



VAJIRAM & RAVI
Institute for IAS Examination

The Analyst

CURRENT AFFAIRS Handout

12th August 2026

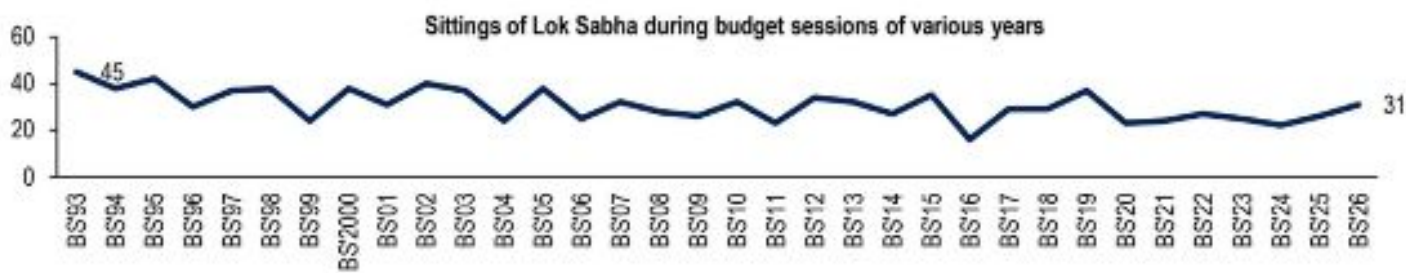


Debate Deferred, Democracy Delayed

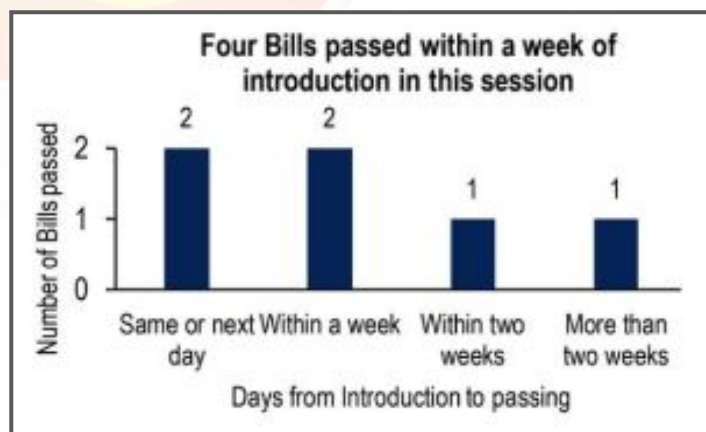
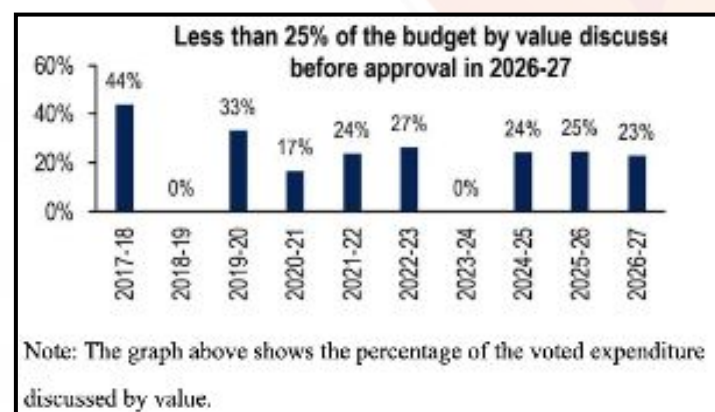
CONTEXT: Even as the deadlock between the Opposition and the government continued, the Lok Sabha on Tuesday **passed two Bills, i.e. Kerala (Alteration of Name) Bill & National Co-operative Development Corporation (Amendment) Bill.**

Vital stats – Parliament Functioning in Budget Session 2026

- **Decline in Parliamentary Debates:**
- **Number of sittings recorded during Budget Sessions have declined**



- **Frequent restoring to guillotine motion:**
 - 77% of the budget was guillotined i.e. it was passed without any discussion in the House.

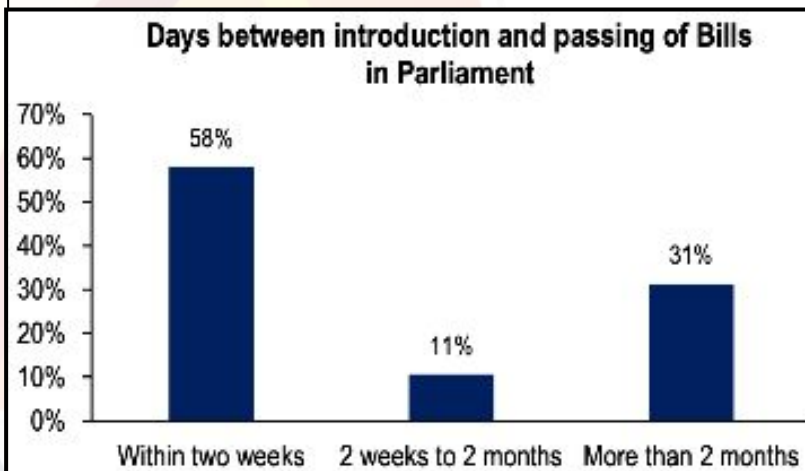


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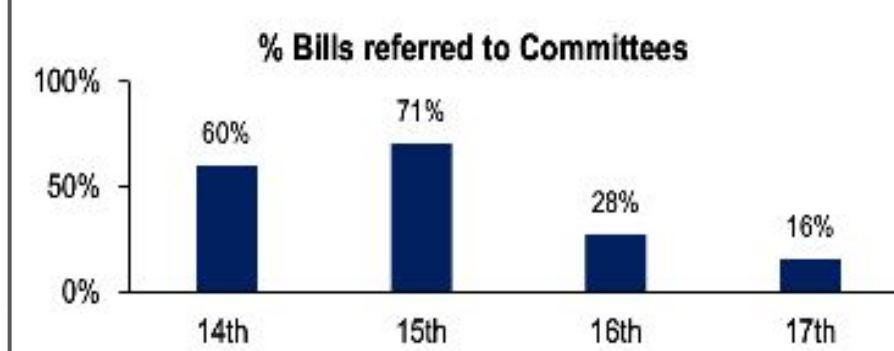
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Functioning of the 17th Lok Sabha (2019–2024)

- **Fewer sittings:** *Fewest sittings amongst all full-term Lok Sabhas*
 - **British Parliament – 150–170 days** annually.
- **Decline in Parliamentary Debates:**
 - **179 Bills passed; 58% Bills passed within 2 weeks of introduction.**
 - **35% of Bills** were passed **with less than an hour of discussion** in Lok Sabha & in case of Rajya Sabha was **34%.**
 - **E.g.** J&K Reorganisation Bill, 2019, and the Women's Reservation Bill, 2023, were passed within **two days of introduction.**
- **Declining role of Parliamentary Committee:**
 - 17th LS – only 16% of Bills



Less than 20% of Bills referred to Committees



Debate Deferred, Democracy Delayed



CONTEXT: Even as the deadlock between the Opposition and the government continued, the Lok Sabha on Tuesday **passed two Bills, i.e. Kerala (Alteration of Name) Bill & National Co-operative Development Corporation (Amendment) Bill.**

Reasons:

- **Frequent Disruptions:**
 - **17th Lok Sabha - CAA & NRC -** E.g., Adani - Hindenburg controversy.
- **Declining role of Parliamentary Committee:**
 - 17th LS - only 16% of Bills
- **Lack of Research Support:**
 - Unlike the **U.S. Congressional Research Service** or the **U.K. Parliamentary Research Service** - Indian MPs lack access to independent research and analysis.
 - Absence of a **Parliamentary Budget Office** limits MPs' ability to scrutinize fiscal policies effectively.
- **Partition role of Speaker** - not allocating due time to opposition MPs
- **Anti - defection law** - forces MPs to **follow party whips**, restricting debate and pressuring them to join disruptions.
- **Structural Reasons:** Increasing number of political parties reduce debate time.

Impacts - *From a temple of democracy to a mere rubber stamp*

- **Marginalisation of Private Member Bills:**
 - **729 Private member bills** introduced in 17th LS, only 2 were discussed and **none passed.**
 - **705 in RS** - only 14 were discussed
 - **Till date, only 14 PMBs** have been passed and received assent.
 - None have been passed in both Houses **since 1970.**
- **Erosion of Question Hour:**
 - **E.g., during 17th LS,** Question Hour functioned for 60% of scheduled time in Lok Sabha and 52% in Rajya Sabha.
- **Strategic use of ordinances:**
 - **E.g.,** introduction of farm laws through ordinance route.
- **Lowers Public trust:**
 - **ADR -Daksh voter survey (2023)** - 68% believe MPs do not represent citizens' interests effectively.
- **Economic cost:** Each minute of Parliament costs ₹2.5 lakh.



Debate Deferred, Democracy Delayed



CONTEXT: Even as the deadlock between the Opposition and the government continued, the Lok Sabha on Tuesday **passed two Bills, i.e. Kerala (Alteration of Name) Bill & National Co-operative Development Corporation (Amendment) Bill.**

Way Forward

- **Increase sitting days: NCRWC (2002)**
 - at least 100 days annually
- **Strengthen Parliamentary committee**
- **Establish a Parliamentary Budget Office:** U.S. Congressional Budget Office, would provide MPs with independent analysis of fiscal policies.
- **Reform Anti-Defection Law:**
 - **Law Commission 170th Report:** Limit anti-defection to confidence and money bills.
- **Concept of opposition days:** UK
- **Consensus building**

Mains PYQ

“To what extent, in your view, the Parliament is able to ensure accountability of the executive in India?” (2021)

Mains Practise Question

“The declining productivity of the Indian Parliament is a matter of concern for the effective functioning of democracy. Discuss the reasons behind this decline and suggest measures to enhance parliamentary productivity.”

(15 Marks, 250 words)



Tribunal Reforms Bill 2026



CONTEXT: Recently, both the houses of the Parliament has passed the **Tribunals Reforms Bill 2026**.

Tribunal Reforms Bill 2026

What are the tribunals?

- *Specialized, quasi-judicial body* established to **resolve specific disputes**, such as administrative or tax-related issues.
- **Introduced: 42nd Amendment Act of 1976** introduced **Part XIV-A, titled "Tribunals,"**:
 - **Article 323A** – Pertains to administrative tribunals.
 - Parliament the power to establish administrative tribunals (*recruitment and service conditions*)
 - **Article 323B** – Covers tribunals for other specific matters (*land reforms, tax etc*)
 - both Parliament and state legislatures to create tribunals.
- **Objective:**
 - To reduce the burden on regular courts and provide specialized dispute resolution that is swift, efficient, and accessible.
- **Composition:** presence of technical members along with judicial members.

Tribunals – Key developments

- **1941** – The **Income Tax Appellate Tribunal** was established as **India's first tribunal** to reduce court workload and **expedite tax dispute** resolution.
- **1976:** The **Swaran Singh Committee** recommended setting up:
 - **Administrative Tribunals** ((both at national level and state level) for service-related cases.
 - **All-India Appellate Tribunal** for labor disputes.
 - **Sector-specific tribunals** for revenue, land reforms, and essential commodities.
- **Golden Era of Tribunalization (1980–2000)** – *Establishment of several tribunals, including:*
 - **Central Administrative Tribunal** – for administrative matters.
 - **Securities Appellate Tribunal** – for financial sector disputes.
 - **Film Certification Appellate Tribunal** – for film certification disputes.
 - **2000: Debt Recovery Tribunal** – for resolving disputes between banks and borrowers.
- **2010:** National Green Tribunal (NGT) – for environmental disputes.



Tribunal Reforms Bill 2026



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Tribunals - Key developments

- **Finance Act, 2017:**
 - **reduced the number of tribunals** from 26 to 19 based on **functional similarity**.
 - **Increased Executive control:** central government authority to define *qualifications, appointments, and service conditions* for tribunal members.
 - **Conflict of Interest & Concerns for Judicial independence:**
 - Tribunals have historically been administered by the same Ministries whose decisions the tribunal might have to review.
- **Rojer Mathew (2019)** - SC recommended an **independent, statutory National Tribunals Commission** to oversee the selection and administration of tribunals.
- **Tribunal Reforms Act, 2021:**
 - Nine tribunals were **abolished**, transferring their functions to existing judicial bodies, mainly High Courts.
 - **Changes in appointment, tenure and functioning of tribunals:**
 - Minimum Age of 50 Years for Appointment
 - Four-Year Tenure for Chairpersons and Members
 - Service Conditions Equated with Civil Servants

Tribunal Reforms Bill 2026

Background: Madras Bar Association (2025) - SC struck down the **objectionable provisions** of the **Tribunal Reforms Act, 2021** & directed the Parliament to restore the previous framework, and **establish the NTC within four months**.

Key Provisions of the Tribunals

Reforms Bill, 2026:

- **Repeal of 2021 Act:** The Bill seeks to **repeal the Tribunals Reforms Act, 2021** and align Tribunal appointments and service conditions with Supreme Court directions on separation of powers and judicial independence in *Madras Bar Association v. Union of India*.
- **Establishes the National Tribunals Commission:** functions include:
 - conducting the **selection process for filling vacancies** in Tribunals
 - reviewing **performance of Tribunals** - 16 tribunals.
 - overseeing inquiries into **complaints against the conduct** of chairpersons or members of the Tribunals.
 - developing and maintaining the **National Tribunals Data Grid**.



Tribunal Reforms Bill 2026



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Tribunal Reforms Bill 2026

- **Composition of the Commission:**

- **Chairperson** - who has been a Judge of the Supreme Court or a Chief Justice of a High Court
- **Two judicial members** - who have been a Chief Justice or Judge of a High Court
- **Two technical members** - must have **at least 25 years of experience** in the fields of public administration, finance, law, accountancy, banking, management, or technology.

- **Appointment to the Commission** - will be made by the central government, after **consultation with the Chief Justice of India**.

- **Tenure of Commission members:** The chairperson and members of the Commission will hold office for a term of **five years, or until the age of 70 years**, whichever is earlier.

- **Selection of Tribunal Members:**

- **For each vacancy**, the **NTC's search-cum-selection committee** will recommend **one name for appointment and one additional name** in the waiting list.
- The Central Government must finalize the appointment **within three months** of receiving the recommendation.

- **Term of office of Tribunal Members:**

- **Chairpersons and members of Tribunals** will hold office for **five years, or until a specified age limit**, whichever is earlier.
- Age limit will be 70 years for chairpersons, and 67 years for members.

- **Re-appointments of Tribunal Members: Chairpersons and members** of Tribunals may be considered for re-appointment subject to:

- consideration of *previous work performance*
- *In case of a member, consultation with the chairperson* of the concerned Tribunal.

- **Removal:** Members may be removed on grounds such as insolvency, conviction for moral turpitude, incapacity, abuse of position or conflict of interest. Tribunal members may additionally be removed for incompetence, inefficiency or undertaking paid assignments.

- **Service Conditions:** The **Central Government will prescribe Rules** governing qualifications, selection, salaries, allowances, resignation, removal and other service conditions..



Tribunal Reforms Bill 2026



CONTEXT: Recently, both the houses of the Parliament has passed the **Tribunals Reforms Bill 2026**.

Significance of the Bill

- **Judicial Independence:** Aligns tribunal operations with Supreme Court directives regarding the separation of powers.
 - As the bill restores the five-year terms for tribunal members, introduces uniform service conditions.
- **Independent Oversight:** Creates the NTC to autonomously manage administration and discipline across 16 different tribunals.
- **Transparent Selections:** Entrusts candidate assessment to a judicially-led Search-cum-Selection Committee, reducing political bias.
- **Timely Appointments:** Mandates the central government to finalize tribunal appointments **within three months of receiving recommendations**.
- **Digital Accountability:** Implements the **National Tribunals Data Grid** for centralized tracking of case information and institutional performance.

Major issues Plaguing Tribunals

- **NTC lacks institutional autonomy:**
 - **Section 14** leaves the qualifications, manner of selection, salaries, allowances, and other conditions of service of tribunal members to future **executive rules**.
- **Executive dominance still persists:**
 - Centre still appoints the NTC's members, only consulting the CJI for the chairperson and judicial members, and **retains substantial influence** over its finances and administration.
- **Additional layer of Litigation:**
 - In **L. Chandra Kumar v. Union of India (1997)**, SC - tribunals' decisions remain subject to review by High Courts because judicial review is part of the basic structure but it potentially adds another layer of litigation.
- **Huge pendency:**
 - **Income Tax Appellate Tribunal** alone had **Rs 6.7 trillion** stuck in disputes (as of 2024), affecting revenue mobilisation and investor confidence.
- **Appointment Concerns:** trend of appointing retired judges and bureaucrats raises questions about post-retirement placements and expertise.

Mains Practise Question

"Why is tribunal reform needed in India? Discuss the main features and challenges of the proposed Tribunals Reforms Bill, 2026."

(15 Marks, 250 words)



Newspaper : The Indian express, **Page No :** 12

Milk pouches are difficult to recycle; how new tech turns them into furniture

- Sealed packets of milk are some of the **most common grocery** – about **100–120 million single-use milk packets** are used every day.

How IISc discovery recycles waste milk packets into building materials:

- Why were milk packets chosen as a material?**
 - form of waste that **often ends up in public bins or on roadsides** for extended periods of time **whereas plastic bottles** are **picked up much faster**, as they are more valuable to rag pickers and others.
- Why it is not desired by recycling companies?**
 - dark coloured plastics** – often used in milk packets as part of an inner layer to block out ultraviolet and visible light to extend shelf life are not desired by recycling companies.
- They might be ending up in landfills eventually.**

How does the technology work?

- During recycling, the **polyethylene in these milk packets** are **combined with** recycled components of another material, **polypropylene**, which is used to **contain oil and shampoo**, etc.

- However, as **these are not similar at the molecular level**, molecules known as **“vitrimers”** aid in using these two materials to form a new recycled material.
- Idea:** “why not blend these milk pouches that are weaker in terms of properties, and get a material that is structurally very strong and can be used outdoors.”

Are there other similar applications?

- Multi-layer plastics** – used in food packaging of chips and snacks are known for their ability to preserve the perishables – **recycling is often impractical** as it would *require the layers to be peeled apart*.
- Bengaluru-based company, Unified Intelligence** – using these plastics to create durable building materials – including interior walls at **Bengaluru Airport Terminal 1**.

How it is recycled?

- These plastics are **gathered en masse and cleaned** before being shredded.
- They then go through a **process called thermofusion to create panels**, which can then be used to create walls by creating a honeycomb-like structure between them.

Properties of recycled material:

- It is **slightly thinner than a brick wall**, but it is **multiple times stronger**.
 - Even if you hammer it, it will bend and then come back to its own shape.



Mains Value Addition

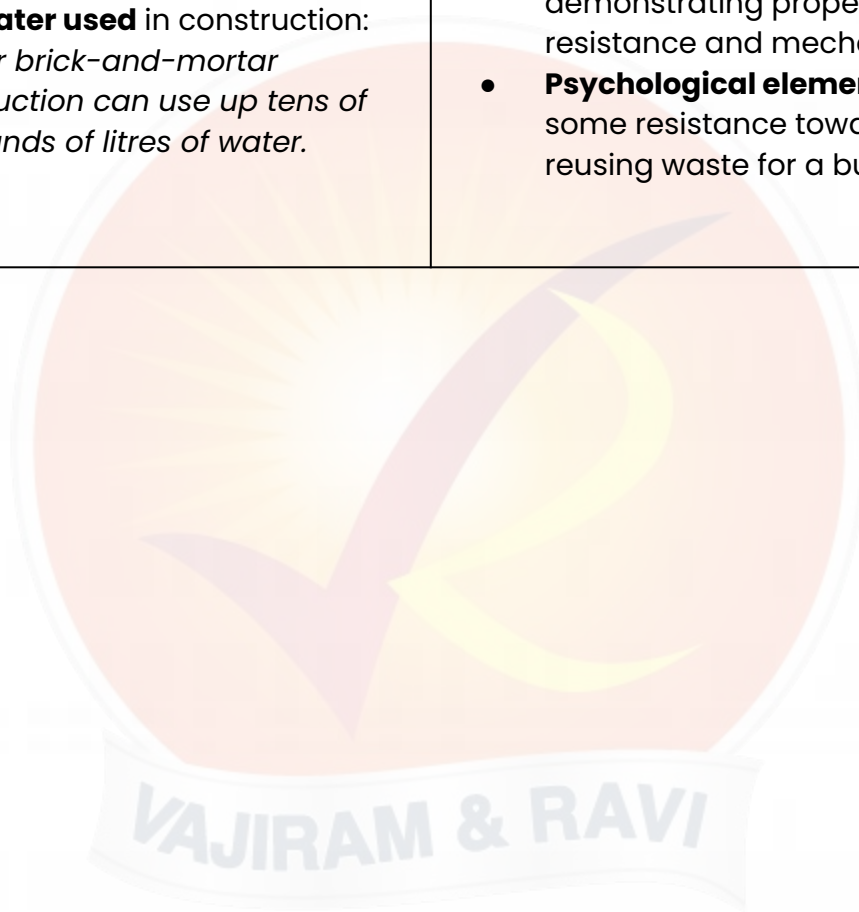


Newspaper : The Indian express, **Page No :** 12

- Although, slightly **more expensive to use these recycled materials** to build but **advantage** came in terms of **building speed and water used** in construction:
 - *regular brick-and-mortar construction can use up tens of thousands of litres of water.*

Other Challenges:

- **Rely on direct lab test certificates** demonstrating properties such as fire resistance and mechanical stress.
- **Psychological element:** there might be some resistance towards the idea of reusing waste for a building.



Kerala to Keralam & co-operative sector Bills



SYLLABUS: Prelims: Polity

Newspaper : The Hindu; **Page No :** 11

Renaming the states

Background: In 2024 – The Kerala Legislative Assembly unanimously passed a resolution, **to amend the Constitution** and change the **state's name** from 'Kerala' to 'Keralam'.

- This resolution, calls for **invoking Article 3 of the Indian Constitution** to update the name in **the First Schedule**.
- **Recently**, Lok Sabha on passed the Bill relating to renaming of **Kerala to Keralam**.

Procedure for Renaming of States

- It can be **initiated by** the Parliament or State Legislature.
- Renaming is governed by **Article 3 of Constitution**.
 - Article empowers Parliament to alter name of any State by law.
- Bill may be introduced in Parliament on **recommendation of President**.
 - Then referred by the President to Legislature of that State **for expressing their views**.
- Bill is passed in each house by a **simple majority**.
- **Following president's assent**, change in name of state is recorded in **First and Fourth Schedule** of the Constitution.

National Cooperative Development Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2026

The Bill seeks to **amend the National Cooperative Development Corporation Act, 1962**. The **Act establishes the National Co-operative Development Corporation**.
About NCDC:

- A statutory apex financial and developmental organization functioning under the **Ministry of Cooperation**, Government of India.
- **Aim:** To plan, promote, and finance nationwide programs for the production, processing, marketing, storage, export, and import of agricultural produce, foodstuffs, and notified commodities through **cooperative frameworks**.

Key changes:

- **Broaden NCDC's mandate:**
 - **Under the existing Act**, the corporation plans, promotes and finances programmes through cooperative societies.
 - **Bill** – proposes changing this to planning, promoting and financing programmes for cooperative development.
 - **NCDC to support not just cooperative societies but also the wider ecosystem that helps them function.**



SYLLABUS: Prelims: Polity

Newspaper : The Hindu; Page No : 11

National Cooperative Development Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2026

• Issue -

- **Many organisations work to strengthen cooperatives** by providing infrastructure, technology, processing, marketing and financial services. However, many of these bodies are **not registered as cooperative societies**.
- **Under the existing law, NCDC cannot directly fund them**, even if their work ultimately benefits cooperatives.

• Direct Funding via Intermediary Entities:

- NCDC will be able to **provide loans and grants directly to cooperative societies as well as other organisations** engaged in cooperative development, provided that the money is ultimately used for the benefit of cooperatives.

• Share Capital Participation:

- **Under the Act**, Corporation may invest in the share capital of national-level co-operative societies and **those operating in more than one state**.
- **Bill** - participate in the share capital of co-operative societies **operating within a state or entities engaged in co-operative development**.
- Such investments will **require approval of the central government**.

• Expands the definition of foodstuffs:

- **Existing Act** defines foodstuffs to include items such as eggs, milk, meat, and vegetables.
- **Bill** expands the definition to include:
 - (i) processed food and other edible products
 - (ii) any other food items notified by the central government.

• Removal of Geographic Barriers:

Corporation undertaking its activities in industrial goods.

- **Existing Act** - industrial goods are defined as products of specified entities **situated in rural areas**: (i) industrial co-operatives, (ii) cottage and village industries, or (iii) allied industries.
- **Bill** removes the requirement for such entities to be situated in rural areas.

• Collecting and sharing information:

- empowers NCDC to **collect and share credit information** with the Reserve Bank of India and other notified financial institutions **to improve its lending operations**.



What is an Abelian sandpile?



SYLLABUS: Prelims: Science

Newspaper : The Hindu; Page No : 8

About Abelian sandpile

- Imagine dropping grains of sand, one at a time, on a flat surface.
 - The pile slowly grows until it gets steep enough. Then, sometimes new grains on the pile will shift it, **maybe cause a modest slide**, sometimes **even trigger an avalanche**.
 - And it is **hard to predict in advance** which grain will trigger which size of event.
- **'Abelian'** means **no matter** in which sequence grains topple and cascade, the **pile always settles into the same final shape** — a property that lets physicists **calculate exact answers** and thus predict the final shape.
- **Numerous applications** – because it captures a very general kind of behaviour: of systems that build up some kind of instability until they can release it in unpredictable ways.
 - showed **how simple interactions can produce complex behaviour** and **how small events can sometimes trigger large changes** in a system.
 - Used it to model earthquakes, the spread of forest fires, bursts of activity in neural networks in the brain, and fluctuations in financial markets.

About Deepak Dhar

- He is an **Indian National Science Academy (INSA)** distinguished **professor** at the **International Centre for Theoretical Sciences**, in **Bengaluru**.
- won the Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Prize in 1991.
- In **2022**, he became the **first Indian to receive the Boltzmann Medal** –
 - awarded once every three years, is often considered the single most prestigious prize in statistical physics.
 - Prof. Dhar is the **first Indian** to receive this top honour in the **field of statistical physics**
 - For laying the **foundations of neural networks**.
- He also received the **Padma Bhushan** in 2023.



What is an Abelian sandpile?



SYLLABUS: Prelims: Science

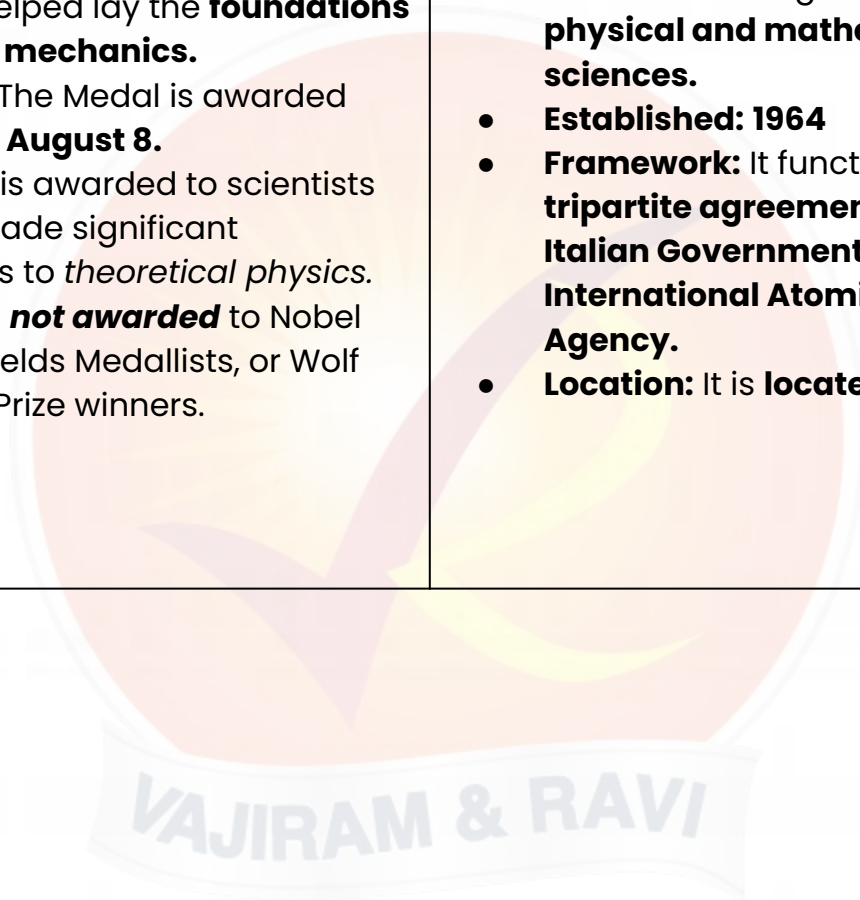
Newspaper : The Hindu; Page No : 8

About Dirac Medal

- Established in **1985** to honor **Paul Dirac**, the British physicist whose equations helped lay the **foundations of quantum mechanics**.
- **Frequency:** The Medal is awarded **annually on August 8**.
- **Eligibility:** It is awarded to scientists who have made significant contributions to *theoretical physics*.
- The Medal is **not awarded** to Nobel Laureates, Fields Medallists, or Wolf Foundation Prize winners.

About International Centre for Theoretical Physics:

- It is an **international research institute** working in the **fields of physical and mathematical sciences**.
- **Established: 1964**
- **Framework:** It functions **under a tripartite agreement involving the Italian Government, UNESCO, and International Atomic Energy Agency**.
- **Location:** It is **located in Trieste, Italy**.



SYLLABUS: Prelims: Polity

Newspaper : The Hindu; Page No : 10

About News

- The task force, **headed by the Secretary, Social Justice and Empowerment**, suggests amendments to the **Rules framed under the SC/ST Act**.
- Why this task force has been created?**
 - anti-reservation movement is growing and it also campaign for other **issues faced by the "general category" in India**, including the alleged "misuse" of the Atrocity Act.
- Raise relief and rehabilitation amounts:** *adjust for inflation*
 - Currently**, the amount **ranges from ₹85,000 to ₹8.25 lakh**, depending on the **seriousness of the crimes** and the **degree of injuries and harm suffered** by the victims and their dependents.
 - These amounts were **set in 2016**.
- Last amended in 2018** – against a **Supreme Court ruling** that held that **prior permission was required** to make arrests in such cases and that **anticipatory bail** could be granted.
- Establish **special relief and rehabilitation cells** in States and Union Territories.

Rule revision

The SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act was last amended in 2018 in response to widespread protests from SC and ST communities



Recommended amendments:

- Setting up of special relief and rehabilitation cells in States and U.T.s
- Increasing relief and rehabilitation amounts in accordance with inflation
- Fast-tracking FIR and chargesheet procedures
- Measures for counselling for the victims, their dependents, and those accused

Currently, the relief and rehabilitation amount to be paid to victims of atrocities and their dependents ranges from ₹85,000 to ₹8.25 lakh, depending on the seriousness of the crimes under the Act

NCST has separately suggested amendments to the

Atrocities Act:

- **Introducing a provision to protect the livelihoods of Scheduled Tribe** communities who are **alienated from their land** and are involved in prolonged **court battles** over it.
- To check the **registration of "counter FIRs"** against those who end up reporting atrocity cases to the police.

Ministry of Social Justice said the task force's recommendations will be discussed with State and Union Territory governments, and other stakeholders **"as appropriate" before finalising such amendments**.



SYLLABUS: Prelims: Polity

Newspaper : The Hindu; Page No : 10

About NCST

- It is a constitutional body established by amending Article 338 and inserting a new Article 338A.
- Historical Evolution
 - The NCST's establishment is rooted in the **Constitution (89th Amendment) Act, 2003**.
 - Prior to this amendment, the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was a combined entity.
 - The separation into two distinct Commissions-NCSC and NCST-occurred on **19 February 2004**.
- Headquarters: New Delhi
- Composition of National Commission for Scheduled Tribes
 - **Chairperson:** Holds the rank of a Union Cabinet Minister.
 - **Vice-Chairperson:** Holds the rank of a Minister of State.
 - **Members:** Their ranks are equivalent to that of a Secretary to the Government of India.
 - The terms of office for these **positions are three years** from the date of assuming charge.

Functions of National Commission for Scheduled Tribes

- To monitor safeguards provided for STs under the Constitution or under other laws;
- To inquire into **specific complaints relating to Rights & Safeguards of STs**;
- To **advise in the Planning Process** relating to Socio-economic development of STs;
- To **submit report to the President annually** and other times on welfare Measures required related to Socio-economic development of STs;
- To discharge such other functions in relation to STs as the President may by rule specify



SYLLABUS: Prelims: Polity

Newspaper : The Hindu; Page No : 1

About Joint Parliamentary Committee

- A Joint Parliamentary Committee is an **ad-hoc panel** formed to examine a **specific bill or subject**.
- Its **composition, duration, and terms of reference** are decided by Parliament.
- Typically, JPCs have **31 members**, with 21 from the Lok Sabha and the remainder from the Rajya Sabha.
- They are expected to **submit a report within 90 days**, though extensions are possible.
- JPCs have **historically investigated critical and controversial issues**:
 - Bofors scandal & 2G spectrum allocation
 - **2024** - 31-member committee **reviewed the Waqf (Amendment) Bill**.

- **How Effective Are JPCs?**
 - **vital role in legislative scrutiny**, they **lack enforcement powers**.
 - The **government is not obligated to act on their recommendations**, though it *must report follow-up actions in Parliament*.
 - These reports can trigger discussions and hold the government accountable.



Q1. With reference to the procedure for changing the name of a State in India, consider the following statements:

1. The power to alter the name of a State is vested in Parliament under Article 3 of the Constitution.
2. A Bill for changing the name of a State can be introduced in Parliament only on the recommendation of the President.
3. The views of the concerned State Legislature on such a Bill are binding on Parliament.
4. Such a Bill can be passed by a simple majority in both Houses of Parliament.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- a) 1, 2 and 4 only
- b) 1 and 3 only
- c) 2, 3 and 4 only
- d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: a

Q2. With reference to the Dirac Medal, consider the following statements:

1. It is awarded annually for contributions to theoretical physics.
2. It was established in honour of Paul Dirac.
3. It is awarded by the International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP).

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) Only One
- b) Only Two
- c) All Three
- d) None

Answer: c

Q3. With reference to the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST), consider the following statements:

1. It is a constitutional body established under Article 338A.
2. It submits reports on the welfare of Scheduled Tribes to the President.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: c

Q4. With reference to Joint Parliamentary Committees (JPCs), consider the following statements:

1. They are ad hoc committees constituted to examine a specific Bill or subject.
2. Their recommendations are binding on the government.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: a

Q5. With reference to tribunals in India, consider the following statements:

1. Article 323A deals with administrative tribunals.
2. Article 323B covers tribunals for matters such as taxation and land reforms.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: c





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