

## GS Test 20 (29th May 2022) (SOLUTION)

### 37. Correct Answer B

#### Explanation :

- **The Constitution of India (Article 148)** provides for an independent office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG).
- The Constitution of India visualises the CAG to be Comptroller as well as Auditor General. However, in practice, the CAG is fulfilling the role of an Auditor-General only and not that of a Comptroller. **In other words, 'the CAG has no control over the issue of money from the consolidated fund** and many departments are authorised to draw money by issuing cheques without specific authority from the CAG, who is concerned only at the audit stage when the expenditure has already taken place'. In this respect, the CAG of India differs totally from the CAG of Britain who has powers of both Comptroller as well as Auditor General. **In Britain, the executive can draw money from the public exchequer only with the approval of the CAG. So, statement 1 is not correct.**
- **Unlike the CAG of the U.K. (an officer of Parliament) or the CG of the U.S. (a part of the Legislative Branch), the Indian CAG is not an officer of Parliament, but an independent constitutional functionary.** The reason for this is that the CAG is CAG for the Union as well as the States, which is a unique feature of the Indian quasi-federal system. **So, statement 2 is correct.**

Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

### 38. Correct Answer D

#### Explanation :

- The procedure regarding Voting and Divisions in the House is governed by Article 100(1) of the Constitution of India and *Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha*. The various methods adopted for voting in the Lok Sabha are:
  - **Voice Vote:** It is a simple method for deciding a question put by the Chair on a motion made by a Member. Under this method, the question before the House is determined by the 'Ayes' or the 'Noes', as the case may be. **So, point 1 is correct.**
  - **Division:** There are three methods of holding a Division, i.e. (a) **by operating the Automatic Vote Recording Equipment;** (b) **by distributing 'Ayes' and 'Noes' slips in the House;** and (c) **by Members going into the Lobbies.** However, the method of recording votes in the Lobbies has become obsolete ever since the installation of the Automatic Vote Recording Machine.
  - **Secret Ballot:** During an 'open' voting period, the individual results are shown by the three Colours: Green for 'Ayes', Red for 'Noes' and Yellow for 'Abstain' on the Individual Result Display Panel. **Secret voting, if any, is held on similar lines except that the Light Emitting Diode (LED) on the Individual Result Display Panel flashes only white light to show that the vote has been recorded. So, point 2 is correct.**
- Other Methods of voting are: **Recording of votes by the distribution of slips, Physical count of Members in their places instead of a formal division and Casting Vote. So, point 3 and point 4 are correct.**

Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.

**Relevance:** Recently, Lok Sabha passed the Criminal Procedure (Identification) Bill by voice vote.

### 39. Correct Answer D

#### Explanation :

- President's Rule is when the state government is suspended and the central government directly administers the state through the office of the Governor. It is also called State Emergency or Constitutional Emergency. Article 356 of the Constitution of India is based on Section 93 of the Government of India Act, 1935. According to Article 356, **President's Rule can be imposed on any state of India on the grounds of the failure of the constitutional machinery.** If the President receives a report from the state's Governor or otherwise is convinced or satisfied that the state's situation is such that the state government cannot carry on the governance according to the provisions of the Constitution. **So, statement 1 is correct.**
- It has been seen that the President's Rule has been imposed when any one of the following circumstances have occurred:
  - **The state legislature is not able to elect a leader as the Chief Minister for a time prescribed by the state's governor.** Breakdown of a coalition in the state government that leads to the CM having minority support in the legislature, and the CM is unable to prove his majority within the time prescribed by the governor. **So, statement 2 is correct.**
  - Also when a no-confidence vote in the legislative assembly leads to a loss of majority and Postponement of elections owing to unavoidable reasons such as a natural disaster, epidemic or war. **So, statement 3 is correct.**

Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.