

## (SOLUTION) TEST – 36 (Textbook) ( INSTA Prelims Test Series 2022 )

### 27. Correct Answer : D

#### Answer Justification :

**All the above statements are correct.**

The Parliament enacted the Official Languages Act in 1963. The act provides for the continued use of English (even after 1965), in addition to Hindi, for all official purposes of the Union and also for the transaction of business in Parliament.

- The Official Languages Act (1963) provided for the setting up of a Committee of Parliament on Official Language to review the progress made in the use of Hindi for the official purpose of the Union.
- Under the Act, this Committee was to be constituted after ten years of the promulgation of the Act (i.e., 26th January, 1965). Accordingly, this Committee was set up in 1976.
- This Committee comprises of 30 members of Parliament, 20 from Lok Sabha and 10 from Rajya Sabha.

### 28. Correct Answer : D

#### Answer Justification :

#### Composition of Assembly

#### Strength

**The legislative assembly consists of representatives directly elected by the people on the basis of universal adult franchise. Its maximum strength is fixed at 500 and minimum strength at 60.** It means that its strength varies from 60 to 500 depending on the population size of the state. However, in case of Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Goa, the minimum number is fixed at 30 and in case of Mizoram and Nagaland, it is 40 and 46 respectively. Further, some members of the legislative assemblies in Sikkim and Nagaland are also elected indirectly.

#### Composition of Council

#### Strength

Unlike the members of the legislative assembly, the members of the legislative council are indirectly elected. **The maximum strength of the council is fixed at one-third of the total strength of the assembly and the minimum strength is fixed at 40.** It means that the size of the council depends on the size of the assembly of the concerned state. This is done to ensure the predominance of the directly elected House (assembly) in the legislative affairs of the state. **Though the Constitution has fixed the maximum and the minimum limits, the actual strength of a Council is fixed by Parliament.**

Hence, both statement 1 and 2 are incorrect.

### 29. Correct Answer : D

#### Answer Justification :

**The Constitution of India makes a mention of these committees at different places, but without making any specific provisions regarding their composition, tenure, functions, etc. All these matters are dealt by the rules of the two Houses.**

Accordingly, a parliamentary committee means a committee that:

1. Is appointed or elected by the House or nominated by the Speaker / Chairman
2. Works under the direction of the Speaker / Chairman
3. Presents its report to the House or to the Speaker / Chairman
4. Has a secretariat provided by the Lok Sabha / Rajya Sabha

**On the recommendation of the Rules Committee of the Lok Sabha, 17 Departmentally-Related Standing Committees (DRSCs) were set up in the Parliament in 1993.**

Hence, both statement 1 and 2 are incorrect.

### 30. Correct Answer : C

#### Answer Justification :

#### National emergency

- Under Article 352, the President can declare a national emergency when the security of India or a part of it is threatened by war or external aggression or armed rebellion.

**An emergency due to war, external aggression or armed rebellion (Article 352).**

Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.