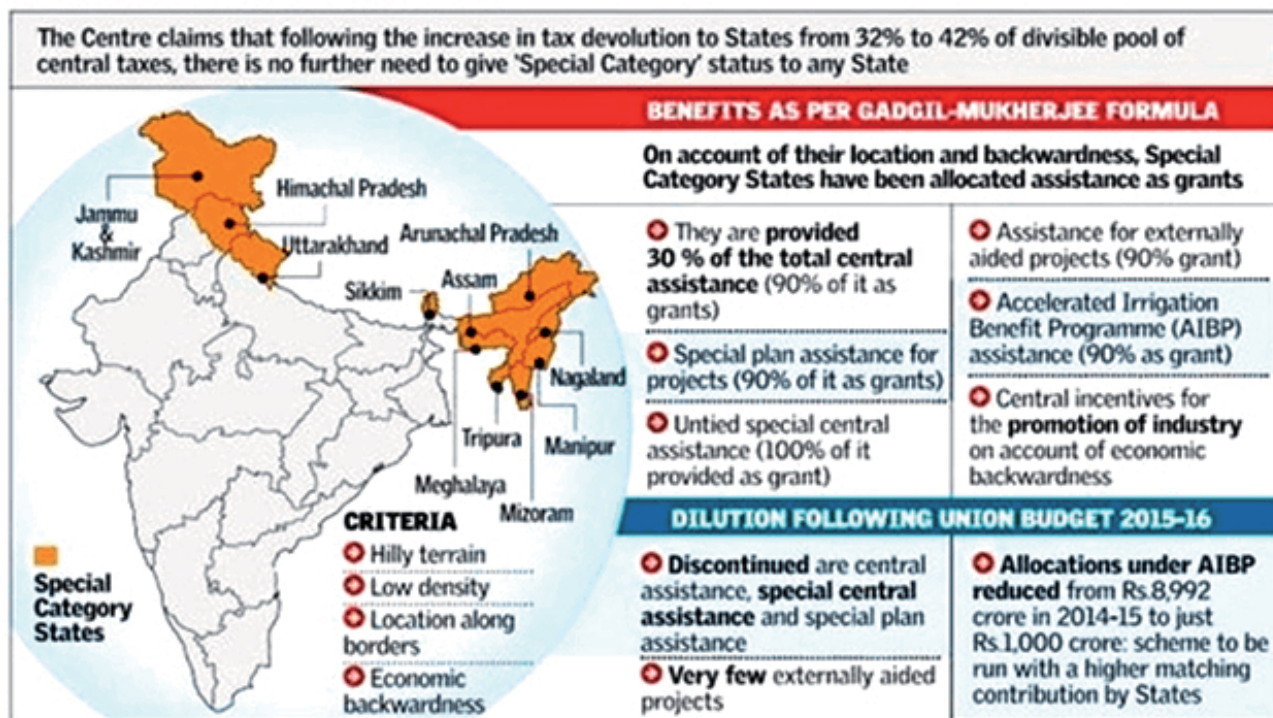


increased devolution of the divisible pool to all States (from 32% in the 13th FC

recommendations to 42%) and do not any longer appear in plan expenditure.

NOT SO SPECIAL ANYMORE



54. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

- All pairs are correctly matched

Supplementary notes:

Fundamental right, Constitutional Right and Legal Right

- A legal right is created by an ordinary law and can be taken away by changing the law. A fundamental right, on the other hand, is guaranteed by the Constitution and allows a citizen to move Supreme Court for its enforcement. It can only be curtailed by a constitutional amendment which must pass the test of "reasonable restrictions." Constitutional right is a right mentioned in constitution, other than fundamental rights. They are enforceable in Court of law under the ambit of legislation passed in the same regard by Parliament.
- Article 14 to 32 constitutes fundamental rights. Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment is mandate of Article 16.
- Constitutional rights are mentioned in constitution. For example, Right

to Property (Article 300A), Right to Vote (Article 226) etc.

- Legal rights are enacted after an act is passed by Parliament. For example, Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act came into force on 1 January 2014, which ensures transparent land acquisition.

55. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

- Statement 3 is incorrect: It was proposed for first time after Mexican financial crisis in 1995.

Supplementary notes:

New Arrangement to Borrow (NAB)

- The New Arrangement to Borrow (NAB) is the fund mobilization arrangement of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and 26 countries to mobilize additional funds through borrowing from member countries.
- In 2010, the Executive Board adopted a proposal on an expanded and more flexible NAB, that would be expanded to SDR 370 billion by joining of 14 new participants.