

IASbaba 60 Day Plan – Day 26 Polity

Q.1) Consider the following statements with respect to office of Governor in India

1. The office of governor of a state is not an employment under the Central government.
2. As per the Constitution, Governor should be an outsider to the state where he is appointed.
3. Governor can be removed by the President at any time.

Choose the correct answer using the codes below

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the above

Q.1) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Correct
As held by the Supreme Court in 1979, the office of governor of a state is not an employment under the Central government.	As per the conventions developed, Governor should be an outsider to the state where he is appointed.	The governor has no security of tenure and no fixed term of office. He may be removed by the President at any time.

Q.2) Consider the following statements regarding powers and functions of the Governor

1. He appoints and removes the chairman and members of the state public service commission.
2. He appoints the vice-chancellors of universities in the state.
3. He decides on the question of disqualification of members of the state legislature in consultation with the Election Commission.

Choose the correct answer using the codes below

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the above

Q.2) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Correct
Governor appoints the chairman and members of	He acts as the chancellor of universities in the state.	He decides on the question of

IASbaba 60 Day Plan – Day 26 Polity

the state public service commission. However, they can be removed only by the president and not by a governor.	He also appoints the vice-chancellors of universities in the state.	disqualification of members of the state legislature in consultation with the Election Commission.
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Q.3) In which of the following cases, it is obligatory for the Governor to reserve the bill for the consideration of the president?

1. A bill opposed to the Directive Principles of State Policy.
2. A bill endangering the position of the state high court.

Choose the correct answer using the codes below

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

Q.3) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
The governor can reserve the bill if it is of the following nature: (but it is not obligatory) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Ultra-vires, that is, against the provisions of the Constitution. (ii) Opposed to the Directive Principles of State Policy. (iii) Against the larger interest of the country. (iv) Of grave national importance. (v) Dealing with compulsory acquisition of property under Article 31A of the Constitution. 	When a bill is sent to the governor after it is passed by state legislature, he can reserve the bill for the consideration of the president. In one case such reservation is obligatory, that is, where the bill passed by the state legislature endangers the position of the state high court.

Q.4) In which of the following cases, the governor, though has to consult the council of ministers led by the chief minister, acts finally on his discretion?

1. Administration of the hill areas in the state of Manipur.
2. Reservation of a bill for the consideration of the President.
3. Establishment of a separate development board for Hyderabad-Karnataka region.

IASbaba 60 Day Plan – Day 26 Polity

4. Appointment of chief minister when the chief minister in office dies suddenly and there is no obvious successor.

Choose the correct answer using the codes below

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

Q.4) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 3	Statement 2	Statement 4
Correct	Correct	Incorrect	Incorrect
<p>In case of certain special responsibilities, the governor, though has to consult the council of ministers led by the chief minister, acts finally on his discretion. They are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maharashtra—Establishment of separate development boards for Vidarbha and Marathwada. 2. Gujarat—Establishment of separate development boards for Saurashtra and Kutch. 3. Nagaland—With respect to law and order in the state for so long as the internal disturbance in the Naga Hills—Tuensang Area continues. 4. Assam—With respect to the administration of tribal areas. 5. Manipur—Regarding the administration of the hill areas in the state. 6. Sikkim—For peace and for ensuring social and economic advancement of the different sections of the population. 7. Arunachal Pradesh—With respect to law and order in the state. 8. Karnataka – Establishment of a separate development board for Hyderabad-Karnataka region 		<p>The governor has constitutional discretion in reservation of a bill for the consideration of the President.</p>	<p>The governor has situational discretion in appointment of chief minister when no party has a clear-cut majority in the state legislative assembly or when the chief minister in office dies suddenly and there is no obvious successor.</p>

IASbaba 60 Day Plan – Day 26 Polity

Q.5) Consider the following statements with respect to State Council of Ministers

1. The number of ministers, including the chief minister, in a state cannot be less than 12.
2. The governor can remove a minister only on the advice of the chief minister.

Choose the correct answer using the codes below

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

Q.5) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
The total number of ministers, including the chief minister, in the council of ministers in a state shall not exceed 15 per cent of the total strength of the legislative assembly of that state. But, the number of ministers, including the chief minister, in a state shall not be less than 12. This provision was added by the 91st Amendment Act of 2003.	The governor can remove a minister only on the advice of the chief minister.

Q.6) Which of the following statements regarding the state legislative council are incorrect?

1. Governor is the ex-officio chairman of the legislative council in a state.
2. The State Assembly is authorized to modify the composition of a legislative council.
3. The term of the legislative council can be extended during the period of national emergency.

Choose the correct answer using the codes below

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the above

IASbaba 60 Day Plan – Day 26 Polity

Q.6) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Incorrect	Incorrect
The Chairman is elected by the council itself from amongst its members.	The maximum strength of the council is fixed at one-third of the total strength of the assembly and the minimum strength is fixed at 40 Though the Constitution has fixed the maximum and the minimum limits, the actual strength of a Council is fixed by Parliament	The legislative council is a continuing chamber, that is, it is a permanent body and is not subject to dissolution.

Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding legislative assembly

1. Its maximum strength is fixed at 500 and minimum strength at 60 for all states.
2. Some members of the legislative assemblies of certain states are elected indirectly.

Choose the correct answer using the codes below

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

Q.7) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
Its maximum strength is fixed at 500 and minimum strength at 60. However, in case of Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Goa, the minimum number is fixed at 30 and in case of Mizoram and Nagaland, it is 40 and 46 respectively.	Some members of the legislative assemblies in Sikkim and Nagaland are elected indirectly.

Q.8) In which of the following conditions the seat of the state legislature is declared vacant

IASbaba 60 Day Plan – Day 26 Polity

1. Absence of member from all meeting for a period of thirty days without its permission.
2. If election for the seat is under consideration by the Supreme Court for being declared as void.
3. If the member is subjected to any of the disqualifications mentioned in the Constitution.

Choose the correct answer using the codes below

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

Q.8) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Incorrect	Correct
A House of the state legislature can declare the seat of a member vacant if he absents himself from all its meeting for a period of sixty days without its permission.	A member has to vacate his seat in the either House of state legislature, if his election is declared void by the court and not until its still in the court.	If a member of the state legislature becomes subject to any of the disqualifications, his seat becomes vacant.

Q.9) Which of the following is not a power/duties of a Speaker in a State Assembly?

- a) He is the final interpreter of the provisions of the Constitution of India within the Assembly.
- b) He is the leader of the House.
- c) He appoints the chairmen of all the committees of the assembly and supervises their functioning.
- d) He decides whether a bill is a Money Bill or not and his decision on this question is final.

Q.9) Solution (b)

Statement a	Statement c	Statement d	Statement b
Correct	Correct	Correct	Incorrect
The Speaker has the following powers and duties: 1. He maintains order and decorum in the assembly for conducting its business and regulating its proceedings. This is			Chief Minister is the leader of the house.

IASbaba 60 Day Plan – Day 26 Polity

his primary responsibility and he has final power in this regard.

2. He is the final interpreter of the provisions of (a) the Constitution of India, (b) the rules of procedure and conduct of business of assembly, and (c) the legislative precedents, within the assembly.
3. He adjourns the assembly or suspends the meeting in the absence of a quorum.
4. He does not vote in the first instance. But, he can exercise a casting vote in the case of a tie.
5. He can allow a 'secret' sitting of the House at the request of the leader of the House.
6. He decides whether a bill is a Money Bill or not and his decision on this question is final.
7. He decides the questions of disqualification of a member of the assembly, arising on the ground of defection under the provisions of the Tenth Schedule.
8. He appoints the chairmen of all the committees of the assembly and supervises their functioning. He himself is the chairman of the Business Advisory Committee, the Rules Committee and the General Purpose Committee.

Q.10) Consider the following statements

1. The house of state legislature can only be prorogued after it has been declared adjourned sine die.
2. The power of the adjournment lies with the presiding officer of the house whereas for adjournment sine die, it lies with both the President and the presiding officer of the House.

Choose the correct answer using the codes below

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

Q.10) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Incorrect
The presiding officer (Speaker or Chairman) declares the House adjourned sine die, when the business of the session is completed. Within the next	An adjournment suspends the work in a sitting for a specified time which may be hours, days or weeks. Adjournment sine die means terminating

IASbaba 60 Day Plan – Day 26 Polity

few days, the governor issues a notification for prorogation of the session. However, the governor can also prorogue the House which is in session.	a sitting of the state legislature for an indefinite period. The power of the adjournment as well as adjournment sine die lies with the presiding officer of the House.
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Q.11) Special provisions under Part XXI are not provided for which of the following states?

- a) Nagaland
- b) Goa
- c) Sikkim
- d) Punjab

Q.11) Solution (d)

Statement a	Statement b	Statement c	Statement d
Correct	Correct	Correct	Incorrect
Articles 371 to 371-J in Part XXI of the constitution contain special provisions for twelve states viz., Maharashtra, Gujarat, Nagaland, Assam, Manipur, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Sikkim, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa and Karnataka.			

Q.12) Consider the following statements regarding use of language in the state legislature

1. The Constitution has declared that only Hindi or English can be the languages for transacting business in the state legislature.
2. The presiding officer can permit a member to address the House in his mother-tongue.

Choose the correct answer using the codes below

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

Q.12) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
The Constitution has declared the official language(s) of the state or Hindi or English, to be the languages for	The presiding officer can permit a member to address the House in his mother-tongue.

IASbaba 60 Day Plan – Day 26 Polity

transacting business in the state legislature.	
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Q.13) When a bill is passed by the legislative assembly and transmitted to the legislative council, the latter has which of the following alternatives before it?

1. It may pass the bill as sent by the assembly
2. It may return it to the assembly for reconsideration
3. It may reject the bill altogether
4. It may not take any action and thus keep the bill pending

Choose the correct answer using the codes below

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

Q.13) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4
Correct	Correct	Correct	Correct
When a bill is passed by the legislative assembly and transmitted to the legislative council, the latter has four alternatives before it: 1. it may pass the bill as sent by the assembly (i.e., without amendments); 2. it may pass the bill with amendments and return it to the assembly for reconsideration; 3. it may reject the bill altogether; and 4. it may not take any action and thus keep the bill pending.			

Q.14) Bicameral legislatures have been provided in some states under the Constitution. In case of a deadlock between the two Houses in such States

- a) Joint sitting is called by the Governor and the decision by the majority is taken as final decision
- b) The bill lapses, though a fresh bill on the same subject can be promulgated again with amendments.
- c) The opinion of the Legislative Assembly is taken as final after a lapse of specified period
- d) The matter is referred to the President for decision

Q.14) Solution (c)

IASbaba 60 Day Plan – Day 26 Polity

Statement a	Statement b	Statement c	Statement d
Incorrect	Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect
<p>The ultimate power of passing an ordinary bill is vested in the assembly. At the most, the council can detain or delay the bill for a period of four months—three months in the first instance and one month in the second instance.</p>			

Q.15) Consider the following statements regarding powers of legislative council

1. The council can neither discuss the budget nor can vote on the demands for grants.
2. The council cannot remove the council of ministers by passing a no-confidence motion.
3. The council has no effective say in the ratification of a constitutional amendment bill.

Choose the correct answer using the codes below

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the above

Q.15) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Correct
The council can only discuss the budget but cannot vote on the demands for grants (which is the exclusive privilege of the assembly).	The council cannot remove the council of ministers by passing a no-confidence motion. This is because, the council of ministers is collectively responsible only to the assembly. But, the council can discuss and criticise the policies and activities of the Government.	The council has no effective say in the ratification of a constitutional amendment bill. In this respect also, the will of the assembly prevails over that of the council

Q.16) Consider the following statements with respect to administration in Union territories

IASbaba 60 Day Plan – Day 26 Polity

1. The post of administrator of a union territory is similar to that of the Governor of state.
2. The Parliament can appoint the governor of a state as the administrator of an adjoining union territory.

Choose the correct answer using the codes below

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

Q. 16) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Incorrect
Every union territory is administered by the President acting through an administrator appointed by him. An administrator of a union territory is an agent of the President and not head of state like a governor.	The President can appoint the governor of a state as the administrator of an adjoining union territory. In that capacity, the governor is to act independently of his council of ministers.

Q.17) Consider the following statements

1. The Parliament can make laws on any subject of the three lists for any of the union territories.
2. The constitutional provisions for the administration of union territories also apply to the acquired territories.

Choose the correct answer using the codes below

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

Q.17) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
The Parliament can make laws on any subject of the three lists (including the State List) for the union territories. This power of Parliament also extends to Jammu and Kashmir, Puducherry and Delhi, which have their own local	The Constitution does not contain any separate provisions for the administration of acquired territories. But, the constitutional provisions for the administration of union territories also apply to the acquired territories.

IASbaba 60 Day Plan – Day 26 Polity

legislatures.

Q.18) In the case of Puducherry, the President of India can legislate by making regulations only

- a) When the Parliament passes a resolution to that effect
- b) When the Assembly passes a resolution to that effect
- c) When the Assembly is suspended or dissolved
- d) When the Lt. Governor requests him to do so

Q.18) Solution (c)

The President can make regulations for the peace, progress and good government of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and Daman and Diu. In the case of Puducherry also, the President can legislate by making regulations but only when the assembly is suspended or dissolved.

Q.19) With regard to Legislative councils, consider the following statements

1. The creation of Legislative councils requires special majority in the Parliament.
2. The creation of Legislative councils by the Parliament is not to be deemed as an amendment to Constitution as per Article 368

Choose the correct answer using the codes below

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

Q.19) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
The Parliament can abolish a legislative council (where it already exists) or create it (where it does not exist), if the legislative assembly of the concerned state passes a resolution to that effect.	
Such a specific resolution must be passed by the state assembly by a special majority, that is, a majority of the total membership of the assembly and a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of the assembly present and voting.	

IASbaba 60 Day Plan – Day 26 Polity

This Act of Parliament is not to be deemed as an amendment of the Constitution for the purposes of Article 368 and is passed like an ordinary piece of legislation (i.e., by simple majority).

Q.20) Which of the following Commissions had suggested that the phrase “during the pleasure of the President” should be deleted from the Constitution?

- a) Sarkaria Commission
- b) Punchhi Commission
- c) Venkatachaliah Commission
- d) Administrative Reforms Commission

Q.20) Solution (b)

Punchhi Commission recommended- For office of Governor, the doctrine of pleasure should end and should be deleted from the constitution. Governor should not be removed at whim of central government. Instead, a resolution by state legislature should be there to remove Governor.

Q.21) With reference to Core Investment Companies (CIC), consider the following statements:

1. It is a non-banking financial company carrying on the business of acquisition of shares and securities.
2. It trades in its investments in shares, bonds, debentures, debt or loans in group companies.
3. A CIC registered with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has an asset size of above Rs 500 crore.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

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

Q.21) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Incorrect
Core Investment Company (CIC) is a non-banking financial company carrying on	CIC does not trade in its investments in	A Core Investment

IASbaba 60 Day Plan – Day 26 Polity

<p>the business of acquisition of shares and securities and which satisfies the following conditions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. CICs, which are allowed to accept public funds, should hold not less than 90% of their net assets in the form of investment in equity shares, preference shares, bonds, debentures, debt or loans in group companies.2. Investments of CIC in the equity shares in group companies constitute not less than 60% of its net assets.	<p>shares, debentures, loans in group companies except through block sale for the purpose of dilution or disinvestment. This Concept was originated in order to safeguard NBFCs which are formed for group investments from stringent RBI procedures</p>	<p>Company registered with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has an asset size of above Rs 100 crore.</p>
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Q.22) Which of the following State topped the list of large-medium States in the overall justice delivery as per India Justice Report 2019?

- a) Maharashtra
- b) Kerala
- c) Karnataka
- d) Tamil Nadu

Q.22) Solution (a)

- **India Justice Report 2019** was released by the **Tata Trusts** in collaboration with Centre for Social Justice, Common Cause, and Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative, among others.
- This is the first-ever ranking of Indian States on justice delivery. The report is based on publicly available data from different government entities on the four pillars of justice delivery — police, judiciary, prisons and legal aid.
- Key findings of Report:
 - **Maharashtra has topped the list of 18 large-medium States in the overall justice delivery**, followed by Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Punjab and Haryana. In this category, Jharkhand, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh are at the bottom.
 - Even the best performing States scored less than 60% in their performance on capacity across all four parameters.
 - The country has about 18,200 judges with about 23% sanctioned posts vacant

IASbaba 60 Day Plan – Day 26 Polity

- Prisons are over-occupied at 114%, where 68% are undertrials awaiting investigation, inquiry or trial.
- India's per capita expenditure on free legal aid is 75 paisa per annum.

Q.23) Consider the following states:

1. Arunachal Pradesh
2. Manipur
3. Nagaland
4. Mizoram

With reference to the States mentioned above, in terms of total forest cover, which one of the following is the correct descending order?

- a) 4 – 1 – 2 – 3
- b) 4 – 1 – 3 – 2
- c) 1 – 4 – 2 – 3
- d) 1 – 4 – 3 – 2

Q.23) Solution (c)

- Area-wise Madhya Pradesh has the largest forest cover in the country followed by Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Maharashtra.
- In terms of forest cover as percentage of total geographical area, the top five States are Mizoram (85.41%), Arunachal Pradesh (79.63%), Meghalaya (76.33%), Manipur (75.46%) and Nagaland (75.31%).
- Total forest cover in terms of area, Mizoram (18,006 sq km) , Arunachal Pradesh (66,688 sq km), Meghalaya (17,119 sq km), Manipur (16,847 sq km), Nagaland (12,486 sq km). Thus correct answer is **Arunachal Pradesh > Mizoram > Manipur > Nagaland.**

Q.24) Recently seen in news, the Bougainville region is located within which of the following?

- a) Indonesia
- b) Philippines
- c) Papua New Guinea
- d) Madagascar

IASbaba 60 Day Plan – Day 26 Polity

Q.24) Solution (c)

- People of Bougainville to cast their votes in a **referendum** on whether they should seek independence from Papua New Guinea.
- Politically, **Bougainville** is currently an **autonomous region within Papua New Guinea**

Q.25) Consider the following statements about the maiden Tiger Triumph Exercise:

1. It is a Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR) Exercise between India and USA.
2. The 2019 Exercise is conducted off the Malabar Coast in Kerala.

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

Q.25) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
Tiger Triumph' is the maiden India USA joint Tri services Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR) Exercise . The Exercise is aimed to developing interoperability for conducting HADR operations.	2019 exercise is conducted off Visakhapatnam and Kakinada coasts in Andhra Pradesh.

Q.26) Which of the following statements is correct with respect to 'STREAM'.

- a) It is the first large-scale, multi-country clinical trial to examine shortened regimens for multidrug-resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB).
- b) It seeks to bridge the digital divide for students who have hitherto remained untouched by the digital revolution and have not been able to join the mainstream of the knowledge economy.
- c) It is a newly launched Over the Top (OTT) service by Government of India
- d) It provides 32 High Quality Educational Channels through DTH (Direct to Home) across the length and breadth of the country on 24X7 basis.

Q.26) Solution (a)

STREAM is the first large-scale, multi-country clinical trial to examine shortened regimens for multidrug-resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB). It is also the first phase III trial to test the efficacy and safety of bedaquiline, a new drug with a 'novel mechanism of action'[1], within a shortened treatment regimen.

Q.27) 'Cytochrome b6f' is crucial for which of the following process?

- a) Photosynthesis
- b) Pyrolysis
- c) Methanogenesis
- d) Blending of ethanol

Q.27) Solution (a)

Cytochrome b6f provides the electrical connection between the so-called photosystem I and photosystem II reaction centers of oxygenic photosynthesis, which are two light-powered chlorophyll-proteins within the plant cell chloroplast that convert sunlight into chemical energy. The protein complex, the researchers say, serves as a sort of "proton battery" for storing energy.

Q.28) Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

Places in News Country

- 1. Qeshm Island – United Arab Emirates
- 2. Baqoura – Jordan
- 3. Natanz – Iran

Select the correct code:

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the above

Q.28) Solution (b)

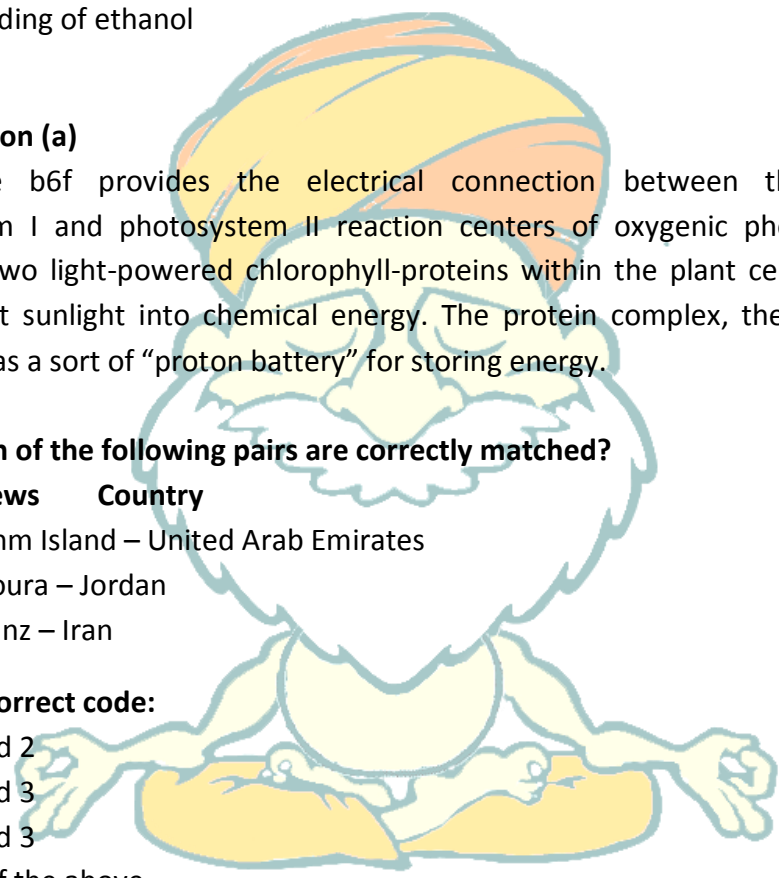
Qeshm Island – Iran

Baqoura – Jordan

Natanz – Iran

Q.29) 'Supreme Court of India v. Subhash Chandra Agarwal' deals with

- a) Right to Information
- b) Right to Property



- c) Right to Constitutional Remedies
- d) Right against exploitation

Q.29) Solution (a)

The Court found that the Chief Justice's office is a "public authority" within the meaning of the Right to Information (RTI) Act as it performs numerous administrative functions in addition to its adjudicatory role. Access to information it held was therefore regulated by the Act. The Court emphasized that information pertaining to submitted declarations and their contents constitutes "information" within the meaning of Section 2 (f) of the Act.

Q.30) Which of the following statements with respect to 'constitutional morality' is/are correct?

1. It may refer to the conventions and protocols that govern decision-making where the constitution vests discretionary power or is silent.
2. The term 'constitutional morality' is well defined in the Constitution of India.

Select the correct statements

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

Q.30) Solution (a)

In contemporary usage, constitutional morality has come to refer to the substantive content of a constitution. To be governed by a constitutional morality is, on this view, to be governed by the substantive moral entailment any constitution carries. For instance, the principle of non-discrimination is often taken to be an element of our modern constitutional morality. In this sense, constitutional morality is the morality of a constitution.

Constitutional morality refers to the conventions and protocols that govern decision-making where the constitution vests discretionary power or is silent.

Please note that the term 'constitutional morality' has various definitions. It is a very broad term.

The term 'constitutional morality' has not been defined in the Constitution.