

KSCSAPT 519 Full Test Answers

1. D	10. D	19. C	28. C	37. C	46. C
2. D	11. C	20. D	29. B	38. C	47. D
3. A	12. C	21. A	30. B	39. B	48. D
4. B	13. D	22. B	31. C	40. C	49. A
5. C	14. B	23. C	32. A	41. D	50. D
6. A	15. C	24. A	33. D	42. B	
7. A	16. B	25. A	34. C	43. B	
8. A	17. B	26. D	35. D	44. D	
9. D	18. D	27. A	36. B	45. A	

51. c

The Provisional Government of Free India, or, more simply, Free India (Azad Hind), was an Indian provisional government established in occupied Singapore in 1943 and supported by the Empire of Japan, Nazi Germany, Italian Social Republic, and their allies.

It was a part of a political movement originating in the 1940s outside India with the purpose of allying with the Axis powers to free India from British Rule. It was established by Indian nationalists-in-exile during the latter part of the Second World War in Singapore with monetary, military and political assistance from Imperial Japan. Founded on 21 October 1943, the government was inspired by the concepts of Subhas Chandra Bose who was also the leader of the government and the Head of State of this Provisional Indian Government-in-exile. The government proclaimed authority over Indian civilian and military personnel in Southeast Asian British colonial territory and prospective authority over Indian territory to fall to the Japanese forces and the Indian National Army during the Japanese thrust towards India during the Second World War. The government of Azad Hind had its own currency, court and civil code, and in the eyes of some Indians its existence gave a greater legitimacy to the independence struggle against the British.

The Provisional Government of Free India consisted of a Cabinet headed by Subhas Chandra Bose as the Head of the State, The Prime Minister and the Minister for War and Foreign Affairs.

Azad Hind was recognised as a legitimate state by only a small number of countries limited solely to Axis powers and their allies. Azad Hind had diplomatic relations with nine countries: Nazi Germany, the Empire of Japan, Italian Social Republic, Independent State of Croatia and Wang Jingwei Government, Thailand, the State of Burma, Manchukuo and the Second Philippine Republic

52. b

The Syrian government forces recently retook control of the rebel-held part of Deraa, the birthplace of the revolt against President Bashar al-Assad.

53. d

The sale of first batch of electoral bonds will take place from March 1-10 at designated branches of State Bank of India.

The government had notified the Electoral Bond Scheme on January 2 this year. As per provisions of the scheme, a person, who is a citizen of India or an entity incorporated/ established in India can purchase electoral bonds.

SBI has been allowed to issue and encash electoral bonds initially at its four authorised branches. The bonds will be sold at main branches of SBI in four metro cities -- New Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai.

As per the scheme, announced by Finance Minister in Budget 2017-18, only registered political parties, which have secured not less than 1 per cent of the votes polled in the last election of the Lok Sabha or legislative assembly of the state, will be eligible to receive electoral bonds.

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The electoral bonds are being pitched as an alternative to cash donations made to political parties and bring transparency in political funding.

An electoral bond will be valid for 15 days from the date of issue. No payment would be made to any payee political party if the bond is deposited after expiry of the validity period.

The bond deposited by any eligible political party into its account would be credited on the same day.

54. d

Statement 1 – Article 25 covers not only religious beliefs (doctrines) but also religious practices (rituals).

Statement 2 – these rights are available to all persons—citizens as well as non-citizens.

Statement 3 – Article 25 guarantees rights of individuals, while Article 26 guarantees rights of religious denominations or their sections. In other words, Article 26 protects collective freedom of religion.

Statement 4 – Right to propagate: Transmission and dissemination of one's religious beliefs to others or exposition of the tenets of one's religion. But, it does not include a right to convert another person to one's own religion. Forcible conversions impinge on the 'freedom of conscience' guaranteed to all the persons alike.

55. c

The new law mandates that all companies, including foreign firms, with a minimum net worth of Rs 500 crore, turnover of Rs1,000 crore and net profit of at least Rs 5 crore, spend at least two percent of their profit on CSR (Business Standard)

56. a

The construction of the Strategic Crude Oil Storage facilities is being managed by Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserves Limited (ISPRL), a Special Purpose Vehicle, which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Oil Industry Development Board (OIDB) under the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas.

<https://www.thehindubusinessline.com/markets/commodities/india-to-lease-out-half-of-padur-strategic-oil-storage-to-adnoc/article25473075.ece>

57. a

The umbrella policy – Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)

clubs together an existing procurement scheme (PSS) with newly introduced options – meant for oilseeds only – of additional procurement by private traders or a cash payment scheme.

58. d

Generic medicines are unbranded medicines which are equally safe and having the same efficacy as that of branded medicines in terms of their therapeutic value.

The prices of generic medicines are much cheaper than their branded equivalent.

59. c

It is an initiative by UNEP, UNESCO and WMO.

It is a network of both scientists and policy makers working towards climate change mitigation.

60. d

BEE star labelling is currently invoked for equipments/appliances Room Air Conditioner (Fixed Speed), Ceiling Fan, Colour Television, Computer, Direct Cool Refrigerator, Distribution Transformer, Domestic Gas Stove, Frost Free Refrigerator, General Purpose Industrial Motor, Monoset Pump, Openwell Submersible Pump Set, Stationary Type Water Heater, Submersible Pump Set, Tfl, Washing Machine, Ballast, Solid State Inverter, Office Automation Products, Diesel Engine Driven Monosetpumps For Agricultural Purposes, Diesel Generator Set, Led Lamps, Room Air Conditioner (Variable Speed), Chillers, Agricultural Pumpset.

61. c

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The Global Syndemic of Obesity, Undernutrition, and Climate Change: The Lancet Commission report.

The Global Syndemic Commission is one of a series of initiatives on nutrition, including the EAT–Lancet Commission, led by The Lancet in 2019.

Source: <https://www.hindustantimes.com/editorials/india-needs-to-fight-the-syndemicon-a-war-footing/story-VebkpkHlJffYX6ya5cA0yI.html>.

62. c

The Global Polio Eradication Initiative is a public-private partnership led by national governments with five partners – the World Health Organization (WHO), Rotary International, the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. Its goal is to eradicate polio worldwide.

63. c

64. d

Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) is a statutory body of Ministry of Women & Child Development, Government of India. It functions as the nodal body for adoption of Indian children and is mandated to monitor and regulate in-country and inter-country adoptions. CARA is designated as the Central Authority to deal with inter-country adoptions in accordance with the provisions of the Hague Convention on Inter-country Adoption, 1993, ratified by Government of India in 2003.

CARA primarily deals with adoption of orphan, abandoned and surrendered children through its associated /recognised adoption agencies CARA has started a monthly “Jan Sampark” program to enable the public to have interaction with its officials and staff for seeking information related to Adoption as well as flagging their concerns.

65. a

More than 100 countries have backed a joint proposal by China and India for eliminating the most trade-distorting farm subsidies of \$160 billion in the US, the European Union, Japan, Canada, Norway, and Switzerland among other nations at the upcoming World Trade Organization’s 11th trade ministerial summit in Buenos Aires.

The Agreement on Agriculture (AoA) is an international treaty of the World Trade Organization. It was negotiated during the Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and entered into force with the establishment of the WTO on January 1, 1995.

66. d

Priority Sector Lending is an important role given by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to the banks for providing a specified portion of the bank lending to few specific sectors like agriculture and allied activities, micro and small enterprises, poor people for housing, students for education and other low income groups and weaker sections.. This is essentially meant for an all round development of the economy as opposed to focusing only on the financial sector.

Priority Sector includes the following categories:

- Agriculture
- Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
- Export Credit
- Education
- Housing
- Social Infrastructure
- Renewable Energy
- Others

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The activities covered under Agriculture are classified under three sub-categories viz. Farm credit, Agriculture infrastructure and Ancillary activities.

67. c

Similarities between Small Finance Banks & Payment Banks:

1. Minimum Paid Up capital should be 100cr.
2. FDI limit will be same as amended by govt time to time.
3. Initially The promoters share should be 40 percent. (Though different after some years).

DIFFERENCES b/w Payments & Small Finance Banks:

1. In Payment Banks , Promoters Share should be 40 % for first Five 5 years from the date of commencement of business Whereas In Small Finance Banks it should be 40% in starting Then can be gradually brought down to 26% in 12 years.
2. Small Finance Banks Are mainly For Lending In priority Sector Areas, Small Finance Banks will have to lend 75 % of their ANBC to PSL areas. Whereas payment Banks are not allowed to lend.

Small Finance Banks are just like Universal Banks so they can accept all type of deposits, FD, RD, Savings & Current. And also required to maintain SLR & CRR norms. Whereas the Payment Banks can only accept Demand Deposits and can hold 100,000 INR per person.

Payment Banks can Issue ATM, Debit cards but can't Issue Credit Card. Along with they can serve various banking products as Mutual funds Unit, insurance, etc.

Payment banks Would Have to Invest 75 % of their ANBC in government securities having maturity of One Year.

68. c

Impactful Policy Research in Social Science (IMPRESS) aims to encourage social science research in policy relevant areas so as to provide vital inputs in policy-formulation, implementation and evaluation.

The IMPRESS is an initiative of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India and is being implemented by the Indian Council of Social Science Research. The scheme was sanctioned in August 2018 at a total cost of Rs.414 Cr for implementation up to 31.3.2021.

Objectives

To identify and fund research proposals in social sciences with maximum impact on the governance and society.

To focus research on (11) broad thematic areas such as : State and Democracy, Urban transformation, Media, Culture and Society, Employment, Skills and Rural transformation, Governance, Innovation and Public Policy, Growth, Macro-trade and Economic Policy, Agriculture and Rural Development, Health and Environment, Science and Education, Social Media and Technology, Politics, Law and Economics.

The Sub-Theme areas will be decided on the basis of Expert Groups' advice before notifying the scheme and calling for applications.

To ensure selection of projects through a transparent, competitive process on online mode.

To provide opportunity for social science researchers in any institution in the country, including all Universities (Central and State), private institutions with 12(B) status conferred by UGC. Eligibility

All Government funded institutions including Universities (central and state) , private institutions with UGC 12(b) status and ICSSR Research Institutes are eligible to apply.

The Project Director should be a regular employee, possessing Ph.D. degree and have an interest in high quality research which may be evidenced by past studies, publications and academic background. In case the project has co-Director(s), they should have proven research interest.

Retired faculties with proven research interests can also apply under the scheme but they would be required to get themselves affiliated to any of the research institutions mentioned in clause Point 1.

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Individual scholars can apply for maximum two projects at a time. However, in case both projects are selected, the applicant can choose only one project at level 3. Institutes having good research infrastructure and resources may apply for a number of proposals

69. c

70. a

The Delhi Solar Agenda, adopted in the Founding Conference of the ISA, states that the ISA member States inter-alia have agreed to pursue an increased share of solar energy in the final energy consumption in respective national energy mix, as a means of tackling global challenges of climate change and as a cost-effective solution by supporting and implementing policy initiatives and participation of all relevant stakeholders, as applicable, in respective States.

71. a

Aggregate measurement of support (AMS) is the indicator on which the domestic support discipline for the Uruguay Round Agreement on Agriculture is based. It is determined by calculating a market price support estimate for each commodity receiving such support, plus non-exempt direct payments or any other subsidy not exempted from reduction commitments, less specific agricultural levies or fees paid by producers.

The 'current aggregate measurement of support' (AMS) is the measure for domestic subsidies for agriculture under the WTO Agreement of Agriculture. It consists of the so-called Amber Box which includes all internal support measures considered to distort production and trade that are not excluded pursuant to other provisions of the Agreement. AMS has two components viz., (i) 'product-specific' or the excess of price paid to farmers over international price or ERP (external reference price) multiplied by quantum of produce;

(ii) 'non-product specific' or money spent on schemes to supply inputs such as fertilisers, seed, irrigation, electricity at subsidised rates.

Under Agreement on Agriculture (AoA), developing countries can give agricultural subsidies or aggregate measurement support (AMS) up to 10 per cent of the value of agricultural production.

72. b

It is a draft proposed by India in 1996 that is yet to be adopted by the UNGA.

It addresses the issue of Pakistan's alleged support for cross-border terrorism in South Asia.

73. a

Syria is a country in Western Asia, bordering Lebanon and the Mediterranean Sea to the west, Turkey to the north, Iraq to the east, Jordan to the south, and Israel to the southwest.

74. a

Ch-22, Parliament -> Devices of Parliamentary Proceedings, Indian Polity 4th Edition by M Laxmikanth;

75. d

The fourth feature is Networking: A UNESCO Global Geopark is not only about cooperation with the local people living in the UNESCO Global Geopark area, but also about cooperating with other UNESCO Global Geoparks through the Global Geoparks Network (GGN), and regional networks for UNESCO Global Geoparks, in order to learn from each other and, as a network, improve the quality of the label UNESCO Global Geopark. Working together with international partners is the main reason for UNESCO Global Geoparks to be a member of an international network such as the GGN. Membership of the GGN is obligatory for UNESCO Global Geoparks.

76. d

77. b

The UN recognises that the OPCW, by virtue of the Chemical Weapons Convention, shall function as an independent, autonomous international organisation in the working relationship with the UN.

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The mission of the OPCW is to implement the provisions of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC). The Convention contains four key provisions:

- Destroying all existing chemical weapons under international verification by the OPCW;
- Monitoring chemical industry to prevent new weapons from re-emerging;
- Providing assistance and protection to States Parties against chemical threats; and
- Fostering international cooperation to strengthen implementation of the Convention and promote the peaceful use of chemistry.

The OPCW, established in 1997, has its headquarters at The Hague, Netherlands.

Israel has signed the agreement but is yet to ratify it. The countries that have not signed it are Egypt, South Sudan and North Korea.

78. d

The Universal Postal Union established by the Treaty of Bern of 1874, is a specialized agency of the United Nations (UN) that coordinates postal policies among member nations, in addition to the worldwide postal system. The UPU contains four bodies consisting of the Congress, the Council of Administration (CA), the Postal Operations Council (POC) and the International Bureau (IB). It also oversees the Telematics and Express Mail Service (EMS) cooperatives. Each member agrees to the same terms for conducting international postal duties. The UPU's headquarters are located in Bern, Switzerland.

79. b

The International Conference on Status and Protection of Coral Reefs (STAPCOR – 2018) with the theme “Reef for Life” was inaugurated by the Union Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate Change on 22nd October at Bangaram coral Island of Union Territory of Lakshadweep. .. 2018 is the third decadal International Year of Reefs (IYOR).

About IYOR: 1997 was declared the first International Year of the Reef (IYOR) in response to the increasing threats on coral reefs and their associated ecosystems, such as mangrove forests and seagrass beds. IYOR was a global effort to increase awareness and understanding on the values and threats to coral reefs, and to support related conservation, research and management efforts. Recognising that, ten years later, there continued to be an urgent need to increase awareness and understanding of coral reefs, and to further conserve and manage these valuable ecosystems, the International Coral Reef Initiative designated 2008 as the second International Year of the Reef.

80. c

Chapter 'President', Indian Polity by M Laxmikanth: Every ordinance issued by the President during the recess of Parliament must be laid before both the Houses of Parliament when it reassembles. If the ordinance is approved by both the Houses, it becomes an act. If Parliament takes no action at all, the ordinance ceases to operate on the expiry of six weeks from the reassembly of Parliament. The ordinance may also cease to operate even earlier than the prescribed six weeks, if both the Houses of Parliament pass resolutions disapproving it. If the Houses of Parliament are summoned to reassemble on different dates, the period of six weeks is calculated from the later of those dates. This means that the maximum life of an ordinance can be six months and six weeks, in case of non-approval by the Parliament (six months being the maximum gap between the two sessions of Parliament).

81. b

The Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) is an indicator of the economic health of the manufacturing sector. The PMI is based on five major indicators: new orders, inventory levels, production, supplier deliveries and the employment environment. The purpose of the PMI is to provide information about current business conditions to company decision makers, analysts and purchasing managers.

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A PMI of more than 50 represents expansion of the manufacturing sector when compared to the previous month. A PMI reading under 50 represents a contraction, and a reading at 50 indicates no change.

82. c

83. d

84. b

<https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/science/nasa-to-launch-probe-into-suns-scorching-atmosphere/article24483909.ece>

85. d

About GenomeAsia100K (<http://www.genomeasia100k.com>): "We are a mission driven non-profit consortium collaborating to sequence and analyze 100,000 Asian individuals genomes to help accelerate Asian (all asia, including India) population specific medical advances and precision medicine... Through an unprecedented commitment to open information, the data from GenomeAsia100K will be made available to the public."

A group of Indian scientists and companies are involved with a 100k GenomeAsia project, led out of the Nanyang Technological University (NTU), Singapore, to sequence the whole genomes of 100k Asians, including 50,000 Indians.

86. a

BepiColombo is a joint mission between ESA and the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA), executed under ESA leadership. It will set off in 2018 on a journey to the smallest and least explored terrestrial planet in our Solar System. When it arrives at Mercury in late 2025, it will endure temperatures in excess of 350 °C and gather data during its 1 year nominal mission, with a possible 1-year extension. The mission comprises two spacecraft: the Mercury Planetary Orbiter (MPO) and the Mercury Magnetospheric Orbiter (MMO).

Additional Information: BepiColombo will be looking to deepen and extend the knowledge gained at Mercury by the US space agency's recent Messenger mission. The American probe, which ceased operations in 2015, took some 270,000 images of the planet's surface and acquired 10 terabytes of other scientific measurements. It provided remarkable new insights on the composition and structure of the smallest terrestrial planet, and it made the amazing discovery that, despite those high temperatures, there are shadowed craters where it is still cold enough to support water-ice. Esa and the Japanese space agency (Jaxa) hope that the more advanced, higher-resolution technology on their satellites will be able to answer questions that Messenger could not.

87. a

NASA is conducting a study of the world's largest phytoplankton bloom in the North Atlantic to see how the tiny sea critters influence the climate in every season. The North Atlantic Aerosols and Marine Ecosystems Study (NAAMES) mission began its fourth and final deployment, which will study how phytoplanktons give rise to small organic particles that leave the ocean and end up in the atmosphere, ultimately influencing clouds and climate. It is the first research mission to conduct an integrated study of all four distinct phases of the world's largest phytoplankton bloom.

88. c

Asian Premium is the extra charge being collected by OPEC countries from Asian countries when selling oil, and India has been voicing its dissent against this practice.

89. c

The term 'State' has been used in different provisions concerning the fundamental rights. Hence, Article 12 has defined the term for the purposes of Part III. According to it, the State includes the following:

(a) Government and Parliament of India, that is, executive and legislative organs of the Union government.

(b) Government and legislature of states, that is, executive and legislative organs of state government.

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(c) All local authorities, that is, municipalities, panchayats, district boards, improvement trusts, etc.

(d) All other authorities, that is, statutory or non-statutory authorities like LIC, ONGC, SAIL, etc.

Thus, State has been defined in a wider sense so as to include all its agencies. It is the actions of these agencies that can be challenged in the courts as violating the Fundamental Rights.

According to the Supreme Court, even a private body or an agency working as an instrument of the State falls within the meaning of the 'State' under Article 12

90. b

Green Growth Equity Fund

India and the UK announced the launch of an Early Market Engagement for the joint UK-India Fund, namely a Green Growth Equity Fund

It aims to leverage private sector investment from the City of London to invest in green infrastructure projects in India

Both governments will invest up to £120 million each (i.e. totally £ 240 million)

The joint fund which will be established under the NIIF framework.

91. c

The Living Planet Report is published every two years by the World Wide Fund for Nature since 1998. It is based on the Living Planet Index and ecological footprint calculations.

The Living Planet Report is the world's leading, science-based analysis on the health of our only planet and the impact of human activity.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/energy-and-environment/nature-pushed-to-the-brink-by-runaway-consumption-says-wwf/article25366734.ece>

92. c

The Caspian Sea has a number of different species of sturgeon, the fish that yields the highly prized delicacy caviar. Between 80-90% of the world's caviar is sourced from the Caspian, but the numbers have been falling over the past few decades. For those of you who want to read more about caviar, click [HERE](#).

In a landmark deal that has been more than two decades in the making, Russia, Iran, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan – all bordering the Caspian Sea – have agreed in principle on how to divide it (the Caspian) up. Until 1991, the Caspian was known as a lake. But the dissolution of the USSR complicated this issue. Iran had argued it was a lake and not a sea, but none of the other four littoral states agreed.

If it was treated as a sea, then it would be covered by international maritime law, namely the United Nations Law of the Sea. This binding document sets rules on how countries can use the world's oceans. It covers areas such as the management of natural resources, territorial rights, and the environment. And it is not limited to littoral states, meaning others can seek access to its resources. But if it is defined as a lake, then it would have to be divided equally between all five countries.

93. c

In order to encourage savings, the government has allowed all Public Sector Banks and top three private sector lenders (ICICI, HDFC and Axis banks) to accept deposits under various small savings schemes like National Savings Certificate (NSC), recurring deposits and monthly income plan.

94. d

"Mayoral reform has now made its way into Parliament with Shashi Tharoor introducing a private member's bill to amend the Constitution for strengthening local governments."

A private member can introduce a bill for the amendment of the Constitution. Hence, the second statement is correct.

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95. a

During a national emergency, the Parliament becomes empowered to make laws on any subject mentioned in the State List. Although the legislative power of a state legislature is not suspended, it becomes subject to the overriding power of the Parliament. Thus, the normal distribution of the legislative powers between the Centre and states is suspended, though the state Legislatures are not suspended. In brief, the Constitution becomes unitary rather than federal.

The laws made by Parliament on the state subjects during a National Emergency become inoperative six months after the emergency has ceased to operate.

Notably, while a proclamation of national emergency is in operation, the President can issue ordinances on the state subjects also, if the Parliament is not in session.

96. c

FTCs were to be established by the state governments in consultation with the respective High Courts.

An average of five FTCs was to be established in each district of the country.

The judges for these FTCs were appointed on an ad-hoc basis. The judges were selected by the High Courts of the respective states.

There are primarily three sources of recruitment.

- 1) First, by promoting members from amongst the eligible judicial officers;
- 2) Second, by appointing retired High Court judges and
- 3) Third, from amongst members of the Bar of the respective state.

97. b

The concept of martial law has been borrowed in India from the English common law. However, the expression 'martial law' has not been defined anywhere in the Constitution. Literally, it means 'military rule'. It refers to a situation where civil administration is run by the military authorities according to their own rules and regulations framed outside the ordinary law. It thus imply the suspension of ordinary law and the government by military tribunals. It is different from the military law that is applicable to the armed forces. There is also no specific or express provision in the Constitution that authorises the executive to declare martial law. However, it is implicit in Article 34 under which martial law can be declared in any area within the territory of India. The martial law is imposed under the extraordinary circumstances like war, invasion, insurrection, rebellion, riot or any violent resistance to law. Its justification is to repel force by force for maintaining or restoring order in the society. During the operation of martial law, the military authorities are vested with abnormal powers to take all necessary steps. They impose restrictions and regulations on the rights of the civilians, can punish the civilians and even condemn them to death

98. d

Article 19 will be suspended only when national emergency is declared based on external aggression or war and not on the ground of armed rebellion.

Some FR are negative, not all, some are positive which confer certain privilege to citizen eg: Article 17, Article 16 etc.

99. d

National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT) was constituted under Section 410 of the Companies Act, 2013 for hearing appeals against the orders of National Company Law Tribunal(s) (NCLT), with effect from 1st June, 2016.

NCLAT is also the Appellate Tribunal for hearing appeals against the orders passed by NCLT(s) under Section 61 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC), with effect from 1st December, 2016. NCLAT is also the Appellate

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Tribunal for hearing appeals against the orders passed by Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India under Section 202 and Section 211 of IBC.

NCLAT is also the Appellate Tribunal to hear and dispose of appeals against any direction issued or decision made or order passed by the Competition Commission of India (CCI) As per a recent amendment, the Competition Appellate Tribunal (COMPAT) has ceased to exist effective 26 May 2017. The appellate function under the Competition Act, 2002 (Competition Act) would now confer to the National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT).

Previously, all appeals against specified orders of the Competition Commission of India (CCI) would lie to the COMPAT whereas the NCLAT dealt with, inter alia, appeals arising out of orders of the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) under the CA 2013 as well as the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (IBBI) under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016.

Source: <http://www.financialexpress.com/industry/nclat-stays-ccis-rs-591-cr-fine-on-coalindia/698656/>

100. c

Statement 1:

The Vice- President holds office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office. However, he can resign from his office at any time by addressing the resignation letter to the President. He can also be removed from the office before completion of his term. A formal impeachment is not required for his removal. He can be removed by a resolution of the Rajya Sabha passed by an absolute majority (i.e., a majority of the total members of the House) and agreed to by the Lok Sabha. But, no such resolution can be moved unless at least 14 days' advance notice has been given. Notably, no ground has been mentioned in the Constitution for his removal.

Hence, Statement 1 is INCORRECT.

Statement 2: He acts as President when a vacancy occurs in the office of the President due to his resignation, removal, death or otherwise. He can act as President only for a maximum period of six months within which a new President has to be elected. Further, when the sitting President is unable to discharge his functions due to absence, illness or any other cause, Vice-President discharges his functions until the President resumes his office

Hence Statement 2 is CORRECT.

Statement 3: The Deputy Chairman is not subordinate to the Chairman. He is directly responsible to the Rajya Sabha.

Hence Statement 3 is INCORRECT.