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Q.1) Consider the following statements with respect to word ‘Sovereign’ as mentioned in Indian Constitution

1. It implies that India is neither a dependency nor a dominion of any other nation and has complete political freedom.
2. India can either acquire a foreign territory or cede a part of its territory in favour of a foreign state.
3. The membership of Commonwealth of Nations limits the sovereign status of India in so far as this membership accepts the British King/Queen as the head of the Commonwealth.

Choose the correct statement/s using the codes given below

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

Q.1) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
By declaring India as a sovereign entity, Preamble emphasizes complete political freedom. The word ‘sovereign’ implies that India is neither a dependency nor a dominion of any other nation, but an independent state.	Being a sovereign state, India can either acquire a foreign territory or cede a part of its territory in favour of a foreign state.	In 1949, India declared the continuation of her full membership of the Commonwealth of Nations and accepted the British Crown as the head of the Commonwealth. Some critics, however, point out that the membership of ‘Commonwealth of Nations limits the sovereign status of India in so far as this membership accepts the British King/Queen as the head of the Commonwealth. However, this view is not correct. The Commonwealth is no longer the British Commonwealth. Since 1949 it has been an association of sovereign equal friends who, because of their historical links, have preferred to join hands in the Commonwealth for the promotion of their national interests through cooperative efforts. India’s membership of the Commonwealth is a voluntary act and a courtesy arrangement. British

		King/Queen as head of the Commonwealth has no place in the Indian Constitution. India owes no allegiance to him. "British King is a symbolic head of the Free Association of Commonwealth." (Nehru)
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Q.2) Consider the following statements with respect to Secularism as practiced in India

1. The Indian Constitution embodies the positive concept of secularism.
2. It places equal focus on intra-religious and interreligious domination.
3. It allows equal disrespect for some aspects of organised religions.

Choose the correct statements using the codes given below

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

Q.2) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Correct
The Indian Constitution embodies the positive concept of secularism i.e., all religions in our country (irrespective of their strength) have the same status and support from the state.	Indian secularism took on a distinct form as a result of an interaction between what already existed in a society that had religious diversity and the ideas that came from the west. It resulted in equal focus on intra-religious and interreligious domination. Indian secularism equally opposed the oppression of dalits and women within Hinduism, the discrimination against women within Islam or Christianity,	The complexity of Indian secularism cannot be captured by the phrase "equal respect for all religions". If by this phrase is meant peaceful coexistence of all religions or interreligious toleration, then this will not be enough because secularism is much more than mere peaceful coexistence or toleration. If this phrase means equal feeling of respect towards all established religions and their practices, then there is an ambiguity that needs clearing. Indian secularism allows for principled state intervention in all religions. Such intervention betrays disrespect to some aspects of every religion. For example, religiously sanctioned caste-hierarchies are not acceptable

	and the possible threats that a majority community might pose to the rights of the minority religious communities.	within Indian secularism. The secular state does not have to treat every aspect of every religion with equal respect. It allows equal disrespect for some aspects of organised religions.
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Q.3) Match the following features of Indian Constitution with sources from which these have been borrowed

1. Method of election of President	a. British Constitution
2. Idea of Justice	b. Soviet Constitution
3. Post of Vice President	c. US Constitution
4. Fundamental duties	d. Irish Constitution
5. Cabinet System	

Choose the correct answer using the codes below

- a) 1-d, 2-c, 3-c, 4-b, 5-a
- b) 1-d, 2-b, 3-c, 4-b, 5-a
- c) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d, 5- a
- d) 1-c, 2-b, 3-d, 4-b, 5-a

Q.3) Solution (b)

Features	Sources
Method of election of president.	Irish Constitution
Ideal of justice (social, economic and political) in the Preamble	Soviet Constitution (USSR, now Russia)
Post of Vice President.	US Constitution
Fundamental duties	Soviet Constitution (USSR, now Russia)
Cabinet system	British Constitution

Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding Pitt's India Act

- 1. It separated, for the first time, the legislative and executive functions of the Governor-General's council.
- 2. It distinguished between the commercial and political functions of the Company.

Choose the correct statement/s using the code below

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2

d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.4) Solution (b)

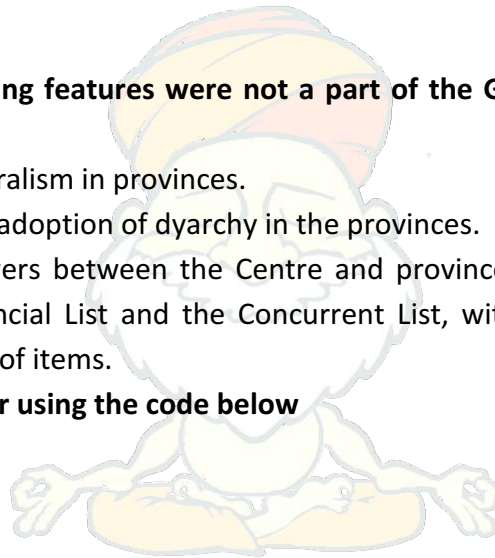
Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
Charter Act of 1853 separated, for the first time, the legislative and executive functions of the Governor-General's council. It provided for addition of six new members called legislative councillors to the council.	Pitt's India Act of 1784, distinguished between the commercial and political functions of the Company. It allowed the Court of Directors to manage the commercial affairs but created a new body called Board of Control to manage the political affairs. Thus, it established a system of double government.

Q.5) Which of the following features were not a part of the Government of India Act of 1935?

1. It provided bicameralism in provinces.
2. It provided for the adoption of dyarchy in the provinces.
3. It divided the powers between the Centre and provinces in terms of three lists— Federal List, Provincial List and the Concurrent List, with Provincial list containing maximum number of items.

Choose the correct answer using the code below

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



Q.5) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Incorrect
It introduced bicameralism in six out of eleven provinces. Thus, the legislatures of Bengal, Bombay, Madras, Bihar, Assam and the United Provinces were made bicameral consisting of a legislative council (upper	It abolished dyarchy in the provinces and introduced 'provincial autonomy' in its place. It provided for the adoption of dyarchy at the Centre.	The Act divided the powers between the Centre and units in terms of three lists—Federal List (for Centre, with 59 items), Provincial List (for provinces, with 54 items) and the Concurrent List (for both, with 36 items).

house) and a legislative assembly (lower house). However, many restrictions were placed on them.		
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Q.6) Which of the following functions were performed by the Constituent Assembly?

1. It acted as the first Parliament of free India.
2. It ratified India's membership of the Bretton Woods Institution.
3. It adopted the Objective Resolution moved by Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru.


Choose the correct statement/s using the code below

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


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Q.6) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Correct
The Constituent Assembly became the first Parliament of free India (Dominion Legislature). Whenever the Assembly met as the Constituent body it was chaired by Dr. Rajendra Prasad and when it met as the legislative body, it was chaired by G V Mavlankar.	India became a member of Bretton Woods system while it was still a British Colony.	The Objective Resolution was unanimously adopted by the Assembly on January 22, 1947.

Q.7) Consider the following statements

1. Territory of India comprises territories of the states and union territories only.
2. In 1975, Sikkim gained the status of a state after being a Union territory.
3. President of India is the chief administrator of Union territories.

Choose the correct statement/s using the code below

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

Q.7) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Incorrect	Correct
The 'Territory of India' includes not only the states but also union territories and territories that may be acquired by the Government of India at any future time. The states are the members of the federal system and share a distribution of powers with the Centre. The union territories and the acquired territories, on the other hand, are directly administered by the Central government.	In 1947, after the lapse of British paramountcy, Sikkim became a 'protectorate' of India, whereby the Indian Government assumed responsibility for the defence, external affairs and communications of Sikkim. In 1974, Sikkim expressed its desire for greater association with India. Accordingly, the 35th Constitutional Amendment Act (1974) was enacted by the parliament. This amendment introduced a new class of statehood under the constitution by conferring on Sikkim the status of an 'associate state' of the Indian Union. The the 36th Constitutional Amendment Act (1975) was enacted to make Sikkim a full-fledged state of the Indian Union (the 22nd state). It was never a union territory.	President of India acts as the chief administrator of union territories per Article 239.

Q.8) Consider the following statements regarding states in India

1. Providing status of a 'State', or taking away the status of a 'State', amounts to constitutional amendment under Article 368.
2. Indian territory can be ceded to a foreign state only by amending the Constitution under Article 368.
3. Settlement of a boundary dispute between India and another country does not require a constitutional amendment.

Choose the correct answer using the code below

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

Q.8) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Correct
<p>Article 4 declares that laws made for admission or establishment of new states (under Article 2) and formation of new states and alteration of areas, boundaries or names of existing states (under Articles 3) are not to be considered as amendments of the Constitution under Article 368. This means that such laws can be passed by a simple majority and by the ordinary legislative process.</p> <p>You can also consider examples where Union Territories were made state, and states were made UT (J&K), were not an amendment to the constitution.</p>	<p>In Berubari Union case (1960), the Supreme Court held that the power of Parliament to diminish the area of a state (under Article 3) does not cover cession of Indian territory to a foreign country. Hence, Indian territory can be ceded to a foreign state only by amending the Constitution under Article 368. Consequently, the 9th Constitutional Amendment Act (1960) was enacted to transfer the said territory to Pakistan.</p>	<p>The Supreme Court in 1969 ruled that, settlement of a boundary dispute between India and another country does not require a constitutional amendment. It can be done by executive action as it does not involve cession of Indian territory to a foreign country.</p>

Q.9) Consider the following statements regarding citizenship in India

1. Children of refugees, taking birth in India are considered Indian citizens.
2. If any foreign territory becomes a part of India, all its citizens automatically become the citizens of India.
3. The children of foreign diplomats posted in India and enemy aliens cannot acquire Indian citizenship by birth.

Choose the correct answer using the code below

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

Q.9) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Incorrect	Correct
The current Indian nationality law largely follows the jus sanguinis (citizenship by descent) as opposed to the jus soli (citizenship by right of birth within the territory).	If any foreign territory becomes a part of India, the Government of India specifies the persons who among the people of the territory shall be the citizens of India. Such persons become the citizens of India from the notified date. For example, when Pondicherry became a part of India, the Government of India issued the Citizenship (Pondicherry) Order, 1962, under the Citizenship Act, 1955.	The children of foreign diplomats posted in India and enemy aliens cannot acquire Indian citizenship by birth.

Q.10) Consider the following statements

1. In India, all citizens irrespective of the state in which they are born or reside enjoy the same political and civil rights of citizenship all over the country and no discrimination is made between them.
2. When a person renounces his Indian citizenship, the minor child of that person does not lose his/her Indian citizenship.

Choose the correct answer using the code 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
<p>In India, all citizens irrespective of the state in which they are born or reside enjoy the same political and civil rights of citizenship all over the country and no discrimination is made between them. However, this general rule of absence of discrimination is subject to some exceptions, viz,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Parliament (under Article 16) can prescribe residence within a state or union territory as a condition for certain employments or appointments in that state or union territory, or local authority or other authority within that state or union territory. • The Constitution (under Article 15) prohibits discrimination against any citizen on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth and not on the ground of residence. • The freedom of movement and residence (under Article 19) is subjected to the protection of interests of any schedule tribe. 	<p>When a person renounces his Indian citizenship, every minor child of that person also loses Indian citizenship. However, when such a child attains the age of eighteen, he may resume Indian citizenship.</p>

Q.11) Consider the following statements about Citizenship Amendment Act, 2019

1. The Act does not apply to areas under sixth schedule of the Constitution as well as those having the inner line permit regime.
2. The act relaxes the provision of residence in India from 12 years to 6 years for the people belonging to those six religions from any country.

Choose the correct answer using the code below

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

Q.11) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
CAB won't apply to areas under the sixth	Under the Act of 1955, one of the

schedule of the Constitution – which deals with autonomous tribal-dominated regions in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram. The bill will also not apply to states that have the inner-line permit regime (Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Mizoram).

requirements for citizenship by naturalisation is that the applicant must have resided in India during the last 12 months, and for 11 of the previous 14 years. The amendment act relaxes this 11-year requirement to 5 years for persons belonging to the same six religions and three countries.

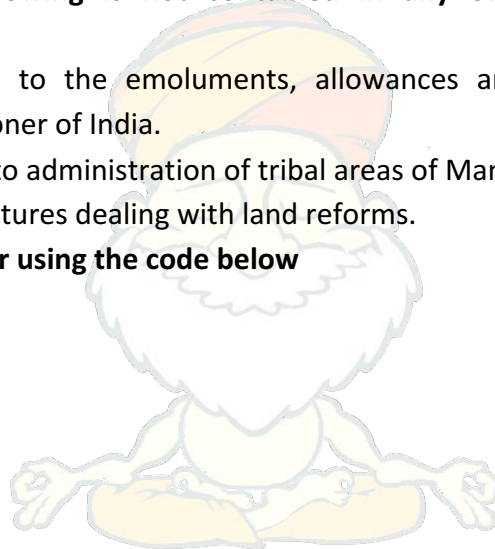
Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019 amended the Citizenship Act of 1955 by providing a path to Indian citizenship for illegal migrants of Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain, Parsi, and Christian religious minorities, who had fled persecution from Pakistan, Bangladesh and Afghanistan before December 2014.

Q.12) Which of the following is not contained in any of the schedules of Indian Constitution?

1. Provisions relating to the emoluments, allowances and privileges of the Chief Election Commissioner of India.
2. Provisions related to administration of tribal areas of Manipur.
3. Acts of state legislatures dealing with land reforms.

Choose the correct answer using the code below

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



Q.12) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
Second Schedule contains provisions relating to the emoluments, allowances, privileges and so on of: 1. The President of India 2. The Governors of States 3. The Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha 4. The Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha 5. The Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative	Sixth Schedule contains provisions relating to the administration of tribal areas in the states of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram.	Ninth schedule contains the Acts and Regulations (originally 13 but presently 282) of the state legislatures dealing with land reforms and abolition of the zamindari system and of the Parliament dealing

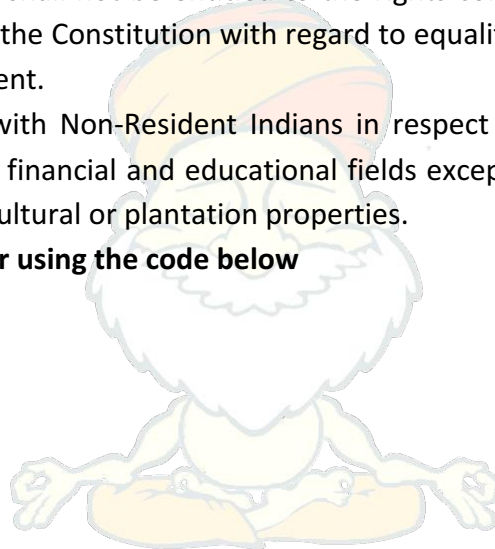
Assembly in the states 6. The Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council in the states 7. The Judges of the Supreme Court 8. The Judges of the High Courts 9. The Comptroller and Auditor-General of India		with other matters.
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Q.13) Consider the following statements regarding Overseas Citizenship of India (OCI) Scheme

- OCI confers political rights to the registered OCI persons.
- The registered OCI shall not be entitled to the rights conferred on a citizen of India under article 16 of the Constitution with regard to equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.
- They have parity with Non-Resident Indians in respect of all facilities available to them in economic, financial and educational fields except in matters relating to the acquisition of agricultural or plantation properties.

Choose the correct answer using the code below

- 1 and 2
- 1 and 3
- 2 and 3
- All of the above



Q.13) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Correct
OCI is not to be misconstrued as 'dual citizenship'. OCI does not confer political rights.	The registered Overseas Citizens of India shall not be entitled to the rights conferred on a citizen of India under article 16 of the Constitution with regard to equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.	A registered Overseas Citizen of India is granted multiple entry, multi purpose, life-long visa for visiting India, he/she is exempted from registration with Foreign Regional Registration Officer or Foreign Registration Officer for any length of stay in India, and is entitled to general 'parity with Non-Resident Indians in respect of all facilities available to them in economic, financial and educational fields

		except in matters relating to the acquisition of agricultural or plantation properties'. Specific benefits/parity is notified by the Ministry from time to time.
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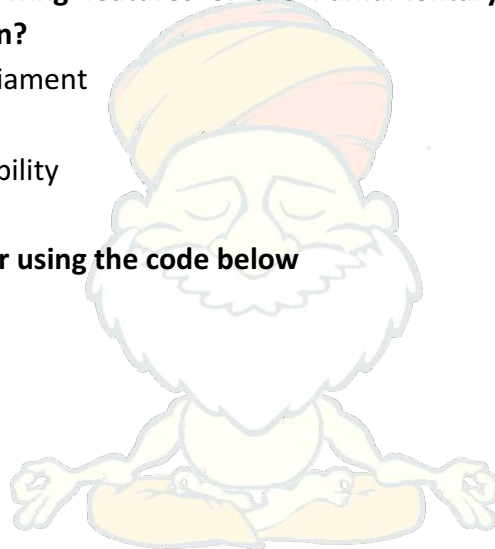
The Overseas Citizenship of India (OCI) Scheme was introduced by amending the Citizenship Act, 1955 in August 2005. The Scheme provides for registration as Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) of all Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs) who were citizens of India on 26th January, 1950 or thereafter or were eligible to become citizens of India on 26th January, 1950 except who is or had been a citizen of Pakistan, Bangladesh or such other country as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify.

Q.14) Which of the following features of the Parliamentary form of government are shared by India and Britain?

1. Sovereignty of Parliament
2. Dual executive
3. Collective responsibility
4. Republican system

Choose the correct answer using the code below

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



Q.14) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4
Incorrect	Correct	Correct	Incorrect
The British system is based on the doctrine of the sovereignty of Parliament, while the Parliament is not supreme in India and enjoys limited and restricted powers due to a written Constitution,	Both countries have dual executive. The President is the nominal executive (de jure executive) or titular executive) while the Prime Minister is the real executive (de facto executive).	Both countries have collective responsibility, where the ministers are collectively responsible to the Parliament.	The British system is based on the doctrine of the sovereignty of Parliament, while the Parliament is not supreme in India and enjoys limited and restricted powers due to a written Constitution,

federal system, judicial review and fundamental rights			federal system, judicial review and fundamental rights.
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Q.15) Which of the following are the reasons for the preference of Parliamentary form of government over Presidential form?

1. Stable government
2. Responsible government
3. Separation of powers
4. Wide representation

Choose the correct answer using the code below

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

Q.15) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4
Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect	Correct
Parliamentary system leads to Unstable government.	Responsible government is the major merit of Parliamentary system.	Parliamentary system is against separation of powers and there is harmony between legislature and executive	Parliamentary system ensures Wide representation from various groups.

Q.16) Consider the following statements about Zonal councils in India

1. There are 6 zonal councils, established via the State Reorganisation Act of 1956.
2. The Union Home Minister is the Chairman of each of these Councils.
3. One of the main objectives of setting up of Zonal Councils is arresting the growth of acute State consciousness, regionalism, linguism and particularistic tendencies.

Choose the correct answer using the code below

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

Q.16) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Correct
The five Zonal Councils - Western, Eastern, Northern, Southern and Central - were set up under the States Reorganization Act, 1956 to foster Inter-State co-operation and co-ordination among the States. The North eastern council was set up in 1971 to deal with the problems of seven north east states of India. It was set up under the legislation called North Eastern Council Act, 1972.	The Union Home Minister is the Chairman of each of these Councils.	The main objectives of setting up of Zonal Councils are as under : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bringing out national integration; • Arresting the growth of acute State consciousness, regionalism, linguism and particularistic tendencies; • Enabling the Centre and the States to co-operate and exchange ideas and experiences; • Establishing a climate of co-operation amongst the States for successful and speedy execution of development projects.

Q.17) The Preamble reveals which of the following ingredients or components –

1. Source of authority of the Constitution
2. Nature of Indian State
3. Objectives of the Constitution
4. Date of adoption of the Constitution

Choose the correct answer using the code below

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

Q.17) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4
Correct	Correct	Correct	Correct
The Preamble reveals four ingredients or components: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source of authority of the Constitution: The Preamble states that the Constitution derives its authority from the people of India. 			

- Nature of Indian State: It declares India to be of a sovereign, socialist, secular democratic and republican polity.
- Objectives of the Constitution: It specifies justice, liberty, equality and fraternity as the objectives.
- Date of adoption of the Constitution: It stipulates November 26, 1949 as the date.

Q.18) Which of the following are the qualifications to obtain citizenship by naturalization?

1. He has an adequate knowledge of a language specified in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution.
2. He is not a subject or citizen of any country where citizens of India are prevented from becoming subjects or citizens of that country by naturalization.
3. He is of good character.

Choose the correct answer using the code below

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

Q.18) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Correct
<p>The Central Government may, on an application, grant a certificate of naturalisation to any person (not being an illegal migrant) if he possesses the following qualifications:</p> <p>(a) that he is not a subject or citizen of any country where citizens of India are prevented from becoming subjects or citizens of that country by naturalisation;</p> <p>(b) that, if he is a citizen of any country, he undertakes to renounce the citizenship of that country in the event of his application for Indian citizenship being accepted;</p> <p>(c) that he has either resided in India or been in the service of a Government in India or partly the one and partly the other, throughout the period of twelve months immediately preceding the date of the application;</p> <p>(d) that during the fourteen years immediately preceding the said period of twelve months, he has either resided in India or been in the service of a Government in India, or partly the one and partly the other, for periods amounting in the aggregate to not less than eleven years;</p> <p>(e) that he is of good character;</p> <p>(f) that he has an adequate knowledge of a language specified in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution, and</p> <p>(g) that in the event of a certificate of naturalisation being granted to him, he</p>		

intends to reside in India, or to enter into or continue in, service under a Government in India or under an international organisation of which India is a member or under a society, company or body of persons established in India.

Q.19) Which of the following are the conditions responsible for depriving someone of his/her Indian citizenship?

1. Obtaining citizenship by fraud.
2. Unlawfully traded or communicated with the enemy during a war.
3. Booked under sedition charges (Sec124A).

Choose the correct answer using the code below

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

Q.19) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
Deprivation is a compulsory termination of Indian citizenship by the Central government, if: (a) the citizen has obtained the citizenship by fraud: (b) the citizen has shown disloyalty to the Constitution of India: (c) the citizen has unlawfully traded or communicated with the enemy during a war; (d) the citizen has, within five years after registration or naturalisation, been imprisoned in any country for two years; and (e) the citizen has been ordinarily resident out of India for seven years continuously.		Booking for sedition charges is not a criterion for deprivation.

Q.20) Match the following personalities with the committees of the Constituent Assembly chaired by them

Committees	Personality
1. States Committee	a. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
2. Provincial Constitution Committee	b. Dr. K.M. Munshi

3. Rules of Procedure Committee	c. Jawahar Lal Nehru
4. Order of Business Committee	d. Sardar Patel

Choose the correct answer using the code below

- 1-c, 2-d, 3-b, 4-a
- 1-d, 2-c, 3-a, 4-b
- 1-d, 2-c, 3-b, 4-a
- 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b

Q.20) Solution (d)

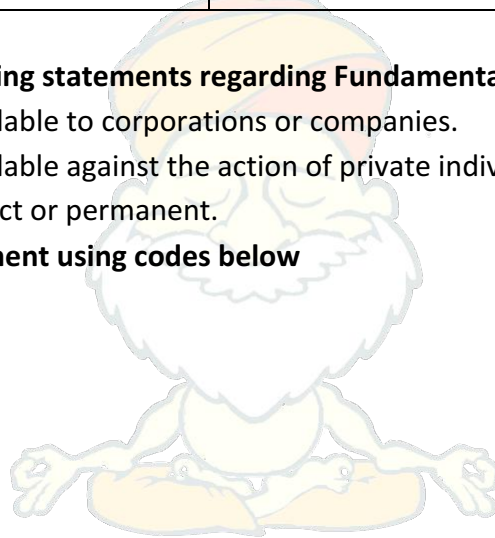
Committees	Personality
States Committee	Jawahar Lal Nehru
Provincial Constitution Committee	Sardar Patel
Rules of Procedure Committee	Dr. Rajendra Prasad
Order of Business Committee	Dr. K.M. Munshi

Q.21) Consider the following statements regarding Fundamental Rights

- These are also available to corporations or companies.
- These are also available against the action of private individuals.
- These are sacrosanct or permanent.

Choose the correct statement using codes below

- 1 and 2
- 1 and 3
- 2 and 3
- All of the above



Q.21) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
Some of them are available only to the citizens while others are available to all persons whether citizens, foreigners or legal persons like corporations or companies.	Most of them are available against the arbitrary action of the State, with a few exceptions like those against the State's action and against the action of private individuals. When the rights that are available against the State's action only are violated by the private individuals, there are no	They are not sacrosanct or permanent. The Parliament can curtail or repeal them but only by a constitutional amendment act and not by an ordinary act. Moreover, this can be done without affecting the 'basic structure' of the Constitution.

	constitutional remedies but only ordinary legal remedies.	
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Q.22) Which of the following are considered as 'state' under the Article 12?

1. Panchayats and Municipalities
2. ONGC
3. NCERT
4. Judiciary

Choose the correct statement using codes below

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

Q.22) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4
Correct	Correct	Incorrect	Incorrect
Any such authority which has power to make any law, pass any order, make an regulation, bye-laws etc. come under definition of state. Thus Panchayats, municipalities, district boards and other statutory, constitutional bodies come within the definition of state.	Statutory and non-statutory bodies that get financial resources from government, have deep pervasive control of government and with functional characters as such as ICAR, CSIR, ONGC, IDBI, Electricity Boards, NAFED, Delhi Transport corporation etc. come under the definition of state.	Statutory and Non-statutory bodies which are not substantially generally financed by the government don't come under definition of state. Examples are autonomous bodies, Cooperatives, NCERT etc.	Judiciary is NOT state. The High Court of Bombay answered this question in the case of The National Federation of the Blind, Maharashtra &Anr v. The High Court of Judicature of Bombay, wherein it held that 'Courts are included within the definition of "State" only on the administrative side while dealing with employees or while taking decisions in

			administrative capacity, and not on the judicial side'.
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Q.23) Which of the following elements of Rule of law are applicable to the Indian system?

1. Absence of arbitrary power
2. Equality before the law
3. The primacy of the rights of the individual

Choose the correct statement using codes below

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

Q.23) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
<p>The concept of Rule of law has the following three elements or aspects:</p> <p>(i) Absence of arbitrary power, that is, no man can be punished except for a breach of law.</p> <p>(ii) Equality before the law, that is, equal subjection of all citizens (rich or poor, high or low, official or non-official) to the ordinary law of the land administered by the ordinary law courts.</p> <p>(iii) The primacy of the rights of the individual, that is, the constitution is the result of the rights of the individual as defined and enforced by the courts of law rather than the constitution being the source of the individual rights.</p> <p>The first and the second elements are applicable to the Indian System and not the third one. In the Indian System, the constitution is the source of the individual rights.</p>		

Q.24) Consider the following statements

1. Defamation and incitement to an offence are among the grounds to impose reasonable restrictions.
2. Reasonable restrictions can be imposed by executive action alone.

Choose the correct statement using codes below

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

Q.24) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
The State can impose reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the freedom of speech and expression on the grounds of sovereignty and integrity of India, security of the state, friendly relations with foreign states, public order, decency or morality, contempt of court, defamation, and incitement to an offence.	Three significant characteristics of clauses reasonable restrictions are: (1) The restrictions under them can be imposed only by or under the authority of a law: no restriction can be imposed by executive action alone without there being a law to back it up with. (2) Each restriction must be reasonable. (3) A restriction must be related to the purposes mentioned in clauses 19 (2) to (6).

Q.25) Right to travel abroad comes under

- Article 15
- Article 19
- Article 21
- Article 22

Q.25) Solution (c)

Right to travel abroad is a fundamental right under Article 21.
Article 19 protects right to move inside the country.

Q.26) Consider the following statements about Right to Education

- It was added by the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2002.
- It was the first such provision for free and compulsory education to be included in the constitution.
- The right is available to both citizens as well as foreigners.

Choose the correct statement using codes below

- 1 and 2
- 1 and 3
- 2 and 3
- All of the above

Q.26) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
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Correct	Incorrect	Correct
Right to Education (Article 21A) provision was added by the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2002.	Even before this amendment, the Constitution contained a provision for free and compulsory education for children under Article 45 in Part IV.	It is available for both citizens as well as foreigners.

Q.27) Which of the following can be considered as 'Law' under Article 13?

1. Ordinances
2. Naga customary laws
3. Constitutional amendment
4. Notification by Central government

Choose the correct statement using codes below

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

Q.27) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4
Correct	Correct	Incorrect	Correct
Temporary laws like ordinances issued by the president or the state Governors are considered law under Article 13.	Non-legislative sources of law, that is, custom or usage having the force of law are considered law under Article 13.	Article 13 declares that a constitutional amendment is not a law and hence cannot be challenged. However, the Supreme Court held in the Kesavananda Bharati case(1973) that a Constitutional amendment can be challenged on the ground that it violates a	Statutory instruments in the nature of delegated legislation (executive legislation) like order, bye-law, rule, regulation or notification are considered law under Article 13.

		fundamental right that forms a part of the 'basic structure' of the Constitution and hence, can be declared as void.	
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Q.28) Consider the following statements about Article 25 mentioned in the Indian Constitution

1. It includes a right to convert another person to one's own religion.
2. Under this, state can provide for reform of Hindu religious institutions.
3. The Hindus, under this right, include Sikhs, Parsis, Jains and Buddhists

Choose the correct statement using codes below

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

Q.28) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect
It includes transmission and dissemination of one's religious beliefs to others or exposition of the tenets of one's religion. But, it does not include a right to convert another person to one's own religion. Forcible conversions impinge on the 'freedom of conscience' guaranteed to all the persons alike.	The State is permitted to provide for social welfare and reform or throw open Hindu religious institutions of a public character to all classes and sections of Hindus.	Hindus, in this context, include Sikhs, Jains and Buddhists

Q.29) Which of the following Directive Principles of State Policy is/are not based on Socialist principles?

1. Equal pay for equal work.
2. Free legal aid to the poor.
3. To promote the educational and economic interests of SCs, STs
4. Protection and improvement of the environment.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.29) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4
Incorrect	Incorrect	Correct	Correct
Equal pay for equal work for men and women (Article 39(d)) is a socialist principle.	To promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor (Article 39 A) is a socialist principle.	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) is a Gandhian principle.	To protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wild life (Article 48 A) is a liberal-intellectual principal.

Q.30) Which of the following pair has been correctly matched?

1. 42nd Amendment Act: Minimise inequalities in income, status, facilities and opportunities
2. 44th Amendment Act: Secure the participation of workers in the management of industries
3. 86th Amendment Act: Early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.30) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Incorrect	Correct
The 44th Amendment Act of 1978 added Directive Principle, which requires	The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 added Directive Principle, to take steps to	The 86th Amendment Act of 2002 changed the subject-matter of Article

the State to minimise inequalities in income, status, facilities and opportunities (Article 38).	secure the participation of workers in the management of industries (Article 43 A).	45, which requires the State to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years.
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Q.31) Which of the following have been made for implementing the Directive Principles?

1. The Child and Adolescent Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act
2. The Maternity Benefit Act
3. Formation of Khadi and Village Industries Board
4. The Criminal Procedure Code

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.31) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4
Correct	Correct	Correct	Correct
The Child and Adolescent Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act, (1986) has been enacted to protect the interests of the children and labour class.	The Maternity Benefit Act (1961) and the Equal Remuneration Act (1976) have been made to protect the interests of women workers.	Khadi and Village Industries Board, Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Small-Scale Industries Board, National Small Industries Corporation, Handloom Board, Handicrafts Board, Coir Board, Silk Board and so on have been set up for the development of cottage industries in rural areas.	The Criminal Procedure Code (1973) separated the judiciary from the executive in the public services of the state.

Q.32) Which of the following are not Fundamental duties as given under Article 51A of the Indian Constitution?

1. To defend the country
2. To pay taxes
3. To safeguard public property
4. To cast vote

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.32) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4
Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect	Correct
To defend the country is a fundamental duty under Article 51A(d).	To pay taxes property is not a fundamental duty.	To safeguard public property is a fundamental duty under Article 51A(i).	To cast vote property is not a fundamental duty

Q.33) Consider the following statements about Fundamental duties

1. India's is the only democratic Constitution in world which contains a list of duties of citizens.
2. These include both moral duties as well as civic duties.
3. They are enforceable by law.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.33) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Correct
Japanese Constitution is, perhaps, the only democratic Constitution in world which contains a list of duties of citizens.	Some of them are moral duties while others are civic duties. For instance, cherishing noble ideals of freedom struggle is a moral precept and	They are enforceable by law. Hence, the Parliament can provide for the imposition of appropriate penalty or punishment for failure to

	respecting the Constitution, National Flag and National Anthem is a civic duty.	fulfil any of them.
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Q.34) Consider the following statements

1. Fundamental rights are positive, as they require the State to do certain things.
2. Directive Principles require legislation for their implementation and they are not automatically enforced.
3. The Fundamental Rights always enjoy supremacy over the Directive Principles.

Choose the correct statement/s using codes below

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

Q.34) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect
Fundamental Rights are negative as they prohibit the State from doing certain things.	Directive Principles require legislation for their implementation and they are not automatically enforced.	The Fundamental Rights usually enjoy supremacy over the Directive Principles. Exceptions to this are, Fundamental Rights conferred by Article 14 and Article 19 were accepted as subordinate to the Directive Principles specified in Article 39 (b) and (c).

Q.35) As per the Supreme Court in Puttaswamy judgement, Right to privacy is protected under

1. Article 14
2. Article 19
3. Article 21

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

d) All of the above

Q.35) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Correct
Justice K. S. Puttaswamy (Retd.) and Anr. vs Union Of India And Ors is a landmark judgment of the Supreme Court of India, which holds that the right to privacy is protected as a fundamental constitutional right under Articles 14, 19 and 21 of the Constitution of India.		

Q.36) Which of the following laws have been saved from being challenged and invalidated on the ground of contravention of the fundamental rights conferred by Article 14 and 19?

1. Amalgamation of corporations
2. Modification of rights of shareholders of corporations
3. Acquisition of property of a minority educational institution by the State
4. Taking over the management of properties by the State

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.36) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4
Correct	Correct	Incorrect	Correct
<p>Article 31A saves five categories of laws from being challenged and invalidated on the ground of contravention of the fundamental rights conferred by Article 14 (equality before law and equal protection of laws) and Article 19 (protection of six rights in respect of speech, assembly, movement, etc.). They are related to agricultural land reforms, industry and commerce and include the following:</p> <p>(a) Acquisition of estates and related rights by the State;</p> <p>(b) Taking over the management of properties by the State;</p> <p>(c) Amalgamation of corporations;</p> <p>(d) Extinguishment or modification of rights of directors or shareholders of corporations; and</p> <p>(e) Extinguishment or modification of mining leases.</p> <p>When the State acquires the property of a minority educational institution (Article 30), it must provide compensation.</p>			

Q.37) Consider the following statements

1. Article 35 extends the competence of the Parliament to make a law on the matters specified in the State List.
2. Article 35 restricts the state legislature to make laws on certain matters.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.37) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
Article 35 extends the competence of the Parliament to make a law on the matters specified above, even though some of those matters may fall within the sphere of the state legislatures (i.e., State List).	Article 35 lays down that the power to make laws, to give effect to certain specified fundamental rights shall vest only in the Parliament and not in the state legislatures.

Q.38) Article 34 provides for the restrictions on fundamental rights while martial law is in force in any area within the territory of India. Which of the following regarding martial law are correct?

1. The expression 'martial law' has been defined in the Constitution as 'rule of military in an area'.
2. The declaration of martial law results in the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus.
3. It suspends the government and ordinary law courts.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.38) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Incorrect	Correct
The expression 'martial law' has not been defined anywhere in the Constitution. Literally, it means 'military rule'.	The Supreme Court held that the declaration of martial law does not ipso facto result in the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus.	It suspends the government and ordinary law courts.

Q.39) The writ of certiorari can be issued against

1. Judicial and quasi-judicial authorities
2. Administrative authorities
3. Legislative bodies

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.39) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
Previously, the writ of certiorari could be issued only against judicial and quasi-judicial authorities and not against administrative authorities. However, in 1991, the Supreme Court ruled that the certiorari can be issued even against administrative authorities affecting rights of individuals.		Certiorari is not available against legislative bodies and private individuals or bodies.

Q.40) Article 28 distinguishes between four types of educational Institutions. Religious instruction is completely prohibited in which of the following?

1. Institutions wholly maintained by the State.
2. Institutions receiving aid from the State.
3. Institutions recognised by the State.
4. Institutions administered by the State but established under any endowment or trust.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.40) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4
Correct	Incorrect	Incorrect	Incorrect
Thus, Article 28 distinguishes between four types of educational institutions: (a) Institutions wholly maintained by the State. (b) Institutions administered by the State but established under any endowment or trust. (c) Institutions recognised by the State.			

(d) Institutions receiving aid from the State.

In (a) religious instruction is completely prohibited while in (b), religious instruction is permitted. In (c) and (d), religious instruction is permitted on a voluntary basis.

Q.41) Consider the following statements regarding the procedure for the amendment of the Constitution as laid down in Article 368

1. Introduction of the bill requires prior permission of the president.
2. The bill must be passed in each House by an absolute majority.
3. In case of a disagreement between the two Houses, joint sitting of both houses is held.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2
- c) 2 and 3
- d) None of the above

Q.41) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Incorrect	Incorrect
The bill can be introduced either by a minister or by a private member and does not require prior permission of the president.	The bill must be passed in each House by a special majority, that is, a majority (that is, more than 50 per cent) of the total membership of the House and a majority of two-thirds of the members of the House present and voting.	Each House must pass the bill separately. In case of a disagreement between the two Houses, there is no provision for holding a joint sitting of the two Houses for the purpose of deliberation and passage of the bill.

Q.42) Which of the following provisions require special majority of Parliament and consent of half of the state legislatures to be amended?

1. Directive Principles of State Policy
2. Election of the President
3. Provisions related to Supreme Court

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

d) All of the above

Q.42) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Correct
Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy are among provisions in the Constitution that need to be amended by a special majority of the Parliament.	The following provisions can be amended by a special majority of the Parliament and also with the consent of half of the state legislatures by a simple majority: 1. Election of the President and its manner. 2. Extent of the executive power of the Union and the states. 3. Supreme Court and high courts. 4. Distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the states. 5. Any of the lists in the Seventh Schedule. 6. Representation of states in Parliament. 7. Power of Parliament to amend the Constitution and its procedure (Article 368 itself).	

Q.43) Consider the following statements

1. The state legislatures can never initiate any bill or proposal for amending the Constitution.
2. Limitation on the power of Parliament to amend the constitution was established under Minerva Mills case.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.43) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
The power to initiate an amendment to the Constitution lies with the Parliament. Hence, unlike in USA, the state legislatures cannot initiate any bill or	As per the Supreme Court in the Minerva Mills case, "Since the Constitution had conferred a limited amending power on the Parliament, the Parliament cannot under the exercise of that limited power enlarge that very power into an absolute power. Indeed, a

proposal for amending the Constitution except in one case, that is, passing a resolution requesting the Parliament for the creation or abolition of legislative councils in the states.

limited amending power is one of the basic features of the Constitution and, therefore, the limitations on that power cannot be destroyed. In other words, Parliament cannot, under article 368, expand its amending power so as to acquire for itself the right to repeal or abrogate the Constitution or to destroy its basic features. The donee of a limited power cannot by the exercise of that power convert the limited power into an unlimited one”.

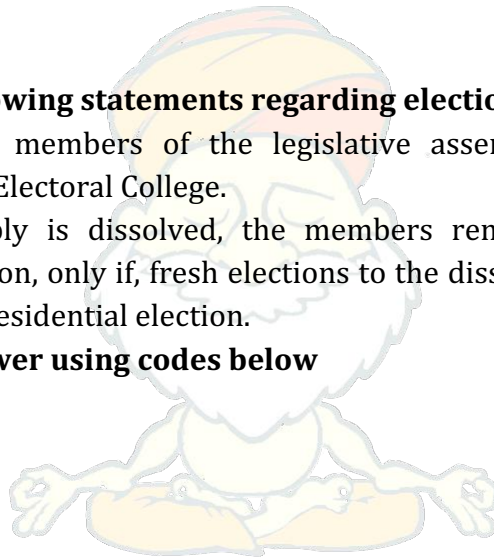
Note- Kesavnanda Bharti case led to enactment of Basic structure doctrine, but limitation on amending power of Parliament was established by Minerva Mills case.

Q.44) Consider the following statements regarding election of President

1. Only the elected members of the legislative assemblies of the states can participate in the Electoral College.
2. When an assembly is dissolved, the members remain qualified to vote in presidential election, only if, fresh elections to the dissolved assembly cannot be held before the presidential election.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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



Q.44) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
The President is elected not directly by the people but by members of electoral college consisting of: 1. the elected members of both the Houses of Parliament; 2. the elected members of the legislative assemblies of the states; and 3. the elected members of the legislative assemblies of the Union Territories of Delhi and Puducherry.	Where an assembly is dissolved, the members cease to be qualified to vote in presidential election, even if fresh elections to the dissolved assembly are not held before the presidential election.

Q.45) Consider the following statements

1. During his term of office, President is immune from any criminal proceedings, even in respect of his personal acts.
2. The President can hold office beyond his term of five years.
3. The nominated members of either House of Parliament do not participate in the impeachment of the President.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.45) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
During his term of office, President is immune from any criminal proceedings, even in respect of his personal acts.	The President can hold office beyond his term of five years until his successor assumes charge.	The nominated members of either House of Parliament can participate in the impeachment of the President

Q.46) Which of the following statements are correct regarding powers of President?

1. He can declare any area as scheduled area.
2. No demand for a grant can be made except on his recommendation.
3. He decides on questions as to disqualifications of members of the Parliament, in consultation with the Election Commission.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.46) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Correct
Under his executive powers, He can declare	Under his financial powers, No demand for a	Under his legislative powers, He decides on

any area as scheduled area and has powers with respect to the administration of scheduled areas and tribal areas.	grant can be made except on his recommendation.	questions as to disqualifications of members of the Parliament, in consultation with the Election Commission.
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Q.47) Absolute veto cannot be exercised in which of the following cases?

1. Private members' bill
2. Constitutional amendment bill
3. Money bill

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.47) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect
Usually, absolute veto is exercised in the following two cases: (a) With respect to private members' bills (ie, bills introduced by any member of Parliament who is not a minister); and (b) With respect to the government bills when the cabinet resigns (after the passage of the bills but before the assent by the President) and the new cabinet advises the President not to give his assent to such bills.	The President has no veto power in respect of a constitutional amendment bill. The 24th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1971 made it obligatory for the President to give his assent to a constitutional amendment bill.	The President can either give his assent to a money bill or withhold his assent to a money bill but cannot return it for the reconsideration of the Parliament. This means that in case of money bill no Suspensive Veto power is available with the President. He can exercise Absolute Veto in case of Money bills.

Q.48) The Supreme Court examined the pardoning power of the President under different cases and laid down the following principles. In this context, which of the following statements are correct?

1. The petitioner for mercy has right to an oral hearing by the President.
2. The President can examine the evidence afresh and take a view different from the view taken by the court.
3. The President is not bound to give reasons for his order.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.48) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Correct
<p>The Supreme Court examined the pardoning power of the President under different cases and laid down the following principles:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The petitioner for mercy has no right to an oral hearing by the President. 2. The President can examine the evidence afresh and take a view different from the view taken by the court. 3. The power is to be exercised by the President on the advice of the union cabinet. 4. The President is not bound to give reasons for his order. 5. The President can afford relief not only from a sentence that he regards as unduly harsh but also from an evident mistake. 6. There is no need for the Supreme Court to lay down specific guidelines for the exercise of power by the President. 7. The exercise of power by the President is not subject to judicial review except where the presidential decision is arbitrary, irrational, mala fide or discriminatory. 8. Where the earlier petition for mercy has been rejected by the President, stay cannot be obtained by filing another petition. 		

Q.49) Consider the following statements

1. The President has constitutional as well as situational discretion.
2. He can act on his discretion in appointment of Prime Minister when no party has a clear majority in the Lok Sabha.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2

d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.49) Solution (b)

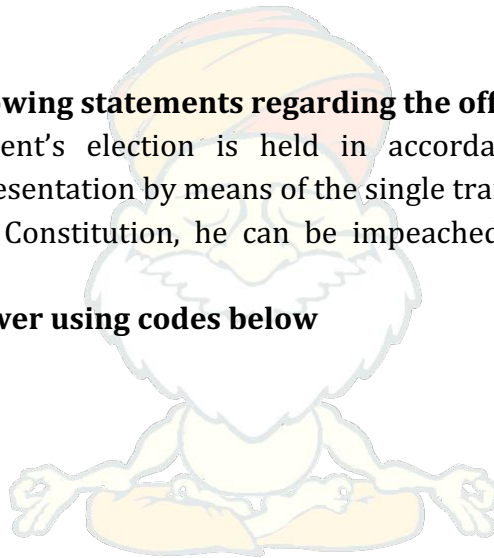
Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
<p>Though the President has no constitutional discretion, he has some situational discretion. In other words, the President can act on his discretion (that is, without the advice of the ministers) under the following situations:</p> <p>(i) Appointment of Prime Minister when no party has a clear majority in the Lok Sabha or when the Prime Minister in office dies suddenly and there is no obvious successor.</p> <p>(ii) Dismissal of the council of ministers when it cannot prove the confidence of the Lok Sabha.</p> <p>(iii) Dissolution of the Lok Sabha if the council of ministers has lost its majority.</p>	

Q.50) Consider the following statements regarding the office of Vice President

1. The Vice- President's election is held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.
2. According to the Constitution, he can be impeached for the 'violation of the Constitution'.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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



Q.50) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
<p>The Vice- President's election, like that of the President's election, is held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote and the voting is by secret ballot.</p>	<p>A formal impeachment is not required for his removal. He can be removed by a resolution of the Rajya Sabha passed by an absolute majority (ie, a majority of the total members of the House) and agreed to by the Lok Sabha. But, no such resolution can be moved unless at least 14 days' advance notice has been given. Notably, no ground has been mentioned in the Constitution for his removal.</p>

Q.51) 'To bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India' is part of the oath of which of the following?

1. President
2. Prime Minister
3. Council of Ministers
4. Supreme Court Judge

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.51) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4
Incorrect	Correct	Correct	Correct
Oath of President: 1. to faithfully execute the office; 2. to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution and the law; and 3. to devote himself to the service and well-being of the people of India.	Oath of Prime Minister and Council of Ministers 1. to bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India, 2. to uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India, 3. to faithfully and conscientiously discharge the duties of his office, and 4. to do right to all manner of people in accordance with the Constitution and the law, without fear or favour, affection or ill will.	Oath of a judge of the Supreme Court: 1. to bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India; 2. to uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India; 3. to duly and faithfully and to the best of his ability, knowledge and judgement perform the duties of the Office without fear or favour, affection or ill-will; and 4. to uphold the Constitution and the laws.	

Q.52) Consider the following statements regarding office of Prime Minister

1. According to the constitution, a person who is not a member of either House of Parliament can be appointed as Prime Minister for six months, within which, he should become a member of either House of Parliament.
2. He holds office during the pleasure of the president, so can be dismissed by the President at any time.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.52) Solution (d)


Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Incorrect
In 1997, the Supreme Court held that a person who is not a member of either House of Parliament can be appointed as Prime Minister for six months, within which, he should become a member of either House of Parliament; otherwise, he ceases to be the Prime Minister. Note- There is no such provision in the Constitution.	The term of the Prime Minister is not fixed and he holds office during the pleasure of the president. However, this does not mean that the president can dismiss the Prime Minister at any time. So long as the Prime Minister enjoys the majority support in the Lok Sabha, he cannot be dismissed by the President. However, if he loses the confidence of the Lok Sabha, he must resign or the President can dismiss him.

Q.53) Which of the following statements regarding functions of Prime Minister is correct?

- a) He advises the President to dismiss a minister in case of difference of opinion.
- b) He determines the salaries and allowances of ministers.
- c) He appoints the members of finance commission.
- d) He advises President for the appointment of Speaker.

Q.53) Solution (a)

Statement a	Statement b	Statement c	Statement d
Correct	Incorrect	Incorrect	Incorrect
The Prime Minister enjoys the following powers as head of the Union council of ministers: 1. He recommends persons who can be appointed as ministers by the president. The President can appoint	The salaries and allowances of ministers are determined by Parliament from time to time.	He advises the president with regard to the appointment of important officials like attorney	The Speaker is elected by the Lok Sabha from amongst its members (as soon as may

<p>only those persons as ministers who are recommended by the Prime Minister.</p> <p>2. He allocates and reshuffles various portfolios among the ministers.</p> <p>3. He can ask a minister to resign or advise the President to dismiss him in case of difference of opinion.</p> <p>4. He presides over the meeting of council of ministers and influences its decisions.</p> <p>5. He guides, directs, controls, and coordinates the activities of all the ministers.</p> <p>6. He can bring about the collapse of the council of ministers by resigning from office.</p>		<p>general of India, Comptroller and Auditor General of India, chairman and members of the UPSC, election commissioners, chairman and members of the finance commission and so on.</p>	<p>be, after its first sitting).</p>
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Q.54) Which of the following provision was introduced by 91st Constitutional amendment act?

- The President may require the council of ministers to reconsider such advice and the president shall act in accordance with the advice tendered after such reconsideration.
- The total number of ministers, including the Prime Minister, in the Council of Ministers shall not exceed 15% of the total strength of the Lok Sabha.
- Provided for disqualification of members of Parliament and state legislatures on the ground of defection
- Reduced the voting age from 21 years to 18 years for the Lok Sabha and state legislative assembly elections.

Q.54) Solution (b)

Statement a	Statement b	Statement c	Statement d
Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect	Incorrect
Forty-Fourth Amendment Act,	Ninety-First Amendment Act,	Fifty-Second Amendment	Sixty-First Amendment Act,

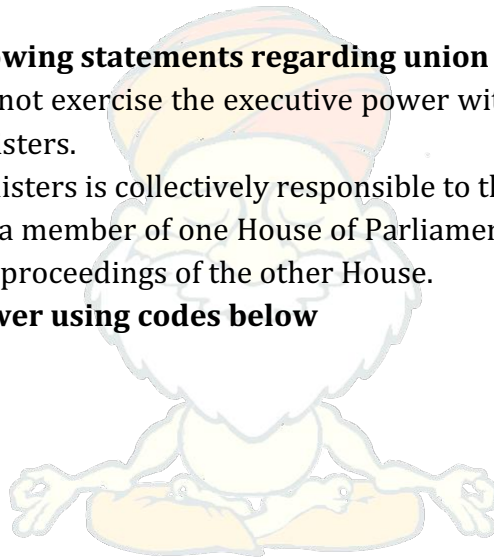
1978- Empowered the president to send back once the advice of cabinet for reconsideration. But, the reconsidered advice is to be binding on the president.	2003- The total number of ministers, including the Prime Minister, in the Central Council of Ministers shall not exceed 15% of the total strength of the Lok Sabha (Article 75(1A)).	Act, 1985- Provided for disqualification of members of Parliament and state legislatures on the ground of defection and added a new Tenth Schedule containing the details in this regard.	1989- Reduced the voting age from 21 years to 18 years for the Lok Sabha and state legislative assembly elections.
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Q.55) Consider the following statements regarding union executive

1. The president cannot exercise the executive power without the aid and advise of the council of ministers.
2. The council of ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.
3. A minister who is a member of one House of Parliament has the right to vote and to take part in the proceedings of the other House.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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



Q.55) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
As per Supreme Court, Article 74 is mandatory and, therefore, the president cannot exercise the executive power without the aid and advise of the council of ministers.	Article 75 clearly states that the council of ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha. This means that all the ministers own joint responsibility to the Lok Sabha for all their acts of omission and commission.	A minister who is a member of one House of Parliament has the right to speak and to take part in the proceedings of the other House also, but he can vote only in the House of which he is a member.

Q.56) The council of ministers consists of three categories of ministers, namely, cabinet ministers, ministers of state, and deputy ministers. Which of the following statements regarding these are *incorrect*?

1. The ministers of state cannot get independent charge of ministries/departments.
2. The ministers of state can not attend the cabinet meetings unless specially invited.
3. Deputy ministers can become members of the cabinet.

Select the code from following:

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

Q.56) Solution (b)

Note: Incorrect options have been asked.

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect
The ministers of state can either be given independent charge of ministries/departments or can be attached to cabinet ministers.	The ministers of state are not members of the cabinet and do not attend the cabinet meetings unless specially invited when something related to their ministries/departments are considered by the cabinet.	Deputy ministers are not members of the cabinet and do not attend cabinet meetings.

Q.57) The words 'council of ministers' and 'cabinet' are often used interchangeably though there is a definite distinction between them. Which of the following statements regarding Distinction between Council of Ministers and Cabinet are correct?

1. The Council of ministers has no collective functions as compared to cabinet which usually meets once in a week to deliberate and take decisions regarding the transaction of government business.
2. The Council of ministers supervises the implementation of its decisions by the Cabinet.
3. The Council of ministers is a wider body in terms of number of ministers as compared to the Cabinet.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

- c) 2 and 3
d) All of the above

Q.57) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Correct
<p>The Council of ministers does not meet, as a body, to transact government business. It has no collective functions.</p> <p>The cabinet meets, as a body, frequently and usually once in a week to deliberate and take decisions regarding the transaction of government business. Thus, it has collective functions.</p>	<p>The Cabinet supervises the implementation of its decisions by the council of ministers.</p>	<p>The Council of ministers is a wider body consisting of 60 to 70 ministers.</p> <p>The cabinet is a smaller body consisting of 15 to 20 ministers.</p>

Q.58) Consider the following statements regarding the Cabinet Committees

1. These have been established under the Rules of Business.
2. In case the Prime Minister is a member of a committee, he invariably presides over it.
3. Parliamentary Affairs Committee is chaired by the Finance Minister.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.58) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
<p>Cabinet Committees are extra-constitutional in emergence. In other words, they are not mentioned in the</p>	<p>They are mostly headed by the Prime Minister. Some times other Cabinet Ministers, particularly the Home</p>	<p>Parliamentary Affairs Committee is currently chaired by the Defence Minister.</p>

Constitution. However, the Rules of Business provide for their establishment.	Minister or the Finance Minister, also acts as their Chairman. But, in case the Prime Minister is a member of a committee, he invariably presides over it.	
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Q.59) Consider the following statements regarding qualifications for office of the Attorney General of India

1. He must be a citizen of India.
2. He must have been a judge of some high court for five years or an advocate of some high court for ten years or an eminent jurist, in the opinion of the President.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.59) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
Attorney General must be a person who is qualified to be appointed a judge of the Supreme Court. In other words, he must be a citizen of India and he must have been a judge of some high court for five years or an advocate of some high court for ten years or an eminent jurist, in the opinion of the president.	

Q.60) Consider the following statements regarding the office of the Attorney General of India

1. Attorney General enjoys all the privileges and immunities that are available to a Member of Parliament.
2. In his private legal practice, he can defend accused persons in criminal prosecutions without the permission of the Government of India.
3. He is a member of the Central cabinet.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.60) Solution (a)

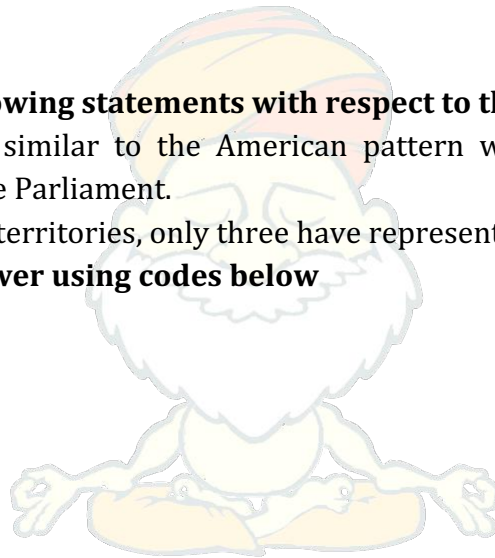
Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Incorrect
Attorney General enjoys all the privileges and immunities that are available to a member of Parliament.	Limitations are placed on the Attorney General in order to avoid any complication and conflict of duty. One of those is, He should not defend accused persons in criminal prosecutions without the permission of the Government of India.	The Attorney General is not a member of the Central cabinet. There is a separate law minister in the Central cabinet to look after legal matters at the government level.

Q.61) Consider the following statements with respect to the Parliament

1. Indian system is similar to the American pattern where the President is an integral part of the Parliament.
2. Out of nine union territories, only three have representation in Lok Sabha.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

**Q.61) Solution (d)**

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Incorrect
Indian system is similar to the British pattern where the President is an integral part of the Parliament. The American president is not an integral part of the legislature.	Out of the nine union territories, only three (Delhi, Puducherry and Jammu & Kashmir) have representation in Rajya Sabha. All union territories have representation in Lok Sabha.

Q.62) Which among the following does not find mention in Constitution?

- a) Cabinet
- b) Office of profit

- c) Election commissioners
d) All of the above are mentioned in the Constitution

Q.62) Solution (d)

All the above three are mentioned in the constitution.

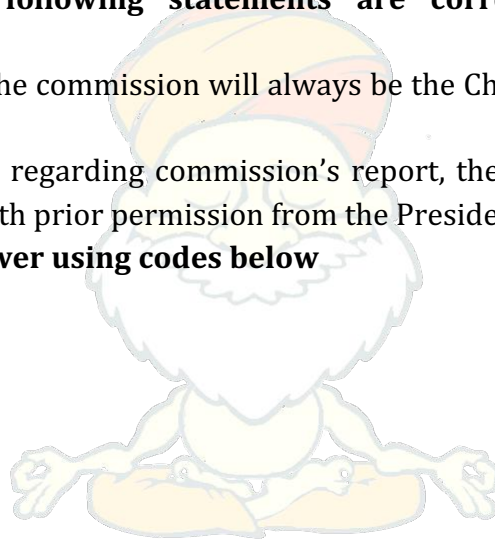
Statement a	Statement b	Statement c
Correct	Correct	Correct
As per Article 352, the president shall impose emergency only on the written recommendations of Cabinet.	Article 324 mentions other Election Commissioners.	Articles 102(1)(a) and 191(1)(a) talks about office of profit.

Q.63) Which of the following statements are correct about Delimitation Commission?

1. The chairman of the commission will always be the Chief Election Commissioner of India.
2. In case of dispute regarding commission's report, the appeal lies only with the Supreme Court with prior permission from the President of India.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

**Q.63) Solution (d)**

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Incorrect
The Delimitation Commission consist of three members: a) Chairperson (a judge of the Supreme Court) to be appointed by the Central Government. b) The Chief Election Commissioner or an Election Commissioner nominated by the Chief Election Commissioner as ex officio member. c) The State Election Commissioner of concerned State, also as ex officio	The Delimitation Commission in India is a high power body whose orders have the force of law and cannot be called in question before any court.

member.	
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Q.64) Rajya Sabha can pass a resolution empowering Parliament to make laws on a matter in the State List. Consider the following statements about this power of Rajya Sabha

1. Such a resolution must be passed by an absolute majority.
2. The resolution remains in force indefinitely until the State requests for its withdrawal.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.64) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Incorrect
<p>If the Rajya Sabha declares that it is necessary in the national interest that Parliament should make laws on a matter in the State List, then the Parliament becomes competent to make laws on that matter.</p> <p>Such a resolution must be supported by two-thirds of the members present and voting (a case of special majority).</p>	<p>The resolution remains in force for one year; it can be renewed any number of times but not exceeding one year at a time.</p> <p>The laws cease to have effect on the expiration of six months after the resolution has ceased to be in force.</p>

Q.65) Which of the following disqualifications for being elected as a member of Parliament have been laid down by the Constitution?

1. He holds any office of profit under the Union or state government
2. He is not a citizen of India
3. He has been convicted for any offence resulting in imprisonment for two or more years

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.65) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
<p>Under the Constitution, a person shall be disqualified for being elected as a member of Parliament:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. if he holds any office of profit under the Union or state government (except that of a minister or any other office exempted by Parliament). if he is of unsound mind and stands so declared by a court. if he is an undischarged insolvent. 4. if he is not a citizen of India or has voluntarily acquired the citizenship of a foreign state or is under any acknowledgement of allegiance to a foreign state; and if he is so disqualified under any law made by Parliament. 		<p>The Parliament has laid down the following additional disqualifications in the Representation of People Act (1951):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> He must not have been found guilty of certain election offences or corrupt practices in the elections. 2. He must not have been convicted for any offence resulting in imprisonment for two or more years. But, the detention of a person under a preventive detention law is not a disqualification. He must not have failed to lodge an account of his election expenses within the time. He must not have any interest in government contracts, works or services. He must not be a director or managing agent nor hold an office of profit in a corporation in which the government has at least 25 per cent share. He must not have been dismissed from government service for corruption or disloyalty to the State. He must not have been convicted for promoting enmity between different groups or for the offence of bribery. He must not have been punished for preaching and practising social crimes such as untouchability, dowry and sati.

Q.66) The Rajya Sabha is the Upper House (Second Chamber or House of Elders) of the Parliament of India represents the states and union territories of the Indian Union. Which of the following statements regarding upper house of the Parliament is/are *incorrect*?

- The Rajya Sabha was first constituted on 26 January 1950.
- The Constitution has fixed the term of office of members of the Rajya Sabha to six years.
- Allocation of seats in Rajya Sabha is similar to the Senate of the USA.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.66) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Incorrect	Incorrect
The Rajya Sabha was first constituted in 1952.	The Constitution has not fixed the term of office of members of the Rajya Sabha and left it to the Parliament. Accordingly, the Parliament in the Representation of the People Act (1951) provided that the term of office of a member of the Rajya Sabha shall be six years.	The seats are allotted to the states in the Rajya Sabha on the basis of population. Hence, the number of representatives varies from state to state. In USA, all states are given equal representation in the Senate irrespective of their population. USA has 50 states and the Senate has 100 members—2 from each state.

Q.67) Consider the following statements regarding Lok Sabha

1. The origin of Lok Sabha can be traced back to the Charter Act of 1853.
2. The maximum strength of the Lok Sabha is fixed at 550.
3. Prime Minister always act as the Leader of house for Lok Sabha.

Choose the correct statement/s using codes below

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

Q.67) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Incorrect
The origin of Lok Sabha can be traced back to the Charter Act of 1853. The Charter Act of 1853, for the first time provided some sort of a	The maximum strength of the Lok Sabha is fixed at 552. Out of this, 530 members are to be the representatives of the states, 20 members are	Prime Minister acts as the 'Leader of the House' only if he is a member of the Lok Sabha, otherwise a minister who is a member of the Lok Sabha

legislature in the form of a 12 member Legislative Council.	to be the representatives of the union territories and 2 members are to be nominated by the president from the Anglo-Indian community	and is nominated by the prime minister functions as the 'Leader of the House'.
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Q.68) Consider the following statements with reference to the speaker of Lok Sabha

1. He holds a casting vote in case of a tie.
2. He cannot vote in the house while a resolution for his removal is under consideration in the house.
3. He remains in his office even after the dissolution of Lok Sabha.

Choose the correct statement/s using codes below

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

Q.68) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Correct
Normally, speaker does not vote in the first instance. But he can exercise a casting vote in the case of a tie.	When a resolution for the removal of the Speaker is under consideration of the House, he cannot preside at the sitting of the House, though he may be present. However, he can speak and take part in the proceedings of the House at such a time and vote in the first instance, though not in the case of an equality of votes.	Whenever the Lok Sabha is dissolved, the Speaker does not vacate his office and continues till the newly-elected Lok Sabha meets.

Q.69) Consider the following statements with reference to the Money bills

1. A money bill can be introduced only by a minister.

2. The Rajya Sabha cannot reject or amend the money bill.
3. The President cannot withhold his assent to the bill.

Choose the correct statement/s using codes below

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

Q.69) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
Article 110 of the Constitution deals with the definition of money bills. Every such bill is considered to be a government bill and can be introduced only by a minister.	The Rajya Sabha has restricted powers with regard to a money bill. It cannot reject or amend a money bill.	When a money bill is presented to the president, he may either give his assent to the bill or withhold his assent to the bill but cannot return the bill for reconsideration of the Houses.

Q.70) Which of the following constitutional provisions with regard to the enactment of budget is *incorrect*?

- a) Parliament cannot increase a tax.
- b) Rajya Sabha cannot vote on demand for grants.
- c) Unlike a money bill, a finance bill dealing with taxation can be introduced in Rajya Sabha.
- d) No tax shall be levied except by authority of law.

Q.70) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4
Correct	Correct	Incorrect	Correct
<p>The Constitution of India contains the following provisions with regard to the enactment of budget:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The President shall in respect of every financial year cause to be laid before both the Houses of Parliament a statement of estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of India for that year. 2. No demand for a grant shall be made except on the recommendation of the President. 3. No money shall be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of India except under appropriation made by law. 			

4. No money bill imposing tax shall be introduced in the Parliament except on the recommendation of the President, and such a bill shall not be introduced in the Rajya Sabha.

5. **No tax shall be levied or collected except by authority of law.**

6. **Parliament can reduce or abolish a tax but cannot increase it.**

7. The Constitution has also defined the relative roles or position of both the Houses of Parliament with regard to the enactment of the budget in the following way:

(a) **A money bill or finance bill dealing with taxation cannot be introduced in the Rajya Sabha**—it must be introduced only in the Lok Sabha.

(b) **The Rajya Sabha has no power to vote on the demand for grants;** it is the exclusive privilege of the Lok Sabha.

(c) The Rajya Sabha should return the Money bill (or Finance bill) to the Lok Sabha within fourteen days. The Lok Sabha can either accept or reject the recommendations made by Rajya Sabha in this regard.

8. The estimates of expenditure embodied in the budget shall show separately the expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India and the expenditure made from the Consolidated Fund of India.

9. The budget shall distinguish expenditure on revenue account from other expenditure.

10. The expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India shall not be submitted to the vote of Parliament. However, it can be discussed by the Parliament.

Q.71) Right to vote in a presidential election is a

- Natural right
- Constitutional right
- Fundamental right
- Legal right

Q.71) Solution (d)

Constitutional rights are those which are explicitly mentioned in the constitution.

Article 54 mentions about the presidential elections and the members of Electoral College but not right of vote to them. This is taken care under the Representation of the People Act. So it is a legal right.

Q.72) Which of the following statements is/are correct about Rajya Sabha elections?

- Unlike use of secret ballots in Lok Sabha elections, open ballots are used in Rajya Sabha elections.

2. Similar to Lok Sabha elections, the use of NOTA (None of the above) option is allowed in Rajya Sabha elections too.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

Q.72) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
Unlike the general elections to the Lok Sabha, which are conducted with secret ballots (or votes) and based on the first-past-the-post principle, open ballots are used in the Rajya Sabha elections. These elections follow a proportional representation system based on the single transferable vote.	The Election Commission withdrew the 'none of the above' (NOTA) option from ballot papers of the Rajya Sabha and the Legislative Council polls following a Supreme Court directive.

Q.73) Consider the following statements regarding the 'office of whip'

- The office of 'whip' is mentioned in the Rules of the House.
- The concept of the whip is an Indian innovation.
- There are some cases such as Presidential elections where whips cannot direct a Member of Parliament (MP) or Member of Legislative Assembly (MLA) to vote in a particular fashion.

Choose the correct statement/s using codes below

- 1 and 2
- 2 only
- 3 only
- 2 and 3

Q.73) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Incorrect	Correct
The office of 'whip' is mentioned neither in the Constitution of India nor in the Rules of the House nor in a Parliamentary	India inherited the concept of the whip from the British parliamentary system.	There are some cases such as Presidential elections where whips cannot direct a Member of Parliament (MP) or

Statute. It is based on the conventions of the parliamentary government.		Member of Legislative Assembly (MLA) to vote in a particular fashion.
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Q.74) Which of the following statements regarding sessions of Parliament are incorrect?

1. The period spanning between the first sitting of the House and its prorogation is called 'recess'.
2. The power of adjournment lies with the presiding officer of the house whereas for adjournment sine die, it lies with the President.
3. Prorogation brings to an end all bills or any other business pending before the House.

Choose the correct statement/s using codes below

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

Q.74) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Incorrect	Incorrect
A 'session' of Parliament is the period spanning between the first sitting of a House and its prorogation (or dissolution in the case of the Lok Sabha). During a session, the House meets everyday to transact business. The period spanning between the prorogation of a House and its reassembly in a new session is called 'recess'.	The power of adjournment as well as adjournment sine die lies with the presiding officer of the House.	Prorogation does not affect the bills or any other business pending before the House. However, all pending notices (other than those for introducing bills) lapse on prorogation and fresh notices have to be given for the next session. In Britain, prorogation brings to an end all bills or any other business pending before the House.

Q.75) Which of the following bills do not lapse on dissolution of Lok Sabha?

1. A bill pending in the Lok Sabha
2. A bill pending in the Rajya Sabha but not passed by the Lok Sabha

3. A bill passed by the Lok Sabha but pending in the Rajya Sabha
4. A bill passed by both Houses but returned by the president for reconsideration of Houses

Choose the correct statement/s using codes below

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

Q.75) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4
Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect	Correct
<p>The position with respect to lapsing of bills on dissolution of Lok Sabha is as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A bill pending in the Lok Sabha lapses (whether originating in the Lok Sabha or transmitted to it by the Rajya Sabha). 2. A bill passed by the Lok Sabha but pending in the Rajya Sabha lapses. 3. A bill not passed by the two Houses due to disagreement and if the president has notified the holding of a joint sitting before the dissolution of Lok Sabha, does not lapse. 4. A bill pending in the Rajya Sabha but not passed by the Lok Sabha does not lapse. 5. A bill passed by both Houses but pending assent of the president does not lapse. 6. A bill passed by both Houses but returned by the president for reconsideration of Houses does not lapse. 			

Q.76) Consider the following statements regarding the Question Hour in the Parliament

1. A starred question requires an oral answer and supplementary questions cannot follow.
2. An unstarred question requires a written answer and supplementary questions cannot follow.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.76) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2

Incorrect	Correct
A starred question (distinguished by an asterisk) requires an oral answer and hence supplementary questions can follow.	An unstarred question requires a written answer and hence, supplementary questions cannot follow.

Q.77) Which of the following statements regarding parliamentary proceeding is/are incorrect?

1. The first hour of every parliamentary sitting is slotted for Zero Hour.
2. Unlike the question hour, the zero hour is mentioned in the Rules of Procedure.

Choose the correct statement/s using codes below

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

Q.77) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Incorrect
The first hour of every parliamentary sitting is slotted for question hour.	Unlike the question hour, the zero hour is not mentioned in the Rules of Procedure. Thus it is an informal device available to the members of the Parliament to raise matters without any prior notice.

Q.78) Which of the following decides the question of disqualification of a member of the Parliament, arising on the ground of defection?

- a) President of India
- b) Election Commission
- c) Supreme Court
- d) Presiding Officer of the House

Q.78) Solution (d)

The question of disqualification under the Tenth Schedule is decided by the Chairman in the case of Rajya Sabha and Speaker in the case of Lok Sabha (and not by the president of India).

Q.79) Consider the following statements

1. The registration of electors for Parliamentary Constituencies
2. Qualifications and disqualifications for membership of Parliament
3. Registration of political parties
4. Disputes regarding elections

Which of the above mentioned provisions are present in the Representation of the People Act, 1951?

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

Q.79) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4
Incorrect	Correct	Correct	Correct
The Representation of the People Act, 1950 provided for the registration of electors for Parliamentary Constituencies and for the Assembly and Council Constituencies, and the qualifications and disqualifications for such registration.	The Representation of the People Act, 1951 contains the provisions relating to the following electoral matters: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Qualifications and disqualifications for membership of Parliament and State Legislatures 2. Notification of general elections 3. Administrative machinery for the conduct of elections 4. Registration of political parties 5. Conduct of elections 6. Free supply of certain material to candidates of recognised political parties 7. Disputes regarding elections 8. Corrupt practices and electoral offences 		

Q.80) Which of the following conditions make a political party eligible to be recognized as a National Party?

1. If it secures six per cent of the valid votes polled in four or more states at a general election to the Lok Sabha and, in addition, it wins two seats in the Lok Sabha from any of the state.
2. If it wins two per cent of seats in the Lok Sabha at a general election and these candidates are elected from three states
3. If it is recognised as a state party in four states.

Choose the correct statement/s using codes below

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

Q.80) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Correct
<p>A party is recognised as a national party if any of the following conditions is fulfilled:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If it secures six per cent of valid votes polled in any four or more states at a general election to the Lok Sabha or to the legislative assembly; and, in addition, it wins four seats in the Lok Sabha from any state or states; or 2. If it wins two per cent of seats in the Lok Sabha at a general election; and these candidates are elected from three states; or 3. If it is recognised as a state party in four states. 		

Q.81) Consider the following statements regarding Parliament

1. Allocation of seats in Rajya Sabha is done on the basis of Representation of the People Act, 1950.
2. The current Lok Sabha is functioning at its maximum strength (in terms of members).
3. The provision of having nominated members in the Parliament is a permanent feature that will continue indefinitely.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 1 and 3
- c) All of the above
- d) None of the above

Q.81) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Incorrect	Incorrect
The allocation of seats to Rajya Sabha was made on the basis of the population of each State ascertained from the census figures available at the time of passing of the Constitution. The allocation of seats to be filled by representatives of States and the Union territories is laid down in the Fourth Schedule to the Constitution	The maximum strength of the Lok Sabha is fixed at 552. At present, the Lok Sabha has 545 members. Of these, 530 members represent the states, 13 members represent the union territories and 2 Anglo-Indian members are nominated by the President	The president nominates 12 members to the Rajya Sabha from people who have special knowledge or practical experience in art, literature, science and social service. The president can nominate two members from the Anglo-Indian community if the community is not

Part IVA of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, provides for the manner of filling seats in the Rajya Sabha allocated to Union territories.		adequately represented in the Lok Sabha. Originally, this provision was to operate till 1960 but has been extended till 2020 by the 95th Amendment Act, 2009. Thus, it is not a permanent feature for Lok Sabha.
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Q.82) The Constitution ensures uniformity of representation

1. Between different states
2. Between constituencies of different states.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.82) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
<p>The Constitution ensures that there is uniformity of representation in two respects: (a) between the different states, and (b) between the different constituencies in the same state.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Each state is allotted a number of seats in the Lok Sabha in such a manner that the ratio between that number and its population is the same for all states. This provision does not apply to a state having a population of less than six millions. 2. Each state is divided into territorial constituencies in such a manner that the ratio between the population of each constituency and the number of seats allotted to it is the same throughout the state. 	

Q.83) Consider the following statements with respect to the President of India

1. President is the highest decision-making authority in our politico-administrative system.
2. President can require the Prime Minister to submit, for consideration of the council of ministers, any matter on which a decision has been taken by a minister but, which has not been considered by the council.

3. 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.
4. In the case of Puducherry and Delhi, the President can legislate by making regulations but only when the assembly is suspended or dissolved.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.83) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4
Incorrect	Correct	Correct	Incorrect
Cabinet is the highest decision-making authority in our politico-administrative system.	As per Article 78, President can require the Prime Minister to submit, for consideration of the council of ministers, any matter on which a decision has been taken by a minister but, which has not been considered by the council.	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.	Only in the case of Puducherry (not Delhi), the President can legislate by making regulations but only when the assembly is suspended or dissolved.

Q.84) A member incurs disqualification under the defection law

1. If he voluntarily gives up the membership of the political party on whose ticket he is elected to the House
2. If he votes or abstains from voting in the House contrary to any direction given by his political party;
3. If any independently elected member joins any political party after 6 months.
4. If any nominated member joins any political party before 6 months.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

d) All of the above

Q.84) Solution (a)

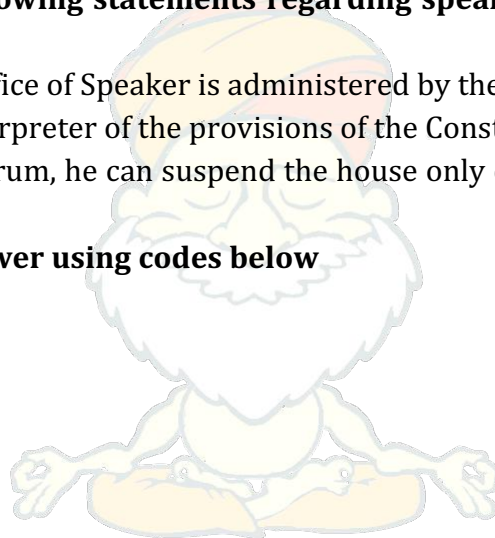
Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4
Correct	Correct	Correct	Incorrect
<p>A member incurs disqualification under the defection law:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. if he voluntary gives up the membership of the political party on whose ticket he is elected to the House; 2. if he votes or abstains from voting in the House contrary to any direction given by his political party; 3. if any independently elected member joins any political party; 4. if any nominated member joins any political party after the expiry of six months. 			

Q.85) Which of the following statements regarding speaker of the Lok Sabha are incorrect?

1. The oath to the office of Speaker is administered by the President of India.
2. He is the final interpreter of the provisions of the Constitution of India.
3. In absence of quorum, he can suspend the house only on the recommendation of the President.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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



Q.85) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Incorrect	Incorrect
<p>Lok Sabha Speaker is one of the members of Parliament. He/she takes the oath along with other members by the pro-tem Speaker. No separate oath of affirmation is administered to him separately. Technically speaking speaker does not take any oath alone like President and Prime</p>	<p>He is the final interpreter of the provisions of (a) the Constitution of India, (b) the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of Lok Sabha, and (c) the parliamentary precedents, within the House.</p>	<p>He adjourns the House or suspends the meeting in absence of a quorum. Recommendation of President is not required.</p>

Minister of the country.		
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Q.86) Consider the following differences between the Chairman of Rajya Sabha and the Speaker of Lok Sabha

1. The Speaker can vote in the first instance when a resolution for his removal is under consideration, while the Chairman cannot vote.
2. Like the speaker, the Chairman too is not a member of the house.
3. Speaker can preside over a joint sitting of two Houses of Parliament.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.86) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Correct
Chairman 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).	Unlike the Speaker (who is a member of the House), the Chairman is not a member of the House.	The Speaker presides over a joint sitting of two Houses of Parliament.

Q.87) Which of the following provisions are contained in the Representation of People Act, 1950?

1. Delimitation of Constituencies
2. Preparation of electoral rolls
3. Qualifications for membership of Houses of Parliament
4. Qualification of voters

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

- c) 2,3 and 4
d) 1,2,3 and 4

Q.87) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4
Correct	Correct	Incorrect	Correct

The Representation of the People Act, 1950 contains the following provisions:

- Allocation of seats in and the in the House of the People and in the Legislative Assemblies and Legislative Councils of States.
- Delimitation of constituencies for the purpose of elections to the House of People and Legislatures of States
- Qualifications of voter at such election
- Preparations of electoral rolls.

The provisions for the actual conduct of elections to the Houses of Parliament and to the House or Houses of the Legislature of each State, **the qualifications and disqualifications for the membership of these Houses**, the corrupt practices and other election offences, and the decision of election disputes were all provided in the subsequent act namely, the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

Q.88) Consider the following statements with respect to dissolution of Lok Sabha

- If the house is dissolved before the completion of its normal tenure, the dissolution can be revoked on the order of the President.
- All bills pending in the Lok Sabha lapse on dissolution.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

Q.88) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
Once the Lok Sabha is dissolved before the completion of its normal tenure, the dissolution is irrevocable.	All bill pending in the Lok Sabha lapse on its dissolution (whether originating in the Lok Sabha or transmitted to it by the Rajya Sabha).

Q.89) Consider the following statements regarding the question hour

1. The members can ask questions to the ministers as well as private members.
2. A short notice question can have either an oral answer or a written answer.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.89) Solution (a)

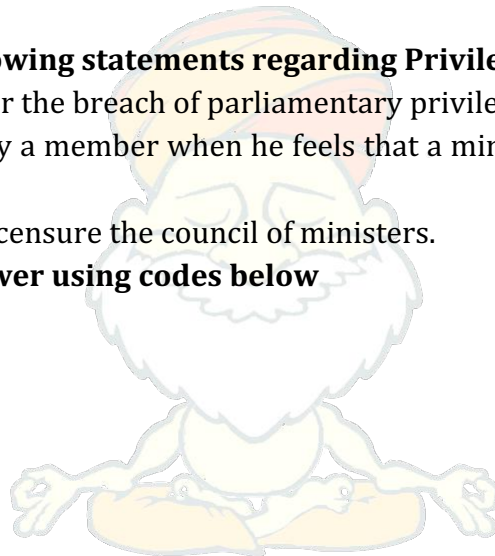
Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
In addition to the ministers, the questions can also be asked to the private members.	A short notice question is one that is asked by giving a notice of less than ten days. It is answered orally.

Q.90) Consider the following statements regarding Privilege motion

1. It can be moved for the breach of parliamentary privileges by a minister.
2. It can be moved by a member when he feels that a minister has withheld facts of a case.
3. Its can be used to censure the council of ministers.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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



Q.90) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
Privilege motion is concerned with the breach of parliamentary privileges by a minister.	It is moved by a member when he feels that a minister has committed a breach of privilege of the House or one or more of its members by withholding facts of a case or by giving wrong or distorted facts.	Its purpose is to censure the concerned minister.

Q.91) Consider the following statements

1. First day of each session is addressed by the President.

2. The 'Motion of Thanks' needs to be passed only in the Lok Sabha to avoid defeat of the government.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

Q.91) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Incorrect
The first session after each general election and the first session of every fiscal year is addressed by the president.	This address of the president, is discussed in both the Houses of Parliament on a motion called the 'Motion of Thanks'. At the end of the discussion, the motion is put to vote. This motion must be passed in each House. Otherwise, it amounts to the defeat of the government.

Q.92) The President can call a joint sitting of the houses for which of the following bills?

- Bill related to amendments as per Article 368.
- Bill containing provisions involving expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India, other than those mentioned in Article 110.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

Q.92) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
The provision of joint sitting is applicable to ordinary bills or financial bills only and not to money bills or Constitutional amendment bills. Statement 1 is Constitutional amendment bill Statement 2 is finance bill	

Q.93) Consider the following constitutional provisions with respect to enactment of Budget

1. No demand for a grant shall be made except on the recommendation of the President.
2. Parliament can reduce or increase a tax but cannot abolish it.
3. The expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India can be discussed by the Parliament.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.93) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Correct
No demand for a grant shall be made except on the recommendation of the President.	Parliament can reduce or abolish a tax but cannot increase it.	The expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India shall not be submitted to the vote of Parliament. However, it can be discussed by the Parliament.

Q.94) Which of the following cut motions have been defined correctly?

1. Token Cut Motion- It states that the amount of the demand be reduced to Re 1.
2. Economy cut Motion- It states that the amount of the demand be reduced by Rs 100.
3. Policy Cut Motion- It states that the amount of the demand be reduced by a specified amount.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 and 3
- c) All of the above
- d) None of the above

Q.94) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Incorrect	Incorrect
Token Cut Motion It ventilates a specific grievance that is within the sphere of	Economy Cut Motion It represents the economy that can be affected in the proposed	Policy Cut Motion It represents the disapproval of the policy underlying the demand.

responsibility of the Government of India. It states that the amount of the demand be reduced by Rs 100.	expenditure. It states that the amount of the demand be reduced by a specified amount (which may be either a lumpsum reduction in the demand or omission or reduction of an item in the demand).	It states that the amount of the demand be reduced to Re 1. The members can also advocate an alternative policy.
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Q.95) Which of the following grant is made when funds to meet the proposed expenditure on a new service can be made available by reappropriation?

- Supplementary Grant
- Token Grant
- Additional Grant
- Excess Grant

Q.95) Solution (b)

Statement a	Statement b	Statement c	Statement d
Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect	Incorrect
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.	Token Grant It is granted when funds to meet the proposed expenditure on a new service can be made available by reappropriation. A demand for the grant of a token sum (of Re 1) is submitted to the vote of the Lok Sabha and if assented, funds are made available. Reappropriation involves transfer	Additional Grant It is granted when a need has arisen during the current financial year for additional expenditure upon some new service not contemplated in the budget for that year.	Excess Grant It is granted when money has been spent on any service during a financial year in excess of the amount granted for that service in the budget for that year. It is voted by the Lok Sabha after the financial year. Before the demands for excess grants are submitted to the Lok Sabha for voting, they must

	of funds from one head to another. It does not involve any additional expenditure.		be approved by the Public Accounts Committee of Parliament.
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Q.96) Consider the following statements regarding the Contingency Fund of India

1. According to the Indian constitution, the President can establish a Contingency Fund of India.
2. Contingency Fund of India is placed at the disposal of the Parliament.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.96) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Incorrect
The Constitution authorised the Parliament to establish a 'Contingency Fund of India', into which amounts determined by law are paid from time to time. Accordingly, the Parliament enacted the contingency fund of India Act in 1950.	This 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.

Q.97) The Parliament has been empowered to make laws on the subjects enumerated in the State List under which of the following circumstances

1. Giving effect to international treaties.
2. Resolving dispute between two states.
3. President's Rule is in operation in the state.
4. Proclamation of National Emergency is in operation.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.97) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4
Correct	Incorrect	Correct	Correct
<p>The Constitution empowers the Parliament to make laws on the subjects enumerated in the State List (which at present has 61 subjects, originally 66 subjects) under the following five abnormal circumstances:</p> <p>(a) when Rajya Sabha passes a resolution to that effect.</p> <p>(b) when a proclamation of National Emergency is in operation.</p> <p>(c) when two or more states make a joint request to the Parliament.</p> <p>(d) when necessary to give effect to international agreements, treaties and conventions.</p> <p>(e) when President's Rule is in operation in the state.</p>			

Q.98) Consider the following with respect to parliamentary privileges

1. Privilege not to be arrested is available only for civil and preventive detention cases and not for criminal cases.
2. The courts are prohibited to inquire into the proceedings of Parliamentary committees.
3. Members can refuse to give evidence and appear as a witness in a case pending in a court when Parliament is in session.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.98) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Correct
Members cannot be arrested during the session of Parliament and 40 days before the beginning and 40 days after the end of a session. This privilege is available only in civil cases and not in criminal cases or preventive detention cases.	The courts are prohibited to inquire into the proceedings of a House or its committees.	Members are exempted from jury service. They can refuse to give evidence and appear as a witness in a case pending in a court when Parliament is in session.

Q.99) Consider the following statements with respect to Public Accounts Committee

1. It has been established under the provisions of the Government of India Act of 1919.
2. A minister cannot be elected as a member of the committee.
3. The decisions of the committee are binding on the ministries.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.99) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
Public Accounts Committee was set up first in 1921 under the provisions of the Government of India Act of 1919 and has since been in existence.	A minister cannot be elected as a member of the committee.	Its recommendations are advisory and not binding on the ministries. It is not an executive body and hence, cannot issue an order. Only the Parliament can take a final decision on its findings.

Q.100) Consider the following statements with respect to ordinances

1. An ordinance can also be issued when only one House is in session.
2. The President's satisfaction on existence of circumstances to promulgate ordinance is justiciable on the ground of malafide.
3. An ordinance can be issued on any of the subjects mentioned in the constitution.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.100) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect

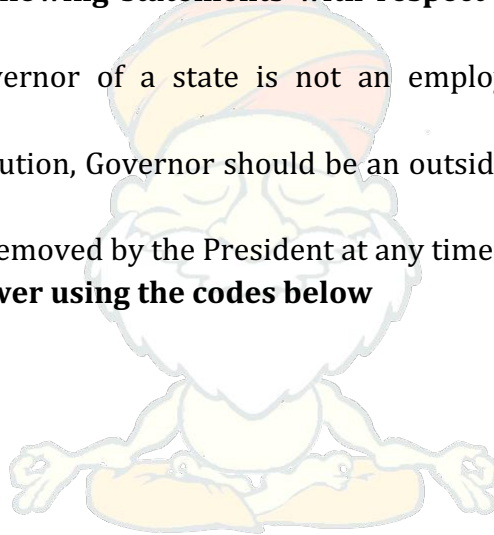
An ordinance can also be issued when only one House is in session because a law can be passed by both the Houses and not by one House alone.	President can make an ordinance only when he is satisfied that the circumstances exist that render it necessary for him to take immediate action. After 44th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1978, the President's satisfaction is justiciable on the ground of malafide.	An ordinance can be issued only on those subjects on which the Parliament can make laws (thus it excludes subjects from state list).
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Q.101) 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.101) 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.102) 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.102) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Correct
Governor appoints the chairman and members of the state public service commission. However, they can be removed only by the president and not by a governor.	He acts as the chancellor of universities in the state. He also appoints the vice-chancellors of universities in the state.	He decides on the question of disqualification of members of the state legislature in consultation with the Election Commission.

Q.103) 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.103) 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) (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	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.

country.
 (iv) Of grave national importance.
 (v) Dealing with compulsory acquisition of property under Article 31A of the Constitution.

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Q.104) 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?

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

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

Q.104) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 3	Statement 2	Statement 4
Correct	Correct	Incorrect	Incorrect
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: 1. Maharashtra—Establishment of separate development boards for Vidarbha and Marathwada. 2. Gujarat—Establishment of separate		The governor has constitutional discretion in reservation of a bill for the consideration of the President.	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

<p>development boards for Saurashtra and Kutch.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>4. Assam—With respect to the administration of tribal areas.</p> <p>5. Manipur—Regarding the administration of the hill areas in the state.</p> <p>6. Sikkim—For peace and for ensuring social and economic advancement of the different sections of the population.</p> <p>7. Arunachal Pradesh—With respect to law and order in the state.</p> <p>8. Karnataka - Establishment of a separate development board for Hyderabad-Karnataka region</p>		<p>the chief minister in office dies suddenly and there is no obvious successor.</p>
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Q.105) 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.105) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
<p>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,</p>	<p>The governor can remove a minister only on the advice of the chief minister.</p>

including the chief minister, in a state shall not be less than 12. This provision was added by the 91st Amendment Act of 2003.	
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Q.106) 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

Q.106) 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.107) 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.107) Solution (b)

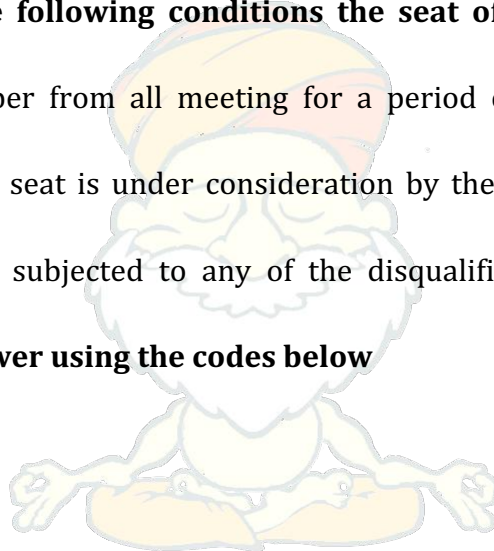
Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
Its maximum strength is fixed at 500 and minimum strength at 60. However, in case of Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Goa, the minimum number is fixed at 30 and in case of Mizoram and Nagaland, it is 40 and 46 respectively.	Some members of the legislative assemblies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

Q.108) In which of the following conditions the seat of the state legislature is declared vacant

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

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

Q.109) Solution (b)

Statement a	Statement c	Statement d	Statement b
Correct	Correct	Correct	Incorrect
<p>The Speaker has the following powers and duties:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> He maintains order and decorum in the assembly for conducting its business and regulating its proceedings. This is his primary responsibility and he has final power in this regard. 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. He adjourns the assembly or suspends the meeting in the absence of a quorum. He does not vote in the first instance. But, he can exercise a casting vote in the case of a tie. He can allow a 'secret' sitting of the House at the request of the leader of the House. He decides whether a bill is a Money Bill or not and his decision on this question is final. 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. 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. 			<p>Chief Minister is the leader of the house.</p>

Q.110) Consider the following statements

- 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.110) 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 few days, the governor issues a notification for prorogation of the session. However, the governor can also prorogue the House which is in session.	An adjournment suspends the work in a sitting for a specified time which may be hours, days or weeks. Adjournment sine die means terminating 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.

Q.111) Special provisions under Part XXI are not provided for which of the following states?

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

Q.111) 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.112) 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

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

Q.112) 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 transacting business in the state legislature.	The presiding officer can permit a member to address the House in his mother-tongue.

Q.113) 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?

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

Choose the correct answer using the codes below

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

Q.113) 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.114) Bicameral legislatures have been provided in some states under the Constitution. In case of a deadlock between the two Houses in such States

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

Q.114) Solution (c)

Statement a	Statement b	Statement c	Statement d
Incorrect	Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect
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.			

Q.115) Consider the following statements regarding powers of legislative council

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

Choose the correct answer using the codes below

- 1 and 2
- 2 and 3
- 1 and 3
- All of the above

Q.115) 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	The council cannot remove the council of ministers by passing a no-confidence motion. This is because, the council of ministers is	The council has no effective say in the ratification of a constitutional amendment bill. In this respect also, the will of

assembly).	collectively responsible only to the assembly. But, the council can discuss and criticise the policies and activities of the Government.	the assembly prevails over that of the council
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Q.116) Consider the following statements with respect to administration in Union territories

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. 116) 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.117) 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.117) 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 legislatures.	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.

Q.118) In the case of Puducherry, the President of India can legislate by making regulations only

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

Q.118) 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.119) With regard to Legislative councils, consider the following statements

- The creation of Legislative councils requires special majority in the Parliament.
- 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

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

Q.119) 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.

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.120) 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.120) 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.121) Consider the following statements with respect to federal system of government

1. It incorporates dual government.
2. Constitution might or might not be supreme.
3. Judicial independence is an important feature.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.121) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Correct
The specific features of the federal governments are:		
1. Dual Government (that is, national government and regional government)		
2. Written Constitution		
3. Division of powers between the national and regional government		

4. Supremacy of the Constitution

- 5. Rigid Constitution
- 6. **Independent judiciary**
- 7. Bicameral legislature

Q.122) Which of the following act as restrictions/exceptions to the legislative power of Parliament to make laws for any part of the territory of India?

- 1. Union territory of Andaman and Nicobar islands
- 2. Autonomous districts in Tripura
- 3. Tribal area in Assam

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.122) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Correct
<p>The Constitution places certain restrictions on the plenary territorial jurisdiction of the Parliament. In other words, the laws of Parliament are not applicable in the following areas:</p> <p>(i) The President can make regulations for the peace, progress and good government of the four Union Territories—the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu. A regulation so made has the same force and effect as an act of Parliament. It may also repeal or amend any act of Parliament in relation to these union territories.</p> <p>(ii) The governor is empowered to direct that an act of Parliament does not apply to a scheduled area in the state or apply with specified modifications and exceptions.</p> <p>(iii) The Governor of Assam may likewise direct that an act of Parliament does not apply to a tribal area (autonomous district) in the state or apply with specified modifications and exceptions. The President enjoys the same power with respect to tribal areas (autonomous districts) in Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram.</p>		

Q.123) Consider the following statements with respect to residuary power of legislation in India

- 1. The power to make laws with respect to residuary subjects is vested in the Parliament.
- 2. The residuary power of legislation includes the power to levy residuary taxes.

3. The current scheme of residuary powers has been taken from the Government of India (GoI) Act of 1935.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.123) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
The power to make laws with respect to residuary subjects (i.e., the matters which are not enumerated in any of the three lists) is vested in the Parliament.	This residuary power of legislation includes the power to levy residuary taxes.	Under the Government of India (GoI) Act of 1935, the residuary powers were given neither to the federal legislature nor to the provincial legislature but to the governor-general of India.

Q.124) As per Article 252, When the legislatures of two or more states pass resolutions requesting the Parliament to enact laws on a matter in the State List, then the Parliament can make laws for regulating that matter.

1. Such a law can be adopted by states other than those which have passed those resolutions.
2. Such a law can be amended or repealed only by the Parliament and not by the legislatures of the concerned states.
3. Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 is an example of laws passed as per the above provision.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.124) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Correct
A law so enacted applies only to those states which have passed the	Such a law can be amended or repealed only by the Parliament	Some examples of laws passed under the above provision are Prize

resolutions. However, any other state may adopt it afterwards by passing a resolution to that effect in its legislature.	and not by the legislatures of the concerned states.	Competition Act, 1955; Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972; Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974; Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976; and Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994.
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Q.125) Consider the following statements with respect to the situation involving Rajya Sabha passing a resolution that Parliament should make laws on a matter in the State List

1. Such a resolution is passed using absolute majority.
2. The resolution can be renewed any number of times, but not exceeding one year at a time.
3. This provision restricts the power of a state legislature to make laws on the same matter.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.125) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect
Such a resolution must be supported by two-thirds of the members present and voting, i.e. Special majority.	The resolution remains in force for one year; it can be renewed any number of times but not exceeding one year at a time. The laws cease to have effect on the expiration of six months after the resolution has ceased to be in force.	This provision does not restrict the power of a state legislature to make laws on the same matter. But, in case of inconsistency between a state law and a parliamentary law, the latter is to prevail.

Q.126) Consider the following statements regarding Centre-state relations over legislations

1. The president enjoys absolute veto over bills reserved for his consideration by the governor.
2. Bills on certain matters enumerated in the State List can be introduced in the state legislature only with the previous sanction of the president.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.126) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
The governor can reserve certain types of bills passed by the state legislature for the consideration of the President. The president enjoys absolute veto over them.	Bills on certain matters enumerated in the State List can be introduced in the state legislature only with the previous sanction of the president. (For example, the bills imposing restrictions on the freedom of trade and commerce).

Q.127) Consider the following statements regarding delegation of powers in Centre-state relations

1. The President can entrust to state government any of the executive functions of the Centre, without its consent.
2. The governor of a state with the consent of the Central government can entrust to that government any of the executive functions of the state.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.127) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
The President may, with the consent of the state government, entrust to that government any of the executive functions of the Centre.	The governor of a state may, with the consent of the Central government, entrust to that government any of the executive functions of the state

The Constitution also makes a provision for the entrustment of the executive functions of the Centre to a state without the consent of that state. But, in this case, the delegation is by the Parliament and not by the president.

Q.128) The Constitution has placed certain restrictions on the taxing powers of the states

1. A state legislature is prohibited from imposing a tax on the supply of goods or services or both where such supply takes place in the course of import or export.
2. A state legislature can impose a tax in respect of any water, but such a bill should be reserved for the president's consideration.
3. A state legislature can impose tax on the consumption of electricity by railway.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.128) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
A state legislature is prohibited from imposing a tax on the supply of goods or services or both in the following two cases: (a) where such supply takes place outside the state; and (b) where such supply takes place in the course of import or export. Further, the Parliament is empowered to formulate the principles for determining when a supply of goods or services or both takes	A state legislature can impose a tax in respect of any water or electricity stored, generated, consumed, distributed or sold by any authority established by Parliament for regulating or developing any inter-state river or river valley. But, such a law, to be effective, should be reserved for the president's consideration and receive his assent.	A state legislature can impose tax on the consumption or sale of electricity. But, no tax can be imposed on the consumption or sale of electricity which is (a) consumed by the Centre or sold to the Centre; or (b) consumed in the construction, maintenance or operation of any railway by the Centre or by the concerned railway company or sold to the Centre or the railway company for the same

place outside the state, or in the course of import or export.		purpose.
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Q.129) Consider the following statements with respect to statutory grants

1. These have been provided under Article 282 of the Constitution.
2. These are given to the states on the recommendation of the Finance Commission.
3. These are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India every year.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.129) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Correct
Article 275 empowers the Parliament to make grants to the states which are in need of financial assistance and not to every state. Also, different sums may be fixed for different states.	The statutory grants under Article 275 (both general and specific) are given to the states on the recommendation of the Finance Commission.	These sums are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India every year.

Q.130) Consider the following statements regarding borrowing by the state government

1. The limits for loan that can be taken by a particular state from the Centre is fixed by the Parliament.
2. A state cannot borrow directly from abroad.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.130) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Incorrect

A state government can borrow within India upon the security of the Consolidated Fund of the State or can give guarantees, but both within the limits fixed by the legislature of that state.

In 2017, union cabinet approved the policy guidelines to allow financially sound State Government entities to borrow directly from bilateral ODA (Official development Assistance) partners for implementation of vital infrastructure projects.

The guidelines will facilitate the State Government entities to directly borrow from the external bilateral funding agencies subject to fulfilment of certain conditions and all repayments of loans and interests to the funding agencies will be directly remitted by the concerned borrower. The concerned State Government will furnish guarantee for the Loan. The Government of India will provide counter guarantee for the loan.

Q.131) Consider the following statements regarding Centre-states relations

1. The Centre cannot delegate its legislative powers to the states.
2. A law made by the Parliament on a subject of the Union List can confer powers and impose duties on a state.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.131) Solution ©

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
The Centre cannot delegate its legislative powers to the states and a single state cannot request the Parliament to make a law on a state subject.	A law made by the Parliament on a subject of the Union List can confer powers and impose duties on a state, or authorise the conferring of powers and imposition of duties by the Centre upon a state (irrespective of the consent of the state concerned). Notably, the same thing cannot be done

	by the state legislature.
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Q.132) Which of the following are part of recommendations made by Finance Commission to the President?

1. The distribution of the net proceeds of taxes to be shared between the Centre and the states.
2. The allocation of tax proceeds shared by the Centre between the states.
3. The measures needed to augment the Consolidated fund of a state.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.132) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Correct
<p>Article 280 provides for a Finance Commission as a quasi-judicial body. It is constituted by the President every fifth year or even earlier. It is required to make recommendations to the President on the following matters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The distribution of the net proceeds of taxes to be shared between the Centre and the states, and the allocation between the states, the respective shares of such proceeds. • The principles which should govern the grants-in-aid to the states by the Centre (i.e., out of the Consolidated Fund of India). • The measures needed to augment the Consolidated fund of a state to supplement the resources of the panchayats and the municipalities in the state on the basis of the recommendations made by the State Finance Commission. • Any other matter referred to it by the President in the interests of sound finance. 		

Q.133) Article 262 of the Constitution provides for the adjudication of interstate water disputes. The provisions under it are

1. Parliament can by law provide for the adjudication of any dispute with respect to any inter-state river.
2. President can exclude such disputes from the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.133) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
<p>Article 262 of the Constitution provides for the adjudication of interstate water disputes. It makes two provisions:</p> <p>(i) Parliament may by law provide for the adjudication of any dispute or complaint with respect to the use, distribution and control of waters of any inter-state river and river valley.</p> <p>(ii) Parliament may also provide that neither the Supreme Court nor any other court is to exercise jurisdiction in respect of any such dispute or complaint.</p>	

Q.134) Consider the following statements regarding Inter-state council

1. President can define the nature of duties to be performed by such a council and its organisation and procedure.
2. It was set up based on the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission.
3. Prime Minister serves as the chairman of the council.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.134) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Correct
<p>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. He can define the nature of</p>	<p>Government of India accepted the recommendation of the Sarkaria Commission to set-up an Inter-State Council and notified the establishment of the Inter-State Council vide Presidential Order in 1990.</p>	<p>The Council consists of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prime Minister – Chairman • Chief Ministers of all States – Members • Chief Ministers of Union Territories having a Legislative Assembly and Administrators of UTs not having a Legislative Assembly – Members • Six Ministers of Cabinet rank in the

duties to be performed by such a council and its organisation and procedure.		Union Council of Ministers to be nominated by the Prime Minister – Members
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Q.135) Consider the following statements regarding the Inter-State Water Disputes Act

1. It empowers the Parliament to set up an ad hoc tribunal for the adjudication of dispute between states regarding inter-state river.
2. The decision of the tribunal would be final and binding on the parties to the dispute.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.135) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
The Inter-State Water Disputes Act empowers the Central government to set up an ad hoc tribunal for the adjudication of a dispute between two or more states in relation to the waters of an inter-state river or river valley.	The decision of the tribunal would be final and binding on the parties to the dispute. Neither the Supreme Court nor any other court is to have jurisdiction in respect of any water dispute which may be referred to such a tribunal under this Act.

Q.136) Consider the following statements regarding Zonal Councils

1. The Zonal Councils are the statutory bodies.
2. Prime Minister acts as Chairman for the councils.
3. These have been established on the recommendations of Sarkaria Commission.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.136) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Incorrect
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.		The home minister of Central government is the common chairman of the five zonal councils. Each chief minister acts as a vice-chairman of the council by rotation, holding office for a period of one year at a time.

Q.137) Consider the following statements regarding inter-state trade and commerce

1. Parliament can impose restrictions on the freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse between the states in public interest.
2. The legislature of a state can impose reasonable restrictions on the freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse with a state in public interest.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.137) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
Parliament can impose restrictions on the freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse between the states or within a state in public interest. But, the Parliament cannot give preference to one state over another or discriminate between the states except in the case of scarcity of goods in any part of India.	The legislature of a state can impose reasonable restrictions on the freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse with that state or within that state in public interest. But, a bill for this purpose can be introduced in the legislature only with the previous sanction of the president. Further, the state legislature cannot give preference to one state over another or discriminate between the states.

Q.138) Consider the following statements regarding All India Services

1. Members of All-India services hold office during the pleasure of the president.

2. Disciplinary action against these officers can be taken by both the Central government as well as the state governments.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.138) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
According to Article 310, members of the defense services, the civil services of the Centre and the all-India services or persons holding military posts or civil posts under the Centre, hold office during the pleasure of the president.	The all-India services are controlled jointly by the Central and state governments. The ultimate control lies with the Central government while the immediate control is vested in the state governments. Any disciplinary action (imposition of penalties) against these officers can only be taken by the Central government.

Q.139) Consider the following statements

1. The executive power of the Centre extends to the whole of India in respect to the matters on which the Parliament has exclusive power of legislation.
2. In respect to the subjects mentioned in the Concurrent list, the executive power by default rests with the Centre.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.139) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
The executive power of the Centre extends to the whole of India: (i) to the matters on which the Parliament has exclusive power of legislation (i.e., the subjects enumerated in the Union List);	In respect of matters on which both the Parliament and the state legislatures have power of legislation (i.e., the subjects enumerated in the Concurrent List), the executive power

and (ii) to the exercise of rights, authority and jurisdiction conferred on it by any treaty or agreement.

rests with the states except when a Constitutional provision or a parliamentary law specifically confers it on the Centre.

Q.140) The Centre is empowered to give directions to the states with regard to the exercise of their executive power in which of the following matters

1. Communication
2. Railways
3. Agriculture
4. Linguistic minority groups

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.140) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4
Correct	Correct	Incorrect	Correct
<p>The Centre is empowered to give directions to the states with regard to the exercise of their executive power in the following matters:</p> <p>(i) the construction and maintenance of means of communication (declared to be of national or military importance) by the state;</p> <p>(ii) the measures to be taken for the protection of the railways within the state;</p> <p>(iii) the provision of adequate facilities for instruction in the mother-tongue at the primary stage of education to children belonging to linguistic minority groups in the state; and</p> <p>(iv) the drawing up and execution of the specified schemes for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the state.</p>			

Q.141) Which of the following provisions ensure independence of Supreme Court in India?

1. Appointment of judges by President in consultation with the judiciary
2. Expenses Charged on Consolidated Fund of India
3. Judges can be removed only by the Chief Justice of India
4. Conduct of judges can be discussed only in the Parliament

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

d) All of the above

Q.141) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4
Correct	Correct	Incorrect	Incorrect
The judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the President (which means the cabinet) in consultation with the members of the judiciary itself (ie, judges of the Supreme Court and the high courts). 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.	The salaries, allowances and pensions of the judges and the staff as well as all the administrative expenses of the Supreme Court are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India. Thus, they are non-votable by the Parliament (though they can be discussed by it).	The judges of the Supreme Court are provided with the Security of Tenure. They can be removed from office by the President only in the manner and on the grounds mentioned in the Constitution. This means that they do not hold their office during the pleasure of the President, though they are appointed by him. This is obvious from the fact that no judge of the Supreme Court has been removed (or impeached) so far.	The Constitution prohibits any discussion in Parliament or in a State Legislature with respect to the conduct of the judges of the Supreme Court in the discharge of their duties, except when an impeachment motion is under consideration of the Parliament.

Q.142) Consider the following statements regarding advisory jurisdiction of Supreme Court

1. The Supreme Court on any matter may tender or may refuse to tender its opinion to the president.
2. The opinion expressed by the Supreme Court is only advisory.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2

d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.142) Solution (b)

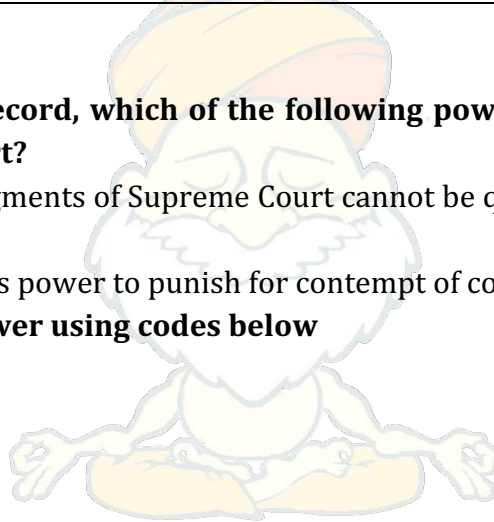
Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
<p>The Constitution (Article 143) authorises the president to seek the opinion of the Supreme Court in the two categories of matters:</p> <p>(a) On any question of law or fact of public importance which has arisen or which is likely to arise.</p> <p>(b) On any dispute arising out of any pre-constitution treaty, agreement, covenant, engagement, sanador other similar instruments.</p> <p>In the first case, the Supreme Court may tender or may refuse to tender its opinion to the president. But, in the second case, the Supreme Court 'must' tender its opinion to the president. In both the cases, the opinion expressed by the Supreme Court is only advisory and not a judicial pronouncement.</p>	

Q.143) As a Court of Record, which of the following powers have been bestowed upon the Supreme Court?

1. The recorded judgments of Supreme Court cannot be questioned when produced before any court.
2. Supreme Court has power to punish for contempt of court

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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



Q.143) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
<p>As a Court of Record, the Supreme Court has two powers:</p> <p>(a) The judgements, proceedings and acts of the Supreme Court are recorded for perpetual memory and testimony. These records are admitted to be of evidentiary value and cannot be questioned when produced before any court. They are recognised as legal precedents and legal references.</p> <p>(b) It has power to punish for contempt of court, either with simple imprisonment for a term up to six months or with fine up to 2,000 or with both. In 1991, the Supreme Court has ruled that it has power to punish for contempt not only of itself but also of high courts, subordinate courts and tribunals functioning in the entire country.</p>	

Q.144) Consider the following statements regarding National Emergency

1. Proclamation of emergency can survive beyond 6 months without approval from both the houses.
2. It can be revoked by the President without Parliamentary approval.
3. It has been proclaimed only once in India, post 1975.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.144) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
The proclamation of Emergency must be approved by both the Houses of Parliament within one month from the date of its issue. However, if the proclamation of emergency is issued at a time when the Lok Sabha has been dissolved or the dissolution of the Lok Sabha takes place during the period of one month without approving the proclamation, then the proclamation survives until 30 days from the first sitting of the Lok Sabha after its reconstitution (it can take upto 6 months), provided the Rajya Sabha has in the meantime approved it.	A proclamation of emergency may be revoked by the President at any time by a subsequent proclamation. Such a proclamation does not require the parliamentary approval.	There has not been any emergency post 1975, not even during Kargil war.

Q.145) Which of the following statements regarding National Emergency are incorrect?

1. The state governments might be suspended while emergency is in operation.
2. The laws made by Parliament on the state subjects during a National Emergency remain in operation even after the emergency has ceased to operate.

3. During the emergency, the President can cancel the transfer of finances from Centre to the states without approval of Parliament.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.145) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Incorrect	Incorrect
During a national emergency, the executive power of the Centre extends to directing any state regarding the manner in which its executive power is to be exercised. In normal times, the Centre can give executive directions to a state only on certain specified matters. However, during a national emergency, 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.	The laws made by Parliament on the state subjects during a National Emergency become inoperative six months after the emergency has ceased to operate.	While a proclamation of national emergency is in operation, the President can modify the constitutional distribution of revenues between the Centre and the states. This means that the president can either reduce or cancel the transfer of finances from Centre to the states. Such modification continues till the end of the financial year in which the Emergency ceases to operate. Also, every such order of the President has to be laid before both the Houses of Parliament.

Q.146) Consider the following statements regarding effect of National emergency on fundamental rights

- 1. When a proclamation of national emergency is made, the six Fundamental Rights under Article 19 are automatically suspended.
- 2. Article 20 and 21 remain enforceable during emergency.

3. The legislative and executive actions taken during the emergency cannot be challenged even after the Emergency ceases to operate.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.146) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect
According to Article 358, when a proclamation of national emergency is made, the six Fundamental Rights under Article 19 are automatically suspended. No separate order for their suspension is required. However, the 44th Amendment Act of 1978 restricted the scope of Article 358. The six Fundamental Rights under Article 19 can be suspended only when the National Emergency is declared on the ground of war or external aggression and not on the ground of armed rebellion.	After the 44th Amendment Act, the right to protection in respect of conviction for offences (Article 20) and the right to life and personal liberty (Article 21) remain enforceable even during emergency.	As per 44th amendment, only the executive action taken during emergency under concerned law is protected and legislative action is not.

Q.147) Consider the following statements regarding President's rule

1. President's rule can be imposed when a state fails to comply with the direction from the Centre.
2. A resolution approving the proclamation of President's Rule can be passed by either House of Parliament only by a simple majority.
3. The Parliament passes the state budget during imposition of President's rule.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.147) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Correct
Article 365 says that whenever a state fails to comply with or to give effect to any direction from the Centre, it will be lawful for the president to hold that a situation has arisen in which the government of the state cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.	Every resolution approving the proclamation of President's Rule or its continuation can be passed by either House of Parliament only by a simple majority, that is, a majority of the members of that House present and voting.	The President either suspends or dissolves the state legislative assembly. The Parliament passes the state legislative bills and the state budget.

Q.148) Consider the following statements regarding President's rule

1. During imposition of the President's rule, state executive is dismissed and state legislature is either suspended or dissolved.
2. Lok Sabha should pass a resolution for revocation of the President's rule.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.148) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
During its operation, the state executive is dismissed and the state legislature is either suspended or dissolved. The president administers	There is no such provision. It can be revoked by the President only on his own.

the state through the governor and the Parliament makes laws for the state.	
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Q.149) Consider the following statements regarding Financial Emergency

1. It can be continued indefinitely but requires the approval of Parliament every year.
2. During its operation, the Centre acquires full control over the states in financial matters.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.149) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
Once approved by both the Houses of Parliament, the Financial Emergency continues indefinitely till it is revoked. This implies two things: 1. There is no maximum period prescribed for its operation; and 2. Repeated parliamentary approval is not required for its continuation.	During the operation of a financial emergency, the Centre acquires full control over the states in financial matters.

Q.150) The Supreme Court in Bommai case (1994) enlisted the situations where the exercise of power under Article 356 could be proper or improper. Which of the following situations amount to proper imposition of President's rule in a state?

1. Hung assembly
2. Maladministration
3. Disregard of constitutional directions given by the Central government
4. Stringent financial exigencies

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.150) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 3	Statement 2	Statement 4
Correct	Correct	Incorrect	Incorrect
<p>Imposition of President's Rule in a state would be proper in the following situations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Where after general elections to the assembly, no party secures a majority, that is, 'Hung Assembly'. 2. Where the party having a majority in the assembly declines to form a ministry and the governor cannot find a coalition ministry commanding a majority in the assembly. 3. Where a ministry resigns after its defeat in the assembly and no other party is willing or able to form a ministry commanding a majority in the assembly. 4. Where a constitutional direction of the Central government is disregarded by the state government. 5. Internal subversion where, for example, a government is deliberately acting against the Constitution and the law or is fomenting a violent revolt. 6. Physical breakdown where the government wilfully refuses to discharge its constitutional obligations endangering the security of the state. 		<p>The imposition of President's Rule in a state would be improper under the following situations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Where a ministry resigns or is dismissed on losing majority support in the assembly and the governor recommends imposition of President's Rule without probing the possibility of forming an alternative ministry. 2. Where the governor makes his own assessment of the support of a ministry in the assembly and recommends imposition of President's Rule without allowing the ministry to prove its majority on the floor of the Assembly. 3. Where the ruling party enjoying majority support in the assembly has suffered a massive defeat in the general elections to the Lok Sabha such as in 1977 and 1980. 4. Internal disturbances not amounting to internal subversion or physical breakdown. 5. Maladministration in the state or allegations of corruption against the ministry or stringent financial exigencies of the state. 6. Where the state government is not given prior warning to rectify itself except in case of extreme urgency leading to disastrous consequences. 7. Where the power is used to sort out intra-party problems of the ruling party, or for a purpose extraneous or irrelevant to the one for which it has been conferred by the Constitution. 	

Q.151) Consider the following statements regarding Supreme Court

1. It has the original, exclusive and final authority in deciding the disputes regarding the election of the President and the Vice President.

2. Its jurisdiction and powers with respect to matters in the Union list can be enlarged by the Parliament.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.151) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
It decides the disputes regarding the election of the president and the vice president. In this regard, it has the original, exclusive and final authority.	The Supreme Court's jurisdiction and powers with respect to matters in the Union list can be enlarged by the Parliament. Further, its jurisdiction and powers with respect to other matters can be enlarged by a special agreement of the Centre and the states.

Q.152) Consider the following statements regarding Supreme Court of India

- 1. Unlike Supreme Court of USA, Supreme Court in India has wide discretion to grant special leave to appeal in any matter against the judgement of any court or tribunal.
- 2. Unlike in USA, scope of judicial review by Supreme Court in India is very wide.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.152) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
Indian Supreme Court has a very wide discretion to grant special leave to appeal in any matter against the judgement of any court or tribunal (except military). American Supreme Court has no such plenary power.	Indian Supreme Court's scope of judicial review is limited. American Supreme Court's scope of judicial review is very wide.

Q.153) According to the Indian Constitution, scope of judicial review is limited to

1. Infringement of Fundamental rights
2. Law is outside the competence of the authority which has framed it
3. Question of reasonableness, suitability or policy implications

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.153) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
<p>The constitutional validity of a legislative enactment or an executive order can be challenged in the Supreme Court or in the High Courts on the following three grounds.</p> <p>(a) it infringes the Fundamental Rights (Part III),</p> <p>(b) it is outside the competence of the authority which has framed it, and</p> <p>(c) it is repugnant to the constitutional provisions.</p> <p>Our Supreme Court, while determining the constitutionality of a law, examines only the substantive question i.e., whether the law is within the powers of the authority concerned or not. It is not expected to go into the question of its reasonableness, suitability or policy implications.</p>		

Q.154) In accordance with the Supreme Court guidelines, petitions belonging to which of the following categories alone can be entertained as PIL?

1. Petitions against atrocities on women
2. Petitions pertaining to environmental pollution
3. Petitions for early hearing of cases pending in High Courts and Subordinate Courts

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.154) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect

In 1998, the Supreme Court formulated a set of guidelines to be followed for entertaining letters or petitions received by it as PIL. These guidelines were modified in 1993 and 2003. According to them, the letters or petitions falling under the following categories alone will ordinarily be entertained as PIL:

1. Bonded labour matters
2. Neglected children
3. Non-payment of minimum wages to workers and exploitation of casual workers and complaints of violation of Labour Laws (except in individual cases)
4. Petitions from jails complaining of harassment, for pre-mature release and seeking release after having completed 14 years in jail, death in jail, transfer, release on personal bond, speedy trial as a fundamental right
5. Petitions against police for refusing to register a case, harassment by police and death in police custody
6. **Petitions against atrocities on women**, in particular harassment of bride, bride-burning, rape, murder, kidnapping, etc.
7. Petitions complaining of harassment or torture of villagers by co-villagers or by police from persons belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes and economically backward classes
8. **Petitions pertaining to environmental pollution**, disturbance of ecological balance, drugs, food adulteration, maintenance of heritage and culture, antiques, forest and wild life and other matters of public importance
9. Petitions from riot-victims
10. Family pension

The cases falling under the following categories will not be entertained as PIL:

1. Landlord-tenant matters
2. Service matter and those pertaining to pension and gratuity
3. Complaints against Central/ State Government departments and Local Bodies except those relating to item numbers. (1)-(10) above
4. Admission to medical and other educational institution
5. **Petitions for early hearing of cases pending in High Courts and Subordinate Courts**

Q.155) Consider the following statements with respect to high courts in India

1. The Parliament can extend the jurisdiction of a high court to any union territory.
2. The Parliament can exclude the jurisdiction of a high court from any union territory.
3. The Parliament determines the strength of high court from time to time.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.155) Solution (a)

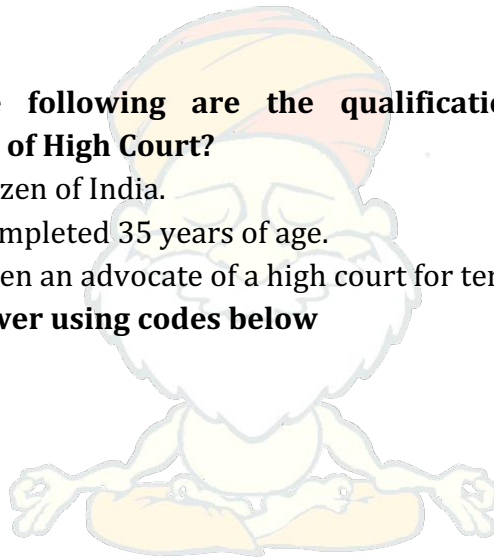
Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
The Parliament can extend the jurisdiction of a high court to any union territory or exclude the jurisdiction of a high court from any union territory.		The Constitution does not specify the strength of a high court and leaves it to the discretion of the president. Accordingly, the President determines the strength of a high court from time to time depending upon its workload.

Q.156) Which of the following are the qualifications prescribed in the Constitution for a judge of High Court?

1. He should be a citizen of India.
2. He should have completed 35 years of age.
3. He should have been an advocate of a high court for ten years.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

**Q.156) Solution (c)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Correct
<p>A person to be appointed as a judge of a high court, should have the following qualifications:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. He should be a citizen of India. 2. (a) He should have held a judicial office in the territory of India for ten years; or (b) He should have been an advocate of a high court (or high courts in succession) for ten years. <p>From the above, it is clear that the Constitution has not prescribed a minimum age for appointment as a judge of a high court. Moreover, unlike in the case of the Supreme Court, the Constitution makes no provision for appointment of a</p>		

distinguished jurist as a judge of a high court.

Q.157) Consider the following statements with respect to high courts in India

1. The judges of a high court are appointed by the Governor in consultation with the chief justice of India and the chief justice of the high court.
2. The salaries of judges can be changed to their disadvantage after their appointment during financial emergency.
3. The salaries and allowances of the judges are charged on the consolidated fund of the state.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.157) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Correct
The judges of a high court are appointed by the president (which means the cabinet) in consultation with the members of the judiciary itself (i.e., chief justice of India and the chief justice of the high court). 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.	The salaries, allowances, privileges, leave and pension of the judges of a high court are determined from time to time by the Parliament. But, they cannot be changed to their disadvantage after their appointment except during a financial emergency. Thus, the conditions of service of the judges of a high court remain same during their term of office.	The salaries and allowances of the judges, the salaries, allowances and pensions of the staff as well as the administrative expenses of a high court are charged on the consolidated fund of the state. Thus, they are non-votable by the state legislature (though they can be discussed by it). It should be noted here that the pension of a high court judge is charged on the Consolidated Fund of India and not the state.

Q.158) In which of the following cases, high courts enjoy original jurisdiction in India?

1. Disputes relating to the election of members of Parliament
2. Enforcement of fundamental rights of citizens

3. Matters of marriage and divorce

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.158) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Correct
<p>Original jurisdiction means the power of a high court to hear disputes in the first instance, not by way of appeal. It extends to the following:</p> <p>(a) Matters of admiralty, will, marriage, divorce, company laws and contempt of court.</p> <p>(b) Disputes relating to the election of members of Parliament and state legislatures.</p> <p>(c) Regarding revenue matter or an act ordered or done in revenue collection.</p> <p>(d) Enforcement of fundamental rights of citizens.</p> <p>(e) Cases ordered to be transferred from a subordinate court involving the interpretation of the Constitution to its own file.</p> <p>(f) The four high courts (i.e., Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi High Courts) have original civil jurisdiction in cases of higher value.</p>		

Q.159) Primary functions of Legal Services Authorities, established under the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) are

- 1. To provide free legal services to the eligible persons
- 2. To organize Lok Adalats
- 3. To organize legal awareness camps in the rural areas

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.159) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Correct
<p>Legal Services Authorities, established under the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) discharge the following main functions on regular basis:</p> <p>1. To provide free and competent legal services to the eligible persons.</p> <p>2. To organize Lok Adalats for amicable settlement of disputes.</p>		

3. To organize legal awareness camps in the rural areas.

Q.160) Which of the following statement regarding Lok Adalats is incorrect?

- The award by the Lok Adalat is binding on the parties.
- The Lok Adalat has the same powers as are vested in a Civil Court.
- Appeal against the award of the Lok Adalat lies in the High Court.
- All of the above are correct.

Q.160) Solution (c)

Statement a	Statement b	Statement c
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
An award of a Lok Adalat shall be deemed to be a decree of a Civil Court or an order of any other court. Every award made by a Lok Adalat shall be final and binding on all the parties to the dispute.	The Lok Adalat has the same powers as are vested in a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure (1908)	No appeal shall lie to any court against the award of the Lok Adalat.

Q.161) Consider the following statements regarding establishment of Panchayati Raj system in India

- Rajasthan was the first state to establish Panchayati Raj.
- All States that created panchayati raj institutions by mid 1960s, adopted a three-tier system.
- These panchayati raj institutions in 1960s were based on the recommendations of Ashok Mehta Committee.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

- 1 only
- 1 and 2
- 2 and 3
- 1 and 3

Q.161) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Incorrect
Rajasthan was the first state to establish Panchayati	Though most of the states created panchayati raj institutions by mid 1960s, there were differences	These panchayati raj institutions in 1960s were loosely based

Raj.	from one state to another with regard to the number of tiers, relative position of samiti and parishad, their tenure, composition, functions, finances and so on. For example, Rajasthan adopted the three-tier system while Tamil Nadu adopted the two-tier system.	on the recommendations of Balwant Rai Mehta Committee. Ashok Mehta Committee was appointed in 1977.
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Q.162) Consider the following statements regarding 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992

1. This act has added a new Part-IX to the Constitution of India.
2. The act brought panchayati raj institutions under the purview of the justiciable part of the Constitution.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.162) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 has added a new Part-IX to the Constitution of India. This part is entitled as 'The Panchayats' and consists of provisions from Articles 243 to 243 O.	The act gives a constitutional status to the panchayati raj institutions. It has brought them under the purview of the justiciable part of the Constitution. In other words, the state governments are under constitutional obligation to adopt the new panchayati raj system in accordance with the provisions of the act.

Q.163) Which of the following statements is a correct description of Gram Sabha, as provided by the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act?

- a) It is a body consisting of all adults above 18 years of age in that area of gram panchayat.
- b) It is a body consisting of all the registered voters in that area of gram panchayat.
- c) It is a body consisting of persons eligible to be elected as members of State Legislative Assembly in that area of gram panchayat.

- d) It is a body consisting of persons above the age of 21 years in that area of gram panchayat.

Q.163) Solution (b)

Gram Sabha is a body consisting of persons registered in the electoral rolls of a village comprised within the area of Panchayat at the village level. Thus, it is a village assembly consisting of all the registered voters in the area of a panchayat.

Q.164) Consider the following statements regarding elections as per the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act

1. The members of panchayats at all the levels shall be elected directly by the people.
2. The chairperson of panchayats at all the levels shall be elected indirectly by the people.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.164) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
All the members of panchayats at the village, intermediate and district levels shall be elected directly by the people.	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.

Q.165) Consider the following statements regarding reservation of seats as per the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act

1. The act provides for the reservation of not less than one-third of the total number of seats for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in every panchayat.
2. The act provides that not less than one-third of the total number of offices of chairpersons in the panchayats at each level shall be reserved for women.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.165) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
The act provides for the reservation of seats for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in every panchayat (i.e., at all the three levels) in proportion of their population to the total population in the panchayat area. Further, the state legislature shall provide for the reservation of offices of chairperson in the panchayat at the village or any other level for the SCs and STs.	The act provides for the reservation of not less than one-third of the total number of seats for women (including the number of seats reserved for women belonging the SCs and STs). Further, not less than one-third of the total number of offices of chairpersons in the panchayats at each level shall be reserved for women.

Q.166) Consider the following statements regarding duration of Panchayats in India

1. In case of dissolution, fresh elections to constitute a panchayat must be held before the expiry of a period of six months from the date of its dissolution, under any circumstances.
2. A panchayat reconstituted after premature dissolution does not enjoy the full period of five years.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.166) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
The act provides for a five-year term of office to the panchayat at every level. However, it can be dissolved before the completion of its term. Further, fresh	A panchayat constituted upon the dissolution of a panchayat before the expiration of its duration shall continue only for the remainder of the

elections to constitute a panchayat shall be completed (a) before the expiry of its duration of five years; or (b) in case of dissolution, before the expiry of a period of six months from the date of its dissolution.

But, where the remainder of the period (for which the dissolved panchayat would have continued) is less than six months, it shall not be necessary to hold any election for constituting the new panchayat for such period.

period for which the dissolved panchayat would have continued had it not been so dissolved. In other words, a panchayat reconstituted after premature dissolution does not enjoy the full period of five years but remains in office only for the remainder of the period.

Q.167) Consider the following statements regarding implementation of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act

1. Being a constitutional provision, the act is applicable to all the states of India.
2. The Parliament may direct that the provisions of this act shall apply to any union territory subject to such exceptions and modifications as it may specify.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.167) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Incorrect
The act does not apply to the states of Nagaland, Meghalaya and Mizoram and certain other areas. These areas include, (a) the scheduled areas and the tribal areas in the states; (b) the hill area of Manipur for which a district council exists; and (c) Darjeeling district of West Bengal for which Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council exists. However, the Parliament may extend the provisions of this Part to the scheduled areas and tribal areas	The president of India may direct that the provisions of this act shall apply to any union territory subject to such exceptions and modifications as he may specify.

subject to such exceptions and modifications as it may specify.	
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Q.168) Which of the following have been listed as the compulsory provisions under the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act?

1. 21 years to be the minimum age for contesting elections to panchayats.
2. Reservation of seats (both members and chairpersons) for SCs and STs in panchayats at all the three levels.
3. Reservation of seats (both members and chairpersons) for backward classes in panchayats at any level.
4. Determining the manner of election of the chairperson of the village panchayat.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.168) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4
Correct	Correct	Incorrect	Incorrect
Compulsory Provisions 1. Organisation of Gram Sabha in a village or group of villages. 2. Establishment of panchayats at the village, intermediate and district levels. 3. Direct elections to all seats in panchayats at the village, intermediate and district levels. 4. Indirect elections to the post of chairperson of panchayats at the intermediate and district levels. 5. Voting rights of the chairperson and other members of a panchayat elected directly or indirectly. 6. 21 years to be the minimum age for contesting elections to panchayats. 7. Reservation of seats (both members and chairpersons) for SCs and STs in panchayats at all the three levels.		Voluntary Provisions 1. Endowing the Gram Sabha with powers and functions at the village level. 2. Determining the manner of election of the chairperson of the village panchayat. 3. Giving representation to the chairpersons of the village panchayats in the intermediate panchayats or in the case of a state not having intermediate panchayats, in the district panchayats. 4. Giving representation to the chairpersons of the intermediate panchayats in the district panchayats. 5. Giving representation to members of the Parliament (both the Houses) and the state legislature (both the Houses) in the panchayats at different levels falling within their constituencies.	

<p>8. Reservation of one-third seats (both members and chairpersons) for women in panchayats at all the three levels.</p> <p>9. Fixing tenure of five years for panchayats at all levels and holding fresh elections within six months in the event of supersession of any panchayat.</p> <p>10. Establishment of a State Election Commission for conducting elections to the panchayats.</p> <p>11. Constitution of a State Finance Commission after every five years to review the financial position of the panchayats.</p>	<p>6. Providing reservation of seats (both members and chairpersons) for backward classes in panchayats at any level.</p> <p>7. Granting powers and authority to the panchayats to enable them to function as institutions of self government (in brief, making them autonomous bodies).</p> <p>8. Devolution of powers and responsibilities upon panchayats to prepare plans for economic development and social justice; and to perform some or all of the 29 functions listed in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution.</p> <p>9. Granting financial powers to the panchayats, that is, authorizing them to levy, collect and appropriate taxes, duties, tolls and fees.</p> <p>10. Assigning to a panchayat the taxes, duties, tolls and fees levied and collected by the state government.</p> <p>11. Making the grants-in-aid to the panchayats from the consolidated fund of the state.</p> <p>12. Providing for constitution of funds for crediting all moneys of the panchayats.</p>
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Q.169) Consider the following statements regarding District Planning Committee

1. It consolidates the plans prepared by panchayats and municipalities in the district.
2. The Governor has the power to make provisions with respect to the composition of such committees.
3. As per the 74th Amendment Act, four-fifths of its members are elected by indirect election.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.169) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Correct
Every state shall constitute at the district level, a district planning committee to consolidate the plans prepared by panchayats and municipalities in the district, and to prepare a draft development plan for the district as a whole.	The state legislature may make provisions with respect to the following: 1. The composition of such committees; 2. The manner of election of members of such committees; 3. The functions of such committees in relation to district planning; and 4. The manner of the election of the chairpersons of such committees.	The act lays down that four-fifths of the members of a district planning committee should be elected by the elected members of the district panchayat and municipalities in the district from amongst themselves. The representation of these members in the committee should be in proportion to the ratio between the rural and urban populations in the district.

Q.170) Consider the following statements regarding Municipal Corporations

1. These are established in union territories by the order of the President of India.
2. The municipal commissioner is the chief executive authority of the corporation.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.170) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
Municipal corporations are created for the administration of big cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Hyderabad, Bangalore and others. They are established in the states by the acts of the concerned state legislatures, and in the union territories by the acts of the	The municipal commissioner is responsible for the implementation of the decisions taken by the council and its standing committees. Thus, he is the chief executive authority of the corporation. He is appointed by the state government and is generally a

Parliament of India. There may be one common act for all the municipal corporations in a state or a separate act for each municipal corporation.	member of the IAS.
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Q.171) Consider the following statements regarding Notified Area Committee

1. It is a statutory body established through an act of State Legislature.
2. It can be created for the administration of a fast developing town due to industrialization.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.171) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
Since it is established by a notification in the government gazette, it is called as notified area committee. Though it functions within the framework of the State Municipal Act, only those provisions of the act apply to it which are notified in the government gazette by which it is created. It may also be entrusted to exercise powers under any other act.	A notified area committee is created for the administration of two types of areas—a fast developing town due to industrialisation, and a town which does not yet fulfil all the conditions necessary for the constitution of a municipality, but which otherwise is considered important by the state government.
It is not a statutory body.	

Q.172) Consider the following statements regarding urban local governance in India

1. Water supply and sewerage boards act as subordinate agencies of the local municipal bodies.
2. Roads and bridges come under the purview of municipalities as per the Twelfth Schedule.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2

d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.172) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
<p>The states have set up certain agencies to undertake designated activities or specific functions that 'legitimately' belong to the domain of municipal corporations or municipalities or other local urban governments. Some such bodies are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Town improvement trusts. 2. Urban development authorities. 3. Water supply and sewerage boards. 4. Housing boards. 5. Pollution control boards. 6. Electricity supply boards. 7. City transport boards. <p>These functional local bodies are established as statutory bodies by an act of state legislature or as departments by an executive resolution. They function as autonomous bodies and deal with the functions allotted to them independently of the local urban governments, that is, municipal corporations or municipalities and so forth. Thus, they are not subordinate agencies of the local municipal bodies.</p>	<p>Twelfth Schedule contains the following 18 functional items placed within the purview of municipalities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Urban planning including town planning; 2. Regulation of land use and construction of buildings; 3. Planning for economic and social development; 4. Roads and bridges; 5. Water supply for domestic, industrial and commercial purposes; 6. Public health, sanitation, conservancy and solid waste management; 7. Fire services; 8. Urban forestry, protection of the environment and promotion of ecological aspects; 9. Safeguarding the interests of weaker sections of society, including the handicapped and mentally retarded; 10. Slum improvement and upgradation; 11. Urban poverty alleviation; 12. Provision of urban amenities and facilities such as parks, gardens, playgrounds; 13. Promotion of cultural, educational and aesthetic aspects; 14. Burials and burial grounds, cremations and cremation grounds and electric crematoriums; 15. Cattle ponds, prevention of cruelty to animals; 16. Vital statistics including registration of births and deaths; 17. Public amenities including street

	lighting, parking lots, bus stops and public conveniences; and 18. Regulation of slaughter houses and tanneries.
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Q.173) Which of the following provisions have been provided in the Constitution to safeguard and ensure the independent and impartial functioning of the Election Commission?

1. The chief election commissioner is provided with the security of tenure.
2. The Constitution has specified the term of the members of the Election Commission.
3. Any other election commissioner or a regional commissioner cannot be removed from office except on the recommendation of the chief election commissioner.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.173) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Correct
The chief election commissioner is provided with the security of tenure. He cannot be removed from his office except in same manner and on the same grounds as a judge of the Supreme Court. In other words, he can be removed by the president on the basis of a resolution passed to that effect by both the Houses of Parliament with special majority, either on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity. Thus, he does not hold his office till the pleasure of the president, though he is	The Constitution has not specified the term of the members of the Election Commission.	Any other election commissioner or a regional commissioner cannot be removed from office except on the recommendation of the chief election commissioner.

appointed by him.		
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Q.174) UPSC is consulted on which of the following matters related to personnel management?

1. The suitability of candidates for appointments to civil services and posts.
2. Matters relating to methods of recruitment to civil services.
3. Making reservations of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.174) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
UPSC is consulted on the suitability of candidates for appointments to civil services and posts; for promotions and transfers from one service to another; and appointments by transfer or deputation. The concerned departments make recommendations for promotions and request the UPSC to ratify them.	UPSC is consulted on all matters relating to methods of recruitment to civil services and for civil posts.	UPSC is not consulted while making reservations of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens.

Q.175) Consider the following statements regarding Finance Commission

1. The Constitution authorises the Parliament to determine the qualifications of members of the commission.
2. The recommendation of Finance Commission that governs grants-in-aid to the states is binding on the government.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.175) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
The Constitution authorises the Parliament to determine the qualifications of members of the commission and the manner in which they should be selected. Accordingly, the Parliament has specified the qualifications of the chairman and members of the commission	The recommendations made by the Finance Commission are only of advisory nature and hence, not binding on the government. It is up to the Union government to implement its recommendations on granting money to the states.

Q.176) Consider the following statements regarding powers of National Commission for Scheduled Castes (SCs)

1. It has all the powers of a civil court while inquiring into any complaint.
2. The Commission is also required to discharge similar functions with regard to the other backward classes (OBCs) and the Anglo-Indian Community.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.176) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
The Commission, while investigating any matter or inquiring into any complaint, has all the powers of a civil court.	Till 2018, the commission was also required to discharge similar functions with regard to the other backward classes (OBCs). It was relieved from this responsibility by the 102nd Amendment Act of 2018

Q.177) Consider the following statements regarding National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC)

1. The 101st Amendment Act conferred a constitutional status on the Commission.
2. The conditions of service and tenure of office of the members are determined by the Parliament.

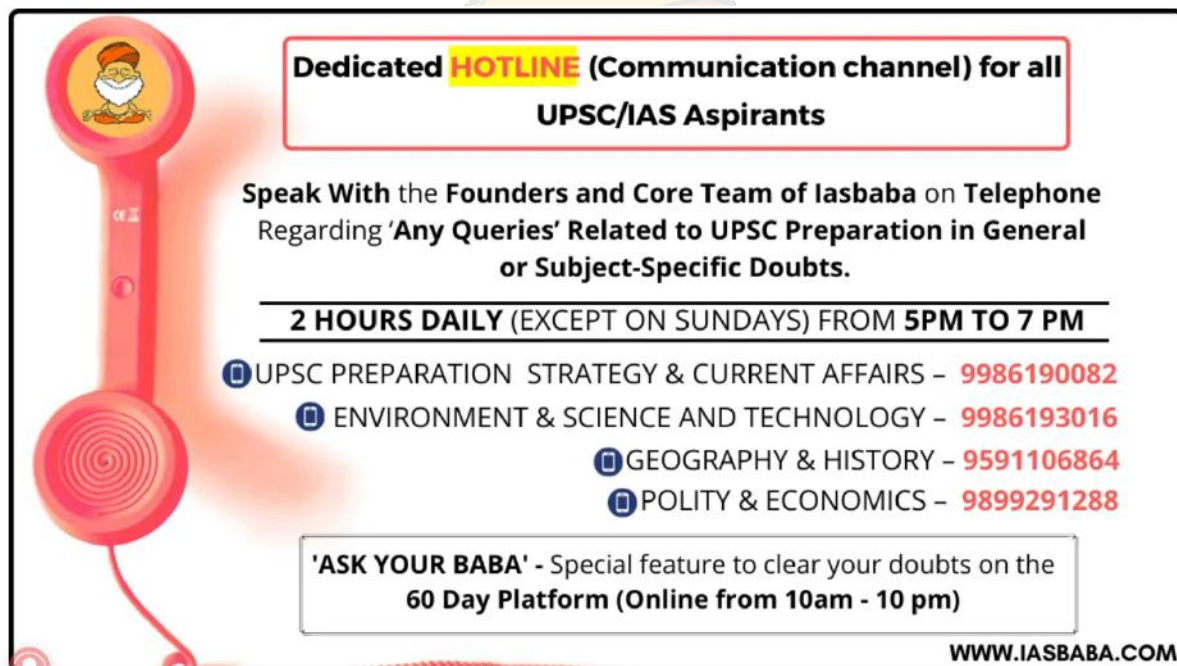
Choose the correct answer using codes below

- a) 1 only

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

Q.177) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Incorrect
The National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) was set up in 1993. Later, the 102nd Amendment Act of 2018 conferred a constitutional status on the Commission. For this purpose, the amendment inserted a new Article 338-B in the constitution.	The Commission consists of a chairperson, a vice-chairperson and three other members. They are appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal. Their conditions of service and tenure of office are also determined by the President



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Q.178) Consider the following statements regarding GST Council

1. The Union Finance Secretary acts as the ex-officio Secretary to the Council.
2. Every decision of the Council is to be taken by a majority of not less than three-fourths of the weighted votes of the members present and voting at the meeting.
3. The vote of the central government shall have a weightage of one-fourth of the total votes cast in that meeting.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

- a) 1 and 2

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

Q.178) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect
The Union Revenue Secretary acts as the ex-officio Secretary to the Council.	The decisions of the Council are taken at its meetings. One-half of the total number of members of the Council is the quorum for conducting a meeting. Every decision of the Council is to be taken by a majority of not less than three-fourths of the weighted votes of the members present and voting at the meeting.	The decision is taken in accordance with the following principles: (i) The vote of the central government shall have a weightage one-third of the total votes cast in that meeting. (ii) The votes of all the state governments combined shall have weightage of two-thirds of the total votes cast in that meeting.

Q.179) Consider the following statements regarding Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities

1. The Constitution does not specify the qualifications, tenure, salaries and allowances, service conditions and procedure for removal of the Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities.
2. He submits the annual reports or other reports to the President through the Union Minority Affairs Minister.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.179) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
The Constitution does not specify the qualifications, tenure, salaries and allowances, service conditions and procedure for removal of the Special	At the Central level, the Commissioner falls under the Ministry of Minority Affairs. Hence, he submits the annual reports or other reports to the

Officer for Linguistic Minorities.

President through the Union Minority Affairs Minister.

Q.180) Consider the following statements regarding the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG)

1. He is not eligible for further office, either under the Government of India or of any state, after he ceases to hold his office.
2. He can be removed by the president on the basis of a resolution passed to that effect by both the Houses of Parliament with special majority, either on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity.
3. He can audit the accounts of local bodies.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.180) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Correct
He is not eligible for further office, either under the Government of India or of any state, after he ceases to hold his office.	He can be removed by the president on same grounds and in the same manner as a judge of the Supreme Court. In other words, he can be removed by the president on the basis of a resolution passed to that effect by both the Houses of Parliament with special majority, either on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity.	He audits the accounts of any other authority when requested by the President or Governor. For example, the audit of local bodies.

Q.181) Consider the following statements regarding NITI Aayog

1. It has been created by an executive resolution of the Government of India.
2. One of its objectives is to develop mechanisms to formulate credible plans at the village level.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2

d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.181) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
NITI Aayog was created by an executive resolution of the Government of India (i.e., Union Cabinet). Hence, it is also neither a constitutional body nor a statutory body.	Objective of NITI Aayog includes- To develop mechanisms to formulate credible plans at the village level and aggregate these progressively at higher levels of government.

Q.182) Consider the following statements regarding the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)

1. The commission is a multi-member body consisting of a chairperson and five members.
2. The chairman of the commission should be a serving or a retired chief justice of India.
3. Among members, three persons (out of which atleast one should be a woman) having knowledge or practical experience with respect to human rights.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.182) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Correct
The commission is a multi-member body consisting of a chairperson and five members.	The chairperson should be a retired chief justice of India or a judge of the Supreme Court.	Members should be a serving or retired judge of the Supreme Court, a serving or retired chief justice of a high court and three persons (out of which atleast one should be a woman) having knowledge or practical experience with respect to human rights.

Q.183) Chairpersons from which of the following commissions serve as ex-officio members to the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)?

1. The National Commission for SCs
2. The National Commission for Minorities
3. The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights
4. The National Commission for Women

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.183) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4
Correct	Correct	Correct	Correct
<p>The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has seven ex-officio members—the chairpersons of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Commission for Minorities, • The National Commission for SCs, • The National Commission for STs, • The National Commission for Women, • The National Commission for BCs and • The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights • The Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities. 			

Q.184) Consider the following statements regarding the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)

1. The chairperson and members hold office for a term of three years or until they attain the age of 70 years, whichever is earlier.
2. The salaries, allowances and other conditions of service of the chairperson or a member are determined by the Parliament.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.184) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect

The chairperson and members hold office for a term of three years or until they attain the age of 70 years, whichever is earlier.	The salaries, allowances and other conditions of service of the chairperson or a member are determined by the Central Government.
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Q.185) Consider the following statements regarding the State Human Rights Commission (SHRC)

1. An SHRC can inquire into violation of human rights only in respect of subjects mentioned in the State List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution.
2. The central government may confer upon the SHRCs the functions relating to human rights being discharged by any of the union territories.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.185) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	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.	The central government may confer upon the State Human Rights Commissions the functions relating to human rights being discharged by the union territories, except the union territory of Delhi. The functions relating to human rights in case of union territory of Delhi are to be dealt with by the National Human Rights Commission.

Q.186) Consider the following statements regarding the Central Information Commission (CIC)

1. Member of the Legislature of a State can be appointed as an Information Commissioner in CIC.
2. Supreme Court has no role to play when the President removes the Chief Information Commissioner or any Information Commissioner on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only

- c) Both 1 and 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.186) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Incorrect
The Commission consists of a Chief Information Commissioner and not more than ten Information Commissioners (6 at present). 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. They should not be a Member of Parliament or Member of the Legislature of any State or Union Territory.	The President can remove the Chief Information Commissioner or any Information Commissioner on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity. However, in these cases, the President has to refer the matter to the Supreme Court for an enquiry. If the Supreme Court, after the enquiry, upholds the cause of removal and advises so, then the President can remove him.

Q.187) Which of the following bodies fall under the Ministry of Home Affairs?

1. Inter-State Council
2. Zonal Councils
3. National Human Rights Commission
4. National Investigation Agency

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.187) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4
Correct	Correct	Correct	Correct
Bodies falling under the Ministry of Home Affairs are:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter-State Council • Zonal Councils • National Investigation Agency • National Human Rights Commission • National Disaster Management Authority 			

Q.188) Consider the following statements regarding State Information Commission

1. A State Information Commissioner shall hold office for such term as prescribed by the State Government or until they attain the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.
2. The Governor has powers to remove the State Chief Information Commissioner or any State Information Commissioner.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.188) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
The State Chief Information Commissioner and a State Information Commissioner shall hold office for such term as prescribed by the Central Government or until they attain the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.	<p>The Governor can remove the State Chief Information Commissioner or any State Information Commissioner from the office under the following circumstances:</p> <p>(a) if he is adjudged an insolvent; or</p> <p>(b) if he has been convicted of an offence which (in the opinion of the Governor) involves a moral turpitude; or</p> <p>(c) if he engages during his term of office in any paid employment outside the duties of his office; or</p> <p>(d) if he is (in the opinion of the Governor) unfit to continue in office due to infirmity of mind or body; or</p> <p>(e) if he has acquired such financial or other interest as is likely to affect prejudicially his official functions.</p> <p>In addition to these, the Governor can also remove the State Chief Information Commissioner or any State Information Commissioner on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity. However, in these cases, the Governor has to refer the matter to the Supreme Court for an enquiry. If the Supreme Court, after the enquiry, upholds the cause of removal and advises so, then the Governor can</p>

remove him.

Q.189) Consider the following statements regarding Central Vigilance Commission (CVC)

1. CVC was established in 1964 as a statutory body for preventing corruption in the Central government.
2. Its establishment was recommended by the Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.189) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
The Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) is the main agency for preventing corruption in the Central government. It was established in 1964 by an executive resolution of the Central government. Thus, originally the CVC was neither a constitutional body nor a statutory body. Later, in 2003, the Parliament enacted a law conferring statutory status on the CVC.	Its establishment was recommended by the Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption (1962-64).

Q.190) Consider the following statements regarding Central Vigilance Commission (CVC)

1. The Central Government is required to consult the CVC in making rules and regulations governing the vigilance and disciplinary matters relating to the members of Central Services and All India Services.
2. The CVC has been notified as a specific authority to receive information relating to suspicious transactions under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.190) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
The Central Government is required to consult the CVC in making rules and regulations governing the vigilance and disciplinary matters relating to the members of Central Services and All India Services.	The Central Vigilance Commission has been notified as a specific authority to receive information relating to suspicious transactions under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002.

Q.191) Consider the following statements regarding the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)

1. The CBI is a statutory body established under the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946.
2. The CBI investigates crime of corruption, economic offences, terror related crimes and serious and organized crime.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.191) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Incorrect
The establishment of the CBI was recommended by the Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption (1962-1964). It was set up in 1963 by a resolution of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Later, it was transferred to the Ministry of Personnel and now it enjoys the status of an attached office. The CBI is not a statutory body. It derives its powers from the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946.	There is a difference between the nature of cases investigated by the National Investigation Agency (NIA) and the CBI. The NIA has been constituted after the Mumbai terror attack in 2008 mainly for investigation of incidents of terrorist attacks, funding of terrorism and other terror related crime, whereas the CBI investigates crime of corruption, economic offences and serious and organized crime other than terrorism.

Q.192) Consider the following statements regarding features of Lokpal in India as given under Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act (2013)

1. Institutions which are financed fully or partly by Government and institutions aided by Government are under the jurisdiction of Lokpal.
2. The Lokpal has the power of superintendence and direction over CBI for cases referred to it by the Lokpal.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.192) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
Institutions which are financed fully or partly by Government are under the jurisdiction of Lokpal, but institutions aided by Government are excluded.	The Lokpal will have the power of superintendence and direction over any investigating agency, including the CBI, for cases referred to them by the Lokpal.

Q.193) Consider the following statements regarding features of Lokpal in India as given under Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act (2013)

1. Lokpal cannot suo motu proceed against any public servant.
2. There is a limitation period of 7 years to file complaints with the Lokpal.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.193) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
Lokpal cannot suo motu proceed against any public servant.	There is a limitation period of 7 years to file complaints with the Lokpal.

Q.194) Consider the following statements regarding National Investigation Agency (NIA)

1. The NIA was established in the backdrop of the 2008 Mumbai terror attacks.
2. The jurisdiction of the NIA extends to terror attacks, cyber-terrorism, counterfeit currency notes and human trafficking.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.194) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
The NIA was established in the backdrop of the 2008 Mumbai terror attacks, popularly known as the 26/11 incident. The National Investigation Agency (NIA) was constituted in 2009 under the provisions of the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008 (NIA Act). It is the central counter-terrorism law enforcement agency in the country.	The NIA is empowered to probe terror attacks including bomb blasts, hijacking of aircrafts and ships, attacks on nuclear installations and use of weapons of mass destruction. In 2019, the jurisdiction of the NIA was extended. Consequently, the NIA is also empowered to probe the offences relating to human trafficking, counterfeit currency or bank notes, manufacture or sale of prohibited arms, cyber-terrorism and explosive substances.

Q.195) Consider the following statements regarding National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)

1. It works under the administrative control of the Union Ministry of Home Affairs.
2. The Home Minister is the ex-officio chairperson of the NDMA.
3. The functions of the NDMA include laying down policies on disaster management.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.195) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Correct
NDMA works under the administrative control of the Union Ministry of	The Prime Minister is the ex-officio chairperson of the NDMA.	The functions of the NDMA include laying down policies on disaster

Home Affairs.		management.
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Q.196) Consider the following statements regarding District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA)

1. The Collector/District Magistrate/Deputy Commissioner) of the district is the ex-officio chairperson of the DDMA.
2. The chief medical officer of the district is one of the ex-officio members of the DDMA.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.196) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
A DDMA consists of a chairperson and other members, not exceeding seven. The Collector (or District Magistrate or Deputy Commissioner) of the district is the ex-officio chairperson of the DDMA.	The chief executive officer of the DDMA, the superintendent of police and the chief medical officer of the district are the ex-officio members of the DDMA. Not more than two other district level officers are appointed by the state government as the members of the DDMA.

Q.197) Consider the following statements regarding co-operative societies in India

1. Right to form co-operative societies is a fundamental right.
2. The audit report of the accounts of an apex co-operative society is laid before the state legislature.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.197) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2
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Correct	Correct
<p>The 97th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2011 gave a constitutional status and protection to co-operative societies. In this context, it made the following three changes in the constitution:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It made the right to form co-operative societies a fundamental right (Article 19). 2. It included a new Directive Principle of State Policy on promotion of cooperative societies (Article 43-B). 3. It added a new Part IX-B in the Constitution which is entitled “The Cooperative Societies” (Articles 243-ZH to 243-ZT). 	<p>The accounts of every co-operative society shall be audited within six months of the close of the financial year.</p> <p>The audit report of the accounts of an apex co-operative society shall be laid before the state legislature.</p>

Q.198) Consider the following regarding property of the union and the states as given under the Constitution

1. The Union or a state can acquire, hold and dispose property under the exercise of its executive power.
2. States have rights over minerals present in the territorial waters whereas in case of minerals in continental shelf and the exclusive economic zone, Union alone has the rights.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.198) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
As per Article 298, The Union or a state can acquire, hold and dispose property under the exercise of its executive power.	All lands, minerals and other things of value under the waters of the ocean within the territorial waters of India, the continental shelf of India and the exclusive economic zone of India vests in the Union. Hence, a state near the ocean cannot claim jurisdiction over these things.

Q.199) Consider the following statements

1. The Constitution has specified of the castes or tribes which are to be called the SCs or the STs.
2. The Constitution has defined the persons who belong to the Anglo-Indian community.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.199) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
The Constitution does not specify the castes or tribes which are to be called the SCs or the STs. It leaves to the President the power to specify as to what castes or tribes in each state and union territory are to be treated as the SCs and STs.	Unlike in the case of SCs, STs and OBCs, the Constitution has defined the persons who belong to the Anglo-Indian community. Accordingly, 'an Anglo-Indian means a person whose father or any of whose other male progenitors in the male line is or was of European descent but who is domiciled within the territory of India and is or was born within such territory of parents habitually resident therein and not established there for temporary purposes only'.

Q.200) Consider the following statements regarding the Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT)

1. The CAT exercises original jurisdiction in relation to recruitment and all service matters of public servants covered by it.
2. The CAT is bound by the procedure laid down in the Civil Procedure Code of 1908.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.200) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
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.	The CAT is not bound by the procedure laid down in the Civil Procedure Code of 1908. It is guided by the principles of natural justice. These principles keep the CAT flexible in approach.

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