating stage and not those matters pending before any court

(b) Lok Adalats can deal with matters which are civil and not criminal in nature.

(c) Every Lok Adalat consists of either serving or retired judicial officers only and not any other person.

(d) None of the statements given above is correct

UPSC



Consider the following statements with reference to the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC).

- 1. The Commission is required to be consulted on all matters relating to recruitment to civil services and posts.
- 2. The origin of the Public Service Commission in India is found in the Government of India Act, 1935
- 3. The chairman or a member of the UPSC can be removed from office by the President only in the manner and on the grounds mentioned in the Constitution.
- 4. Every member can hold office for five years or till the time he attains the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (b) 2, 3 and 4 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) All of the above

ORDINANCE



- अध्यादेश बनाने की राज्यपाल की शक्ति के बारे में, निम्नलिखित कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?
 - 1. यह एक वैवेकिक शक्ति है।
- किसी भी समय अध्यादेश को वापस लेने के लिए स्वयं राज्यपाल भी सक्षम नहीं है।

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए।

- (a) केवल 1
- (b) केवल 2
- (c) 1 और 2 दोनों
- (d) न तो 1 और न ही 2

- Which of the following statements about the Ordinance-making power of the Governor is/are correct?
 - 1. It is a discretionary power.
 - 2. The Governor himself is not competent to withdraw the Ordinance at any time.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

राज्यपाल की अध्यादेश जारी करने की शक्ति के बारे में निम्नलिखित में से क्या सही नहीं है?

- (a) यह विवेकाधीन शक्ति नहीं है।
- (b) राज्यपाल किसी भी समय अध्यादेश को वापस ले सकता है।
- (c) अध्यादेश की शक्ति का प्रयोग तभी किया जा सकता है, जब विधानमंडल सत्र में नहीं हो।

(d) अध्यादेश जारी (घोषित) करने के लिए मंत्रियों की सहायता और सलाह की आवश्यकता नहीं होती है। Which one of the following regarding the ordinance-making power of the Governor is **not** correct?

(a) It is not a discretionary power.

- (b) The Governor may withdraw the ordinance anytime.
- (c) The ordinance power can be exercised when the Legislature is not in session.
- (d) The aid and advice of ministers is not required for declaring the ordinance.





 Centre has cleared appointment of the next Chief Justices for Bombay, Orissa and Meghalaya High Courts (HC).



164(2) & 171



Consider the following statements : [2015-I]

- 1 The Legislative Council of a State in India can be
- larger in size than half of the Legislative
- Assembly of that particular State
- 2. The Governor of a State nominates the Chairman
- of Legislative Council of that particular State.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

NATIONAL PANCHAYATI RAJ DAY



• 24 April





Who has the power of annulment or suspension of Acts and Resolutions of the Autonomous District and Regional Councils?

- (a) The Governor
- (b) The President
- (c) The Chief Minister of the State
- (d) The Prime Minister





Sanjay Kothari, the Secretary to the President, has been selected as the **new** Chief Vigilance Commissioner by a high-powered





Art 221



 High Court judges are paid salaries as determined by Parliament and they shall not be varied to their disadvantage after appointment. DATA

REGULATING ACADEMICS



 Colleges had challenged several notifications issued by the Medical Council of India (MCI) and the Dental Council of India (DCI) under Sections 10D of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, and the Dentists Act, 1948, for uniform entrance examinations.



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भारत के संविधान की आधारभूत संरचना में परिवर्तन करने की शक्ति के संबंध में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

- यह संसद की संशोधन करने की शक्ति के विस्तार (परिधि) से परे है।
- यह जनता के द्वारा संविधान सभा में प्रतिनिधियों के माध्यम से प्रयोग किया जा सकता है।
- यह संसद की संविधानी शक्तियों के अंतर्गत शामिल है।
- नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए।
- (a) 1 और 3
- (b) 1 और 2
- (c) केवल 1
- (d) 2 और 3

Which among the following statements about the power to change the basic structure of the Constitution of India is/are correct?

- LAS ban ban
- 1. It falls outside the scope of the amending powers of the Parliament.
- 2. It can be exercised by the people through representatives in a Constituent Assembly.
- 3. It falls within the constituent powers of the Parliament.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

