

**COMPILATION OF 'POLITY' PRELIMS MCQ's**

**1. At the time of British rule in India, the direct elections were for the first time incorporated under which Law/Act?**

- 1) Indian Councils Act, 1892
- 2) Indian Councils Act, 1909
- 3) Government of India Act, 1919
- 4) Government of India Act, 1935

ANSWER: 2

The first attempt at introducing a representative and popular element was made by Morley-Minto Reforms or the Indian Councils Act, 1909. The Act also provided for separate representation of the Muslim community and thus sowed the seeds of separatism.

Source: D.D. Basu – Chapter 1 ' Historical Background'

**2. The federation as prescribed by Government of India Act, 1935 never came into being because**

- 1) It was optional for the Indian States to join the federation
- 2) The administration of State subjects like agriculture, law and order was under Governor-General.
- 3) The Muslim League did not support federalism, rather they wanted a strong Centre to safeguard their interest.
- 4) None of the above

ANSWER: 1

The federation as prescribed by Government of India Act, 1935 never came into being because it was optional for the Indian States (or the Princely States) to join the federation. And since the rulers of the Indian States never gave their consent, the Federation as envisaged by the Act of 1935 never came into being.

Source: D.D. Basu– Chapter 1 ' Historical Background'

**3. Which of the following is/are the principal feature(s) of Government of India Act, 1919?**

1. Introduced dyarchy at the Centre
2. Separated for the first time, provincial budget from the Central budget.
3. Introduced separate representation for the Muslim community and sowed the seeds of separatism.
4. Introduced provincial autonomy

**Select the correct answer using the code given below:**

- 1) 2 only
- 2) 1 and 3
- 3) 4 only
- 4) 2 and 4

ANSWER: 1

Though Government of India Act, 1919 relaxed the central control over the provinces by demarcating and separating the central and provincial subjects, the structure of government continued to be centralised and unitary. The Act, further divided provincial subjects into two parts—transferred and reserved. The transferred subjects were to be administered by the governor with the aid of ministers responsible to the legislative Council. The reserved subjects, on the other hand, were to be administered by the governor and his executive council without being responsible to the legislative Council. This dual scheme of governance was known as 'dyarchy'.

Separate electorate was introduced by the Morley-Minto Reforms or the Indian Councils Act, 1909

Source: Lakshmikanth— Chapter 1 ' Historical Background'

**4. 'Objective Resolution' presented by Jawaharlal Nehru in December, 1946 is an historic event in the making of the Constitution. What did this resolution contain?**

1. abolition of communal electorate
2. the composition of the Constituent Assembly
3. the fundamentals and philosophy of the constitutional structure
4. ratified India's membership of the Common wealth

ANSWER: 3

On December 13, 1946, Jawaharlal Nehru moved the historic 'Objectives Resolution' in the Assembly. It laid down the fundamentals and philosophy of the constitutional structure.

Source: Lakshmikanth– Chapter 2 ‘ Making of the Constitution’

**5. A democratic polity is based on the doctrine of popular sovereignty. With regard to this principle, consider the following**

- 1) Plebiscite
- 2) Referendum
- 3) Recall
- 4) Initiative

**Which of the above is/are used in direct democracy?**

- 1) 2, 3 and 4
- 2) 1 and 2
- 3) 1, 2 and 3
- 4) All of the above

ANSWER: 4

Democracy is of two types—direct and indirect. In direct democracy, the people exercise their supreme power directly as is the case in Switzerland. There are four devices of direct democracy, namely, Referendum, Initiative, Recall and Plebiscite.

In indirect democracy, on the other hand, the representatives elected by the people exercise the supreme power and thus carry on the government and make the laws. This type of democracy, also known as representative democracy, is of two kinds—parliamentary and presidential.

Source :Lakshmikanth Chapter 4 ‘Preamble of the Constitution’

**6. Which of the following statements is correct with regard to the Preamble of the Indian Constitution?**

- 1) The Preamble is a source of power to the legislature
- 2) Preamble is a part of the Constitution
- 3) Preamble cannot be amended
- 4) It is non-justiciable, or it is not enforceable in courts of law.

**Select the correct answer using the code given below:**

- 1) 2 and 4
- 2) 2 only
- 3) 1, 3 and 4
- 4) 1, 2 and 4

ANSWER: 1

In the KesavanandaBharati case (1973), the Supreme Court held that Preamble is a part of the Constitution and it can be amended, subject to the condition that no amendment is done to the 'basic features'. The Preamble has been amended only once so far, in 1976, by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, which has added three new words—Socialist, Secular and Integrity—to the Preamble. The Preamble is neither a source of power to legislature nor a prohibition upon the powers of legislature. It is non-justiciable, that is, its provisions are not enforceable in courts of law.

Source :Lakshmikanth Chapter 4 'Preamble of the Constitution'

**7. The first schedule of the Indian Constitution pertains to**

- 1) Names of States
- 2) Names of Union territories
- 3) Citizenship
- 4) Forms of Oaths and Affirmation

**Select the correct answer using the code given below:**

- 1) 1 and 3
- 2) 1 and 2
- 3) 4 only
- 4) 1 only

ANSWER: 2

The first schedule of the Indian Constitution pertains to Names of the States and their territorial jurisdiction and Names of the Union Territories and their extent. Forms of Oaths and Affirmation comes under Third Schedule.

Source :Lakshmikanth Chapter 5 'Union and its Territory'

**8. In India, the Citizenship Act of 1955 prescribes which of the following ways to acquire citizenship?**

1. By naturalisation
2. By descent
3. By incorporation of territory
4. By registration

**Select the correct answer using the code given below:**

- 1) 1 and 4
- 2) 1, 2 and 3
- 3) 1, 2 and 4
- 4) All of the above

Solution (4)

The Citizenship Act (1955) provides for acquisition and loss of citizenship after the commencement of the Constitution. Originally, the Citizenship Act (1955) also provided for the Commonwealth Citizenship. But, this provision was repealed by the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2003. The Citizenship Act of 1955 prescribes five ways of acquiring citizenship - birth, descent, registration, naturalisation and incorporation of territory

Source :Lakshmikanth Chapter 6 'Citizenship'

**9. Consider the following statements:**

**Assertion (A) :** Article 1 describes India, as a 'Union of States' rather than 'Federation of States'

**Reason (R) :** Indian Federation is not the result of an agreement among the States

**Select the correct answer using the code given below:**

- 1) Both A and R are True and R is the correct explanation of A
- 2) Both A and R are True but R is not the correct explanation of A
- 3) A is True and R is False
- 4) A is False and R is True

ANSWER: 1

Article 1 describes India, that is, Bharat as a 'Union of States' rather than a 'Federation of States'. This provision deals with two things: one, name of the country, and two, type of

polity. According to Dr B R Ambedkar, the phrase 'Union of States' has been preferred to 'Federation of States' for two reasons: one, the Indian Federation is not the result of an agreement among the states like the American Federation; and two, the states have no right to secede from the federation.

Source :Lakshmikanth Chapter 5 'Union and its Territory'

**10. According to the Constitution of India, Article 3 authorises the Parliament to reorganise the States. With this authority, the Parliament can**

1. alter the name of any state
2. diminish the area of any state
3. alter the boundaries of any state
4. increase the area of any state

**Select the correct answer using the code given below:**

- 1) 1, 3 and 4
- 2) 1 and 3
- 3) 2, 3 and 4
- 4) All of the above

ANSWER: 4

Article 3 authorises the Parliament to:

- form a new state by separation of territory from any state or by uniting two or more states or parts of states or by uniting any territory to a part of any state,
- increase the area of any state,
- diminish the area of any state,
- alter the boundaries of any state, and
- alter the name of any state.

Source :Lakshmikanth Chapter 5 'Union and its Territory'

**11. The term 'law' in Article 13 includes**

- a) ordinances issued by the president or the state governors
- b) laws enacted by the Parliament or the state legislatures
- c) notifications by the executive
- d) bye-laws

**Select the correct answer using the code given below:**

- 1) a, b and c
- 2) b only
- 3) b and c
- 4) All of the above

ANSWER: 4

The term 'law' in Article 13 has been given a wide connotation so as to include the following:

- Permanent laws enacted by the Parliament or the state legislatures;
- Temporary laws like ordinances issued by the president or the state governors;
- Statutory instruments in the nature of delegated legislation (executive legislation) like order,
- bye-law, rule, regulation or notification;
- Non-legislative sources of law, that is, custom or usage having the force of law.

Thus, not only a legislation, but any of the above can be challenged in the courts as violating a Fundamental Right and hence, can be declared as void.

Source :Lakshmikanth Chapter 7 'Fundamental Rights'

**12. In the Indian context, which of the following laws/programs are/were formulated by successive Governments in order to implement Directives as under Part IV of the Constitution?**

- a) Wildlife (Protection) Act (1972)
- b) Legal Services Authorities Act (1987)
- c) Three-tier Panchayat Raj system
- d) The Criminal Procedure Code (1973)

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- 1) c only
- 2) a, c and d
- 3) a and c
- 4) All the above

ANSWER: 4

The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 was enacted to safeguard the wildlife (=Article 48 A)

The Legal Services Authorities Act (1987) has established a nation-wide network to provide free and competent legal aid to the poor and to organise lokadalats for promoting equal justice (=Article 39A)

Three-tier panchayati raj system (at village, taluka and zila levels) has been introduced to translate into reality Gandhiji's dream of every village being a republic (=Article 40).

The Criminal Procedure Code (1973) separated the judiciary from the executive in the public services of the state (=Article 50).

Source :Lakshmikanth Chapter 8 'Directive Principles of States Policy'

**13. Which of the following Fundamental Rights are available only to citizens of India, but not to foreigners?**

- a) Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth
- b) Freedom to manage religious affairs
- c) Protection of language, script and culture of minorities
- d) Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases
- e) Right to elementary education

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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



ANSWER: 1

FR available only to citizens and not to foreigners

- Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth (Article 15)
- Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment (Article 16)
- Protection of six rights of freedom of (Article 19)
- Protection of language, script and culture of minorities (Article 29)
- Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions (Article 30)

Source :Lakshmikanth Chapter 7 'Fundamental Rights'

**14. 'Right to Property' was under major controversy since its inception in the Constitution of India. With regard to its present position, consider the following**

- a) It is a Constitutional right
- b) The Supreme Court can issue writ jurisdiction, for the violation of the right.
- c) The right to property was deleted from Fundamental Rights by the 42th Amendment Act, 1976.

**Select the correct answer**

- 1) c Only
- 2) a Only
- 3) a and b
- 4) a and c

ANSWER: 2

44th Amendment Act of 1978 abolished the right to property as a Fundamental Right by repealing Article 19(1)(f) and Article 31 from Part III. Instead, the Act inserted a new Article 300A in Part XII. It provides that no person shall be deprived of his property except by authority of law. Thus, the right to property still remains a legal right or a constitutional right, though no longer a fundamental right. It is not a part of the basic structure of the Constitution. Writs are issued by Supreme Court only for the violation of the Fundamental Rights not legal rights.

Source :Lakshmikanth Chapter 7 'Fundamental Rights'

**15. In Indian context, the rule of equality before law is not absolute, there are certain exceptions to it. Consider the following cases**

- a) A member of Parliament is answerable to court in respect of anything said or any vote given by him in Parliament
- b) The President or the Governor enjoy constitutional immunities
- c) Foreign ambassadors and diplomats enjoy not only criminal immunities but civil immunities as well

**Which of the above exception(s) is/are correct?**

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

**ANSWER: 3**

Exceptions to 'equality before law':

- The President of India and the Governor of States enjoy constitutional immunities
- No member of Parliament shall be liable to any proceedings in any court in respect of anything said or any vote given by him in Parliament or any committee
- The foreign sovereigns (rulers), ambassadors and diplomats enjoy immunity from criminal and civil proceedings. The UNO and its agencies enjoy the diplomatic immunity.

Source :Lakshmikanth Chapter 7 'Fundamental Rights'

**16. Article 19, in the Indian Constitution guarantees to all citizens six rights (Right to Freedom). Consider the following with reference to Freedom of Movement**

- a) The entry of outsiders in tribal areas is restricted
- b) The freedom of movement of prostitutes can be restricted on the ground of public health

**Select the correct answer using the code given below:**

- 1) a Only
- 2) b Only
- 3) Both a and b

4) None

ANSWER: 3

The grounds of imposing reasonable restrictions on this freedom are two, namely, the interests of general public and the protection of interests of any scheduled tribe. The entry of outsiders in tribal areas is restricted to protect the distinctive culture, language, customs and manners of scheduled tribes and to safeguard their traditional vocation and properties against exploitation.

The Supreme Court held that the freedom of movement of prostitutes can be restricted on the ground of public health and in the interest of public morals. The Bombay High Court validated the restrictions on the movement of persons affected by AIDS.

Source :Lakshmikanth Chapter 7 'Fundamental Rights'

**17. In Indian context, the concept of 'due process of law' was introduced in which of the following cases/law?**

- 1) Minerva Mills Case
- 2) KesavanandaBharati case
- 3) Menaka Gandhi Case
- 4) 44<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act

ANSWER: 3

In Menaka case (1978), the Supreme Court overruled its judgement in the Gopalan case by taking a wider interpretation of the Article 21. It ruled that the right to life and personal liberty of a person can be deprived by a law provided the procedure prescribed by that law is reasonable, fair and just. In other words, it has introduced the American expression 'due process of law'.

Source :Lakshmikanth Chapter 7 'Fundamental Rights'

**18. Consider the following:**

**Assertion (A):** The Directive Principles are non-justiciable in nature

**Reason (R):** Any law that gives effect to Directive Principles of State Policy in Article 39(b) and Article 39(c) and in the process the law violates Article 14 or Article 19, then the law is not considered unconstitutional

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- 1) Both A and R are True and R is the correct explanation of A
- 2) Both A and R are True and R is not the correct explanation of A
- 3) A is True and R is False
- 4) A is False and R is True

**ANSWER: 2**

Assertion and Reasoning both are correct when the statements are considered individually. But R is not the correct reasoning for the assertion stated.

The Directive Principles are non-justiciable in nature, that is, they are not legally enforceable by the courts for their violation. Therefore, the government (Central, state and local) cannot be compelled to implement them.

Reason (R) is a correct statement. The Supreme Court in Minerva Mills Case (1980) declared that DPSP was subordinate to FR's but FR's conferred by Article 14 and Article 19 were accepted as subordinate to the Directive Principles specified in Article 39 (b) and (c).

Source :Lakshmikanth Chapter 8 'Directive Principles of States Policy'

**19. According to Indian Constitution, which one of the following is not a fundamental duty?**

- 1) To vote in public elections
- 2) To develop scientific temper
- 3) To provide education for a child upto 14 years.
- 4) To safeguard public property

**ANSWER: 1**

To vote in public elections and duty to pay taxes are not fundamental duties.

Source :Lakshmikanth Chapter 9 'Fundamental Duties'

**20. Consider the following provisions under Directive Principles of State Policy as enshrined in the Constitution of India.**

- a) To promote educational and economic interests of SCs and STs.
- b) To provide equal justice and free legal aid to the poor.
- c) To protect monuments of national importance
- d) To separate the judiciary from the executive in the public services of the State
- e) To secure for all citizens a uniform civil code throughout the country

**Which of the above are the Liberal-Intellectual principles that are reflected in the Directive Principles of State Policy?**

- 1) a, c, d and e
- 2) a, d and e
- 3) c, d and e
- 4) All the above

**ANSWER : 3**

Promotion of educational and economic interests of SCs and STs comes under the Gandhian Principles of DPSP whereas providing equal justice and free legal aid to the poor comes under the Socialistic Principles of DPSP.

Source :Lakshmikanth Chapter 8 'Directive Principles of States Policy'

**21. As per the Indian Constitution, consider the following statements with regard to Article 368**

1. An amendment to the Constitution can be initiated only in the Parliament
2. The Bill seeking amendment can be introduced by any member of the Parliament
3. The Amendment can be initiated only in the LokSabha and not in RajyaSabha

**Select the correct answer**

1. 1 only
2. 1 and 2 only
3. 1 and 3 only
4. 2 and 3 only

**Solution (2)**

As per Article 368, procedure for amendment of the Constitution- An amendment to the Constitution can be initiated only in the Parliament and not in State legislature. The bill can be introduced either by a minister or by a private member and does not require prior permission of the president; it can be introduced in either House of the Parliament – both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha have equal rights.

Source :Lakshmikanth Chapter 10 'Amendment of the Constitution'

**22. In the Indian context, which of the following provisions can be amended by Simple Majority of the Parliament**

1. Acquisition and termination of Citizenship
2. Abolition or creation of legislative councils in states
3. Directive Principles of State Policy
4. Formation of new States

**Select the correct answer**

1. 1 and 2
2. 1 and 4
3. 1, 2 and 4
4. 3 Only

**Solution (3)**

A number of provisions in the Constitution can be amended by a simple majority of the two Houses of Parliament outside the scope of Article 368. These provisions include-

Admission or establishment of new states; Formation of new states and alteration of areas, boundaries or names of existing states; Abolition or creation of legislative councils in states; Acquisition and termination of Citizenship; But to amend DPSP and FR's, it requires Special majority of the Parliament.

Source :Lakshmikanth Chapter 10 'Amendment of the Constitution'

**23. With regard to Business Advisory Committee (BAC), consider the following statements**

1. It is an ad-hoc committee
2. There are separate BAC for Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
3. It regulates the programme and time table of the house.
4. Prime Minister is the head of BAC

Select the correct answer

1. 4 only
2. 1 and 4
3. 2 and 3
4. 1, 2 and 3

**Solution: 3**

BAC is a parliamentary standing committee and it is headed by the Speaker and Chariman respectively.

**24. In the context of India, which of the following principles is/are implied institutionally in the parliamentary government?**

1. Members of the Cabinet are Members of the Parliament.
2. Ministers hold the office till they enjoy confidence in the Parliament.
3. Cabinet is headed by the Head of the State.

Select the INCORRECT answer using the codes given below.

1. 1 and 2 only
2. 3 only
3. 2 and 3 only
4. 1, 2 and 3

**Solution : 4**

PM need not be a member of Parliament, he has 6 months time period. Hence members of Cabinet need not be members of Parliament. Ministers hold the office till they enjoy confidence in the Lok Sabha and not the Parliament.

Cabinet is headed by the Prime Minister and not the Head of State (President)

**25. Consider the following statements**

1. the Parliament under Article 368 can amend any part of the Constitution including the Fundamental Rights but without affecting the 'basic structure' of the Constitution
2. In case of constitutional amendment bill, the President is bound to give his/her assent.
3. there is no provision for joint sitting incase of a deadlock over a constitutional amendment bill

**Select the correct answer**

1. 1 and 2
2. 2 and 3
3. 1 and 3
4. 1, 2 and 3

**Solution (4)**

All the 3 statements are correct. The president must give his assent to the bill. He can neither withhold his assent to the bill nor return the bill for reconsideration of the Parliament

Source :Lakshmikanth Chapter 10 'Amendment of the Constitution'

**26. The President can exercise his/her power of veto over the bills passed by the Parliament. Which of the following are the veto powers of the President of India?**

1. Suspensive veto.
2. Absolute veto.
3. Qualified veto.
4. Pocket veto.

**Choose the correct code from the following**

1. 1, 2, 3 only.
2. 1, 3, 4 only.
3. 2, 3, 4 only.
4. 1, 2, 4 only.

**Solution: 4**

Indian president enjoys all the veto except qualified veto which is enjoyed by US President.

**Suspensive veto:** The President exercises this veto when he returns a bill for reconsideration of the Parliament. However, if the bill is passed again by the Parliament with or without amendments and again presented to the President, it is obligatory for the President to give his assent to the bill. This means that the presidential veto is overridden by a re-passage of the bill by the same ordinary majority

**Absolute veto:** It refers to the power of the President to withhold his assent to a bill passed by the Parliament. The bill then ends and does not become an act.



Pocket veto: In this case, the President neither ratifies nor rejects nor returns the bill, but simply keeps the bill pending for an indefinite period. This power of the President not to take any action on the bill is known as the pocket veto.

Qualified veto: The president can send the bill for reconsideration of the bill for the parliament. But this presidential veto can be overridden by a re-passage of the bill by a special majority or a higher majority than the one with which the bill was passed for the first time.

### **27. The President cannot promulgate an ordinance**

1. when either of the two Houses of Parliament is not in session
2. when both the Houses are in session
3. when only one House is in session
4. when both the Houses of Parliament are not in session

#### **Solution: 2**

Source :Lakshmikanth Chapter 18 'President'

### **28. According to Indian Constitution, consider the following statements**

1. Both elected and nominated members of the Parliament vote in Vice-Presidential election
2. A nominated member can also be appointed as a Union Minister
3. Elected members of the state legislative assemblies vote in Vice-Presidential election
4. The Cabinet ministers comprises of sitting members of Lok Sabha only

**Select the correct answer using the codes given below.**

1. 1 and 2
2. 1, 2 and 4
3. 3 and 4
4. 1, 2 and 3

#### **Solution : 1**

In the Vice-Presidential Elections, the electoral-college is different from the electoral-college for the election of the President in the following two respects:

1. It consists of both elected and nominated members of the Parliament (in the case of president, only elected members).

2. It does not include the members of the state legislative assemblies (in the case of President, the elected members of the state legislative assemblies are included).

A nominated member can also be appointed as a Union Minister and the Cabinet ministers can comprise members from both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

### 29. Consider the following

Name of the Writ	Issued for
1. Mandamus	a. To quash the order of the Tribunal
2. Prohibition	b. Safeguard against the usurpation of public offices
3. Certiorari	c. Forbid the inferior court in excess of its jurisdiction
4. Quo Warranto	d. To command a person to perform one's legal duty

### Select the correct answer using the code

1. 1 – (b), 2 – (a), 3 – (c), 4 – (d)
2. 1 – (d), 2 – (c), 3 – (a), 4 – (b)
3. 1 – (d), 2 – (c), 3 – (b), 4 – (a)
4. 1 – (b), 2 – (c), 3 – (a), 4 – (d)

### Solution : 2

### 30. With regard to Zonal Council, consider the following statements

1. Prime Minister is the head of Zonal Council
2. They owe their existence to the Constitution of India
3. They are only deliberative and advisory bodies

### Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

1. 1 and 2
2. 3 Only
3. 1 and 3
4. 2 and 3

**Solution : 2**

Home Minister is the head of Zonal Council. The Zonal Councils are the statutory (and not the constitutional) bodies. They are established by an Act of the Parliament, that is, States Reorganisation Act of 1956. The act divided the country into five zones (Northern, Central, Eastern, Western and Southern) and provided a zonal council for each zone.

Each zonal council consists of the following members: 1. home minister of Central government. 2. chief ministers of all the States in the zone. 3. Two other ministers from each state in the zone. 4. Administrator of each union territory in the zone.

**31. Article 266 provides for Public Account of India. With regard to Public Account of India, which of the following statements are correct?**

1. It includes provident funds, savings deposits and loans raised by Government of India
2. Payments from this account can be made without parliamentary appropriation.
3. This account is operated by executive action

**Select the correct answer using the codes given below.**

1. 1 only
2. 2 and 3 only
3. 1, 2 and 3
4. 1 and 3

**Solution: 2**

Loans raised by GOI are part of Consolidated Fund of India

**32. Rajya Sabha shares equal status and powers with Lok Sabha in which of the following?**

1. Introduction and passage of financial bills involving expenditure from Consolidated Fund of India
2. Impeachment of the Vice-President
3. Impeachment of the President.
4. Enlargement of Jurisdiction of the SC and UPSC

**Select the correct answer using the codes given below.**

1. 1,2 and 3
2. 1, 2 and 4
3. 1 and 3 only

4. 1, 3 and 4

**Solution: 4**

Rajyasabha enjoys greater powers in impeachment of VP as impeachment can be initiated only by RS.

**33. The Xth Schedule of Constituion provides provisions for disqualification of a member of Parliament on the grounds of defection. A member does not incur disqualification in which of the following cases?**

1. A nominated member can join any political party after 6 months.
2. Speaker of LokSabha voluntarily gives up membership.
3. member abstains or votes against the direction given by his political party.

**Select the correct answer using the codes given below.**

1. 1 and 2
2. 1, 2 and 3
3. 1 only
4. 2 only

**Solution: 4**

**34. Why was the system of proportional representation not preferred by constitution framers for the election of LokSabha ?**

1. It is highly expensive.
2. It doesn't give any scope to organize bi-elections.
3. It doesn't allow all sections of the society to get representation in proportion to their numbers.
4. Large proportion of Indians being illiterates during independence.

**Choose the reason/s using the codes below.**

1. 1, 2 only.
2. 1, 3 only.
3. 1, 2, 4 only.
4. All the above.

**Solution: 3**

The simple majority system is currently followed for Lok Sabha. But this has a drawback that it doesn't represent the people proportion to their population. But proportional representation overcomes this problem and allows every part of the society to be represented proportional to their population.

**35. With reference to Cabinet Committees, consider the following**

1. They are constitutional bodies
2. They are set up by the President according to the exigencies of the time and requirements of the situation

**Select the correct answer using the codes given below.**

- 1) 1 only
- 2) 2 only
- 3) Both 1 and 2
- 4) Neither 1 nor 2

**Solution: 4**

They are extra-constitutional in emergence. In other words, they are not mentioned in the Constitution. However, the Rules of Business provide for their establishment.

They are of two types—standing and ad hoc. The former are of a permanent nature while the latter are of a temporary nature. The ad hoc committees are constituted from time to time to deal with special problems. They are disbanded after their task is completed.

They are set up by the Prime Minister according to the exigencies of the time and requirements of the situation. Hence, their number, nomenclature, and composition varies from time to time.

Source :Lakshmikanth Chapter 21 'Central Council of Ministers'

**36. In India Parliament is the supreme legislative and deliberative body. As per the Constitution what part/s constitute/s Parliament?**

- 1) Lok Sabha.
- 2) Rajya Sabha.
- 3) The President.
- 4) The Vice-President.

5) The Speaker.

**Choose the correct code from the following.**

- 1) 1, 2 only.
- 2) 1, 2, 3 only.
- 3) 1, 2, 3, 4 only.
- 4) All the above.

**Solution: 2**

Under the Constitution, the Parliament of India consists of three parts viz, the President, the Council of States and the House of the People. In 1954, the Hindi names 'Rajya Sabha' and 'Lok Sabha' were adopted by the Council of States and the House of People respectively. The Rajya Sabha is the Upper House (Second Chamber or House of Elders) and the Lok Sabha is the Lower House (First Chamber or Popular House). The former represents the states and union territories of the Indian Union, while the latter represents the people of India as a whole.

Though the President of India is not a member of either House of Parliament and does not sit in the Parliament to attend its meetings, he is an integral part of the Parliament. This is because a bill passed by both the Houses of Parliament cannot become law without the President's assent.

**37. When a resolution of removal of Vice-President is under consideration, The Vice-President can**

- 1) Preside over the Upper House ieRajya Sabha.
- 2) Can be present in the House and take part in discussions and proceedings.
- 3) Can vote in first instance.

**Choose the correct code from the following.**

- 1) 2 only.
- 2) 1, 2 only.
- 3) 1, 3 only.
- 4) None of the above.

**Solution: 1**

The Vice-President cannot preside over a sitting of the Rajya Sabha as its Chairman when a resolution for his removal is under consideration. However, he can be present and speak in the House and can take part in its proceedings, without voting, even at such a time (while the Speaker can vote in the first instance when a resolution for his removal is under consideration of the Lok Sabha).

**38. Under the 'Rules of Lok Sabha', there is mention on Leader of the House.**

Consider the statements regarding the Leader of the House with respect to Lok Sabha.

- 1) Only Prime Minister can be the Leader of the House in Lok Sabha as he is the head of the Council of Ministers.
- 2) A member of Lok Sabha who is not a Minister nominated by Prime Minister.
- 3) A minister nominated from either of the House nominated by Prime Minister.
- 4) The same functionary in U.S.A is known as the 'Majority Leader'.

**Choose the 'incorrect' statement/s from the following codes.**

- 1) 1, 3 only.
- 2) 1, 4 only.
- 3) 2, 4 only.
- 4) 1, 2, 3 only.

**Solution: 4**

Under the Rules of Lok Sabha, the 'Leader of the House' means the prime minister, if he is a member of the Lok Sabha, or a minister who is a member of the Lok Sabha and is nominated by the prime minister to function as the Leader of the House. There is also a 'Leader of the House' in the Rajya Sabha. He is a minister and a member of the Rajya Sabha and is nominated by the prime minister to function as such.

**39. The President appoints the *Pro tem* Speaker to preside over the first sitting of the Lok Sabha after the General Elections. Who is the person who administers the oath for *Pro Tem* Speaker?**

- 1) The President.
- 2) The Chief Justice of India.
- 3) Speaker of the last Lok Sabha.
- 4) Conventionally *Pro Tem* Speaker does not take any oath as it is a temporary office.

Answer: 1

**40. On account of National Emergency the government may require funds to meet unexpected demand for money for which it may not be possible to give a detailed estimate. In such a case, the Parliament can grant money through**

1. Vote of Credit
2. Supplementary grants
3. Vote on Account
4. Exceptional Grants

Answer: 1

**Vote of Credit** It is granted for meeting an unexpected demand upon the resources of India, when on account of the magnitude or the indefinite character of the service, the demand cannot be stated with the details ordinarily given in a budget. Hence, it is like a blank cheque given to the Executive by the Lok Sabha.

**Supplementary Grant** It is granted when the amount authorised by the Parliament through the appropriation act for a particular service for the current financial year is found to be insufficient for that year.

**Exceptional Grant** It is granted for a special purpose and forms no part of the current service of any financial year.

**41. Consider the following statements:**

1. A no-confidence motion need not state the reasons on which it is based, unlike a censure motion.
2. There is no mention of a No-Confidence Motion in the Constitution of India.
3. The Leader of the Opposition decides whether a No-Confidence Motion is in order or not.
4. A No-Confidence Motion is moved only against the Council of Ministers



**Choose the correct statement/s from the code below.**

- 1) 1 and 3 only
- 2) 2, 3 and 4
- 3) 1, 2 and 3
- 4) 1, 2 and 4

Answer: 4

Article 75 of the Constitution says that the council of ministers shall be collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha. It means that the ministry stays in office so long as it enjoys confidence of the majority of the members of the Lok Sabha. In other words, the Lok Sabha can remove the ministry from office by passing a no-confidence motion. The motion needs the support of 50 members to be admitted. It is the 'Speaker' who decides whether a No-Confidence Motion is in order or not. It is passed only in the Lok Sabha.

**42. Consider the following statements:**

1. The government cannot withdraw money from the Consolidated Fund of India till the enactment of the Financial Act
2. The President authorizes the withdrawal of funds from the Contingency Fund of India.

**Choose the correct statement/s from the code below.**

- 1) 1 only
- 2) 2 only
- 3) Both 1 and 2
- 4) None

Answer: 4

Appropriation Act authorises (or legalises) the payments from the Consolidated Fund of India i.e, the government cannot withdraw money from the Consolidated Fund of India till the enactment of the Appropriation Act.

The contingency fund of India fund is placed at the disposal of the president, and he can make advances out of it to meet unforeseen expenditure pending its authorisation by the Parliament. The fund is held by the finance secretary on behalf of the president. Like the public account of India, it is also operated by executive action.

**43. Consider the statements regarding the pardoning powers of the President.**

- 1) The President can pardon sentences inflicted by court martial.
- 2) Both the President and the Governor have the concurrent power in respect of suspension, remission and commutation of death sentences.

**Choose the correct statement/s from the codes below.**

- 1) 1 only.
- 2) 2 only.
- 3) None of the above.
- 4) Both.

Answer: 4

The President can pardon death sentence while governor cannot. Even if a state law prescribes death sentence, the power to grant pardon lies with the President and not the governor. However, the governor can suspend, remit or commute a death sentence. In other words, both the governor and the President have concurrent power in respect of suspension, remission and commutation of death sentence.

**44. Consider the statements regarding the Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha.**

- 1) He is subordinate to the Chairman of Rajya Sabha.
- 2) He can vacate his office by giving a written resignation to the President of India.
- 3) He is directly responsible to Rajya Sabha.

**Choose the correct statements from the codes below.**

- 1) 1 and 2 only.
- 2) 3 only.
- 3) 2 and 3 only.
- 4) All the above.

Answer: 2

Deputy Chairman is not subordinate to the Chairman. He is directly responsible to the Rajya Sabha.

The Deputy Chairman resigns by writing to the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and not the President of India.

**45. Vice President can be removed by a resolution passed in the Rajya Sabha which requires a special majority ie effective majority is required in this case of removal.**

**What constitutes Effective Majority?**

- 1) 2/3<sup>rd</sup> of members present and voting in the House.
- 2) Majority of the total membership of the House.
- 3) Majority of the total membership of the House excluding the vacancies in the House.
- 4) Majority of the persons present and voting in the House.

Answer: 3

The Constitution states that the Vice President can be removed by a resolution of the Rajya Sabha passed by an effective majority (more than 50% of effective membership (total membership-vacancies)) and agreed to by a simple majority (50% of voting members) of the Lok Sabha (Article 67(b)).

**46. Consider the statements regarding Ordinance making powers of the President under Article 123.**

- 1) Ordinance making powers of President is a parallel power of Legislation.
- 2) Ordinance can be passed only on those subjects on which the Parliament can make laws.
- 3) Can amend the constitution provided it doesn't alter the Basic Structure of the Constitution.
- 4) The maximum life of an ordinance is 6 weeks.

**Choose the correct statement/s from the code below.**

- 1) 1, 3 only.
- 2) 1, 4 only.
- 3) 1, 3, 4 only.
- 4) All the above.

Answer: 3

An ordinance made when both the Houses are in session is void. Thus, the power of the President to legislate by ordinance is not a parallel power of legislation.

Ordinance can't be issued to amend constitution.

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).

**47. With reference to Vote on Account, consider the following statements:**

1. It is passed after general discussion of the Budget is over.
2. It is passed before the discussion on demands for grants is taken up
3. Parliament is authorised to make any grant in advance in with regard to Vote on Account

**Choose the correct statement/s from the code below.**

- 1) 1 and 3 only.
- 2) 1 and 2 only.
- 3) 2 and 3 only.
- 4) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: 2

The Appropriation Bill becomes the Appropriation Act after it is assented to by the President. This act authorises (or legalises) the payments from the Consolidated Fund of India. This means that the government cannot withdraw money from the Consolidated Fund of India till the enactment of the appropriation bill. This takes time and usually goes on till the end of April. But the government needs money to carry on its normal activities after 31 March (the end of the financial year). To overcome this functional difficulty, the Constitution has authorised the Lok Sabha to make any grant in advance in respect to the estimated expenditure for a part of the financial year, pending the completion of the voting of the demands for grants and the enactment of the appropriation bill. This provision is known as the 'vote on account'. It is passed (or granted) after the general discussion on budget is

over. It is generally granted for two months for an amount equivalent to one-sixth of the total estimation.

**48. Article 75 of the Indian Constitution clearly states Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.**

**What does the phrase collective responsibility imply?**

- 1) All the Ministers own joint responsibility to the Lower House.
- 2) If a no-confidence motion is passed by Lok Sabha against Council of Ministers, then every Minister is supposed to resign provided he is not from the Rajya Sabha.
- 3) Council of Ministers swim or sink together and they work as a team.
- 4) Cabinet decisions bind on all the Council of Ministers.

**Choose the correct statement/s from the codes below.**

- 1) 1, 2 only.
- 2) 2, 3, 4 only.
- 3) 1, 3, 4 only.
- 4) All the above.

Answer: 3

All Council of Ministers irrespective of any House he/she is from, are supposed to resign if a no-confidence motion is passed against them.

**49. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding the Governor?**

- 1) The Governor office is an employment under the central government.
- 2) It is an independent Constitutional office.
- 3) He is subordinate to central government as he holds the office only during the pleasure of the President of India.
- 4) He has no fixed term of office and no security of tenure.

**Choose the correct code.**

- 1) 2 only.
- 2) 2, 3, 4 only.
- 3) 1, 2 3 only.
- 4) 2, 4 only.

Answer: 4

The governor is neither directly elected by the people nor indirectly elected by a specially constituted electoral college as is the case with the president. He is appointed by the president by warrant under his hand and seal. In a way, he is a nominee of the Central government. But, as held by the Supreme Court in 1979, the office of governor of a state is not an employment under the Central government. It is an independent constitutional office and is not under the control of or subordinate to the Central government.

He has no fixed term and no security of tenure as he is subjected to pleasure of the President. Also the governor may hold his office beyond his usual term of 5 years if his successor has not assumed the charge

**50. Consider a situation-**

The Governor has sent a bill for reconsideration using his 'Suspensive Veto' powers. And state legislature has passed the bill again and has sent the bill for the Governor's assent.

**Now, what is/are the option/s that Governor can exercise? Choose the correct option.**

- 1) He has to give his assent.
- 2) He can withhold his assent.
- 3) He can keep the bill for the President's consideration.
- 4) Either 1 or 3.

Answer: 1.

**51. The Constitution of India envisages the same pattern of government in the states as that at the centre.**

**What are all the parts that constitute State Executive?**

- 1) The Governor.
- 2) The Chief Minister.
- 3) The Council of Ministers.
- 4) The Advocate General.
- 5) The Attorney General.

**Choose the correct code from the following**

- 1) 1, 2 only.
- 2) 1, 2, 3 only.
- 3) 1, 2, 3, 4 only.
- 4) All the above.

Answer: 3

The Attorney General is part of Union Executive.

**52. Supreme Court in the past has given several verdicts, rulings related to the aid and advice given by Council of Ministers to the Governor. Consider the following statements.**

- 1) A council of ministers must always exist to advise the governor, even after the dissolution of the state legislative assembly or resignation of a council of ministers.
- 2) Except in spheres where the governor is to act in his discretion, the governor has to act on the aid and advice of the council of ministers in the exercise of his powers and functions.
- 3) Wherever the Constitution requires the satisfaction of the governor, the satisfaction is not the personal satisfaction of the governor but it is the satisfaction of the council of ministers.

**Choose the correct statement/s from the following codes.**

- 1) 1, 2 only.
- 2) 2, 3 only.
- 3) 1, 3 only.
- 4) All the above.

Answer: 4

In 1971, the Supreme Court ruled that a council of ministers must always exist to advise the governor, even after the dissolution of the state legislative assembly or resignation of a council of ministers. Hence, the existing ministry may continue in the office until its successor assumes charge. Again in 1974, the Court clarified that except in spheres where the governor is to act in his discretion, the governor has to act on the aid and advice of the council of ministers in the exercise of his powers and functions. He is not required to act personally without the aid and advice of the council of ministers or against the aid and advice of the council of ministers. Wherever the Constitution requires the satisfaction of the governor, the satisfaction is not the personal satisfaction of the governor but it is the satisfaction of the council of ministers.

**53. Bicameral legislature is a feature of Federal structure. This type of legislature is a mandatory at the Centre while it is not an obligatory on the States to have Bicameral legislatures.**

**Which of the States doesn't have a Bicameral legislature?**

- 1) Andhra Pradesh.
- 2) Uttar Pradesh.
- 3) Bihar
- 4) Madhya Pradesh.

Answer: 4

Only the following States have Bicameral Legislature – BIMAKUJ – Bihar, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir.

**54. Under the Constitution, a person shall be disqualified for being chosen as and for being a member of the legislative assembly or legislative council of a state if he holds any office of profit under the Union or state government. It is governor who disqualifies if a member has become subject to the above disqualification.**

**Consider the following statements.**

- 1) Governor can disqualify the member on his own discretion.
- 2) Governor can disqualify the member only after he obtains the opinion of the President of India.
- 3) Governor can disqualify the member only after he obtains the opinion of the Election Commission of India.
- 4) Governor can disqualify the member only after he obtains the opinion of the Supreme Court.

Answer: 3.



**55. Who has the powers to disqualify a member of legislature in a State under the 10<sup>th</sup> schedule?**

- 1) The Governor.
- 2) The President of India.
- 3) Speaker or Chairman
- 4) Supreme Court.

Answer: 3

The Speaker in case of Legislative Assembly and Chairman in case of Legislative Council

**56. Consider the following statements.**

- 1) A minister, who is not the member of either House, cannot participate in the proceedings of any of the House.
- 2) Advocate General of the state can take part in the proceedings of any of the House despite he being not the member of either of the Houses.

**Choose the correct statement/s from the following code.**

- 1) 1 only.
- 2) 2 only.
- 3) Both.
- 4) None of the above.

Answer: 2

If a person is appointed as a minister who is not a member of either House, he can take part in the proceedings of any of the House. But that minister should become the member of either House before the expiry of six months from the date of appointment to his office, lest he would cease to be a minister.

**57. Consider the statements regarding the Money bill.**

- 1) It can be introduced in either House of State Legislature (if it is bicameral legislature) but on recommendation of the Governor.
- 2) It is considered to be a Government bill.
- 3) Legislative Council can at the maximum delay passage of money bill by 14 day.

4) Governor enjoys 'Suspensive Veto' with respect to this bill.

**Choose the correct statement/s from the following codes.**

- 1) 1, 2 only.
- 2) 3 only.
- 3) 2, 3 only.
- 4) 2, 3, 4 only.

Answer: 3

The Money bill can be introduced only in the Legislative Assembly and not in the Legislative Council.

Governor has no Suspensive Veto power with respect to the Money bill.

**58. Puducherry and Delhi are the only two Union Territories that have Legislatures of their own. Consider the following statements.**

- 1) Puducherry can make laws on any of the subjects in the State List but not in the Concurrent List
- 2) Delhi can make laws on any of the subjects in the State List or in the Concurrent List (except public order, police and land).

**Choose the incorrect statement/s from the following codes below.**

- 1) 1 only.
- 2) 2 only.
- 3) Both.
- 4) None of the above.

Answer: 1

Puducherry can make laws on any of the subjects in the State List or in the Concurrent List.

**59. When the Union government gives a 'Special Status' to a particular State, what does it imply?**

1. The budget deficit of a State will be bridged by the Union Government
2. Subsequently large percentage of the Central assistance will be grants-in-aid
3. The Union government meets entire expenditure of the State during the period of 'Special Status'
4. The extent of loan as a percentage of total assistance will be high

**Solution (2)**

Special status to States means that a large percentage of the Central assistance will be in the form of grants-in-aid compared to loan for development. While the loans have to be repaid to the lender, the grant-in-aid has not to be re-paid. There are no special provisions for them (Special Category States (SCS)) in the constitution

**60. Consider the following statements:**

1. A tribal advisory council can be established either in a scheduled area or in a state having scheduled tribes but not both.
2. Laws applicable to scheduled areas come under the Fifth schedule.
3. In India, scheduled areas are those which are inhabited by the indigenous minority.

**Select the correct answer using the given codes below:**

1. 2 and 3 Only
2. 1 and 3 only
3. 1 and 2 only
4. 1, 2 and 3

**Solution (4)**

Each state having scheduled areas has to establish a tribes advisory council to advise on welfare and advancement of the scheduled tribes. It is to consist of 20 members, three-fourths of whom are to be the representatives of the scheduled tribes in the state legislative assembly. A similar council can also be established in a state having scheduled tribes but not scheduled areas therein, if the president so directs.

**61. In the Indian Constitution, which one of the following comes under the concurrent list?**

- 1) Trade Unions
- 2) Gambling
- 3) Prisons
- 4) Insurance

**Solution (1)**

The Parliament has exclusive powers to make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the **Union List**. This list has at present **100 subjects** - defence, banking, foreign affairs, currency, atomic energy, **insurance**, communication, inter-state trade and commerce, census, audit etc.

The state legislature has 'in normal circumstances' exclusive powers to make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the **State List**. This has at present **61 subjects** like public order, police, public health and sanitation, agriculture, **prisons**, local government, fisheries, markets, theaters, **gambling** etc.

Both, the Parliament and state legislature can make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the **Concurrent List**. This list has at present **52 subjects** like criminal law and procedure, civil procedure, marriage and divorce, population control and family planning, electricity, labour welfare, **trade Unions**, economic and social planning, drugs, newspapers, books and printing press etc.

**62. Which of the following federal principles are not found in Indian federation?**

1. Federal government can redraw the boundaries of the Indian Union by forming new states.
2. Bifurcation of the Judiciary between the federal and the State government
3. The Union cannot be destroyed by any state seceding from the Union at its will.
4. The Federal and the State government have their own officials to administer their respective law and functions.

**Select the correct answer using the given codes below:**

1. 2 and 4
2. 1 and 3
3. 2 Only
4. 2 and 3

**Solution (1)**

India has a single integrated Judiciary, hence there is nothing like bifurcation of the Judiciary between the federal and the State government in India. There are central officials (IAS, IPS officers) also working in the State who plays a key role in implementation of the State Laws. Article 1, describes India as a 'Union of States' which implies two things: one, Indian Federation is not the result of an agreement by the states; and two, no state has the right to secede from the federation.

**63. Consider the following statements with regard to Zonal Council:**

1. Zonal Councils owe their origin to the parliament
2. The creation of Zonal Councils was a logical outcome of the reorganisation of the States on a linguistic basis
3. It can be used as an instrument to resist separatist tendencies
4. They make recommendations on social and economic planning of the states.

**Select the correct answer using the given codes below:**

1. 2 and 4
2. 1 and 2
3. 1, 2 and 3
4. 1, 2, 3 and 4

**Solution (4)**

The Zonal Councils are the statutory (and not the constitutional) bodies. They are established by an Act of the Parliament, that is, States Reorganisation Act of 1956. The act divided the country into five zones (Northern, Central, Eastern, Western and Southern) and provided a zonal council for each zone. It can be used as an instrument to resist separatist tendencies of linguism and provincialism. The zonal councils aim at promoting cooperation and coordination between states, union territories and the Centre. They discuss and make recommendations regarding matters like economic and social planning, linguistic minorities, border disputes, inter-state transport, and so on. They are only deliberative and advisory bodies.

**64. The authority to declare an area to be a scheduled area rests with the**

1. Governor
2. President
3. Commission of Scheduled Castes and Tribes
4. Parliament

**Solution (2)**

The president is empowered to declare an area to be a scheduled area. He can also increase or decrease its area, alter its boundary lines, rescind such designation or make fresh orders for such redesignation on an area in consultation with the governor of the state concerned.

**65. With reference to the Finance Commission of India, which of the following statements is correct?**

1. It is a quasi-judicial body
2. It is constituted by the Parliament every fifth year
3. It ensures transparency in financial administration
4. Specific grants for the welfare of the scheduled tribes are based on the recommendation of the Finance Commission

**Select the correct answer using the given codes below:**

1. 1 only
2. 1 and 2
3. 1 and 4
4. 2 and 3

**Solution (3)**

Article 280 provides for a Finance Commission as a quasi-judicial body. It is constituted by the President every fifth year or even earlier. The Constitution provides for specific grants for promoting the welfare of the scheduled tribes in a state or for raising the level of administration of the scheduled areas in a state including the State of Assam. The statutory grants under Article 275 (both general and specific) are given to the states on the recommendation of the Finance Commission.

**66. In the Indian Constitution, Article 263 provides for Inter-State Council. Which of the statement[s] are correct with regard to Inter-State Council?**

1. It was set up based on the recommendation on Sarkaria Commission
2. The President is authorized to set -up the council based on interest of the public
3. Prime Minister is the chairman of the council.

Select the correct answer using the given codes below:

1. 2 Only
2. 1 Only
3. 2 and 3
4. 1, 2 and 3

**Solution (4)**

The Sarkaria Commission on Centre-State Relations (1983–87) made a strong case for the establishment of a permanent Inter-State Council under Article 263 of the Constitution. The Inter-State Council was set-up based on the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission.

Article 263 contemplates the establishment of an Inter-State Council to effect coordination between the states and between Centre and states. Thus, the President can establish such a council if at any time it appears to him that the public interest would be served by its establishment.

**67. Which of the following trends in the working of the political system reflects its federal spirit?**

1. Discussions over Goods and Services Tax
2. Issue of Aadhar card
3. The emergence of regional parties
4. Land Acquisition Act, 2013
5. Arbitrary removal of Governor by the President

Select the correct answer using the given codes below:

1. 1 Only
2. 1 and 3
3. 1, 3 and 4
4. 1, 2, and 5

**Solution (2)**

Discussions over Goods and Services Tax and the emergence of regional parties represent a true spirit of federalism.

However Land Acquisition Act, 2013, issue of Aadhar card, arbitrary removal of Governor by the President are against the federal spirit.

Land Acquisition comes under concurrent list. The Centre has made a law (Land Acquisition Act, 2013 ) overriding the hitherto powers enjoyed by the State in terms of acquisition of Land and compensation. This is has been one of the major controversies over the Land Acquisition Act, 2013.Hence it is against the federal spirit of the Constitution.

The aim of Aadhar card is to provide an identity to an individual. It is mainly used to identify the beneficiary; it has nothing to do with the federal spirit.

**68. According to the Constitution of India, if the Parliament makes a law based on the request of two or more states, then such a law**

1. Can be amended or repealed only by the Parliament
2. Can be amended or repealed only by the concerned States
3. Can be amended or repealed either by the Parliament or the concerned States
4. Can be amended or repealed only by the Parliament with consent of the concerned States

**Solution (1)**

A law so enacted applies only to those states which have passed the resolutions. However, any other state may adopt it afterwards by passing a resolution to that effect in its legislature. Such a law can be amended or repealed only by the Parliament and not by the legislatures of the concerned states.

**69. The Constitution of India has authorized the President to declare emergency in case of difficult situations arising suddenly. With reference to National Emergency, consider the following statements**

1. It can be declared even before the actual occurrence of the war
2. It can be declared on a particular district in a State
3. It can continue upto a maximum period of three years with periodical approval every six months

**Select the correct answer using the given codes below:**

5. 2 and 3 Only
6. 1 and 3 only
7. 1 and 2 only
8. 1, 2 and 3

**Solution (3)**



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. It may be noted that the president can declare a national emergency even before the actual occurrence of war or external aggression or armed rebellion, if he is satisfied that there is an imminent danger.

There is no maximum period prescribed for its operation. It can be continued indefinitely with the approval of Parliament for every six months.

**70. With regard to Judiciary in India, consider the following statements**

1. Judiciary is not part of the State
2. Munsiff's courts have both civil and criminal jurisdiction
3. The district judge exercises both judicial and administrative powers.
4. The pattern and designation of subordinate courts in the States are not uniform

**Select the correct answer using the given codes below:**

1. 3 and 4
2. 1 and 3
3. 2 and 3
4. 2, 3 and 4

**Solution (1)**

State has been defined in a wider sense so as to include all its agencies. 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. Hence, Judiciary is a part of the State.

District Munsiff Court (alternate spelling District Munsif Court) is the court of the lowest order handling matters pertaining to civil matters in India.

The organisational structure, jurisdiction and nomenclature of the subordinate judiciary are laid down by the states. Hence, they differ slightly from state to state.

The district judge is the highest judicial authority in the district. He possesses original and appellate jurisdiction in both civil as well as criminal matters. In other words, the district judge is also the sessions judge. When he deals with civil cases, he is known as the district judge and when he hears the criminal cases, he is called as the sessions judge. The district judge exercises both judicial and administrative powers.

**71. Consider the following statements:**

1. A resolution seeking disapproval of National emergency can be passed only by Lok Sabha
2. Article 356 can be invoked only on the written recommendation of the cabinet
3. A simple majority is enough to pass a resolution seeking disapproval of National emergency.

**Select the correct answer using the given codes below:**

1. 2 and 3 Only
2. 1 and 3 only
3. 1 and 2 only
4. 1, 2 and 3

**Solution (2)**

National emergency (Article 352) can be declared only on the written recommendation of the cabinet and not Article 356 or the President's rule.

A resolution of disapproval of National emergency is different from a resolution approving the continuation of a proclamation in the following two respects:

1. The first one is required to be passed by the Lok Sabha only, while the second one needs to be passed by the both Houses of Parliament.
2. The first one is to be adopted by a simple majority only, while the second one needs to be adopted by a special majority.

**72. Regarding Advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme court, consider the following statements:**

1. The advice given by the Supreme Court is binding on the President.
2. Advisory jurisdiction can be exercised over disputes arising out of references made over pre-constitutional treaties.
3. When the President seeks the opinion of the Supreme Court, it is bound to give advice to the President.
4. Advisory jurisdiction can be exercised over any law of public importance

**Select the correct answer using the given codes below:**

1. 1, 3 and 4
2. 1 and 2
3. 2 and 4
4. 1, 2 and 3

**Solution (3)**

The Constitution (Article 143) authorises the president to seek the opinion of the Supreme Court in the two categories of matters: 1) On any question of law or fact of public importance which has arisen or which is likely to arise. 2) On any dispute arising out of any pre-constitution treaty, agreement, covenant, engagement, sanad or other similar instruments.

Neither SC is bound to give advice or is bound to accept the advice.

**73. With the imposition of the President's rule**

1. The State legislature is either suspended or dissolved
2. All the Fundamental Rights are suspended except Article 20 and Article 21
3. The Parliament passes the State budget
4. President can promulgate ordinance for the governance of the State

**Select the correct answer using the given codes below:**

1. 1 and 2 only
2. 1 and 3 only
3. 1, 3 and 4
4. 1, 2 and 3

**Solution (3)**

President's rule does not have any effect on Fundamental rights. The other 3 statements are correct.

During its operation, the state executive is dismissed and the state legislature is either suspended or dissolved. The president administers the state through the governor and the Parliament makes laws for the state. In brief, the executive and legislative powers of the state are assumed by the Centre.

**74. What is the provision to safeguard the autonomy of the Supreme Court of India?**

1. The salaries of the Judges are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India to which the legislature does not have to vote.
2. The Supreme Court Judges can be removed by the Chief Justice of India only.
3. While appointing the Supreme Court Judges, the President of India has to consult the Chief Justice of India.
4. All appointments of officers and staffs of the Supreme Court of India are made by the Government only after consulting the Chief Justice of India.

Select the correct answer using the given codes below:

1. 1 only
2. 1 and 4
3. 1, 2 and 3
4. 1, 2, 3 and 4

**Solution (1)**

The Supreme Court Judges can be removed by an order of the President, which must be supported by a special majority of each house of the Parliament and not by Chief Justice of India.

The 3<sup>rd</sup> statement - While appointing the Supreme Court Judges, the President of India has to consult the Chief Justice of India – also safeguards the autonomy of the Supreme Court (as this provision curtails the absolute discretion of the executive as well as ensures that the judicial appointments are not based on any political or practical considerations). But considering the answer options given, the correct (best) choice would be option 1, that is statement 1.

All appointments of officers and staffs of the Supreme Court of India are made by CJI without any interference from the executive.

**75. In the Indian context, which among the following institutions can change the jurisdiction of a High Court?**

1. the Parliament
2. the President of India
3. the Chief Justice of India
4. the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court

**Solution (1)**

The Constitution empowers the Parliament and the state legislature to change the jurisdiction and powers of a high court.

**76. In which of the following cases is the imposition of the President's Rule is improper or not appropriate?**

1. Maladministration in the State
2. Incase of a Hung Assembly
3. Allegations of corruption against the ministry
4. When a constitutional direction of the Central government is disregarded by the State government

Select the correct answer using the given codes below:

1. 2, 3 and 4
2. 1 and 3 only
3. 4 Only
4. 1, 2 and 4

**Solution (2)**

Imposition of President's Rule in a state would be proper - Where after general elections to the assembly, no party secures a majority, that is, 'Hung Assembly'; and improper when there is Maladministration in the state or allegations of corruption against the ministry or stringent financial exigencies of the state.

**77. Consider the following statements:**

1. During the operation of a financial emergency, the salaries of the central officials serving the State government can be reduced
2. During the operation of a national emergency, the Centre becomes entitled to give executive directions to a state on any matter.
3. During the operation of a financial emergency, the salaries of the High Court Judges can be reduced

Select the correct answer using the given codes below:

1. 1 and 2
2. 1 and 3
3. 2 and 3
4. 1, 2 and 3

**Solution (4)**

During the operation of a national emergency (under Article 352), the Centre becomes entitled to give executive directions to a state on 'any' matter. Thus, the state governments are brought under the complete control of the Centre, though they are not suspended.

During the operation of a financial emergency (under Article 360), the Centre can direct the states to observe canons of financial propriety and the President can give other necessary directions including the reduction of salaries of persons serving in the state and the high court judges.

**78. Consider the following statements:**

1. A Judge can resign his/her office by writing to the President
2. Constitutional cases are decided by a bench consisting of minimum of three judges
3. The Judges of the High Court of the States in India are appointed by the Governor of the State just as the Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the President

**Select the correct answer using the given codes below:**

1. 1 Only
2. 2 Only
3. 1, 2 and 3
4. 2 and 3

**Solution (2)**

1<sup>st</sup> statement is Correct . 3<sup>rd</sup> Statement is wrong- The Judges of the High Court are appointed by the President and not the Governor.. Statement 2 wrong- Constitution bench is the name given to the benches of the Supreme Court of India which consist of at least five judges of the court which sit to decide any case “involving a substantial question of law as to the interpretation” of the Constitution of India.

**79. Among the following constitutional bodies, which of the following does not have Financial Autonomy?**

1. Election Commission.
2. Comptroller and Auditor General.
3. Union Public Service Commission.
4. Supreme Court

**Choose the correct code from the following.**

1. 1 only.
2. 1 and 3 only.
3. 2 and 4 only.
4. None of the above.

Answer: 1

Election Commission expenditure is not charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India, ie it can be voted upon for the expenditure in the Parliament.

**80. Consider the following statements.**

1. The Constitution of India prescribes that Panchayats should be assigned the task of preparation of plans for economic development and social justice.
2. The process of removal of a State Election Commissioner is similar to the removal of a Judge of a State High Court

**Choose the correct statement/s from the following codes.**

1. 1 only.
2. 2 only.
3. Both.
4. None of the above.

**Answer: 3.**

Both the statements are correct. Under 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment Act, 1992 the constitution has empowered the State Legislature to devolve powers and responsibilities upon Panchayats preparation of plans for economic development and social justice. According to 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment Act, 1992, there shall be State Election Commission in each state which shall conduct elections to the local bodies in every five years. state election commissioner to be appointed by the governor. His conditions of service and tenure of office shall also be determined by the governor. He shall not be removed from the office except in the manner and on the grounds prescribed for the removal of a judge of the state high court.

**81. President can remove the chairman or any other member of U.P.S.C from the office for some particular reasons without even referring the matter to the Supreme Court for any enquiry.**

**Which among the following are those reasons?**

1. Insolvency.
2. Infirmary of mind or body.
3. If any member or chairperson during his tenure, engages in any paid employment outside the duties of his/her office.
4. Misbehavior.

**Choose the correct code from the following.**

1. 1, 2, 3 only.
2. 2, 3, 4 only.
3. 1, 3, 4 only.
4. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: 1

In case of misbehavior, the President has to refer the matter to Supreme Court. The Supreme Court conducts an enquiry and recommends for removal if misbehavior is proved and the President removes that particular member.

**82. Considering the 73<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act 1992, who among the following is/are not elected indirectly?**

1. Members of Panchayat at intermediate level.
2. Chairperson of a Panchayat at village level.
3. Chairperson of a Panchayat at district level.

**Choose the correct code from the following.**

1. 1, 2 only.
2. 1 only.
3. 2, 3 only.
4. 1, 3 only.

Answer: 2.

Statements 2 and 3 are wrong in this context.

All the members of panchayats at the village, intermediate and district levels shall be elected directly by the people. Further, the chairperson of panchayats at the intermediate and district levels shall be elected indirectly—by and from amongst the elected members thereof. However, the chairperson of a panchayat at the village level shall be elected in such manner as the state legislature determines.

**83. Which among the following are the Constitutional bodies?**

1. Joint State Public Service Commission
2. Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities
3. Attorney General
4. Solicitor General

**Choose the correct code from the following.**

1. 1, 3 and 4.
2. 3 and 4 only.
3. 2 and 3 only.
4. 2, 3 and 4.



Answer: 3

The Constitution makes a provision for the establishment of a Joint State Public Service Commission (JSPSC) for two or more states. While the UPSC and the SPSC are created directly by the Constitution, a JSPSC can be created by an act of Parliament on the request of the state legislatures concerned. Thus, a JSPSC is a statutory and not a constitutional body. The two states of Punjab and Haryana had a JSPSC for a short period, after the creation of Haryana out of Punjab in 1966.

Originally, the Constitution of India did not make any provision with respect to the Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities. Later, the States Reorganisation Commission (1953-55) made a recommendation in this regard. Accordingly, the Seventh Constitutional Amendment Act of 1956 inserted a new Article 350-B in Part XVII of the Constitution.

The Solicitor General of India is subordinate to the Attorney General for India, who is the Indian government's chief legal advisor, and its primary lawyer in the Supreme Court of India. The Solicitor General of India is appointed for the period of 3 years. The Solicitor General of India is the secondary law officer of the country, assists the Attorney General, and is himself assisted by several Additional Solicitors General of India. Unlike the post of Attorney General for India, which is a Constitutional post under Article 76 of the Constitution of India, the posts of the Solicitor General and the Additional Solicitors General are merely statutory.

**84. 73<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 that gave a Constitutional status for Panchayat Raj Institutions has added new part and a new schedule into the Constitution of India.**

**Choose the correct pair of new part and new schedule.**

1. Part IX, 11<sup>th</sup> schedule.
2. Part IX-A, 11<sup>th</sup> schedule.
3. Part IX, 12<sup>th</sup> schedule.
4. Part IX-A, 12<sup>th</sup> schedule.

**Answer: 1.**

**85. National Commission for SC's is set up under the Article 338. This has been empowered to investigate all the matters relating to the constitutional and other legal safeguards for which of the following communities?**

1. Scheduled Caste.
2. Scheduled Tribes.
3. Anglo Indians.
4. Other Backward Class communities.

**Choose the correct code from the following.**

1. 1 only.
2. 1, 2 only.
3. 1, 4 only.
4. 1, 3, 4 only.

Answer: 4

Like the National Commission for Schedules Castes (SCs), the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (STs) is also a constitutional body in the sense that it is directly established by Article 338-A of the Constitution. It investigates and monitors all matters relating to the constitutional and other legal safeguards for the STs and evaluates their working.

**86. Which is/are the constitutionally mandated bodies under the 74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992?**

1. State Finance Commission.
2. State Election Commission.
3. District Planning Committee.
4. Gram Sabha.

**Choose the correct code from the below.**

1. 1 and 2 only.
2. 1, 2, 3 only.
3. 1, 3, 4 only.
4. 1, 2, 4 only.

Answer: 2

Gram Sabha is mandated under the 73<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act and not 74<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act. District Planning Committee is mandated under Article 243-ZD.

**87. Which among the following institutions are considered to be the bulwarks of the democratic system of government in India?**

1. Supreme Court.
2. Election Commission.
3. Finance Commission.
4. Comptroller and Auditor General.
5. U.P.S.C.

**Choose the correct code from the following.**

1. 1, 2 only.
2. 1, 2, 5 only.
3. 1, 2, 4, 5 only.
4. All the above.

Answer: 3.

**88. There are 18 functional items placed within the purview of municipality according to 74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act 1992. Which among those items are compulsorily to be devolved to Urban Local Bodies by the concerned State Government?**

1. Regulation of land use and construction of building.
2. Water supply for domestic, industrial and commercial purposes.
3. Fire services.

**Choose the correct code from the following.**

- 1) 1, 2 only.
- 2) 2, 3 only.
- 3) 3 only.
- 4) None.

Answer: 4

It is not mandatory for a State Government to transfer powers to ULB's with respect to the functional items present in the 12<sup>th</sup> schedule. It is left to concerned State government to devolve the powers with respect to the items mentioned in the 12<sup>th</sup> schedule.

**89. National Human Rights Commission considered the 'Watchdog of Human Rights' in the country has ex-officio members apart from the full time members.**

**Who among the following are those ex-officio members?**

1. Chairman of Commission for Minorities.
2. Chairman of Commission for SC's.
3. Chairman of Commission for ST's.
4. Chairman of Commission for Women.
5. Chairman of Commission for protection of Child Rights.

**Choose the correct code from the following.**

1. 2, 3 only.
2. 2, 3, 4 only.
3. 1, 4, 5 only.
4. 1, 2, 3, 4 only.

Answer: 4

**90. Consider the statements regarding the State Human Rights Commission.**

1. Constituting of a State Human Rights Commission is an obligation on every state under the Human Rights Protection Rights Act, 1993.
2. It can inquire into violation of human rights only in respect of subjects mentioned in the State List.
3. The commission can look into a matter of violation of Human Right only within one year of its occurrence.

**Choose the correct statement/s from the following.**

1. 2 and 3
2. 3 only
3. 1 and 2
4. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: 2

Statement 1 is Incorrect- Human Rights Protection Act, 1993 does not mandatorily demands the government to set up a State Human Rights Commission.

Statement 2 is Incorrect - A State Human Rights Commission can inquire into violation of human rights only in respect of subjects mentioned in the State List (List-II) and the Concurrent List (List-III) of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. However, if any such case is already being inquired into by the National Human Rights Commission or any other Statutory Commission, then the State Human Rights Commission does not inquire into that case.

Statement 3 is Correct - The Commission is not empowered to inquire into any matter after the expiry of one year from the date on which the act constituting violation of human rights is alleged to have been committed. In other words, it can look into a matter within one year of its occurrence.

**91. Consider the following statements:**

1. The salary, allowances and other services of the Chief Information Commissioner are similar to those of the Chief Election Commissioner.
2. The salary, allowances and other services of the Chief Vigilance Commissioner are similar to those of the Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission.

**Choose the correct statement/s from the codes below.**

- 1) 1 only.
- 2) 2 only.
- 3) Both the above.
- 4) None of the above.

Answer: 3

**92. Consider the statements with reference to State Information Commission.**

1. Members of the commission are appointed by the Governor of a State recommended by the State Cabinet after consulting the Chief Justice of the concerned state High Court.
2. Removal of the members is not by the Governor of that particular state rather it is by the President of India.

**Choose the correct statement/s from the following codes below.**

1. 1 only.
2. 2 only.

3. Both the above.
4. None of the above.

Answer: 4

The Commission consists of a State Chief Information Commissioner and not more than ten State Information Commissioners. They are appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of a committee consisting of the Chief Minister as Chairperson, the Leader of Opposition in the Legislative Assembly and a State Cabinet Minister nominated by the Chief Minister. They should be persons of eminence in public life with wide knowledge and experience in law, science and technology, social service, management, journalism, mass media or administration and governance.

Governor removes the members and not the President of India.

**93. As per the Constitution of India, which of the following statement/s are correct?**

1. All proceedings in the Supreme Court should be conducted either in English language or in Hindi language.
2. The authoritative texts of all bills, ordinances, orders, rules, regulations and bye laws etc have to be mandatorily published in English language.

**Choose the correct code from the following.**

1. 1 only.
2. 2 only.
3. Both the above.
4. None of the above.

Answer: 2

All proceedings in the Supreme Court should be conducted only in English language.

**94. Consider the statements regarding the All India Service.**

1. Any all India Service to be established is the exclusive jurisdiction of the Parliament and both Lok Sabha as well as Rajya Sabha share equal powers with respect to this.
2. Disciplinary action (imposition of penalties) against these officers can be taken both by the Central Government as well as State Government.
3. The ultimate control over the officials of All India Services lies with the Central Government.

**Choose the correct statement/s from the following codes.**

1. 1, 2 only.
2. 2, 3 only.
3. 3 only.
4. All the above.

Answer: 3

To establish any All India Service, it is the Rajya Sabha which has the exclusive jurisdiction under Article 312 and not the Lok Sabha.

Only Central Government can take disciplinary action that involves imposing penalties.

**95. With regard to National Development Council (NDC), consider the following statements:**

1. Prime Minister of India is the Chairman of NDC
2. All Union Cabinet Ministers are represented in the council
3. It makes recommendations not only to Central Government, but also to State Governments.

**Choose the correct statements from the following codes.**

1. 1 and 3
2. 1 and 2
3. 2 and 3
4. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: 4

**96. Central Administrative Tribunal's original jurisdiction excludes which of the following members?**

1. Civilian employees of defence services.
2. Members of defence force, excluding civilian employees.
3. Officers and servants of Supreme Court.
4. Secretariat staff of the Parliament.

**Choose the correct code from the following.**

1. 2 only.
2. 2, 3 only.
3. 2, 3, 4 only.
4. 1, 3, 4 only.

Answer: 3

The CAT exercises original jurisdiction in relation to recruitment and all service matters of public servants covered by it. Its jurisdiction extends to the all-India services, the Central civil services, civil posts under the Centre and civilian employees of defence services. However, the members of the defence forces, officers and servants of the Supreme Court and the secretarial staff of the Parliament are not covered by it.

**97. Which are the Articles under the Constitution of India that deals with provisions for the protection and development of Backward Class communities?**

1. Article 15.
2. Article 16.
3. Article 46.
4. Article 338.

**Choose the correct code from the following codes.**

1. 1, 2 only.
2. 1, 2, 3 only.
3. 1, 3, 4 only.
4. All the above.

Answer: 4



Article 15 provides that the State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. The two crucial words in this provision are 'discrimination' and 'only'. The word 'discrimination' means 'to make an adverse distinction with regard to' or 'to distinguish unfavourably from others'. The use of the word 'only' connotes that discrimination on other grounds is not prohibited. The state is permitted to make any special provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. For example, reservation of seats or fee concessions in public educational institutions.

Article 16 provides for equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters of employment or appointment to any office under the State. No citizen can be discriminated against or be ineligible for any employment or office under the State on grounds of only religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth or residence. The State can provide for reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class that is not adequately represented in the state services.

State can make laws to promote the educational and economic interests of SCs, STs, and other weaker sections of the society and to protect them from social injustice and exploitation (Article 46).

National Commission for SC's is set up under the Article 338. This has been empowered to investigate all the matters relating to the constitutional and other legal safeguards of SC's, Other Backward Classes, Anglo Indians.

**98. Consider the statements regarding the provisions for Anglo Indians under the Constitution of India.**

1. President has to mandatorily nominate 2 members of the Anglo Indian community to the Lok Sabha.
2. Governor of a State can nominate one member of the Anglo Indian community to the state legislative assembly, if the community is not adequately represented.

**Choose the correct statements from the following codes.**

1. 1 only.
2. 2 only.
3. Both the above.
4. None of the above.

Answer: 2

There is no obligation on the part of the President to nominate two members to the Lok Sabha if the Anglo Indian community is adequately represented in the Lok Sabha.