

Q: Consider the following statement:

1. Disqualification of members are mention in tenth schedule.
2. MLA has the right to participate in proceedings of the House regardless of pendency of any petitions for disqualification.
3. Legislature party appoints the whip.

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans: a

Explanation:

- Not intervening in the proceedings, the SC said the issue of disqualification ought to be decided as per established procedures in law and the Speaker is the appropriate authority for this under the Tenth Schedule of the Constitution, which lays down the anti-defection law.
- The Bench said in the present case, there were “no extraordinary circumstances” warranting the court adjudicating in the matter.
- It also clarified that an MLA has the right to participate in proceedings of the House regardless of pendency of any petitions for disqualification.
- The court said that a whip interacts with members of the legislature party to communicate the directions of the political party. It held that “it is the political party and not the legislature party which appoints the Whip and the Leader of the party in the House”.

Q: Consider the following statements with respect to Polygamy:

1. Section 394 of Indian Penal Code (IPC) penalizes bigamy or polygamy in India.
2. The highest prevalence of polygynous marriages was in the Northeastern states with tribal populations.
3. The prevalence of polygamy was high among Christians, than the Muslims and Hindus.

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans: b

Explanation:

- Polygamy is the practice of having more than one married spouse — wife or husband.
- The issue is governed both by personal laws and the Indian Penal Code (IPC).
- The highest prevalence of polygynous marriages was in the Northeastern states with tribal populations.
- The National Family Health Survey-5 (2019-20) showed the prevalence of polygamy was 2.1% among Christians, 1.9% among Muslims, 1.3% among Hindus, and 1.6% among other religious groups.
- The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 outlawed the practice of polygamy.
- Under IPC Section 494, marrying again during lifetime of husband or wife penalises bigamy or polygamy.
- This provision does not apply to a marriage which has been declared void by a court for example, a child marriage that has been declared void.

Q: Consider the following statement:

1. Delhi presents a special constitutional status under article 239AA.
2. Article 239AA specifically excludes land, police and public order from the purview of the legislative powers of the Delhi government.

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

- a) 1 Only
- b) 2 Only
- c) 1 and 2
- d) None of the above

Ans: c

Explanation:

- Drawing the curtains on an eight-year-long legal battle between the Aam Aadmi Party-led Delhi government and the Centre, the Supreme Court recently ruled that the Delhi government has legislative and executive powers over administrative services in the national capital.

- First, the court concluded that Delhi under the constitutional scheme is a *Sui Generis (or unique) model*, and is not similar to any other Union Territory. It said Delhi presents a special constitutional status under article 239AA.
- Article 239AA specifically excludes land, police and public order from the purview of the legislative powers of the Delhi government. The court acknowledged that these three issues can also have some overlap with “services”.

Q: Consider the following statements with respect to Monkey Pox:

1. It is a zoonosis disease that transmitted from infected animals to humans.
2. It is an orthopoxvirus, a genus of viruses that includes variola virus which causes smallpox.
3. WHO has recently ended the Monkeypox as public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC)

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans: d

Explanation:

- Monkeypox is a zoonosis, that is, a disease that is transmitted from infected animals to humans.
- Monkeypox virus infection has been detected in squirrels, Gambian poached rats, dormice, and some species of monkeys.
- While the natural reservoir of monkey pox remains unknown, African rodents and monkeys are suspected of transmission and infection.
- According to the WHO, cases occur close to tropical rainforests inhabited by animals that carry the virus.
- WHO has recently ended the Monkeypox as public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC).
- Transmission can occur through contact with bodily fluids, lesions on the skin or on internal mucosal surfaces, such as in the mouth or throat, respiratory droplets and contaminated objects.
- Human-to-human transmission is limited and the longest documented chain of transmission is six generations.
- The monkeypox virus is an orthopoxvirus, which is a genus of viruses that also includes the variola virus, which causes smallpox, and vaccinia virus, which was used in the smallpox vaccine.
- Monkeypox causes symptoms similar to smallpox, although they are less severe.

Q: Consider the following statements with respect to Government of Delhi:

1. It has the legislative and executive control over administrative services except with regard to public order, police and land.
2. The Lieutenant Governor shall be bound by the decisions of the Government of Delhi on services.
3. The executive power of the Union Territory of Delhi is not co-extensive with its legislative power.

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans: a

Explanation:

- Unlike other Union Territories Union Territory of Delhi have some special provisions.
- Special Provisions of the Union Territory of Delhi is enumerated in Part-viii Under article 239AA.
- Under 69th Amendment Act, 1991, The Union territory of Delhi shall be called the National Capital Territory of Delhi
- The administrator thereof appointed under article 239 shall be designated as the Lieutenant Governor.
- There shall be a Legislative Assembly for the National Capital Territory.
- The seats in such Assembly shall be filled by members chosen by direct election from territorial constituencies in the National Capital Territory.
- The Legislative Assembly shall have power to make laws for the whole or any part of the National Capital Territory with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the State List or in the Concurrent List.
- There shall be a Council of Ministers consisting of not more than 10% of the total number of members in the Legislative Assembly, with the Chief Minister at the head to aid and advise the Lieutenant Governor.