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Q.1) Consider the following statements

1. Indian Councils Act of 1861 empowered the Viceroy to make rules and orders for the more convenient transaction of business in the council.
2. Government of India Act 1919 provided for the establishment of a public service commission.

Which of the statements given above is/are *NOT* correct?

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

Q.1) Solution (d)

Indian Councils Act of 1861 empowered the Viceroy to make rules and orders for the more convenient transaction of business in the council.

It also gave recognition to the 'portfolio' system, introduced by Lord Canning in 1859. Under this, a member of the Viceroy's council was made in-charge of one or more departments of the Government and was authorised to issue final orders on behalf of the council on matters of his department(s).

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

Government of India Act 1919 provided for the establishment of a public service commission. Hence, a Central Public Service Commission was set up in 1926 for recruiting civil servants

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.2) Consider the following statements

1. Communal Award extended the separate electorate to Sikhs.
2. Government of India Act 1935, abolished diarchy in the provinces.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.2) Solution (b)

Communal award not only continued separate electorates for the Muslims, Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians and Europeans but also extended it to the depressed classes (Scheduled Castes).

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Government of India Act 1935, abolished diarchy in the provinces and introduced 'provincial autonomy' in its place.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.3) Consider the following statements

1. Whenever the Constituent Assembly met as the Legislative body it was chaired by Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

2. Constituent Assembly elected Dr.Rajendra Prasad as the first President of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.3) Solution (b)

Whenever the Constituent 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. These two functions continued till November 26, 1949, when the task of making the Constitution was over.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Constituent Assembly elected Dr.Rajendra Prasad as the first President of India on January 24, 1950.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.4) Consider the following statements:

1. Lion was adopted as the symbol (seal) of the Constituent Assembly.
2. B.N. Rau was appointed as the secretary to the Constituent Assembly.

Which of the statements given above is/are NOT correct?

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

Q.4) Solution (c)

Elephant was adopted as the symbol (seal) of the Constituent Assembly.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

B.N. Rau was appointed as the Constitutional Advisor to the Constituent Assembly.

H.V.R. Iyengar was the Secretary to the Constituent Assembly.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.5) Consider the following statements:

1. Constitution provides for the translation in the Hindi language of every amendment of the Constitution made in the English language.
2. Indian Federalism is described as bargaining federalism by Granville Austin.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.5) Solution (a)

Under Article 394-A Constitution provides for the translation in the Hindi language of every amendment of this Constitution made in the English language.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

Indian Federalism is described as bargaining federalism by Morris Jones.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.6) With regard to the Preamble of the Indian Constitution, consider the following statements:

- 1) In the event of a conflict between the Preamble and a specific provision of the Constitution the latter will prevail.
- 2) It was held by the Supreme Court as not a part of the Constitution in the LIC of India case.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.6) Solution (a)

The Preamble cannot override the specific provisions of the Constitution. In case of any conflict between the two, the latter shall prevail.

Hence statement 1 is correct.

In the Berubari Union case (1960), the Supreme Court said that the Preamble is not a part of the Constitution.

In the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973), the Supreme Court rejected the earlier opinion and held that Preamble is a part of the Constitution.

In the LIC of India case (1995) also, the Supreme Court again held that the Preamble is an integral part of the Constitution.

Hence statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.7) Consider the following statements:

- 1) Elected members to Legislative Assemblies of Delhi and Puducherry constitutes the electoral college of Vice – President
- 2) Delhi and Puducherry are the only two Union Territories to have Legislative Assemblies.

Which of the above statements is/are INCORRECT?

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

Q.7) Solution (c)

Elected and nominated members of the Parliament constitutes the electoral college of Vice – President

Hence statement 1 is incorrect.

Delhi, Puducherry and Jammu & Kashmir are the three Union Territories to have Legislative Assemblies.

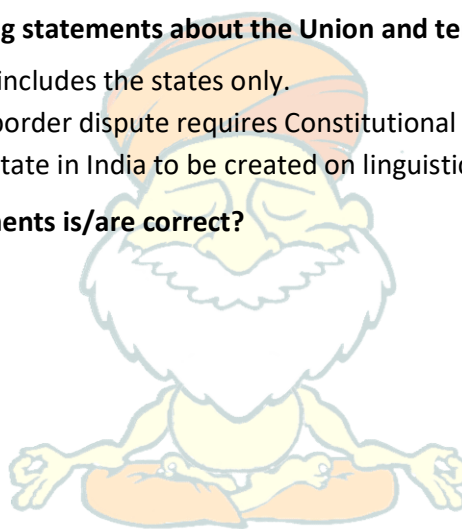
Hence statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.8) Consider the following statements about the Union and territories of India.

- 1) The Union of India includes the states only.
- 2) The settlement of border dispute requires Constitutional Amendment.
- 3) Andhra is the first state in India to be created on linguistic basis.

Which of the given statements is/are correct?

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

**Q.8) Solution (c)**

The union of India includes states which shares federal powers with center.

Hence statement 1 is correct.

Supreme Court in 1969 ruled that, settlement of border dispute between India and other countries does not require Constitutional Amendment.

Hence statement 2 is incorrect.

Andhra is the first state in India to be created on linguistic basis

Hence statement 3 is correct.

Q.9) Which of the following is *NOT* a reason for losing the Indian citizenship by Deprivation?

- a) the citizen has obtained the citizenship by fraud.
- b) the citizen has shown disloyalty to the Constitution of India.

- c) the citizen voluntarily acquires the citizenship of another country.
- d) the citizen has been ordinarily resident out of India for seven years continuously.

Q.9) Solution (c)

By Termination: When an Indian citizen voluntarily acquires the citizenship of another country, his Indian citizenship automatically terminates.

Hence statement c is incorrect.

Q.10) Consider the following statements regarding Constitutional provisions of Citizenship:

- 1) The Part II of the Indian Constitution deals with Citizenship.
- 2) Any law made regarding citizenship is considered as a Constitutional Amendment.

Which of the above statements is/are *INCORRECT*?

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

Q.10) Solution (b)

The Part II of the Indian Constitution deals with Citizenship.

Hence statement 1 is correct

Laws made by the parliament regarding citizenship are not considered as Constitutional amendment.

Hence statement 2 is incorrect

**Q.11) Consider the following statements**

- 1. LIC comes under the definition of State as mentioned in Article 12.
- 2. High Court while performing its judicial functions cannot be considered as State under Article 12.

Which of the statements given above is/are *NOT* correct?

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

Q.11) Solution (d)

LIC, ONGC comes under the definition of State as mentioned in Article 12.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

High Court while performing its judicial functions cannot be considered as State under Article 12.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.12) Consider the following statements

1. Article 14 is even applicable to foreigners.
2. 'Equality before law' connotes that the like should be treated alike without discrimination.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.12) Solution (a)

Article 14 is even applicable to foreigners.

Article 14 is also applicable to corporations. (Juristic person)

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

'Equal protection of laws' connotes that the like should be treated alike without discrimination.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.13) Consider the following statements

1. Article 15(2) prohibits discrimination, both by the State and private individuals.
2. Constitution mentions family income as one of the indicators for notifying economically weaker sections.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.13) Solution (c)

Article 15(2) prohibits discrimination, both by the State and private individuals.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

For the purposes of the Article 15 and Article 16, 'economically weaker sections' shall be such as may be notified by the State from time to time on the basis of family income and other indicators of economic disadvantage.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.14) Consider the following statements:

1. The right under Article 17 is available against private individuals also.
2. Rights under Article 19 are not available to legal persons like corporations.

Which of the statements given above is/are **NOT** correct?

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

Q.14) Solution (d)

The Supreme Court held that the right under Article 17 is available against private individuals and it is the constitutional obligation of the State to take necessary action to ensure that this right is not violated.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

Rights under Article 19 are protected against only state action and not private individuals. Moreover, these rights are available only to the citizens and to shareholders of a company but not to foreigners or legal persons like companies or corporations, etc.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.15) Consider the following statements:

1. Right to reside and settle in any part of the territory on India can be restricted on the ground of protection of the interest of any Scheduled Tribe.
2. The provision of 'preventive detention' in Indian Constitution is taken from the Constitution of USA.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.15) Solution (a)

Right to reside and settle in any part of the territory on India can be restricted on the grounds: 1) in the interest of general public 2) for the protection of the interest of any Scheduled Tribe.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

No democratic country in the world has made preventive detention as an integral part of the Constitution as has been done in India. It is unknown in USA.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.16) Consider the following statements regarding Fundamental Duties enshrined in the Constitution of India:

- 1) These are applicable to all the residents of India irrespective of their caste, creed, sex and religion.
- 2) The parliament cannot impose legal sanction against the violation of Fundamental duties.

Which of the above statements is/are **NOT CORRECT**?

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

Q.16) Solution (c)

Unlike some of the Fundamental Rights which extend to all persons whether citizens or foreigners, the Fundamental Duties are confined to citizens only and do not extend to foreigners.

Hence statement 1 is incorrect.

There is no legal sanction against their violation. However, the Parliament is free to enforce them by suitable legislation.

Hence statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.17) 'Economic Justice' the objective of Indian Constitution has been provided in

- a) the Preamble and Fundamental Rights
- b) the Preamble and the Directive Principles of State Policy
- c) the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy
- d) the Preamble, Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy.

Q.17) Solution (b)

Preamble:

JUSTICE, social, economic and political;

DPSP:

Article 38: To promote welfare of people by securing a social order permeated by justice- Social, economic and political- and to minimize the inequalities of income, status, facilities and opportunities.

Q.18) According to Dr B R Ambedkar, which among the following is a 'novel feature' of the Indian Constitution?

- 1) Preamble
- 2) Fundamental Rights
- 3) Directive Principles of State Policy
- 4) Fundamental Duties

Which of the given statements is/are correct?

- a) 2 only

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

Q.18) Solution (d)

According to Dr B R Ambedkar, the Directive Principles of State Policy is a 'novel feature' of the Indian Constitution.

Q.19) Which of the following programs or schemes strives to implement Directive Principles of State Policy?

- 1) National programme for bovine breeding & dairy development (NPBBDD).
- 2) Legal Services Authorities Act 1987.
- 3) Maternity Benefit Act 1961.
- 4) Hill Area Development Program.

Which of the given statements is/are correct?

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

Q.19) Solution (d)

To organize agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines (Article 48) - National programme for bovine breeding & dairy development (NPBBDD).

To promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor (Article 39 A) - Legal Services Authorities Act 1987.

To make provision for just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief (Article 42) - Maternity Benefit Act 1961.

To secure the right to adequate means of livelihood for all citizens; (Article 39) - Hill Area Development Program.

Q.20) In Minerva mills case (1980), according to Supreme Court which among the following *DOES NOT* constitutes the core of commitment to social revolution

- 1) Fundamental Rights.
- 2) Fundamental Duties.
- 3) Directive Principles of State Policy

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) 1 and 2 only

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

Q.20) Solution (b)

In the Minerva Mills case (1980), the Supreme Court also held that the Indian Constitution is founded on the bedrock of the balance between the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles. They together constitute the core of commitment to social revolution.

Q.21) Consider the following statements

1. Article 24 prohibits the employment of children below the age of 18 years in any factory, mine or other hazardous activities.
2. State can regulate any secular activity associated with religious practice.

Which of the statements given above is/are *NOT* correct?

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

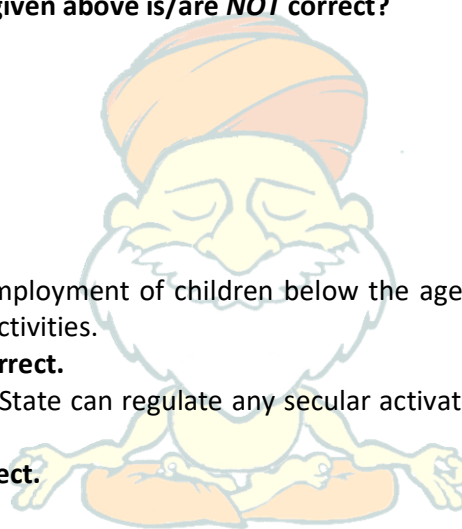
Q.21) Solution (a)

Article 24 prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years in any factory, mine or other hazardous activities.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

According to Article 25(2) State can regulate any secular activity associated with religious practice.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

**Q.22) Consider the following statements**

1. No religious instruction shall be provided in any educational institution receiving aid out of State funds.
2. No religious instruction shall be provided in any educational institution administered by the State despite it is established under any trust requiring imparting of religious instruction.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.22) Solution (d)

No religious instruction shall be provided in any educational institution wholly maintained out of State funds.

No person attending any educational institution recognized by the State or receiving aid out of State funds shall be required to attend any religious instruction or worship in that institution without his consent.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Under Article 28, no religious instruction shall be provided in any educational institution wholly maintained out of State funds. However, this provision shall not apply to an educational institution administered by the State but established under any endowment or trust, requiring imparting of religious instruction in such institution.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.23) Consider the following statements

1. No citizen shall be denied admission into any educational institution receiving aid out of State funds on grounds of place of residence.
2. No Law provided for the amalgamation of two or more corporations in the public interest shall be deemed to be void on the ground that it violates Article 14.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

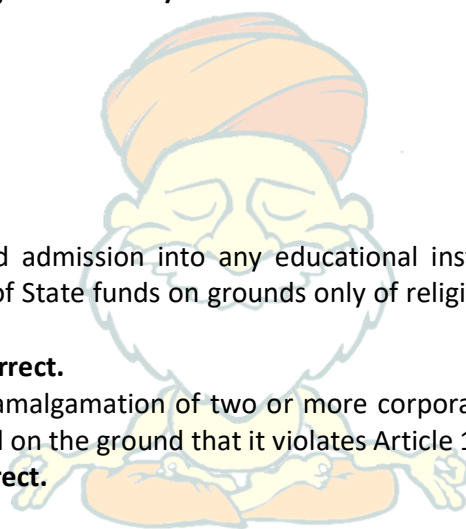
Q.23) Solution (b)

No citizen shall be denied admission into any educational institution maintained by the State or receiving aid out of State funds on grounds only of religion, race, caste, language or any of them.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

No Law provided for the amalgamation of two or more corporations in the public interest shall be deemed to be void on the ground that it violates Article 14 or Article 19.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.



Q.24) Consider the following statements:

1. Article 31A mentions about the 9th Schedule.
2. No law giving effect to Article 39(c) shall be void on the grounds of contravention with Article 19.

Which of the statements given above is/are NOT correct?

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

Q.24) Solution (a)

Article 31B mentions about the 9th Schedule.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

No law giving effect to Article 39(b) or 39(c) shall be void on the grounds of contravention with Article 14 or Article 19.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.25) Consider the following statements:

1. Article 32 is a part of basic structure of the Constitution.
2. In case of the enforcement of Fundamental Rights, the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is original and exclusive.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.25) Solution (a)

According to Supreme Court, Article 32 is a part of basic structure of the Constitution.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

In case of the enforcement of Fundamental Rights, the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is original but not exclusive. It is concurrent with the jurisdiction of the high court under Article 226.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.26) With regard to Directive Principles of State Policy, consider following statements

- 1) These principles have origin in the Australian Constitution.
- 2) They are fundamental in the governance of the country.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.26) Solution (b)

The framers of the Constitution borrowed this idea from the Irish Constitution of 1937, which had copied it from the Spanish Constitution.

Hence statement 1 is incorrect.

The Constitution (Article 37) itself says that these principles are fundamental in the governance of the country and it shall be the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws.

Hence statement 2 is correct.

Q.27) Which of the following *DOES NOT* belong to the Directive Principles of State Policy?

- a) Secure opportunity for healthy development of children
- b) Protect monuments, places and objects of historical importance.
- c) Uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.
- d) To organise agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines.

Q.27) Solution (c)

Article 39-to secure opportunity for healthy development of children

Article 48 - To organise agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines

Article 49-to protect monuments, places and objects of historical importance

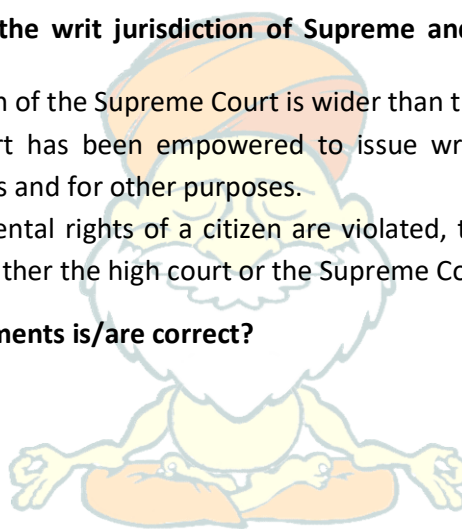
Uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India, is the Fundamental duty under Article 51A(c).

Q.28) With reference to the writ jurisdiction of Supreme and High Court, consider the following statements:

- 1) The writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is wider than that of the High Court.
- 2) The Supreme Court has been empowered to issue writs for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights and for other purposes.
- 3) When the fundamental rights of a citizen are violated, the aggrieved party has the option of moving either the high court or the Supreme Court directly.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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



Q.28) Solution (a)

The writ jurisdiction of the high court is wider than that of the Supreme Court.

Hence statement 1 is incorrect.

The Supreme Court can issue the writs only for the enforcement of fundamental rights and not for other purposes.

Hence statement 2 is incorrect.

The writ jurisdiction of the high court (under Article 226) is not exclusive but concurrent with the writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court (under Article 32). It means, when the fundamental rights of a citizen are violated, the aggrieved party has the option of moving either the high court or the Supreme Court directly

Hence statement 3 is correct.

Q.29) Which of the following committee recommended for incorporation of Fundamental Duties into the constitution?

- a) Justice Shah committee
- b) Justice Verma committee
- c) Swaran Singh Committee
- d) Fazal Ali committee

Q.29) Solution (c)

- In 1976, the Congress Party set up the **Sardar Swaran Singh Committee** to make recommendations about fundamental duties. The committee recommended the inclusion of a separate chapter on fundamental duties in the Constitution.
- **Justice Shah committee** looked into misuse of power during internal emergency.
- **Justice Verma committee** looked into existence of legal provisions for the implementation of some of the fundamental duties.
- States Reorganisation Commission consisted of **Fazal Ali, K. M. Panikkar and H. N. Kunzru**. Some of its recommendations were implemented in the States Reorganisation Act of 1956

Q.30) Consider the following statements:

- 1) To develop scientific temper and spirit of inquiry and reform.
- 2) To raise the standard of living of people and public health.
- 3) To value and preserve the rich heritage of the country's composite culture.
- 4) To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.

Which of the above fall under the Fundamental Duties?

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

Q.30) Solution (c)

Fundamental Duties (51A):

It shall be the duty of every citizens of India-

- to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform;
- to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture;
- to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;

Directive principles of State Policy (DPSP)

- To raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living of people and to improve public health (Article 47).

Q.31) Consider the following statements

1. Introduction of Constitutional Amendment bill does not require the prior permission of President.
2. President cannot return the Constitutional Amendment Bill for reconsideration for Parliament, but can withhold the assent.

Which of the statements given above is/are *NOT* correct?

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

Q.31) Solution (b)

Introduction of Constitutional Amendment bill does not require the prior permission of President.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

The president must give his assent to the Constitutional Amendment Bill. He can neither withhold his assent to the bill nor return the bill for reconsideration of the Parliament.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.32) Consider the following statements

1. Directive Principles of State Policy can be amended by a simple majority of the two Houses of Parliament.
2. Sixth Schedule can be amended by a simple majority of the two Houses of Parliament.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.32) Solution (b)

Directive Principles of State Policy can be amended by a special majority (majority of the total membership of each House and a majority of two-thirds of the members of each House present and voting) of the two Houses of Parliament.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Sixth Schedule can be amended by a simple majority of the two Houses of Parliament.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.33) Consider the following statements

1. The doctrine of the basic structure would apply to constitutional amendments enacted after 1971.

2. Freedom and dignity of the individual is one of the elements of the basic structure of the Constitution.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.33) Solution (b)

In the Waman Rao case (1981), the Supreme Court adhered to the doctrine of the 'basic structure' and further clarified that it would apply to constitutional amendments enacted after April 24, 1973 (i.e., the date of the judgement in the Kesavananda Bharati case).

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Freedom and dignity of the individual, Welfare State, Rule of Law, Principal of Equality are some of the elements of the basic structure of the Constitution.

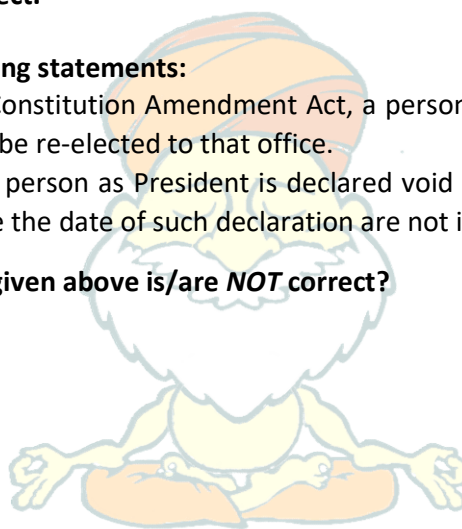
Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.34) Consider the following statements:

1. According to 44th Constitution Amendment Act, a person who has held the office of President shall not be re-elected to that office.
2. If the election of a person as President is declared void by the Supreme Court, acts done by him before the date of such declaration are not invalidated.

Which of the statements given above is/are NOT correct?

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



Q.34) Solution (a)

Article 56: A person who holds, or who has held, office as President shall, subject to the other provisions of this Constitution, be eligible for re-election to that office.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

If the election of a person as President is declared void by the Supreme Court, acts done by him before the date of such declaration of the Supreme Court are not invalidated.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.35) Consider the following statements:

1. The oath of office to the President is administered by the Vice President of India
2. The impeachment proceedings against President can only be initiated in Lok Sabha.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.35) Solution (d)

Every President and every person acting as President or discharging the functions of the President shall, before entering upon his office, make and subscribe in the presence of the Chief Justice of India or, in his absence, the senior-most Judge of the Supreme Court.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

The impeachment proceedings against President can be initiated in any House of the Parliament.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.36) Consider the following statements with respect to Constitutional Amendment Bill:

- 1) The bill can be introduced only by a minister.
- 2) There is no provision for holding a joint sitting of both the Houses of Parliament if there is a deadlock over the passage of such bill.

Which of the statements given above is/are INCORRECT?

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

Q.36) Solution (a)

The bill can be introduced either by a minister or by a private member and does not require prior permission of the president.

Hence statement 1 is incorrect.

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.

Hence statement 2 is correct.

Q.37) Who among the following is/are elected by Single transferable vote system (Proportional representation)?

- 1) Members of Legislative Assembly
- 2) Vice- President
- 3) Members of Rajya Sabha

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.37) Solution (c)

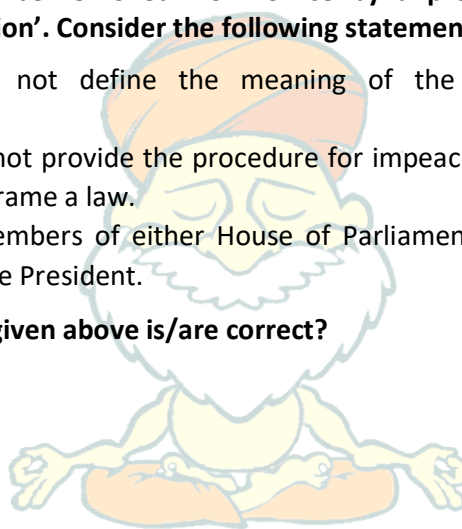
- There are two kinds of proportional representation, namely, single transferable vote system and list system. In India, the first kind is adopted for the election of members to the Rajya Sabha and state legislative council and for electing the President and the Vice-President.
- Under the system of proportional representation all sections of the people get representation in proportion to their number. Even the smallest section of the population gets its due share of representation in the legislature.
- The Constitution has adopted the system of territorial representation for the election of members to the Lok Sabha.

Q.38) The President can be removed from office by a process of impeachment for 'violation of the Constitution'. Consider the following statements.

- 1) Constitution does not define the meaning of the phrase 'violation of the Constitution'.
- 2) Constitution does not provide the procedure for impeachment of president and left the Parliament to frame a law.
- 3) The nominated members of either House of Parliament cannot participate in the impeachment of the President.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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



Q.38) Solution (a)

The President can be removed from office by a process of impeachment for 'violation of the Constitution'. However, the Constitution does not define the meaning of the phrase 'violation of the Constitution'.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

Since Constitution provides the mode and ground for removing the President, he cannot be removed otherwise than by impeachment, in accordance with the terms of articles 56 and 61.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

The nominated members of either House of Parliament can participate in the impeachment of the President though they do not participate in his election;

Hence Statement 3 is incorrect.

Q.39) With regard to pardoning power of the President, Consider the following statements:

- 1) Both the Governor and the President have concurrent power in respect of suspension, remission and commutation of death sentence.
- 2) The Constitution does not provide for any mechanism to question the legality of decisions of President.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.39) Solution (c)

The pardoning power of the President is independent of the Judiciary; it is an executive power.

Both the governor and the President have concurrent power in respect of suspension, remission and commutation of death sentence.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

The Constitution does not provide for any mechanism to question the legality of decisions of President with regard to mercy jurisdiction.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.40) Which of the following statement is/are *NOT CORRECT* with regard to office of the Vice-President of India?

- a) A person seeking election to this office must be at least 35 years of age
- b) The Electoral College for election to this office consists of the elected members of both the Houses of Parliament.
- c) In the event of death of the President, he/she can hold that office for a period not exceeding one year.
- d) The incumbent of this office is the ex-officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha

Q.40) Solution (c)

A person seeking election to this office must be at least 35 years of age

Hence Statement a is correct.

The Electoral College for election to this office consists of the elected members of both the Houses of Parliament and the person so elected holds office for a term of Five years.

Hence Statement b is correct.

In the event of death of the President, he/she can hold that office for a period not exceeding six months.

Hence Statement c is incorrect.

The incumbent of this office is the ex-officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha

Hence Statement d is correct.

Q.41) Consider the following statements

1. If the office of President falls vacant by death, the newly elected President will remain in office for a full term of five years.
2. When any person is acting as President, he enjoys all powers and immunities of the President.

Which of the statements given above is/are NOT correct?

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

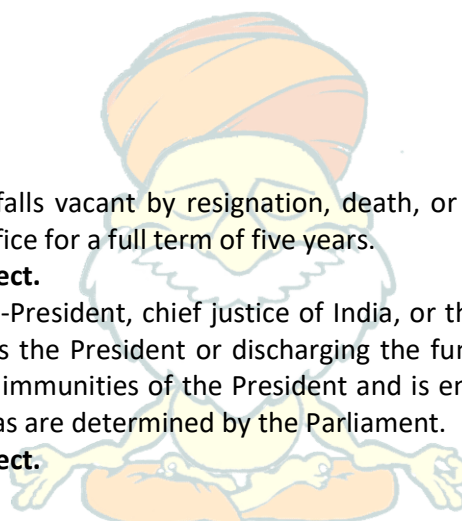
Q.41) Solution (d)

If the office of President falls vacant by resignation, death, or removal the newly elected President will remain in office for a full term of five years.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

When any person, ie, Vice-President, chief justice of India, or the Senior most judge of the Supreme Court is acting as the President or discharging the functions of the President, he enjoys all the powers and immunities of the President and is entitled to such emoluments, allowances and privileges as are determined by the Parliament.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.



Q.42) Consider the following statements

1. President can appoint any member of the Lok Sabha to preside over its proceedings when the offices of both the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker fall vacant.
2. Vice-President can appoint any member of the Rajya Sabha to preside over its proceedings when the offices of both the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman fall vacant.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.42) Solution (a)

President can appoint any member of the Lok Sabha to preside over its proceedings when the offices of both the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker fall vacant.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

President can appoint any member of the Rajya Sabha to preside over its proceedings when the offices of both the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman fall vacant.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.43) Consider the following statements

1. When a bill passed by a State Legislature is reserved for consideration of the President, he cannot return the bill for reconsideration.
2. Absolute Veto has never been used by any Indian President.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.43) Solution (d)

When a bill passed by a State Legislature is reserved for consideration of the President, he can return the bill for reconsideration. (Except for Money Bill)

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Absolute Veto has been used by Indian Presidents. In 1954, President Dr. Rajendra Prasad withheld his assent to the PEPSU Appropriation Bill. The bill was passed by the Parliament when the President's Rule was in operation in the state of PEPSU. But, when the bill was presented to the President for his assent, the President's Rule was revoked.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.44) Consider the following statements:

1. An ordinance can also be issued when only one House of Parliament is in session.
2. The ordinance-making power of the President in India is borrowed from the Constitution of USA.

Which of the statements given above is/are NOT correct?

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

Q.44) Solution (b)

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.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

The ordinance-making power of the President in India is rather unusual and not found in most of the democratic Constitutions of the world including that of USA, and UK.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.45) Consider the following statements:

1. Electoral College for election of Vice-President consists of both elected and nominated members of the Parliament.
2. The resolution for removal of Vice-President should be passed in both the Houses with special majority.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.45) Solution (a)

Electoral College for election of Vice-President consists of both elected and nominated members of the Parliament. It does not include the members of the State Legislative Assemblies.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

He can be removed by a resolution passed by a majority of all the then members of the Rajya Sabha and agreed to by the Lok Sabha. This means that this resolution should be passed in the Rajya Sabha by an effective majority and in the Lok Sabha by a simple majority.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.46) Consider the following statements:

- 1) The Constitution does not contain any procedure for the selection and appointment of the Prime Minister
- 2) A person who is not a member of either House of Parliament cannot be appointed as Prime Minister.

Which of the statements given above is/are *NOT CORRECT*?

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

Q.46) Solution (b)

The Constitution does not contain any specific procedure for the selection and appointment of the Prime Minister.

Hence statement 1 is correct.

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.

Hence statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.47) Consider the following statements with regard to powers of the Prime Minister:

- 1) The Prime Minister can ask a minister to resign or advise the President to dismiss him in case of difference of opinion.
- 2) The resignation or death of an incumbent Prime Minister dissolves the council of ministers within six months.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.47) Solution (a)

He can ask a minister to resign or advise the President to dismiss him in case of difference of opinion.

Hence statement 1 is correct.

The resignation or death of an incumbent Prime Minister automatically dissolves the council of ministers and thereby generates a vacuum.

Hence statement 2 is incorrect

Q.48) With regard to Attorney General for India, the highest law officer in the country, Consider the following statements:

- 1) The office of the Attorney General is not created by the Constitution.
- 2) His/Her term of office is not fixed by the Constitution.
- 3) The Constitution does not contain the procedure and grounds for his/her removal.

Which of the statements given above is/are NOT CORRECT?

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

Q.48) Solution (a)

The Constitution (Article 76) has provided for the office of the Attorney General for India. He is the highest law officer in the country.

Hence statement 1 is incorrect.

The term of office of the Attorney General is not fixed by the Constitution.

Hence statement 2 is correct.

The Constitution does not contain the procedure and grounds for his/her removal. He/She holds office during the pleasure of the president.

Hence statement 3 is correct.

Q.49) Who among the following are entitled to Parliamentary Privileges?

- 1) Attorney General
- 2) Comptroller and Auditor General
- 3) Union ministers
- 4) President
- 5) Advocate-general of the state

Select the correct answer using the code below:

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

Q.49) Solution (d)

- Parliamentary privileges are special rights, immunities and exemptions enjoyed by the two Houses of Parliament, their committees and their members. The Constitution has also extended the privileges to the state legislature.
- These include Attorney General, advocate-general of the state, Union Ministers and state ministers.

Q.50) Consider the following statements:

- 1) Article 74 states that the council of ministers are collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.
- 2) Any exercise of executive power by the President without the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers is considered to be unconstitutional

Which of the statements given above is/are *NOT* CORRECT?

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

Q.50) Solution (a)

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.

Hence statement 1 is incorrect.

The president cannot exercise the executive power without the aid and advice of the council of ministers. Any exercise of executive power without the aid and advice will be unconstitutional as being violative of Article 74'.

Hence statement 2 is correct.

Q.51) Consider the following statements

1. According to the Constitution, Parliament for the Union shall consist of the President and two Houses.
2. American President is not regarded as a constituent part of the United States Congress.

Which of the statements given above is/are NOT correct?

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

Q.51) Solution (d)

Article 79:

There shall be a Parliament for the Union which shall consist of the President and two Houses to be known respectively as the Council of States and the House of the People.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

American President is not regarded as a constituent part of the United States Congress. Strict separation of Executive and Legislature is observed.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.52) Consider the following statements

1. Constitution prescribes that the representatives of each Union Territory in the Council of States shall be elected by the elected members of the Legislative Assembly of the Union Territory.
2. The retiring nominated members of Rajya Sabha are eligible for re-nomination for a maximum of three times.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.52) Solution (d)

Constitution prescribes that the representatives of each Union Territory in the Council of States shall be chosen in such manner as Parliament may by law prescribe.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

The retiring members are eligible for re-election and re-nomination any number of times.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.53) Consider the following statements

1. According to the Constitution the term of office of members of the Rajya Sabha is fixed as six years.
2. Despite having the authority, Parliament has not laid down any additional qualifications for membership of Parliament.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.53) Solution (d)

The Constitution has not fixed the term of office of members of the Rajya Sabha and left it to the Parliament.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Apart from the Constitutional qualifications for membership of Parliament The Parliament has laid down some additional qualifications in the Representation of People Act (1951).

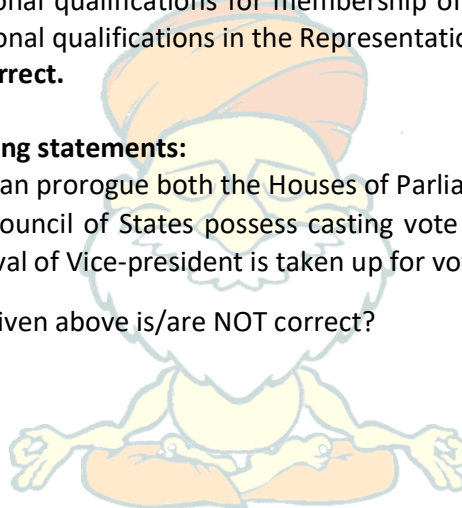
Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.54) Consider the following statements:

1. President of India can prorogue both the Houses of Parliament.
2. The Chairman of Council of States possess casting vote (in case of a tie, when the resolution of removal of Vice-president is taken up for voting).

Which of the statements given above is/are NOT correct?

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

**Q.54) Solution (b)**

President of India can prorogue both the Houses of Parliament, but can dissolve Lok Sabha only.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

The Chairman shall have the right to speak in, and otherwise to take part in the proceedings of, the Council of States while any resolution for the removal of the Vice-President from his office is under consideration in the Council, but, notwithstanding anything in article 100, shall not be entitled to vote at all on such resolution or on any other matter during such proceedings.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.55) Consider the following statements:

1. Constitution provides for a strict prevention of creation of posts (secretarial staff) common to both Houses of the Parliament.
2. The Chairman or Speaker during the joint sitting of the Houses exercises a casting vote in case of equality of votes.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.55) Solution (b)

Article 98 (1)

- Each House of Parliament shall have a separate secretarial staff:
- Provided that nothing in this clause shall be construed as preventing the creation of posts common to both Houses of Parliament.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Article 100(1)

- Save as otherwise provided in this Constitution, all questions at any sitting of either House or joint sitting of the Houses shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present and voting, other than the Speaker or person acting as Chairman or Speaker.
- The Chairman or Speaker, or person acting as such, shall not vote in the first instance, but shall have and exercise a casting vote in the case of an equality of votes.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.56) With reference to the right to move a motion for an adjournment of the business of the House, consider the following statement:

1. It should raise a matter which is definite, factual, urgent and of public importance
2. It should not cover more than one matter.
3. It should not deal with any matter that is under adjudication by court.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.56) Solution (d)

Adjournment Motion It is introduced in the Parliament to draw attention of the House to a definite matter of urgent public importance

It should raise a matter which is definite, factual, urgent and of public importance

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

It should not cover more than one matter.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

It should not deal with any matter that is under adjudication by court.

Hence Statement 3 is correct.

Q.57) Consider the following statements:

1. Joint sitting is applicable to ordinary bills or money bills only.

2. Chairman of Rajya Sabha presides over a joint sitting in the absence of Speaker.

Which of the statements given above is/are NOT CORRECT?

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

Q.57) Solution (c)

Joint sitting is applicable to ordinary bills or financial bills only and not to money bills or Constitutional amendment bills.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

If the Speaker and Deputy Speaker are absent from a joint sitting, the Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha presides. The Chairman of Rajya Sabha does not preside over a joint sitting as he is not a member of either House of Parliament.

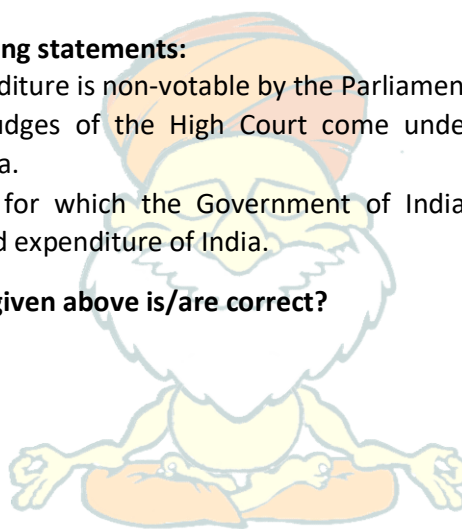
Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.58) Consider the following statements:

- 1. The charged expenditure is non-votable by the Parliament
- 2. Pensions of the judges of the High Court come under the category of charged expenditure of India.
- 3. The debt charges for which the Government of India is liable come under the category of charged expenditure of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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



Q.58) Solution (d)

The charged expenditure is non-votable by the Parliament, it can only be discussed by the parliament.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

Salaries, allowances and pensions of the judges of the Supreme Court and only Pensions of the judges of high courts come under the category of charged expenditure of India.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

The debt charges for which the Government of India is liable, including interest, sinking fund charges and redemption charges and other expenditure relating to the raising of loans and the service and redemption of debt come under the category of charged expenditure of India.

Hence Statement 3 is correct.

Q.59) Which of the following are credited to the Public Account of India?

- 1. Provident fund deposits
- 2. Loans raised by issuing Treasury bills
- 3. Remittances

4. Saving bank deposits

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.59) Solution (b)

Public Account of India : All other public money (other than those which are credited to the Consolidated Fund of India) received by or on behalf of the Government of India shall be credited to the Public Account of India.

This includes provident fund deposits, judicial deposits, savings bank deposits, departmental deposits, remittances.

Q.60) With reference to the Contingency Fund of India, consider the following statements:

1. This fund is placed at the disposal of the President, and he can make advances out of it to meet unforeseen expenditure.
2. Amounts determined by law are paid from time to time to this fund.

Which of the statements given above is/are INCORRECT?

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

Q.60) Solution (d)

This fund is placed at the disposal of the president, and he can make advances out of it to meet unforeseen expenditure.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

The Constitution authorised the Parliament to establish a 'Contingency Fund of India', into which amounts determined by law are paid from time to time.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.61) Consider the following statements:

1. The office of 'whip' is mentioned in the Rules of the House.
2. The office of the 'Leader of the Opposition' is mentioned in the Parliamentary Statute.

Which of the statements given above is/are NOT correct?

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

Q.61) Solution (a)

The office of 'whip', on the other hand, is mentioned neither in the Constitution of India nor in the Rules of the House nor in a Parliamentary Statute. It is based on the conventions of the parliamentary government.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

The offices of the leader of the House and the leader of the Opposition are not mentioned in the Constitution of India, they are mentioned in the Rules of the House and Parliamentary Statute respectively.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.62) Consider the following statements

1. The power of adjournment lies with the Presiding Officer of the House whereas power of adjournment sine die lies with the President
2. The period spanning between the prorogation of a House and its reassembly in a new session is called recess.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.62) Solution (b)

The power of adjournment as well as adjournment sine die lies with the presiding officer of the House.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

The period spanning between the prorogation of a House and its reassembly in a new session is called recess.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.63) Consider the following statements

1. Once the business of a session is completed, the Presiding Officer issues a notification for prorogation of the session.
2. All pending notices, other than those for introducing bills lapse on prorogation of Lok Sabha.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.63) Solution (b)

Once the business of a session is completed, the President issues a notification for prorogation of the session.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Prorogation also 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.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.64) Consider the following statements:

1. Quorum constitutes one-tenth of total number of members in Lok Sabha, while it is one-fifteenth for Rajya Sabha.
2. Quorum is calculated by excluding the Presiding Officer.

Which of the statements given above is/are NOT correct?

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

Q.64) Solution (c)

Quorum is one-tenth of the total number of members in each House including the presiding officer.

Hence Statement 1 and 2 are incorrect.

Q.65) Consider the following statements:

1. An unstarred question in the Parliament requires a written answer.
2. A starred question in the Parliament requires an oral answer.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.65) Solution (c)

An unstarred question in the Parliament requires a written answer and hence, supplementary questions cannot follow.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

A starred question in the Parliament requires an oral answer and hence supplementary questions can follow.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.66) Who among the following are entitled to Parliamentary Privileges?

- 1) Attorney General
- 2) Comptroller and Auditor General
- 3) President
- 4) Vice- President
- 5) Union Ministers

Select the correct code:

- a) 1, 3 and 5 only

- b) 1,2,3 and 5 only
- c) 1 and 5 only
- d) 1, 2,3,4 and 5

Q.66) Solution (c)

The Constitution has extended the privileges of the state legislature (or Parliament) to those persons who are entitled to speak and take part in the proceedings of a House of the state legislature or any of its committees. These include advocate-general of the state and state ministers (Union Ministers)

The privileges of the State Legislature do not extend to the Governor (President) who is also an integral part of the State Legislature.

Q.67) The 'Excess grant' must be approved by which of the following committee before being submitted for voting in Lok Sabha?

- a) Business advisory committee
- b) Estimates committee
- c) Public accounts committee
- d) Committee on Public Undertakings

Q.67) Solution (c)

Excess Grant 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 be approved by the Public Accounts Committee of Parliament.

Q.68) Consider the following statements:

- 1) The Appropriation Bill becomes Appropriation Act only after it gets President's assent.
- 2) The government cannot withdraw money from the Contingency Fund of India till the enactment of the Appropriation Bill.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.68) Solution (a)

The Appropriation Bill becomes the Appropriation Act after it gets President's assent.

The Constitution states that 'no money shall be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of India except under appropriation made by law'.

Q.69) Consider the following statements

1. Consultative committees are constituted by the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.
2. Consultative committees consist of members of both the Houses of Parliament.

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

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

Q.69) Solution (c)

Consultative committees are constituted by the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.

Hence statement 1 is correct.

Consultative committees consist of members of both the houses of Parliament. Consultative committees are attached to various ministries/departments of the central government

Hence statement 2 is correct.

Q.70) Consider the following statements regarding Parliamentary Forums:

- 1) The Speaker of Lok Sabha is the ex-officio President of all the Parliamentary Forums.
- 2) Parliamentary Forums consists members only from the Lok Sabha.

Which of the above statements is/are NOT CORRECT?

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

Q.70) Solution (c)

The Speaker of Lok Sabha is the ex-officio President of all the Forums except the Parliamentary Forum on Population and Public Health wherein the Chairman of Rajya Sabha is the ex-officio President.

Hence statement 1 is incorrect.

Each Parliamentary Forum consists of not more than 31 members (excluding the President, Co-President and Vice-Presidents) out of whom not more than 21 are from the Lok Sabha and not more than 10 are from the Rajya Sabha.

Hence statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.71) Consider the following statements:

1. The appointment of Governor of a State in India follows the American model.
2. According to the Constitution, a person is qualified to be appointed as Governor only if he is qualified for election as a member to State Legislative Assembly.

Which of the statements given above is/are *NOT* correct?

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

Q.71) Solution (c)

The appointment of Governor of a State in India is based on the Canadian model.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Constitution prescribes only two qualifications:

No person shall be eligible for appointment as Governor unless he is a citizen of India and has completed the age of thirty-five years.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.72) Consider the following statements

1. The oath of office to the Governor is administered by the Chief Justice of Supreme Court of India.
2. The Constitution does not lay down any grounds upon which a Governor may be removed by the President.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.72) Solution (b)

The oath of office to the governor is administered by the chief justice of the concerned state high court and in his absence, the senior-most judge of that court available.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

The Constitution does not lay down any grounds upon which a Governor may be removed by the President.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.73) Consider the following statements

1. The Advocate General of a State shall receive such remuneration as the Governor may determine.
2. A member of the State Public Service Commission holds office during the pleasure of the Governor.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.73) Solution (a)

Governor appoints the Advocate General of a state and determines his remuneration. The advocate general holds office during the pleasure of the Governor.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

A member of the State Public Service Commission can be removed only by the president and not by a governor.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.74) Consider the following statements:

1. Ordinance making power of the Governor is a discretionary power.
2. Governor can pardon a death sentence, if such a death sentence is prescribed by a State Law.

Which of the statements given above is/are NOT correct?

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

Q.74) Solution (c)

Ordinance-making power of the Governor is not a discretionary power. This means that he can promulgate or withdraw an ordinance only on the advice of the council headed by the chief minister.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Even if a state law prescribes for death sentence, the power to grant pardon lies with the President and not the Governor.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.75) Consider the following statements:

1. The Constitution requires that a person must prove his majority in the Legislative Assembly before he is appointed as the Chief Minister.
2. Lieutenant Governor is the only designation used for administrator of Union Territories in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.75) Solution (d)

The Constitution does not require that a person must prove his majority in the Legislative Assembly before he is appointed as the Chief Minister.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

The President can specify the designation of an administrator; it may be Lieutenant Governor or Chief Commissioner or Administrator. At present, it is Lieutenant Governor in the case of Delhi, Puducherry, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh and Administrator in the case of Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu and Lakshadweep.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.76) Which of the following states have legislative council?

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Bihar
3. Telangana
4. Odisha
5. karnataka

Select the correct code:

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

Q.76) Solution (b)

Six States in India have Legislative Councils: Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Telangana, and Uttar Pradesh.

Q.77) Consider the following statements:

1. The Parliament can make laws on any subject of the three lists (Centre, State, Concurrent) for all the union territories.
2. The Parliament can make regulations for the peace, progress and good government of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep Islands.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.77) Solution (a)

The Parliament can make laws on any subject of the three lists (including the State List) for the Union Territories.

Hence statement 1 is correct.

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.

Hence statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.78) Consider the following statements:

1. An administrator of Union Territory is an agent of the President similar to head of state like a Governor.
2. The President can also appoint the Governor of a state as the administrator of an adjoining union territory.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.78) Solution (b)

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.

Hence statement 1 is incorrect.

The President can also appoint the governor of a state as the administrator of an adjoining Union Territory.

Hence statement 2 is correct.

Q.79) In Indian context, the Governor has Constitutional discretion in which of the following cases?

1. Recommendation for the imposition of the President's Rule in the State.
2. While exercising his functions as the administrator of an adjoining Union Territory.
3. Reservation of a bill for the consideration of the President.

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

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

Q.79) Solution (d)

The Governor has constitutional discretion in the following cases:

1. Reservation of a bill for the consideration of the President.
2. Recommendation for the imposition of the President's Rule in the State.
3. While exercising his functions as the administrator of an adjoining Union Territory (in case of additional charge).
4. Determining the amount payable by the Government of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram to an autonomous Tribal District Council as royalty accruing from licenses for mineral exploration.

5. Seeking information from the chief minister with regard to the administrative and legislative matters of the state.

Q.80) Consider the following statements:

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

Which of the above statements is/are *NOT CORRECT*?

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

Q.80) Solution (b)

The Parliament can abolish a legislative council or create it, 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 (ie, by simple majority).

Hence statement 1 is correct and statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.81) Consider the following statements:

1. The Legislative Assembly of each State shall consist of not more than 500 members chosen by direct election from territorial constituencies in the State.
2. According to Constitution, the total number of members in the Legislative Council of a State shall in no case be less than forty.

Which of the statements given above is/are *NOT* correct?

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

Q.81) Solution (d)

The Legislative Assembly of each State shall consist of not more than 500 members chosen by direct election from territorial constituencies in the State.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

According to Constitution, the total number of members in the Legislative Council of a State shall in no case be less than forty.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.82) Consider the following statements:

1. A person is not qualified to be a member of Legislative Council unless he attains thirty five years of age.
2. Constitution does not specify any upper limit for the total number of members of a State Legislative Council.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.82) Solution (d)

A person is not qualified to be a member of Legislative Council unless he attains thirty years of age.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

The total number of members in the Legislative Council of a State having such a Council shall not exceed one third of the total number of members in the Legislative Assembly of that State

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.83) Consider the following statements

1. Speaker of Legislative Assembly addresses his resignation to Deputy Speaker of Legislative Assembly.
2. Every member of the Legislative Assembly shall, before taking his seat takes oath before the Chief Justice of High Court.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.83) Solution (a)

Speaker of Legislative Assembly addresses his resignation to Deputy Speaker of Legislative Assembly.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

Article 188:

Every member of the Legislative Assembly or the Legislative Council of a State shall, before taking his seat, make and subscribe before the Governor, or some person appointed in that behalf by him, an oath or affirmation according to the form set out for the purpose in the Third Schedule.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.84) Consider the following statements:

1. There is no requirement of Quorum for conducting meetings of a State Legislative Council.
2. If at any time during a meeting of State Legislative assembly there is no Quorum, Speaker prorogues the House.

Which of the statements given above is/are NOT correct?

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

Q.84) Solution (c)

The quorum to constitute a meeting of a House of the Legislature of a State shall be ten members or one-tenth of the total number of members of the House, whichever is greater.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

If at any time during a meeting of State Legislative assembly there is no Quorum, Speaker adjourn the House or suspend the meeting until there is a quorum.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.85) Consider the following statements:

1. If a person is chosen as a member of the Legislatures of two or more States, (on the expiration of certain period specified in the rules by President), the person's seat in the Legislatures of all other States shall become vacant except in his Home State.
2. Speaker shall accept the resignation submitted by the member of a State Legislative Assembly.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.85) Solution (d)

Article 190 (2): No person shall be a member of the Legislatures of two or more States specified in the First Schedule and if a person is chosen a member of the Legislatures of two or more such States, then, at the expiration of such period as may be specified in rules made by the President, that person's seat in the Legislatures of all such States shall become vacant, unless he has previously resigned his seat in the Legislatures of all but one of the States.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

In the case of any resignation of a member of State legislative Assembly, if from information received or otherwise and after making such inquiry as he thinks fit, the Speaker or the Chairman, as the case may be, is satisfied that such resignation is not voluntary or genuine, he shall not accept such resignation.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.86) With regard to legislative procedure of an Ordinary Bill in the State legislature, which of the following statements are *NOT* correct?

- When a bill, which has originated in the council and was sent to the assembly, is rejected by the assembly, the bill ends and becomes dead.
- The Bill can be introduced either by a minister or a private member.
- The Constitution provides for the mechanism of joint sitting of both the Houses to resolve the disagreement between the two Houses over a bill.
- The legislative assembly can override the legislative council by passing the bill for the second time and not vice versa.

Q.86) Solution (c)

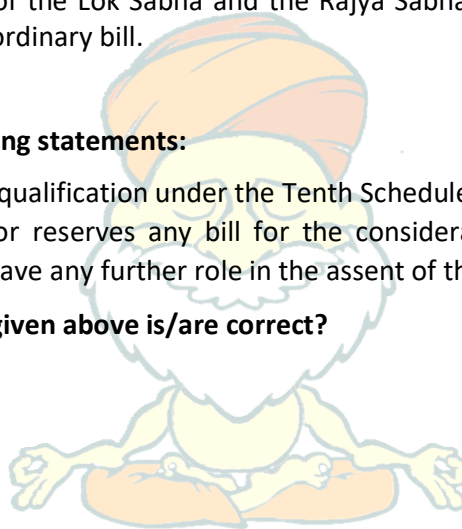
The Constitution does not provide for the mechanism of joint sitting of both the Houses to resolve the disagreement between the two Houses over a bill. On the other hand, there is a provision for joint sitting of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha to resolve a disagreement between the two over an ordinary bill.

Q.87) Consider the following statements:

- The question of disqualification under the Tenth Schedule is decided by Governor.
- When the Governor reserves any bill for the consideration of the President, the Governor will not have any further role in the assent of the bill.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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



Q.87) Solution (b)

The question of disqualification under the Tenth Schedule is decided by the Chairman, in the case of Legislative Council and, Speaker, in the case of Legislative Assembly.

Hence statement 1 is incorrect.

When the Governor reserves a bill for the consideration of the President:

If the bill is returned by the President for the reconsideration of the House or Houses and is passed again, the bill must be presented again for the presidential assent only. If the President gives his assent to the bill, it becomes an act. This means that the assent of the Governor is no longer required.

Hence statement 2 is correct.

Q.88) Consider the following statements:

1. Members of the Legislative Assembly of a State shall be entitled to receive such salaries and allowances as may from time to time be determined, by the Parliament by law.
2. Members of the Legislative Council of a State shall be entitled to receive such salaries and allowances as may from time to time be determined, by the Legislature of the State by law.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.88) Solution (b)

Members of the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council of a State shall be entitled to receive such salaries and allowances as may from time to time be determined, by the Legislature of the State by law.

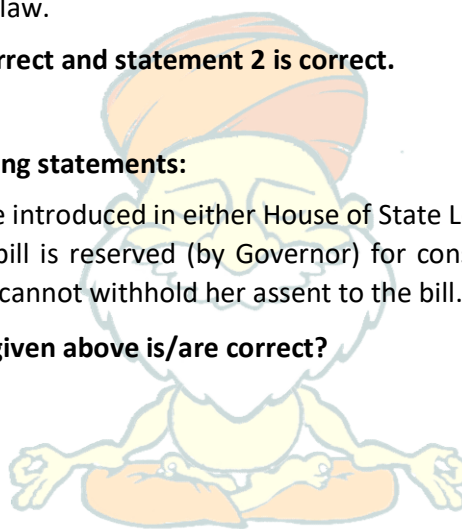
Hence statement 1 is incorrect and statement 2 is correct.

Q.89) Consider the following statements:

1. A Money Bill can be introduced in either House of State Legislature.
2. When the money bill is reserved (by Governor) for consideration of the President, then the President cannot withhold her assent to the bill.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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



Q.89) Solution (d)

A Money Bill shall not be introduced in a Legislative Council.

Hence statement 1 is incorrect.

When a money bill is reserved for consideration of the President, the president may either give his assent to the bill or withhold his assent to the bill but cannot return the bill for reconsideration of the state legislature.

Hence statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.90) Consider the following statements:

1. A Bill pending in the Legislature of a State shall not lapse by reason of the prorogation of the House.

2. A Bill pending in the Legislative Council of a State which has not been passed by the Legislative Assembly shall not lapse on dissolution of the Assembly.

Which of the above statements is/are *NOT* correct?

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

Q.90) Solution (d)

A Bill pending in the Legislature of a State shall not lapse by reason of the prorogation of the House.

Hence statement 1 is correct.

A Bill pending in the Legislative Council of a State which has not been passed by the Legislative Assembly shall not lapse on dissolution of the Assembly.

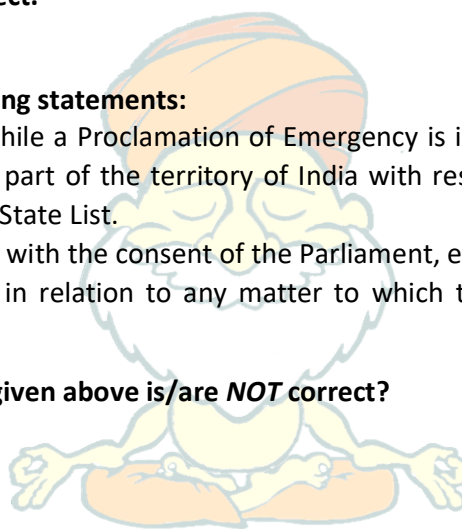
Hence statement 2 is correct.

Q.91) Consider the following statements:

1. Parliament shall, while a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation, have power to make laws for any part of the territory of India with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the State List.
2. The President may, with the consent of the Parliament, entrust certain functions to a State Government in relation to any matter to which the executive power of the Union extends.

Which of the statements given above is/are *NOT* correct?

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



Q.91) Solution (b)

Parliament shall, while a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation, have power to make laws for the whole or any part of the territory of India with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the State List.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

The President may, with the consent of the Government of a State, entrust either conditionally or unconditionally to that Government or to its officers functions in relation to any matter to which the executive power of the Union extends.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.92) Consider the following statements:

1. In case of a territory (not included in any State), Parliament has the power to make a law even with respect to a matter in State list.

2. Parliament has the exclusive power of making any law imposing a tax not mentioned in either State list or Concurrent List.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.92) Solution (c)

Parliament has power to make laws with respect to any matter for any part of the territory of India not included 2[in a State] notwithstanding that such matter is a matter enumerated in the State List.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

Parliament has the exclusive power of making any law imposing a tax not mentioned in either State list or Concurrent List. (Parliament has exclusive powers to levy residuary taxes)

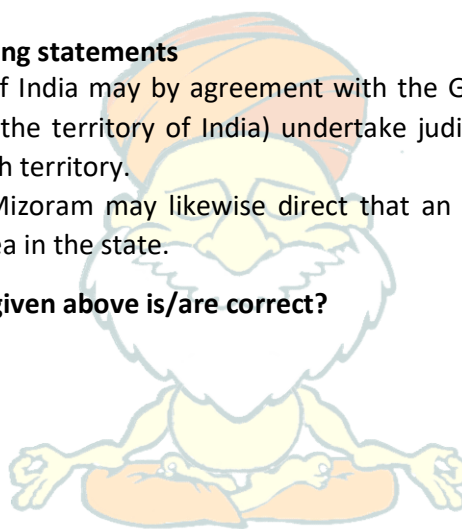
Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.93) Consider the following statements

1. The Government of India may by agreement with the Government of any territory (not being part of the territory of India) undertake judicial functions vested in the Government of such territory.
2. The Governor of Mizoram may likewise direct that an act of Parliament does not apply to a tribal area in the state.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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



Q.93) Solution (a)

The Government of India may by agreement with the Government of any territory not being part of the territory of India undertake any executive, legislative or judicial functions vested in the Government of such territory, but every such agreement shall be subject to, and governed by, any law relating to the exercise of foreign jurisdiction for the time being in force.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

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.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.94) Consider the following statements:

1. President has the power to provide for the establishment of any additional courts for the better administration of laws made by Parliament.

2. Parliament has exclusive power to make any law with respect to any matter not enumerated in the Concurrent List or State List.

Which of the statements given above is/are *NOT* correct?

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

Q.94) Solution (a)

Parliament may by law provide for the establishment of any additional courts for the better administration of laws made by Parliament or of any existing laws with respect to a matter enumerated in the Union List.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Parliament has exclusive power to make any law with respect to any matter not enumerated in the Concurrent List or State List.

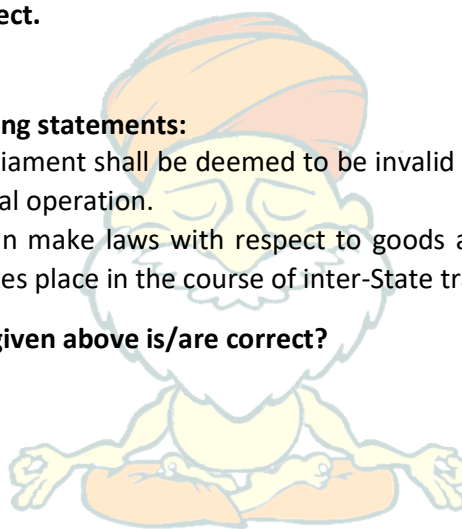
Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.95) Consider the following statements:

1. A law made by Parliament shall be deemed to be invalid on the ground that it would have extra-territorial operation.
2. Only Parliament can make laws with respect to goods and services tax, where the supply of goods takes place in the course of inter-State trade or commerce.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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



Q.95) Solution (b)

No law made by Parliament shall be deemed to be invalid on the ground that it would have extra-territorial operation.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Parliament has exclusive power to make laws with respect to goods and services tax where the supply of goods, or of services, or both takes place in the course of inter-State trade or commerce.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.96) With regard to 5th Schedule of the Constitution, consider the following statements

1. The Governor is empowered to declare an area to be a scheduled area.
2. Each state having scheduled areas has to establish a Tribes Advisory Council.
3. The Governor is empowered to make regulations for the peace and good government of a scheduled area after consulting the Tribes Advisory Council.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.96) Solution (c)

The president is empowered to declare an area to be a scheduled area. He can also increase or decrease its area, alter its boundary lines in consultation with the governor of the state concerned.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Each state having scheduled areas has to establish a Tribes Advisory Council to advise on welfare and advancement of the scheduled tribes. It is to consist of 20 members, three-fourths of whom are to be the representatives of the scheduled tribes in the state legislative assembly.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

The governor is empowered to direct that any particular act of Parliament or the state legislature does not apply to a scheduled area or apply with specified modifications and exceptions. He can also make regulations for the peace and good government of a scheduled area after consulting the Tribes Advisory Council.

Hence Statement 3 is correct.

Q.97) Consider the following statements:

1. In case of a conflict between the Central law and the state law on a subject enumerated in the Concurrent List, the Central law prevails over the state law.
2. Education was initially a subject under State list but later it was brought under Central List.
3. To bring a subject from State list to Concurrent List a Constitutional Amendment is not required.

Which of the above statements is/are NOT CORRECT?

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

Q.97) Solution (c)

In case of a conflict between the Central law and the state law on a subject enumerated in the Concurrent List, the Central law prevails over the state law.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

Education was brought from state list to concurrent list by 42nd Amendment.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

To bring a subject from State list to Concurrent List a Constitutional Amendment is required.

Hence Statement 3 is incorrect.

Q.98) Consider the following statements:

1. Article 275 empowers the Parliament to make grants to the states which are in need of financial assistance and not to every State.
2. The statutory grants under Article 275 are given to the states on the recommendation of the NITI Aayog.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.98) Solution (a)

Statutory Grants: 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. These sums are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India every year.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

The statutory grants under Article 275 (both general and specific) are given to the states on the recommendation of the Finance Commission.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.99) 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. The construction and maintenance of means of communication by the state.
2. The measures to be taken for the protection of the railways within the state.
3. The drawing up and execution of the specified schemes for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the state.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.99) Solution (d)

The construction and maintenance of means of communication (declared to be of national or military importance) by the state;

The measures to be taken for the protection of the railways within the state;

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
The drawing up and execution of the specified schemes for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the state.

Q.100) Which of the following are considered as the Federal features of the Indian Constitution?

1. Written Constitution
2. Integrated Judiciary
3. Division of powers
4. Single Constitution
5. Integrated Election machinery

Select the correct code:

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

Q.100) Solution (c)

Dual Polity, Written Constitution, Division of Powers, Independent Judiciary are some of the Federal features of the Indian Constitution.

Integrated Judiciary, Single Constitution, Integrated Election machinery, Emergency Provisions are some of the Federal features of the Indian Constitution.

Q.101) Consider the following statements:

1. The maximum number of Judges of the Supreme Court, including the Chief Justice of India shall be thirty.
2. In Fourth Judges Case Supreme Court ruled for the first time that Chief Justice of India should consult Collegium consisting of four senior most Judges of Supreme Court.

Which of the statements given above is/are *NOT* correct?

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

Q.101) Solution (c)

The maximum number of Judges of the Supreme Court, excluding the Chief Justice of India shall be thirty three.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

In Third Judges Case Supreme Court ruled for the first time that Chief Justice of India should consult Collegium consisting of four senior most Judges of Supreme Court. (In second judges case it was only two senior most Judges)

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.102) Consider the following statements:

1. According to 84th Constitutional Amendment Act, the senior most Judge of Supreme Court is appointed as Chief justice of India.
2. A Supreme Court Judge can hold office for 5 years or until he attains the age of sixty-five years whichever is earlier.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.102) Solution (d)

Constitution is silent on the exact procedure of appointment of CJI. Appointing the senior most Judge as CJI is a convention which is also affirmed by Supreme Court in 1993

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

A Supreme Court Judge can hold office until he attains the age of sixty-five years.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.103) Consider the following statements

1. No person who has held office as a Judge of the Supreme Court shall plead in any court except the High Court and Supreme Court within India.
2. When the Chief Justice of India is unable to perform the duties of his office, the duties of the office shall be performed by the next senior most Judge of the Supreme Court.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.103) Solution (d)

No person who has held office as a Judge of the Supreme Court shall plead or act in any court or before any authority within the territory of India.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

When the office of Chief Justice of India is vacant or when the Chief Justice is, by reason of absence or otherwise, unable to perform the duties of his office, the duties of the office shall be performed by such one of the other Judges of the Court as the President may appoint for the purpose.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.104) Consider the following statements:

1. When there is a lack of quorum of the permanent judges to hold or continue any session of the Supreme Court, President designates a judge of a High Court as an ad hoc judge of the Supreme Court for a temporary period

2. The Chief Justice of India with previous consent of the President can request a retired Judge of Supreme Court to act as a Judge of the Supreme Court for a temporary period.

Which of the statements given above is/are *NOT* correct?

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

Q.104) Solution (a)

When there is a lack of quorum of the permanent judges to hold or continue any session of the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice of India can designate a judge of a High Court as an ad hoc judge of the Supreme Court for a temporary period. He can do so only after consultation with the chief justice of the High Court concerned

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

The Chief Justice of India with previous consent of the President can request a retired Judge of Supreme Court to act as a Judge of the Supreme Court for a temporary period.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.105) Consider the following statements:

1. Constitution authorises that the Parliament by Law (with the prior approval of the President) to appoint other place or places as seat of the Supreme Court.
2. An appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court from any judgment, decree or final order of a High Court in the territory of India, in case of criminal matters but not Civil matters.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.105) Solution (d)

The Supreme Court shall sit in Delhi or in such other place or places, as the Chief Justice of India may, with the approval of the President, from time to time, appoint.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

An appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court from any judgment, decree or final order of a High Court in the territory of India, whether in a civil, criminal or other proceeding.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.106) Consider the following statements:

1. The laws made by Parliament on the state subjects during a National Emergency become inoperative six months after the emergency has ceased to operate.

2. During national emergency the legislative power of a state legislature is not suspended, it becomes subject to the overriding power of the Parliament.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.106) Solution (c)

The laws made by Parliament on the state subjects during a National Emergency become inoperative six months after the emergency has ceased to operate.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

The legislative power of a state legislature is not suspended, it becomes subject to the overriding power of the Parliament. Thus, the normal distribution of the legislative powers between the Centre and states is suspended, though the state Legislatures are not suspended.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.107) Article 358 and 359 describes the effect of National emergency on Fundamental Rights. With regard to this, which of the following statements is *INCORRECT*?

- a) Article 358 deals with the suspension of the Fundamental Rights guaranteed by Article 19 only.
- b) Article 358 empowers the President to suspend the Fundamental Rights under Article 19 as soon as the emergency is declared.
- c) Legislative and Executive actions taken during the national emergency cannot be challenged even after the emergency ceases to operate.
- d) Article 359 operates in case of both External Emergency as well as Internal Emergency

Q.107) Solution (b)

Article 358 deals with the suspension of the Fundamental Rights guaranteed by Article 19, while Article 359 deals with the suspension of other Fundamental Rights (except those guaranteed by Articles 20 and 21).

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

Article 358 automatically suspends the fundamental rights under Article 19 as soon as the emergency is declared. On the other hand, Article 359 does not automatically suspend any Fundamental Right. It only empowers the president to suspend the enforcement of the specified Fundamental Rights.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

No remedy lies for anything done during the Emergency even after the Emergency expires. This means that the legislative and executive actions taken during the emergency cannot be challenged even after the Emergency ceases to operate.

Hence Statement 3 is correct.

Article 358 operates only in case of External Emergency, whereas Article 359 operates in case of both External Emergency as well as Internal Emergency.

Hence Statement 4 is correct.

Q.108) Consider the following statements:

1. A Judge of the Supreme Court can resign his/her office by writing to the President.
2. Supreme Court protects the Constitution from any unconstitutional amendments passed by the parliament, by exercising the power of judicial review.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.108) Solution (c)

A Judge of the Supreme Court can resign his/her office by writing to the President. Supreme Court protects the Constitution from any unconstitutional amendments passed by the parliament, by exercising the power of judicial review.

Q.109) Consider the following statements:

1. The High Court can issue writs to any person, authority and government only within its territorial jurisdiction.
2. The writ jurisdiction of the High Court under Article 32 is not exclusive but concurrent with the writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court under Article 226.

Which of the statements given above is/are *INCORRECT*?

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

Q.109) Solution (c)

The high court can issue writs to any person, authority and government not only within its territorial jurisdiction but also outside its territorial jurisdiction if the cause of action arises within its territorial jurisdiction.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

The writ jurisdiction of the high court (under Article 226) is not exclusive but concurrent with the writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court (under Article 32). It means, when the fundamental rights of a citizen are violated, the aggrieved party has the option of moving either the high court or the Supreme Court directly.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.110) Which of the following provisions safeguard the autonomy of the Supreme Court of India?

1. The President of India appoints the Supreme Court Judges in consultation with the Parliament.
2. The Judges of the Supreme Court hold their office during the pleasure of the President.
3. The salaries of the Judges are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India to which the legislature does not have to vote.

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

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

Q.110) Solution (c)

While appointing the Supreme Court Judges, the President of India has to consult the Chief Justice of India.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

The judges of the Supreme Court 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.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

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.

Hence Statement 3 is correct.

Q.111) Consider the following statements:

1. The term Federal Court is mentioned in the Constitution of India.
2. The Supreme Court has discretion to grant special leave to appeal from a judgment made by a tribunal constituted under any law relating to Armed Forces.

Which of the statements given above is/are NOT correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only

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

Q.111) Solution (b)

Article 135 mentions the term Federal Court.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

Article 136(1): The Supreme Court may, in its discretion, grant special leave to appeal from any judgment, decree, determination, sentence or order in any cause or matter passed or made by any court or tribunal in the territory of India.

Nothing in clause (1) shall apply to any judgment, determination, sentence or order passed or made by any court or tribunal constituted by or under any law relating to the Armed Forces.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.112) Consider the following statements:

1. The Supreme Court can transfer a case pending before any High Court to any other High Court only with prior consent of both the High Courts.
2. The law declared by the Supreme Court shall be binding on all courts within the territory of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.112) Solution (b)

The Supreme Court may, if it deems it expedient so to do for the ends of justice, transfer any case, appeal or other proceedings pending before any High Court to any other High Court.

Prior consent of High Court is not required.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Article 141: The law declared by the Supreme Court shall be binding on all courts within the territory of India.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.113) Consider the following statements

1. According to Article 143, the opinion reported by Supreme Court to the President of India is binding on him.
2. The Supreme Court can make rules for regulating generally the practice and procedure of the Court only with the approval of the President.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.113) Solution (b)

Under Article 143, the opinion expressed by the Supreme Court is only advisory and not a judicial pronouncement. Hence, it is not binding on the President.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Subject to the provisions of any law made by Parliament, the Supreme Court may from time to time, with the approval of the President, make rules for regulating generally the practice and procedure of the Court.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.114) Consider the following statements:

1. The minimum number of Judges who are to sit for the purpose of hearing any reference under article 143 shall be three.
2. The conditions of service of officers and servants of the Supreme Court shall be such as may be prescribed by rules made by the Chief Justice of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are NOT correct?

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

Q.114) Solution (a)

The minimum number of Judges who are to sit for the purpose of deciding any case involving a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of this Constitution or for the purpose of hearing any reference under article 143 shall be five.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Subject to the provisions of any law made by Parliament, the conditions of service of officers and servants of the Supreme Court shall be such as may be prescribed by rules made by the Chief Justice of India or by some other Judge or officer of the Court authorised by the Chief Justice of India to make rules for the purpose.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.115) Consider the following statements:

1. High Court has the power to punish for contempt of itself.
2. If any question arises as to the age of a Judge of a High Court, the question shall be decided by the Chief Justice of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.115) Solution (a)

Every High Court shall be a court of record and shall have all the powers of such a court including the power to punish for contempt of itself.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

If any question arises as to the age of a Judge of a High Court, the question shall be decided by the President after consultation with the Chief Justice of India.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.116) Consider the following statements:

1. No person who has held office as a permanent Judge of a High Court shall plead or act in any court in India.
2. When Chief Justice of a High Court was unable to perform the duties of his office, the duties of the office shall be performed by one of the other Judges of the Court as the Governor may appoint for the purpose.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.116) Solution (d)

No person who, after the commencement of this Constitution, has held office as a permanent Judge of a High Court shall plead or act in any court or before any authority in India except the Supreme Court and the other High Courts.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

When the office of Chief Justice of a High Court is vacant or when any such Chief Justice is, by reason of absence or otherwise, unable to perform the duties of his office, the duties of the office shall be performed by such one of the other Judges of the Court as the President may appoint for the purpose.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.117) According to Article 360 of the Constitution, President can declare a Financial Emergency. Consider the following statements:

1. The President can reduce the salaries of all government officials, excluding judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts.
2. Union can direct that the Money bills passed by the Legislature of the State, are reserved for the final approval of the President.

Which of the statements given above is/are NOT CORRECT?

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

Q.117) Solution (a)

In case of a financial emergency, the President can reduce the salaries of all government officials, including judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Union can direct that the Money bills passed by the Legislature of the State, are reserved for the final approval of the President.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.118) With reference to the National Emergency, Consider the following statements:

1. While National Emergency is in operation, the President can issue ordinances on the state subjects also, if the Parliament is not in session.
2. The president can either reduce or cancel the transfer of finances from Centre to the states and such order of the President has to be laid before both the Houses of Parliament.

Which of the statements given above is/are NOT CORRECT?

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

Q.118) Solution (d)

While a proclamation of national emergency is in operation, the President can issue ordinances on the state subjects also, if the Parliament is not in session.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

While a proclamation of national emergency is in operation, the President can either reduce or cancel the transfer of finances from Centre to the states. Every such order of the President has to be laid before both the Houses of Parliament.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.119) Consider the following statements:

1. If there is temporary increase in the business of a High Court, the President can appoint additional Judges for a maximum period of one year.
2. No person appointed as an additional or acting Judge of a High Court shall hold office after attaining the age of 65 years

Which of the statements given above is/are NOT CORRECT?

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

Q.119) Solution (c)

If by reason of any temporary increase in the business of a High Court or by reason of arrears of work therein, it appears to the President that the number of the Judges of that Court should be for the time being increased, duly qualified persons to be additional Judges of the Court for such period not exceeding two years as he may specify.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

No person appointed as an additional or acting Judge of a High Court shall hold office after attaining the age of sixty-two years

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.120) Consider the following statements:

1. Supreme Court has original jurisdiction in disputes relating to election of members of Parliament and State Legislature whereas High Court has original jurisdiction in matters related to marriage, divorce.
2. The Supreme Court is primarily a court of appeal and hears appeals against the judgements of the lower courts.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.120) Solution (b)

Supreme Court has original jurisdiction In Federal matters, whereas High Court has original jurisdiction in matters related to marriage, divorce, will, disputes relating to election of members of Parliament and State Legislature etc.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

The Supreme Court is primarily a court of appeal and hears appeals against the judgements of the lower courts.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.121) Consider the following statements:

1. 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act has added Part X to the Constitution of India.
2. 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act has added Eleventh Schedule to the Constitution of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are *NOT* correct?

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

Q.121) Solution (a)

73rd Constitutional Amendment Act has added Part IX to the Constitution of India.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

73rd Constitutional Amendment Act has added Eleventh Schedule to the Constitution of India.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.122) Consider the following statements:

1. Not less than one-third of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every Panchayat shall be reserved for women. However, these one-third seats should be calculated excluding the number of seats reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes
2. There shall be no reservation in the offices of the Chairpersons in the Panchayats at the village level.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.122) Solution (d)

Not less than one-third (including the number of seats reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes) of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every Panchayat shall be reserved for women.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

The offices of the Chairpersons in the Panchayats at the village or any other level shall be reserved for the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and women in such manner as the Legislature of a State may, by law, provide.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.123) Consider the following statements

1. A person can be disqualified for being a member of Panchayat if he/she is less than twenty-five years of age.
2. According to Constitution the tenure of a State Election Commissioner is five years.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.123) Solution (d)

No person shall be disqualified for being a member of Panchayat on the ground that he is less than twenty-five years of age, if he has attained the age of twenty-one years.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Subject to the provisions of any law made by the Legislature of a State, the conditions of service and tenure of office of the State Election Commissioner shall be such as the Governor may by rule determine

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.124) Consider the following statements:

1. Every Municipality (unless sooner dissolved under any law) shall continue for five years from the date appointed for its first meeting
2. A Municipality constituted upon the dissolution of a Municipality before the expiration of its duration shall continue for five years from its first meeting.

Which of the statements given above is/are NOT CORRECT?

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

Q.124) Solution (b)

Every Municipality, unless sooner dissolved under any law for the time being in force, shall continue for five years from the date appointed for its first meeting.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

A Municipality constituted upon the dissolution of a Municipality before the expiration of its duration shall continue only for the remainder of the period for which the dissolved Municipality would have continued.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.125) Consider the following statements:

1. The Finance Commission constituted under article 243X shall also review the financial position of the Municipalities.
2. The election to the board of a Cooperative Society shall be conducted before the expiration of a period of six months from the date of the expiry of the term of the board.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.125) Solution (d)

The Finance Commission constituted under article 243-I shall also review the financial position of the Municipalities.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

The election of a board shall be conducted before the expiry of the term of the board so as to ensure that the newly elected members of the board assume office immediately on the expiry of the term of the office of members of the outgoing board.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.126) Consider the following statements:

1. The idea of establishment of 3-tier Panchayat-raj system was recommended by Ashok Mehta Committee
2. Andhra Pradesh was the first state to establish Panchayati Raj.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.126) Solution (d)

The idea of establishment of 3-tier Panchayat-raj system was recommended by Balwant Rai Mehta Committee and submitted its report in November 1957.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Rajasthan was the first state to establish Panchayati Raj in 1959, in Nagaur district. Rajasthan was followed by Andhra Pradesh, which also adopted the system in 1959.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.127) With respect to the Local Government in India, Consider the following statements?

1. 33% of the seats in local bodies are reserved for women.
2. According to the Indian Constitution, the local government is not an independent tier in the Federal system
3. The grants-in-aid to Panchayats are from Consolidated Fund of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.127) Solution (a)

33% of the seats in local bodies are reserved for women

Hence statement 1 is correct.

The local government is an independent tier in the Federal system

Hence statement 2 is incorrect

The grants in aid to Panchayats are from Consolidated Fund of State (not India).

Hence Statement 3 is incorrect.

Q.128) Which of the following statements is/are correct about Panchayat system in India?

1. The provisions of Part IX of the Constitution relating to the Panchayats are not applicable to the Fifth Schedule areas.
2. PESA was enacted to extend the provisions of Part IX of the Constitution to Scheduled Areas and Tribal areas.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

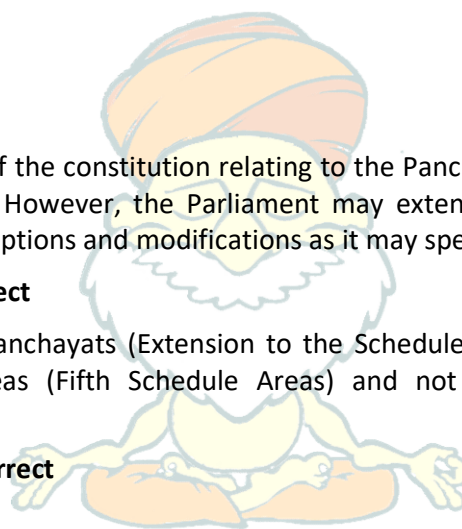
Q.128) Solution (a)

The provisions of Part IX of the constitution relating to the Panchayats are not applicable to the Fifth Schedule areas. However, the Parliament may extend these provisions to such areas, subject to such exceptions and modifications as it may specify.

Hence statement 1 is correct

PESA (Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act), 1996 is with regard to Scheduled Areas (Fifth Schedule Areas) and not Tribal areas (under Sixth Schedule).

Hence statement 2 is incorrect



Q.129) Which of the following *DOES NOT* fall under the compulsory provisions of 73rd Amendment Act, 1992?

1. Authorizing panchayats to levy, collect and appropriate taxes, duties, tolls and fees
2. Providing reservation of seats for backward classes in panchayats at all level.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

Q.129) Solution (c)

Voluntary Provisions

Providing reservation of seats (both members and chairpersons) for backward classes in panchayats at any level.

Granting financial powers to the pachayats, that is, authorizing them to levy, collect and appropriate taxes, duties, tolls and fees.

Compulsory Provisions

Reservation of seats (both members and chairpersons) for SCs and STs in panchayats at all the three levels.

Hence statements 1 and 2 DOES NOT falls under Compulsory Provisions

Q.130) With reference to the urban local bodies in India, which of the following statements is/are NOT CORRECT?

1. Notified area committee is an entirely nominated body.
2. Mayor is the chief executive authority of a Municipal corporation
3. A municipal corporation has two authorities, namely the standing committees and the commissioner.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

Q.130) Solution (a)

Notified area committee is an entirely nominated body

Hence statement 1 is correct

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.

Hence statement 2 is incorrect

A municipal corporation has three authorities, namely, the council, the standing committees and the commissioner.

Hence statement 3 is incorrect

Q.131) Consider the following statements:

1. Before each biennial election to the Legislative Council of each State having such Council, the President may appoint (after consultation with the Election Commission) Regional Commissioners to assist the Election Commission.
2. According to the Constitution, the tenure of office of the Regional Commissioners shall be such as the President may by rule determine.

Which of the statements given above is/are NOT CORRECT?

- a) 1 only

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

Q.131) Solution (d)

Before each biennial election to the Legislative Council of each State having such Council, the President may also appoint after consultation with the Election Commission such Regional Commissioners as he may consider necessary to assist the Election Commission in the performance of the functions conferred on the Commission.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

The conditions of service and tenure of office of the Election Commissioners and the Regional Commissioners shall be such as the President may by rule determine

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.132) Consider the following statements:

1. The Legislature of a State may from time to time by law make provision (in so far as provision in that behalf is not made by Parliament) with respect to all matters relating to the elections to either House of the Legislature of the State including the preparation of electoral rolls.
2. There shall be two electoral rolls for every territorial constituency, one for election to either House of Parliament and one for election to the either House of the Legislature of a State.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.132) Solution (a)

Subject to the provisions of this Constitution and in so far as provision in that behalf is not made by Parliament, the Legislature of a State may from time to time by law make provision with respect to all matters relating to, or in connection with, the elections to the House or either House of the Legislature of the State including the preparation of electoral rolls and all other matters necessary for securing the due constitution of such House or Houses.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

There shall be one general electoral roll for every territorial constituency for election to either House of Parliament or to the House or either House of the Legislature of a State.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.133) Consider the following statements regarding National Commission for Scheduled Tribes:

1. National Commission for Scheduled Tribes shall have the power to regulate its own procedure.
2. The Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and other Members of the Commission shall be appointed by the Prime Minister.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.133) Solution (a)

National Commission for Scheduled Tribes shall have the power to regulate its own procedure.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

The Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and other Members of the Commission shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.134) Consider the following statements regarding National Commission for Backward Classes:

1. It shall be the duty of the Commission to participate and advise on the socio-economic development of the socially and economically backward classes.
2. The Commission became a Constitutional body through Constitution (Ninety Second Amendment) Act.

Which of the statements given above is/are NOT CORRECT?

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

Q.134) Solution (c)

It shall be the duty of the Commission to participate and advise on the socio-economic development of the socially and educationally backward classes and to evaluate the progress of their development under the Union and any State.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

The Commission became a Constitutional body through Constitution (One Hundred and Second Amendment) Act, 2018.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.135) Consider the following statements:

1. According to the Constitution, Parliament shall determine the procedure to be followed by the Goods and Services Tax Council in the performance of its functions.
2. Every decision of the Goods and Services Tax Council shall be taken at a meeting, by a majority of not less than three-fourths of the weighted votes of the total members of the Goods and Services Tax Council.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only

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

Q.135) Solution (d)

According to the Constitution, The Goods and Services Tax Council shall determine the procedure in the performance of its functions.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Every decision of the Goods and Services Tax Council shall be taken at a meeting, by a majority of not less than three-fourths of the weighted votes of the members present and voting.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.136) Consider the following statements:

1. The Governor of a state shall constitute a Finance Commission to review the financial position of the panchayats after every five years.
2. The Governor shall place the recommendations of the commission along with the action taken report before the state legislature.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.136) Solution (c)

The Governor of a state shall constitute a finance commission to review the financial position of the panchayats after every five years.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

The Governor shall place the recommendations of the commission along with the action taken report before the state legislature.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.137) Consider the following statements.

1. Article 280 provides for a Finance Commission as a quasi-federal body.
2. The Constitution envisages the Finance Commission as the balancing wheel of fiscal federalism in India.
3. The Fifteenth Finance Commission headed by Shri. N.K.Singh makes recommendations for the five years commencing from April 1, 2020.

Which of the above statements is/are NOT CORRECT?

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

Q.137) Solution (a)

Article 280 provides for a Finance Commission as a quasi-judicial body.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Fiscal federalism implies the division of financial powers and responsibility between the center and the federal units. Indian constitution provides for Finance Commission under Article 280 to balance the wheel of fiscal federalism.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

The Fifteenth Finance Commission headed by Shri. N.K.Singh makes recommendations for the five years commencing from April 1, 2020.

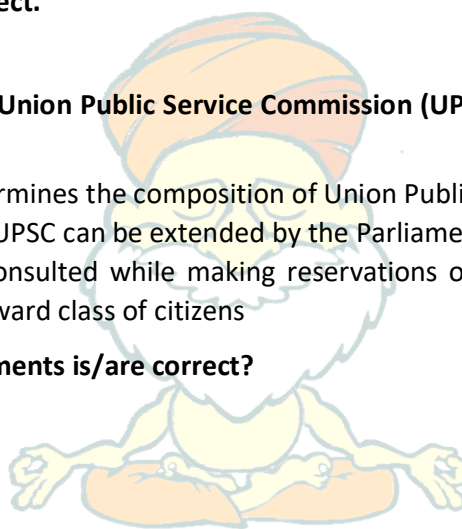
Hence Statement 3 is correct.

Q.138) With reference to Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), Consider the following statements?

1. The President determines the composition of Union Public Service Commission.
2. The jurisdiction of UPSC can be extended by the Parliament
3. The UPSC is not consulted while making reservations of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

**Q.138) Solution (d)**

The President determines the composition of Union Public Service Commission.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

The jurisdiction of UPSC can be extended by the Parliament.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

The UPSC is not consulted while making reservations of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens

Hence Statement 3 is correct.

Q.139) Which of the following is/are the functions of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes:

1. Investigation and monitoring of all matters relating to the constitutional and other legal safeguards for the SCs and evaluating their working.
2. According to the Constitution, the Union and every State Government shall consult the Commission on all major policy matters affecting Scheduled Castes.
3. The commission presents an annual report to the Parliament upon their working.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

Q.139) Solution (c)

Investigation and monitoring of all matters relating to the constitutional and other legal safeguards for the SCs and evaluating their working.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

According to the Constitution, the Union and every State Government shall consult the Commission on all major policy matters affecting Scheduled Castes.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

The commission presents an annual report to the President (not Parliament) upon their working.

Hence Statement 3 is incorrect.

Q.140) Which of the following is/are not considered as Constitutional bodies in india?

1. National Commission for Scheduled Tribes
2. National Commission for Minorities
3. National Human Rights Commission
4. Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities
5. Advocate General of the State

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

Q.140) Solution (a)

The National Commission for Scheduled Castes (SCs) & Scheduled Tribes (ST's), Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities, Advocate General of the State is a constitutional body.

National Commission for Women (1992), the National Commission for Minorities (1993), the the National Human Rights Commission (1993) and the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (2007) are statutory bodies.

Q.141) Consider the following statements regarding provisions related to National Investigation Agency Act:

1. National Investigation Agency constituted under the Act is functioning as the Central Counter Terrorism Law Enforcement Agency in India.
2. Under the Act, the Governor shall, in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court (for the trial of Scheduled Offences) designate one or more Courts of Session as Special Court.

Which of the statements given above is/are NOT CORRECT?

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

Q.141) Solution (b)

National Investigation Agency is functioning as the Central Counter Terrorism Law Enforcement Agency in India.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

The Central Government shall, in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court, by notification in the Official Gazette, for the trial of Scheduled Offences, designate one or more Courts of Session as Special Court.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.142) Consider the following statements:

1. Central Vigilance Commission shall consist of a Central Vigilance Commissioner and not more than two Vigilance Commissioners.
2. Central Vigilance Commissioner is appointed on the recommendation of a three member committee consisting of the Prime Minister, an Union Minister of Cabinet Rank and the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.142) Solution (a)

Central Vigilance Commission shall consist of a Central Vigilance Commissioner and not more than two Vigilance Commissioners.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

Central Vigilance Commissioner is appointed on the recommendation of a three member committee consisting of the Prime Minister as its head, the Union Minister of home affairs and the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.143) Consider the following statements regarding Central Information Commission:

1. The Central Information Commission shall consist of the Chief Information Commissioner (CIC) and such number of Central Information Commissioners not exceeding 5.
2. Chief Information Commissioner shall be a person who is qualified to be appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.143) Solution (d)

The Central Information Commission shall consist of the Chief Information Commissioner (CIC) and such number of Central Information Commissioners not exceeding 10 as may be deemed necessary.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Chief Information Commissioner and Information Commissioners shall 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.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.144) Consider the following statements regarding NITI Aayog:

1. Only those Union Territories having Legislatures are represented in the Governing Council of NITI Aayog.
2. National Institute of Labour Economics Research and Development (NILERD) is a Central Autonomous Organization attached to NITI Aayog.

Which of the statements given above is/are NOT CORRECT?

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

Q.144) Solution (a)

Governing Council: It comprises the Chief Ministers of all the States, Chief Ministers of Union Territories with Legislatures (i.e., Delhi, Puducherry and Jammu and Kashmir) and Lt. Governors of other Union Territories.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

The Government of India established the National Institute of Labour Economics Research and Development (NILERD) in 1962. It is a Central Autonomous Organization attached to NITI Aayog, Ministry of Planning.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.145) Consider the following statements regarding Attorney General of India:

1. No qualification is prescribed in the Constitution regarding the appointment of Attorney General.
2. According to Constitution, Attorney General shall be impeached from his office in the manner in which a Judge of Supreme Court is removed.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.145) Solution (d)

The President shall appoint a person who is qualified to be appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court to be Attorney-General for India.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

The Attorney-General shall hold office during the pleasure of the President, and shall receive such remuneration as the President may determine.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.146) Consider the following in regard to the powers and actions taken by the National Human Rights Commission:

1. NHRC has wide-ranging powers to investigate and to recommend prosecutions and award compensations for human rights violations.
2. NHRC can take any coercive measures and take action against persons or authorities who do not follow the guidelines laid down by it.

Which of the statements given above is/are *NOT CORRECT*?

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

Q.146) Solution (b)

NHRC has wide-ranging powers to investigate, recommend prosecutions, and award compensations for human rights violations.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

The functions of the commission are mainly recommendatory in nature. It has no power to punish the violators of human rights, nor to award any relief including monetary relief to the victim.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.147) Which of the following is/are the objectives of establishing a National Green Tribunal:

1. To provide effective and expeditious disposal of cases relating to environmental protection and conservation of forests and other natural resources including enforcement of any legal right relating to environment.
2. Giving relief and compensation for damages to persons and property

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.147) Solution (c)

To provide effective and expeditious disposal of cases relating to environmental protection and conservation of forests and other natural resources including enforcement of any legal right relating to environment.

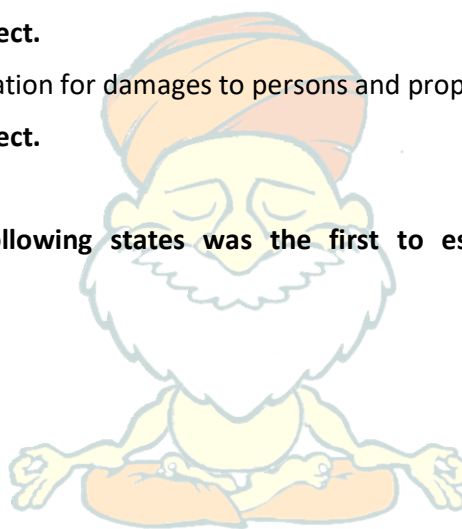
Hence Statement 1 is correct.

Giving relief and compensation for damages to persons and property

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.148) Which of the following states was the first to establish the institution of Lokayukta?

- a) Maharashtra
- b) Karnataka
- c) Uttar Pradesh
- d) Kerala



Q.148) Solution (a)

Maharashtra established the system of Lokayukta in 1971 through 'The Lokayukta and Upa-Lokayuktas Act', and the institutions of the Lokayukta and Uplokayukta came into existence on October 25, 1972

Q.149) Who among the following comes under the purview of Lokpal?

1. Armed Forces
2. Prime Minister of India
3. Group 'A' or Group 'B' officers
4. Group 'C' or Group 'D' officials

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

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

Q.149) Solution (b)

The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013, commonly known as The Lokpal Act, is an anti-corruption Act of Indian Parliament in India which "seeks to provide for the establishment of the institution of Lokpal to inquire into allegations of corruption against certain public functionaries and for matters connecting them".

The following come under the jurisdiction of Lokpal:

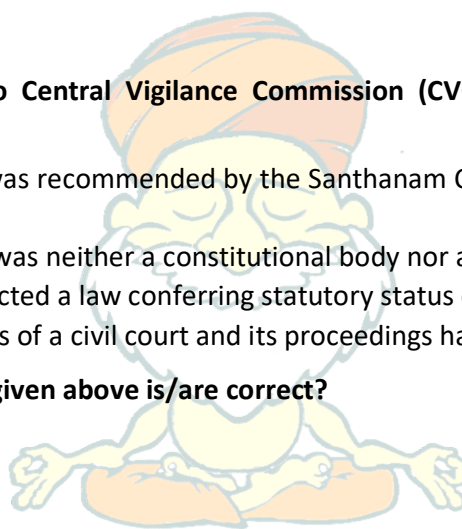
- Prime Minister of India
- All ministers of the Union
- Members of Parliament
- Group 'A' or Group 'B' officers
- Group 'C' or Group 'D' officials

Q.150) With reference to Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), Consider the following statements:

1. Its establishment was recommended by the Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption.
2. Originally the CVC was neither a constitutional body nor a statutory body but in 2003 the Parliament enacted a law conferring statutory status on the CVC.
3. It has all the powers of a civil court and its proceedings have a judicial character.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**Q.150) Solution (d)**

Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) establishment was recommended by the Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

Originally the CVC was neither a constitutional body nor a statutory body but in 2003 the Parliament enacted a law conferring statutory status on the CVC.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

It has all the powers of a civil court and its proceedings have a judicial character

Hence Statement 3 is correct.

Q.151) Consider the following statements regarding National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA):

1. The chairperson of NDMA is appointed on the recommendation of a selection committee comprising of Prime Minister, Minister of Home Affairs, and Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha.
2. The chairperson of the NDMA designates one of the members as the vice-chairperson of the NDMA.

Which of the statements given above is/are NOT CORRECT?

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

Q.151) Solution (a)

Prime Minister of India is the ex-officio chairperson of NDMA.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

The chairperson of the NDMA designates one of the members as the vice-chairperson of the NDMA. The vice-chairperson has the status of a Cabinet Minister while the other members have the status of a Minister of State.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.152) Consider the following statements:

1. The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 mentions about the United Nations Convention Against Corruption.
2. The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 shall apply to public servants in and outside India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.152) Solution (c)

The Lokpal and Lokayuktas, 2013 mentions about the United Nations Convention Against Corruption.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 shall apply to public servants in and outside India.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.153) Consider the following statements:

1. Not less than fifty per cent of the Members of the Lokpal shall be from amongst the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.
2. A member of Lokpal shall not be a member of any Panchayat.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.153) Solution (b)

Not less than fifty per cent of the Members of the Lokpal shall be from amongst the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, Minorities and women.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

A member of Lokpal shall not be a member of any Panchayat or Municipality.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.154) Consider the following statements regarding NITI Aayog:

- 1. Vice-chairperson of NITI Aayog enjoys the rank of a Cabinet Minister.
- 2. Fostering Cooperative Federalism is one of the functions of NITI Aayog.

Which of the statements given above is/are NOT CORRECT?

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

Q.154) Solution (d)

Vice-chairperson of NITI Aayog enjoys the rank of a Cabinet Minister.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

Fostering Cooperative Federalism is one of the functions of NITI Aayog. Full time members of NITI Aayog enjoy the rank of a Minister of State.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.155) Consider the following statements:

- 1. Part XIV-A (Tribunals) is added to the Constitution of India by 44th Constitutional Amendment Act.
- 2. Article 323 B contemplates establishment of tribunals for public service matters only.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.155) Solution (d)

Part XIV-A (Tribunals) is added to the Constitution of India by 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Article 323 A contemplates establishment of tribunals for public service matters only.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.156) Consider the following in regard to the powers and actions taken by the State Human Rights Commission:

1. A State Human Rights Commission can inquire into violation of human rights only in respect of subjects mentioned in the State List and the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution.
2. The chairperson and members of a State Human Rights Commission are appointed and removed by the Governor.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.156) Solution (a)

A State Human Rights Commission can inquire into violation of human rights only in respect of subjects mentioned in the State List and the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

Although the chairperson and members of a State Human Rights Commission are appointed by the Governor, they can be removed only by the President.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.



Q.157) With reference to the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), consider the following statements:

1. The CBI is not a statutory body.
2. Establishment of the CBI was recommended by the Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.157) Solution (c)

The CBI is not a statutory body. It derives its powers from the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946.

Hence statement 1 is correct.

The establishment of the CBI was recommended by the Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption.

Hence statement 2 is correct.

Q.158) Consider the following statements about National Investigation Agency (NIA):

1. The NIA was created by an Act of the Parliament following Mumbai Terror Attack of November 2008.
2. The NIA deals with offences under certain laws, which also includes among them the Atomic Energy Act, 1962.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.158) Solution (c)

The NIA was created by an Act of the Parliament following Mumbai Terror Attack of November 2008.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

The NIA deals with offences under certain laws, which also includes among them the Atomic Energy Act, 1962.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.159) Consider the following statements about State Administrative Tribunals (SAT):

1. The Administrative Tribunals Act of 1985 empowers the Central government to establish the State Administrative Tribunals (SATs) on specific request of the concerned state governments.
2. SAT exercise original jurisdiction in relation to recruitment and all service matters of state government employees.

Which of the statements given above is/are NOT CORRECT?

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

Q.159) Solution (d)

The Administrative Tribunals Act of 1985 empowers the Central government to establish the State Administrative Tribunals (SATs) on specific request of the concerned state governments.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

SAT exercise original jurisdiction in relation to recruitment and all service matters of state government employees.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.160) The Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT) exercises original jurisdiction in relation to recruitment and service matters of public servants belonging to:

1. Civilian employees of defence services
2. Officers of the Supreme Court
3. All-India Services
4. Secretarial staff of the Parliament
5. State government employees

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.160) Solution (a)

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.

Q.161) Consider the following statements regarding The Protection of Human Rights Act:

1. A person appointed as a Member of National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) shall hold office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office.
2. The functions relating to human rights in case of Union territory of Delhi shall be dealt with by the National Human Rights Commission.

Which of the statements given above is/are NOT CORRECT?

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

Q.161) Solution (a)

A person appointed as a Member of National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) shall hold office for a term of three years from the date on which he enters upon his office.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

The functions relating to human rights in case of Union territory of Delhi shall be dealt with by the National Human Rights Commission.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.162) Consider the following statements regarding the Right to Information Act:

1. The Chief Information Commissioner shall hold office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office.
2. The salaries and allowances payable to the Chief Information Commissioner shall be the same as that of the Chief Election Commissioner.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.162) Solution (d)

The Chief Information Commissioner shall hold office for such term as may be prescribed by the Central Government.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

The salaries and allowances payable to and other terms and conditions of service of the Chief Information Commissioner and the Information Commissioners shall be such as may be prescribed by the Central Government.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.163) Consider the following statements regarding THE MUSLIM WOMEN (PROTECTION OF RIGHTS ON MARRIAGE) ACT, 2019:

1. The Act extend to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.
2. The Act doesn't apply, when the pronouncement of talaq by a Muslim husband upon his wife is in the written form.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.163) Solution (a)

The Act extend to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

Any pronouncement of talaq by a Muslim husband upon his wife, by words, either spoken or written or in electronic form or in any other manner whatsoever, shall be void and illegal.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.164) Consider the following statements regarding The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019:

1. As the Act doesn't provide an alternative, a minor child has to wait up to 18 years in order to make an application to the District Magistrate for issuing a certificate of identity as a transgender person.
2. Prime Minister shall act as an ex-officio chairperson of the National Council for Transgender Persons mentioned in the Act.

Which of the statements given above is/are *NOT CORRECT*?

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

Q.164) Solution (c)

In the case of a minor child, an application to the District Magistrate for issuing a certificate of identity as a transgender person shall be made by a parent or guardian of such child.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

The Union Minister in-charge of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment shall act as an ex-officio chairperson of the National Council for Transgender Persons mentioned in the Act.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.165) Consider the following statements regarding Arms (Amendment) Act, 2019 :

1. It reduces the time period for renewal of Licence for acquisition and possession of firearms and ammunition from five years to three years.
2. Whoever, by using force, takes the firearm from the police or armed forces shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than ten years but which may extend to imprisonment for life and shall also be liable to fine.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.165) Solution (b)

It increases the time period for renewal of Licence for acquisition and possession of firearms and ammunition from three years to five years.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Whoever, by using force, takes the firearm from the police or armed forces shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than ten years but which may extend to imprisonment for life and shall also be liable to fine.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.166) Consider the following statements

1. Though the Constitution has abandoned the system of separate electorate, it provides for the system of communal representation by reserving seats for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the Lok Sabha.
2. Though the Constitution has adopted the system of proportional representation in the case of Rajya Sabha, it has not preferred the same system in the case of Lok Sabha.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.166) Solution (b)

Though the Constitution has abandoned the system of communal representation, it provides for the reservation of seats for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the Lok Sabha on the basis of population ratios.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

Though the Constitution has adopted the system of proportional representation in the case of Rajya Sabha, it has not preferred the same system in the case of Lok Sabha. Instead, it has adopted the system of territorial representation for the election of members to the Lok Sabha.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.167) Consider the following statements with regard to Constitution of India:

1. Territorial integrity or continued existence of any State is not guaranteed by the Constitution.
2. The Constitution prohibits discrimination against any citizen on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth but not on the ground of residence.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.167) Solution (c)

Territorial integrity or continued existence of any state is not guaranteed by the Constitution.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

The Constitution prohibits discrimination against any citizen on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth but not on the ground of residence.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.168) Consider the following statements in regard to Council of Ministers:

1. It is the duty of every minister to stand by cabinet decisions and support them both within and outside the Parliament.
2. President can remove a minister even at a time when the council of ministers enjoys the confidence of the Lok Sabha.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.168) Solution (c)

It is the duty of every minister to stand by cabinet decisions and support them both within and outside the Parliament. If any minister disagrees with a cabinet decision and is not prepared to defend it, he must resign.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

President can remove a minister even at a time when the council of ministers enjoys the confidence of the Lok Sabha.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.169) With reference to Election Commission of India, Consider the following statements:

1. The President has the power to increase/decrease the number of Election Commissioners in the Election Commission.
2. A Regional Commissioner shall not be removed from office except on the recommendation of the Chief Election Commissioner.

Which of the above statement[s] is/are correct?

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

Q.169) Solution (c)

The Election Commission shall consist of the Chief Election Commissioner and such number of other Election Commissioners, if any, as the President may from time to time fix.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

A Regional Commissioner shall not be removed from office except on the recommendation of the Chief Election Commissioner.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.170) Consider the following statements:

1. The lists of the SCs or STs vary from state to state.
2. Any inclusion or exclusion of any caste or tribe from Presidential notification can be done only by the Parliament.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.170) Solution (c)

The lists of the SCs or STs vary from state to state and union territory to union territory.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

Any inclusion or exclusion of any caste or tribe from Presidential notification can be done only by the Parliament.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.171) Consider the following statements regarding The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020:

1. The amendment empowers Central Government to regulate the supply of Potato, Onions under some extraordinary circumstances.
2. The amendment empowers Central Government to impose Stock Limit on non-perishable agricultural foodstuffs only when there is a hundred percent increase in their retail price.

Which of the statements given above is/are NOT CORRECT?

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

Q.171) Solution (b)

The amendment empowers Central Government to regulate the supply of Potato, Onions under some extraordinary circumstances.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

The amendment empowers Central Government to impose Stock Limit on non-perishable agricultural foodstuffs only when there is a fifty percent increase in their retail price. Central Government can impose stock limit on horticultural produce only when there is a hundred percent increase in its retail price.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.172) Consider the following statements regarding The Indian Medicine Central Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020 :

1. The Ordinance suspends the Central Council of Indian Medicine constituted under The Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970.
2. The Central Council of Indian Medicine shall be reconstituted within a period of one year from the date of the supersession of the Central Council under this Ordinance.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.172) Solution (c)

The Ordinance suspends the Central Council of Indian Medicine constituted under The Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

The Central Council of Indian Medicine shall be reconstituted within a period of one year from the date of the supersession of the Central Council under this Ordinance.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.173) Consider the following statements regarding The Salaries and Allowances of Ministers (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020:

1. The sumptuary allowance paid to each Cabinet Minister under the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952 shall be decreased by 30 percent.
2. The allowance reduction is for a period of one year commencing from the 1st April, 2021.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.173) Solution (d)

The sumptuary allowance paid to each Minister under the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952 shall be decreased by 30 percent.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

The allowance reduction is for a period of one year commencing from the 1st April, 2020 to meet the exigencies arising out of Corona Virus (COVID-19) pandemic.

Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.174) Consider the following statements regarding The Epidemic Diseases (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020:

1. The ordinance defines the term 'Healthcare service personnel'.
2. The punishable offence against healthcare service personnel (mentioned in the Ordinance) shall be cognizable and non-bailable.

Which of the statements given above is/are *NOT CORRECT*?

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

Q.174) Solution (d)

The ordinance defines the term 'Healthcare service personnel'.

The Ordinance defines healthcare service personnel as a person who is at risk of contracting the epidemic disease (as he/she may come in contact with the affected patients) while carrying out duties related to the epidemic.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

The punishable offence against healthcare service personnel (mentioned in the Ordinance) shall be cognizable and non-bailable.

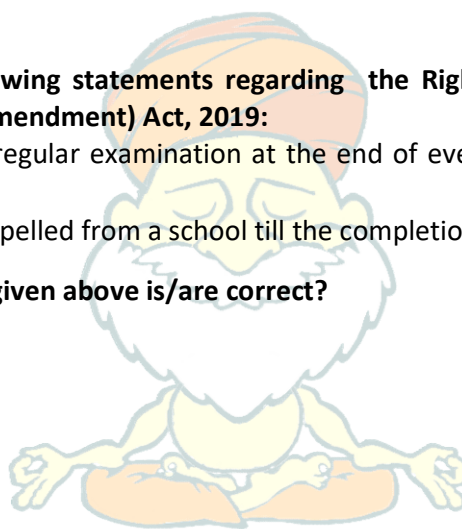
Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.175) Consider the following statements regarding the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Act, 2019:

1. There shall be no regular examination at the end of every academic year up to 6th Class.
2. No child shall be expelled from a school till the completion of elementary education.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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



Q.55) Solution (b)

There shall be a regular examination in the fifth class and in the eighth class at the end of every academic year.

Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.

No child shall be expelled from a school till the completion of elementary education.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.176) Consider the following statements

1. The pardoning power of the President is independent of the judiciary and is an executive power
2. Both the Governor and the President have concurrent power in respect of suspension, remission and commutation of death sentence

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only

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

Q.176) Solution (c)

The pardoning power of the President is independent of the judiciary and is an executive power.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

Both the Governor and the President have concurrent power in respect of suspension, remission and commutation of death sentence

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.177) Which of the following statements is/are correct about Censure motion?

1. It can be moved against any individual minister.
2. It should state the reasons for its adoption in the Lok Sabha.
3. If it is passed in the Lok Sabha, the council of ministers should resign from the office.

Choose the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.177) Solution (c)

Censure motion can be moved against any individual minister.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

It should state the reasons for its adoption in the Lok Sabha.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

If it is passed in the Lok Sabha, the council of ministers need not resign from the office.

Hence Statement 3 is incorrect.

Q.178) Which of the following statements is/are correct about Private Bill?

1. It is introduced by any member of Parliament other than a minister.
2. Its rejection by the House has no implication on the parliamentary confidence in the government or its resignation.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.178) Solution (c)

Private Bill is introduced by any member of Parliament other than a minister.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

Its rejection by the House has no implication on the parliamentary confidence in the government or its resignation.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.179) Consider the following statements regarding an ordinary bill in state legislature:

1. At the most, the council can detain or delay the bill for a period of four months.
2. The bill, which has originated in the council and was sent to the assembly, if rejected by the assembly, the bill ends and becomes dead.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.179) Solution (c)

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.

Hence Statement 1 is correct.

The bill, which has originated in the council and was sent to the assembly, if rejected by the assembly, the bill ends and becomes dead.

Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Q.180) Consider the following statements

1. The Tenth Schedule is added to the Constitution by the 91st Constitutional Amendment Act.
2. The question of disqualification under the Tenth Schedule is decided by Governor and the decision is subject to judicial review.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.180) Solution (d)

The Tenth Schedule is added to the Constitution by the 52nd Constitutional Amendment Act.

Hence statement 1 is incorrect.

The question of disqualification under the Tenth Schedule is decided by the Chairman, in the case of legislative council and Speaker in the case of legislative assembly. In 1992, the

Supreme Court ruled that the decision of Chairman/Speaker in this regard is subject to judicial review. **Hence statement 2 is incorrect.**

