

**IAS BABA**



**60**



**60 DAY RAPID REVISION**

**(RARE) SERIES**

**UPSC/IAS Prelims 2023**

**POLITY**

**PART -1 COMPILATION**



Q.1) Consider the following statements:

1. An amendment can be initiated either by minister or a private member and requires a prior permission from president.
2. The procedure of amendment of the constitution is borrowed from the South Africa and it is inserted in part XXI of the constitution.
3. A time frame has been prescribed in the constitution for states to ratify the amendment bill.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

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

Q.1) Solution (d)

**Explanation:**

- Amending the Constitution of India is the process of making changes to the nation's fundamental law or supreme law. The procedure of amendment in the constitution is laid down in Part XX (Article 368) of the Constitution of India. This procedure ensures the sanctity of the Constitution of India and keeps a check on arbitrary power of the Parliament of India. It was borrowed from the South African constitution.
- Procedure for amendment of constitution:
  - Amendment can be initiated only by the introduction of a bill for the purpose in either house of the Parliament.
  - The bill can be introduced either by a minister or by a private member and does not require the permission of the President.
  - The bill must be passed in each house by a special majority, that is, a majority of the total membership of the house and a majority of two-thirds of the members of the house present and voting
  - Each house must pass the bill separately. If there is any disagreement, there is no provision for joint sitting of the houses
  - If the bill seeks to amend the provisions of the constitution, it must be ratified by the legislatures of half of the states by a simple majority
  - After passage of the bill by both the houses, it is presented to the President for his assent
  - The president must give his assent to the bill. He can neither withhold his assent to the bill nor return the bill for reconsideration of the Parliament
  - After the President's assent, the bill becomes an act.

Q.2) Consider the following pairs:



1. Article 371A - Karnataka
2. Article 371B - Assam
3. Article 371F - Sikkim
4. Article 371H - Arunachal Pradesh.

How many pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

- a) Only one pair
- b) Only two pairs
- c) Only three pairs
- d) All four pairs.

Q.2) Solution (c)

**Explanation:**

- Article 371 of the Constitution includes “special provisions” for 11 states, including six states of the Northeast.
- Articles 370 and 371 were part of the Constitution at the time of its commencement on January 26, 1950; Articles 371A through 371J were incorporated subsequently.
- **Article 371, Maharashtra and Gujarat:** Governor has “special responsibility” to establish “separate development boards” for “Vidarbha, Marathwada, and the rest of Maharashtra”, and Saurashtra and Kutch in Gujarat; ensure “equitable allocation of funds for developmental expenditure over the said areas”, and “equitable arrangement providing adequate facilities for technical education and vocational training, and adequate opportunities for employment” under the state government.
- **Article 371A (13th Amendment Act, 1962) Nagaland:** Inserted after a 16-point agreement between the Centre and the Naga People’s Convention in 1960, which led to the creation of Nagaland in 1963.
- Parliament cannot legislate in matters of Naga religion or social practices, Naga customary law and procedure, administration of civil and criminal justice involving decisions according to Naga customary law, and ownership and transfer of land without concurrence of the state Assembly.
- **Article 371B (22nd Amendment Act, 1969), Assam:**
- The President may provide for the constitution and functions of a committee of the Assembly consisting of members elected from the state’s tribal areas.
- **Article 371C (27th Amendment Act, 1971), Manipur:**
- The President may provide for the constitution of a committee of elected members from the Hill areas in the Assembly, and entrust “special responsibility” to the Governor to ensure its proper functioning.
- **Article 371D (32nd Amendment Act, 1973; substituted by The Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014), Andhra Pradesh and Telangana:**
- President must ensure “equitable opportunities and facilities” in “public employment and education to people from different parts of the state”. He may require the state government to

organise “any class or classes of posts in a civil service of, or any class or classes of civil posts under, the State into different local cadres for different parts of the State”. He has similar powers vis-à-vis admissions in educational institutions.

- **Article 371E:** Allows for the establishment of a university in Andhra Pradesh by a law of Parliament. But this is not a “special provision” in the sense of the others in this part.
- **Article 371F (36th Amendment Act, 1975), Sikkim:** The members of the Legislative Assembly of Sikkim shall elect the representative of Sikkim in the House of the People. To protect the rights and interests of various sections of the population of Sikkim, Parliament may provide for the number of seats in the Assembly, which may be filled only by candidates from those sections.
- **Article 371G (53rd Amendment Act, 1986), Mizoram:**
- Parliament cannot make laws on “religious or social practices of the Mizos, Mizo customary law and procedure, administration of civil and criminal justice involving decisions according to Mizo customary law, ownership and transfer of land... unless the Assembly... so decides”.
- **Article 371H (55th Amendment Act, 1986), Arunachal Pradesh:**
- The Governor has a special responsibility with regard to law and order, and “he shall, after consulting the Council of Ministers, exercise his individual judgment as to the action to be taken”.
- **Article 371J (98th Amendment Act, 2012), Karnataka:**
- There is a provision for a separate development board for the Hyderabad-Karnataka region. There shall be “equitable allocation of funds for developmental expenditure over the said region”, and “equitable opportunities and facilities” for people of this region in government jobs and education. A proportion of seats in educational institutions and state government jobs in Hyderabad-Karnataka can be reserved for individuals from that region.
- **Article 371I deals with Goa**, but it does not include any provision that can be deemed ‘special’.

Q.3) which of the following statements with regard to the election of the president of India is/are correct?

1. Value of the vote of an MLA differs from one state to another.
2. Value of the vote of an MP is same in every state.

Choose the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

Q.3) Solution (c)

**Explanation:**

- **Both 1 and 2 are correct.**



- **Statement1:** The value of the vote of an MLA is calculated by dividing the population of the state as per 1971 census. So it differs from state to state.
- **Statement2:** Value of the vote of an MP remains same for every state because the value of the states is divided by the total number of elected members of the parliament.

Q.4) Which of the following provisions is related to 69th constitution amendment act?

- a) Voting age reduced from 21 to 18.
- b) Special status to Delhi was granted among the union territories.
- c) It laid down anti-defection law.
- d) Special status to lieutenant governor of union territory of Delhi to administer the government.

Q.4) Solution (b)

**Explanation:**

- The 69<sup>th</sup> amendment to the Constitution of India **inserted Article 239AA**, which declared the **Union Territory of Delhi to be administered by a L-G who works on aid and advice of the elected legislative assembly.**

Q.5) Consider the following statements:

1. Article 74(1) is mandatory of the president to get aid and advice of the council of ministers for his executive power,
2. Article 123 deals with the ordinance making power of the President.
3. The Veto Power of the President of India is guided by Article 111 of the Indian Constitution.
4. The salaries and allowance of the ministers shall be determined by president.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Q.5) Solution (a)

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 4 is incorrect-** The salaries and allowance of the ministers shall be determined by parliament.

Q.6) Consider the following statements:



1. The Prime Minister shall be appointed by the President and the other Ministers shall be appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister.
2. The total number of ministers, including the Prime Minister, in the Council of Ministers shall not exceed 15% of the total members present in the Lok Sabha.

Which of the above given statements is/ are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 1 and 2 only
- d) None of the Above.

Q.6) Solution (c)

**Explanation:**

- The Prime Minister shall be appointed by the President under Article 74 and the other Ministers shall be appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister.
- The total number of ministers, including the Prime Minister, in the Council of Ministers, shall not exceed 15% of the total strength of the Lok Sabha under Article 75(1A). **Hence both 1 and 2 are correct.**

Q.7) Consider the following statements:

1. The term of the Vice President has been mentioned in the constitution.
2. Hamid Ansari was the only vice-president who have got a second term in office.
3. Vice-president is picked only by the MPs both elected and nominated members through a system of proportional representation.

Which of the statements given above are **incorrect**?

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

Q.7) Solution (d)

**Explanation:**

- The vice president has a term of 5 years from the date on which he enters upon his office has been mentioned in the constitution under the article 67. **Hence option 1 is correct.**



- Hamid Ansari was the only vice-president who have got a second term in office from 2007-2017. **Hence option 2 is correct.**
- As per Article 66 of the Constitution of India, the Vice-President is elected by the members of the Electoral College consists of: Elected members of Rajya Sabha, Nominated members of Rajya Sabha .Elected members of Lok Sabha. **Hence option 3 is correct.**

Q.8) Which of the following statements is/are **incorrect**?

1. The president and governor do not have concurrent jurisdiction for suspension, remission, and commutation of death sentence.
2. The president and the governor can grant pardon only if a person has already been punished.

Choose the correct option:

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

Q.8) Solution (c)

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 incorrect:** The president and governor have concurrent jurisdiction for suspension, remission, and commutation of death sentence.
- **Statement 2 correct:** The president and the governor can grant pardon only in case a person has already been punished. So, if someone surrenders and asks for pardon, he might not avail the same.

Q.9) consider the following statements:

1. Indian constitution does not explicitly grant any discretionary powers to the president of India.
2. President cannot directly reject a state legislation.

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.9) Solution (c)

**Explanation:**



- Indian constitution does not explicitly grant any discretionary powers to the president of India. The president is expressly required by Article 74 of the constitution to always have a council of ministers to aid and advice and always to act in accordance with its advice in exercise of one's functions. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- Governor has to reserve a bill for the president's consideration. Only after having reserved a bill, disallowance of state legislature by the president is possible. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**

Q.10) Who needs to give approval for extending supreme court bench to other places of India?

- a) The Parliament of India.
- b) The Chief justice of India.
- c) The President of India.
- d) The Prime minister of India.

Q.10) Solution (c)

**Explanation:**

- **Article 130** - 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.

Q.11) He is one of the vice-presidents of India. He is the first and only vice-president to serve during the terms of three presidents. He is the longest serving vice-president of India”.

The above given paragraph is talking about:

- a) R venkataramanan
- b) Shankar Dayal Sharma
- c) Hamid Ansari
- d) K R Narayanan.

Q.11) Solution (c)

**Explanation:**

- Mohammad Hamid Ansari is the first and only Indian vice-president to serve during the terms of three presidents. He served during the tenure of Parthiba Patel, Pranab mukherjee, Ramnath Kovind. He is the longest serving vice-president of India. He served two terms from 2007-2002 and 2012-2017.

Q.12) The nomination of a candidate for election to the office of Vice-President must be subscribed by at least:

- a) 50 proposers, 50 seconders.
- b) 25 proposers, 25 seconders.
- c) 20 proposers, 20 seconders.





d) 50 proposers, 20 seconders.

Q.12) Solution (c)

**Explanation:**

- **Vice-President of India is elected in a similar way to that of the President, by the system of Proportional Representation by means of a single transferable vote using secret ballot.**
- **Unlike the election of the President, only the elected and nominated members of both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha participate in the voting process. The members of the State Legislative Assemblies do NOT participate in the voting process like they do for the President.**

Q.13) Consider the following statements.

1. It is the sole discretion of the President to choose the Council of Ministers.
2. The President can reject the advice of the Council of Ministers.
3. The President can ask the Council of Ministers to reconsider the advice given to him by Council of Ministers, but has to act in accordance with the advice that is given after such reconsideration.
4. It is the duty of the Prime Minister to communicate to the President any decisions of the council of ministers that is related to the administrative affairs of the Union.

Which of the statements given above are true?

- a) Only 1, 2, and 4
- b) Only 3 and 4
- c) Only 2 and 4
- d) All statements are true.

Q.13) Solution (b)

**Explanation:**

- The Prime Minister does not “directly” appoint the Council of Ministers, but he advises the President on who should be appointed and it is the President who does the task of direct appointing.
- As per Article 75, The President can ask the Council of Ministers to reconsider the advice given to him by Council of Ministers, but has to act in accordance with the advice that is generated after such reconsideration. **Hence option 3 is correct.**
- Article 78 makes it necessary for the Prime Minister to communicate to the President any decisions of the council of ministers that relate to the administrative affairs of the Union. **Hence option 4 is correct.**

Q.14) Which of the following statements is/are incorrect.



1. The courts cannot inquire into the nature of advice rendered to the President by the ministers
2. A person who is NOT a member of either Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha can also be appointed as a minister.
3. The President administers the oaths to the ministers.
4. The President can remove a minister without the advice of the Prime Minister.

Choose the answer using the code given below:

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

Q.14) Solution (d)

**Explanation:**

- As per Article 75 of the Constitution, the President can remove the minister ONLY on the advice of the Prime Minister. And a person who is NOT a member of either Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha can also be appointed as a minister provided that he/she gets elected/nominated to either Houses of the Parliament within 6 months. **Hence option 4 is incorrect.**

Q.15) Which of the following constitution amendments were made for the reservation of seats for the admission of citizens belonging to schedule caste and schedule tribes and other backward classes in the educational institution?

- a) 91st amendment.
- b) 93rd amendment.
- c) 97th amendment.
- d) 95th amendment.

Q.15) Solution (b)

**Explanation:**

- In 93rd constitution amendment 2006, the arrangements were made for the reservation of seats for the admission of citizens belonging to schedule caste and schedule tribes and other backward classes in the educational institution. And under the provisions of section 4 of the article 15 of the constitution. **Hence option B is correct.**

Q.16) Consider the following statements:

1. Minister of state.
2. Cabinet minister.
3. Deputy Minister.



4. Minister of state with independent charge.

Arrange the above in a descending order:

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

Q.16) Solution (d)

**Explanation:**

- Cabinet Ministers-Participates in every meeting of the Cabinet.
- Minister of State with independent charge-He is a Minister of State who does not work under a Cabinet Minister. When any matter concerning his Department is on the agenda of the Cabinet, he is invited to attend the meeting.
- Minister of State-He is a Minister who does not have independent charge of any Department and works under a Cabinet Minister. The work to such Minister is allotted by his Cabinet Minister.
- Deputy Minister-He is a Minister who works under a Cabinet Minister or a Minister of State with independent charge. His work is allotted by the Minister under whom he is working.

Q.17) Consider the following statements:

- 1. .In Parliamentary form of government there will be two executives in the government.
- 2. In Presidential form of government there is only one executive.
- 3. Indonesia is follows Parliamentary form of government while South Korea is following presidential form of government.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.17) Solution (a)

**Explanation:**

- Parliamentary System of Government. There are two executives: The nominal executive is the head of state e.g. President while the real executive is the Prime Minister, who is the head of government. Where executive is responsible to its acts and policies. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**



- Presidential System of Government. There is only one executive. In this system, the President is both head of state and government, e.g. USA, South Korea etc. The executive is not responsible to the legislature for its policies and acts. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- Indonesia follows a Presidential form of government whereas South Korea follows parliamentary form of government. **Hence statement 3 is incorrect.**

Q.18) Consider the following statements:

1. The Parliamentary form, the government is usually very stable.
2. In the Presidential form of government, there is no conflict between the legislature and executive.

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.18) Solution(c)

**Explanation:**

**Demerits of parliamentary form of government:**

1. **No separation of powers:** Since there is no genuine separation of powers, the legislature cannot always hold the executive responsible. This is especially true if the government has a good majority in the house. Also, because of anti-defection rules, legislators cannot exercise their free will and vote as per their understanding and opinions. They have to follow the party whip.
2. **Unqualified legislators:** The system creates legislators whose intention is to enter the executive only. They are largely unqualified to legislate.
3. **Instability:** Since the governments sustain only as long as they can prove a majority in the house, there is instability if there is no single-largest party after the elections. Coalition governments are generally quite unstable and short-lived. Because of this, the executive has to focus on how to stay in power rather than worry about the state of affairs/welfare of the people. **Hence option 1 is incorrect.**
4. **Ministers:** The executive should belong to the ruling party. This rules out the hiring of industry experts for the job.
5. **Failure to take a prompt decision:** Since there is no fixed tenure enjoyed by the Council of Ministers, it often hesitates from taking bold and long-term policy decisions.



6. **Party politics:** Party politics is more evident in the parliamentary system where partisan interests drive politicians more than national interests.
7. **Control by the bureaucracy:** Civil servants exercise a lot of power. They advise the ministers on various matters and are also not responsible to the legislature.

**Demerits of presidential form of government:**

1. **Less responsible executive:** Since the legislature has no hold over the executive and the president, the head of the government can turn authoritarian.
2. **Deadlocks between executive and legislature:** Since there is a more strict separation of powers here, there can be frequent tussles between both arms of the government, especially if the legislature is not dominated by the president's political party. This can lead to an erosion in efficiency because of wastage of time. **Hence option 2 is incorrect.**
3. **Rigid government:** Presidential systems are often accused of being rigid. It lacks flexibility.
4. **Spoils system:** The system gives the president sweeping powers of patronage. Here, he can choose executives as per his will. This gives rise to the spoils system where people close to the president (relatives, business associates, etc.) get roles in the government.

Q.19) Which of the following are some of the landmark PIL cases in India?

1. Vishaka vs. State of Rajasthan
2. M.C. Mehta vs. Union of India
3. Kesavananda Bharati vs. State of Kerala

Select the correct answer using the codes below.

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

Q.19) Solution (d)

**Explanation:**

- **Kesavananda Bharati vs. the State of Kerala:** This was a writ petition under Article 32 of the constitution. The idea of PIL did not exist in India then.
- **Vishaka vs. State of Rajasthan:** This case was against sexual harassment at workplace, brought by Bhanwari Devi to stop the marriage of a one-year-old girl in rural Rajasthan. Five men raped her. She faced numerous problems when she attempted to seek justice. Naina Kapur decided to initiate a PIL to challenge sexual harassment at the workplace in this Supreme Court.
- **M. C. Mehta vs. Union of India:** In this case, the court passed three landmark judgments and several orders against polluting industries which were more than 50,000 in the Ganga basin. The court shut



down numerous industries and allowed them to reopen only after controlled pollution. In the end, millions of people escaped air and water pollution in the Ganga basin, including eight states in India.

- **Hence all the three statements are correct.**

Q.20) Consider the following statements about the current status of the union territory of Jammu Kashmir and Ladakh:

1. The flag and constitution of Jammu and Kashmir, as well as the Ranbir Penal Code (RPC), has ceased to exist.
2. Indian Penal Code (IPC) is extended to both UTs.

Choose the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.20) Solution (c)

**Explanation:**

- The flag and constitution of Jammu and Kashmir, as well as the Ranbir Penal Code (RPC), cease to exist, with the Indian Penal Code (IPC) now extending to both UTs. **Both the statements are correct.**
- The Union Territory of J&K will have a 114-member elected Assembly and a Chief Minister whereas the Union territory of Ladakh will be controlled directly by the L-G (i.e., without an Assembly).

Q.21) Consider the following statements about PM-CARES Fund:

1. Prime Minister is the ex-officio Chairman of the PM-CARES Fund.
2. The fund has been declared "public authority" under RTI by Chief Information Commissioner.
3. Donations to PM-CARES Fund shall be treated as CSR under Companies Act, 2013.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.21) Solution (d)

**Explanation:**



- Keeping in mind the need for having a dedicated national fund with the primary objective of dealing with any kind of emergency or distress situation, like posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, and to provide relief to the affected, a public charitable trust under the name of 'Prime Minister's Citizen Assistance and Relief in Emergency Situations Fund' (PM CARES Fund)' has been set up.
- Objectives:
  - To undertake and support relief or assistance of any kind relating to a public health emergency or any other kind of emergency, calamity or distress, either man-made or natural, including the creation or up-gradation of healthcare or pharmaceutical facilities, other necessary infrastructure, funding relevant research or any other type of support.
  - To render financial assistance, provide grants or payments of money or take such other steps as may be deemed necessary by the Board of Trustees to the affected population.
- Constitution of the Trust:
  - Prime Minister is the ex-officio Chairman of the PM CARES Fund and Minister of Defence, Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Finance, Government of India are ex-officio Trustees of the Fund. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
  - The Chairperson of the Board of Trustees (Prime Minister) shall have the power to nominate three trustees to the Board of Trustees who shall be eminent persons in the field of research, health, science, social work, law, public administration and philanthropy.
  - Any person appointed a Trustee shall act in a pro bono capacity.
- Other details:
  - The fund consists entirely of voluntary contributions from individuals/organizations and does not get any budgetary support. The fund will be utilized in meeting the objectives as stated above.
  - Donations to PM CARES Fund would qualify for 80G benefits for 100% exemption under the Income Tax Act, 1961. Donations to PM CARES Fund will also qualify to be counted as Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenditure under the Companies Act, 2013. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**
  - PM CARES Fund has also got exemption under the FCRA and a separate account for receiving foreign donations has been opened. This enables PM CARES Fund to accept donations and contributions from individuals and organizations based in foreign countries. This is consistent with respect to Prime Minister's National Relief Fund (PMNRF). PMNRF has also received foreign contributions as a public trust since 2011.
  - "The PM CARES Fund is not a public authority under the ambit of section 2(h) of the RTI Act, 2005," the PMO said in response to the RTI application. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**

Q.22) Consider the following statements:

1. The term of Prime Minister is fixed.



2. The constitution provides that the President has to appoint the leader of the majority party in the Lok Sabha as Prime Minister.
3. Nominated members of the Rajya Sabha cannot become the Prime Minister.

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

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

Q.22) Solution (d)

**Explanation:**

- The term of the prime minister is not fixed and he holds office during the pleasure of the President. **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- However, this does not mean that the president can dismiss the Prime Minister at any time. So long as the Prime Minister enjoys the majority support in the Lok Sabha, he cannot be dismissed by the President.
- **In accordance with the conventions of the Parliamentary system** of Government, the President has to appoint the leader of the majority party in the Lok Sabha as Prime Minister. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
- Constitutionally the Prime Minister may be a member (elected or nominated) of the two houses of Parliament. **Hence statement 3 is not correct.**

Q.23) Which of the following statements regarding the Union Cabinet Committees is/are correct?

1. The decisions made by them are binding on the Cabinet.
2. Their members are drawn only from the cabinet ministers.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Q.23) Solution (d)

**Explanation:**





- The Rules of Business provide for the establishment of Cabinet Committees. They are of two types standing and ad-hoc.
- The ad-hoc committees are appointed by the prime ministers according to the exigencies and requirement. They usually include cabinet ministers as members but non-cabinet ministers can also not be debarred from its membership. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
- They take decisions on behalf of the cabinet which can be reviewed by the cabinet. Their decisions are not completely final. **Hence statement 1 not correct.**
- They are generally headed by the prime minister, and for committees in which he is not a member other cabinet minister can head it.

Q.24) With reference to the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA), consider the following statements:

1. It is headed by the Union Finance Minister.
2. It recommends Minimum Support Prices to the Union government.
3. It takes decisions on all matters relating to disinvestment, including cases of strategic sale.

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

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

Q.24) Solution (c)

**Explanation:**

- Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) is headed by the Prime Minister. Hence, statement 1 is not correct.
- The minimum support prices are announced by the Government of India at the beginning of the sowing season for certain crops on the basis of the recommendations of the **Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP)**. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**
- Price controls of industrial raw materials and products, industrial licensing policies including industrial licensing cases for establishment of Joint Sector Undertakings, reviewing performance of Public Sector Undertakings including their structural and financial restructuring are within the purview of CCEA, as are all matters relating to disinvestment including cases of strategic sale, and pricing of Government shares in Public Sector Undertakings. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

Q.25) Which one of the following is constitutionally obligatory duties of the Prime Minister of India?

1. As the ministers are appointed by the President, the Prime Minister has to go by Presidential discretion in the allocation of business among the ministers.
2. As the President is the supreme commander of the defense forces, the Prime Minister has to take all major decisions regarding defense only after prior approval by the President.
3. If the President so requires, the PM has to submit for the consideration of the Council of Ministers any matter on which a decision has been taken by a Minister but which has not been considered by the Council.
4. To communicate to the President all decisions of the council of Ministers relating to the administration of the affairs of the union and proposals for legislation.

Which of the following statements above are correct?

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

Q.25) Solution (c)

**Explanation:**

**DUTY OF THE PRIME MINISTER:**

- To communicate to the President all decisions of the council of Ministers relating to the administration of the affairs of the union and proposals for legislation. **Hence option 4 is correct.**
- To furnish such information relating to the administration of the affairs of the Union and proposals for legislation as the President may call for; and
- If the President so requires, to submit for the consideration of the Council of Ministers any matter on which a decision has been taken by a Minister but which has not been considered by the Council . **Hence option 3 is correct.**

Q.26) The principle of collective responsibility is the bedrock principle of parliamentary government. The principle implies that the,

1. Lok sabha can remove the council of ministers from office by passing a vote of no confidence.
2. The council of ministers as a whole is bound by consensus.
3. The no confidence motion can be initiated both in Rajya Sabha and Lok sabha.

Which of the above given statements are correct?



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

Q.26) Solution (a)

**Explanation:**

- The ministers are collectively responsible to the Parliament and the Lok Sabha in particular under Article 75.
- The council of ministers act as a team and swim and sink together. The principle of collective responsibility implies that the Lok Sabha can remove the ministry from office by passing a vote of no confidence. **Hence option 1 is correct.**
- The no confidence motion is passed only in the lok sabha. **Hence option 3 is incorrect.**
- Members of the council of ministers are bound by consensus. **Hence option 2 is correct.** The government cannot have two opinions on the same issue.

Q.27) The functions of the Indian Government is carried out by several Ministries and Departments. With regards to this, consider the following statements:

1. No minister can openly criticize the government's decision, even if it is about another Ministry or Department.
2. The Prime Minister's decisions are final in case disagreements arise between Departments.

Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?

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

Q.27) Solution (d)

**Explanation:**

- Cabinet Ministers are usually top-level leaders of the ruling party in charge of the major ministries. Since it is not practical for all ministers to meet regularly and discuss everything, the decisions are taken in Cabinet meetings.
- The ministers may have different views and opinions, but everyone has to own up to the Cabinet's decision. No minister can openly criticize the government's decision, even if it is about another Ministry or Department. **Hence option 1 is correct.**



- Every ministry has secretaries, who are civil servants. The secretaries provide the necessary background information to the ministers to take decisions. In case of tussle between the ministry and departments, the Prime Minister's decisions are final in case disagreements arise between Departments. **Hence option 2 is correct.**

Q.28) The Council of Ministers does not include which of the following?

1. Ministers without portfolio.
2. Cabinet Secretary.
3. Deputy Ministers.

Choose the correct answer using the code below:

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

Q.28) Solution (b)

**Explanation:**

- Ministers without portfolio are also ministers officially. Hence, they are a part of the council of ministers. **Hence option 1 is correct.**
- The cabinet secretary, is a bureaucrat and he cannot be a part of the council of ministers for he is a civil servant who is not responsible to the Parliament and he attends the cabinet meetings. **Hence option 2 is incorrect.**
- The deputy ministers are not given independent charge of ministers or departments but they are attached to the cabinet ministers or state. They are not members of the cabinet and do not attend the cabinet meetings. **Hence option 3 is correct.**

Q.29) Which of the following Cabinet Committee is headed by the Union Minister of Home Affairs?

- a) Appointment Committee of Cabinet
- b) Cabinet Committee on Accommodation
- c) Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs
- d) Cabinet Committee on Political affairs

Q.29) Solution (b)

**Explanation:**

Cabinet Committees:

- The cabinet works through various committees. The Cabinet Committees are organizations that are instrumental in reducing the workload of the Cabinet.
- They are extra-constitutional as they are not mentioned in the constitution.
- **Government of India (Transaction of Business) Rules, 1961**, provides for the establishment of the cabinet committees
- They are set up by the Prime minister. Their membership varies is not fixed. They usually include only cabinet ministers. However, non-cabinet minister can be a member of cabinet committees.
- Cabinet committees are mostly headed by the Prime minister. Sometimes other cabinet minister (such as Home Minister or Finance Minister) can also act as chairman.
- Cabinet Committees sort out issues and formulate proposals for the consideration of the cabinet.
- Some of the important cabinet committees are:
  - Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs.
  - Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs
  - Cabinet committee on Appointment, etc.
  - Cabinet Committee on Accommodation is currently headed by the Union Minister of Home affairs. **Hence option (b) is the correct answer.**

Q.30) Which among the following are correct with regard to the roles of the cabinet?

1. It is the chief policy formulating body of the central government
2. It is the supreme executive authority of the Central government.
3. It deals with all foreign policies and Foreign Affairs.
4. It deals with all major legislative and financial matters.

Choose the correct answer from the following options:

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

Q.30) Solution (d)

**Explanation:**

**ROLE OF CABINET:**

1. It is the highest decision-making authority in our politico-administrative system.
2. It is the chief policy formulating body of the Central government. **Hence option 1 is correct.**
3. It is the supreme executive authority of the Central government. **Hence option 2 is correct.**



4. It is the chief coordinator of the Central administration.
5. It is an advisory body to the president and its advice is binding on him.
6. It deals with all major legislative and financial matters. **Hence option 4 is correct.**
7. It exercises control over higher appointments like constitutional authorities and senior Secretariat administrators.
8. It deals with all foreign policy and Foreign Affairs. **Hence option 3 is correct.**

Q.31) Which of the following statements are correct with regard to the attorney general of India?

1. Article 76 deals with the office of attorney general of India.
2. The longest serving attorney general of India is M.C. Setalwad.
3. According to the Constitution, the term of attorney general is 5 years.

Choose the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

Q.31) Solution (a)

**Explanation:**

- Article 76- Provides for the office of attorney general of India. **Hence option 1 is correct.**
- The first serving attorney general of India and the longest serving is M.C. Setalwad. **Hence option 2 is correct.**
- The President of India shall appoint a person who is qualified to be a judge of supreme of court as attorney general of India and he holds office until the pleasure of the president so the term of attorney general is uncertain. **Hence option 3 is incorrect.**

Q.32) Which of the following bodies are headed by the Prime Minister?

1. National Integration Council
2. National Water Resource Council
3. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)
4. National Ganga River Basin Authority(NGRBA)

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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



Q.32) Solution (d)

**Explanation:**

- NATIONAL INTEGRATION COUNCIL: The National Integration Council (NIC) was constituted in 1961. It consisted of the prime minister as chairman, central home minister, chief ministers of states, seven leaders of political parties, the chairman of the UGC, two educationists, the Commissioner for SCs and STs and seven other persons nominated by the prime minister. The council was directed to examine the problem of national integration in all its aspects and make necessary recommendations to deal with it. **Hence, option 1 is correct.**
- National Water Resources Council: was set up by the Government of India in March 1983. To formulate a water policy for the nation and for matters incidental thereto. The **Prime Minister is the Chairman**, Union Minister of Water Resources is the Vice-Chairman, and Minister of State for Water Resources, concerned Union Ministers/ Ministers of State, Chief Ministers of all States & Lieutenant Governors/ Administrators of the Union Territories are the Members. Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources is the Secretary of the Council. **Hence, option 2 is correct.**
- Council of Scientific and Industrial Research: The CSIR was established by the Government of India in September 1942 as an autonomous body that has emerged as the largest research and development organization in India. -Although it is mainly funded by the Ministry of Science and Technology, it operates as an autonomous body through the Societies Registration Act, 1860.
- Organization Structure:
  - President: Prime Minister (Ex-Officio). **Hence, option 3 is correct.**
  - Vice President: Minister of Science & Technology, India (Ex-Officio) Governing Body: The Director- General is the head of the governing body.
  - The other ex-officio member is the finance secretary (expenditures). Other members' terms are three years.
- National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA): has started the Mission Clean Ganga with a changed and comprehensive approach to champion the challenges posed to Ganga through four different sectors, namely, of wastewater management, solid waste management, industrial pollution and river front development. The Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD & GR) is the nodal Ministry for the NGRBA. **The authority is chaired by the Prime Minister** and has as its members the Union Ministers concerned, the Chief Ministers of the States through which Ganga flows, viz., Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal, among others. **Hence, option 4 is correct.**

Q.33) Consider the following statements given below:

1. Solicitor general of India is subordinate to the attorney general.
2. The office of Solicitor general of India is mentioned in the constitution.
3. Solicitor general of India is appointed for period of three years by the appointment committee of cabinet headed by prime minister.

Choose the incorrect statement from the above:



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

Q.33) Solution (b)

**Explanation:**

- **Solicitor General of India:** Functions is to give advice to the Government of India upon such legal matters, and to perform such other duties of a legal character, as may from time to time, be referred or assigned to him by the Government of India.
- He/she is subordinate to the attorney general of India. **Hence option 1 is correct.**
- The posts of Solicitor General of India and the Additional Solicitors General are merely statutory. **Hence option 2 is incorrect.**
- Solicitor general of India is appointed for period of three years by the appointment committee of cabinet headed by prime minister. **Hence option 3 is correct.**

Q.34) The maximum seats in the Lok Sabha are 552. However, there are a total of 545 members. If only 300 members are present at the time of voting, then a constitutional amendment bill under Article 368 must be supported by a minimum of:

- a) 273 members
- b) 200 members
- c) 276 members
- d) 368 members

Q.34) Solution (a)

**Explanation:**

- Ordinarily, all business of the legislature requires that a motion or resolution or bill should get the support of a simple majority of the members voting at that time
- Suppose that at the time of voting on a bill, 247 members were present in the house and all of them participated in the voting on the bill. Then, the bill would be passed if at least 124 members voted in favor of the bill.
- It is not so in the case of an amendment bill. Amendment to the Constitution requires two different kinds of special majorities:
  - In the first place, those voting in favor of the amendment bill should constitute at least half of the total strength of that House.
  - Secondly, the supporters of the amendment bill must also constitute two-thirds of those who actually take part in voting.
- In the Lok Sabha total seats are 552. However, some of the seats are vacant and there are 545 members. Therefore, any constitutional amendment must be supported by a minimum of 273



members. Even if only 300 members are present at the time of voting, the amendment bill must get the support of 273 out of them.

Q.35) Consider the following statements about Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS):

1. Under MPLADS, Rs. 5 crore is transferred directly to each Member of Parliament for developmental work in his/her constituency.
2. Nominated members of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha are not entitled under this scheme.
3. Ministry of Statistics & Programme implementation is the nodal ministry to implement this Scheme.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.35) Solution (b)

**Explanation:**

- The MPLADS is a Plan Scheme fully funded by the Government of India. The annual MPLADS fund entitlement per MP constituency is Rs. 5 crores. **But this amount is not disbursed directly to MP but to the District Authority of the chosen district. Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**
- Lok Sabha Members can recommend works within their Constituencies and Elected Members of Rajya Sabha can recommend works within the State of Election. Nominated Members of both the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha can recommend works anywhere in the country **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**
- A Member of Parliament shall give his choice of Nodal District in Annexure I of the guidelines to the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation with a copy to the State Government and to the District Magistrate of the chosen District. If a Lok Sabha Constituency is spread over more than one District, the Member of Parliament can choose any one of the Districts as Nodal District in his/her constituency. The Rajya Sabha MP can choose any District in his/her State of Election as Nodal District. Nominated Members of both Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha can choose any District in the country as Nodal District. **Ministry of Statistics & Programme is the nodal ministry. Hence, statement 3 is correct.**
- MPLADS works can also be implemented in the areas prone to or affected by calamities like floods, cyclone, Tsunami, earthquake, hailstorm, avalanche, cloud burst, pest attack, landslides, tornado, drought, and fire, chemical, biological and radiological hazards.
- MPs are to recommend every year, works costing at least 15 % of the MPLADS entitlement for the year for areas inhabited by Scheduled Caste population and 5 % for areas inhabited by Scheduled Tribes population.



Q.36) Which of the following are the features of Parliamentary Form of Government in India?

1. Sovereignty of Parliament
2. Collective responsibility of the executive to the legislature
3. Periodic dissolution of Parliament

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Q.36) Solution (b)

**Explanation:**

- The Constitution of India has opted for the British parliamentary System of Government rather than American Presidential System of Government. The parliamentary system is based on the principle of cooperation and coordination between the legislative and executive organs while the presidential system is based on the doctrine of separation of powers between the two organs.
- The parliamentary system is also known as the '**Westminster**' model of government, responsible government and cabinet government. The Constitution establishes the parliamentary system not only at the Centre but also in the states. The features of parliamentary government in India are:
  - Presence of nominal and real executives
  - Majority party rule
  - **Collective responsibility of the executive to the legislature**
  - Membership of the ministers in the legislature
  - Leadership of the prime minister or the chief minister
  - **Dissolution of the lower House (Lok Sabha or Assembly)**
- Even though the Indian Parliamentary System is largely based on the British pattern, **there are some fundamental differences between the two**. For example, **the Indian Parliament is not a sovereign body like the British Parliament**. Further, the Indian State has an elected head (republic) while the British State has hereditary head (monarchy).
- In a parliamentary system whether in India or Britain, the role of the Prime Minister has become so significant and crucial that the political scientists like to call it a 'Prime Ministerial Government'.

Q.37) Consider the following statements with reference to Public Accounts Committee:



1. The committee was set up under the provisions of Government of India Act 1919.
2. Speaker is the ex- officio chairman of the committee
3. A minister cannot be a member of the committee.

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

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

Q. 37) Solution (d)

**Explanation:**

- The Committee on Public Accounts is constituted by Parliament each year for examination of :
  - accounts showing the appropriation of sums granted by Parliament for expenditure of Government of India,
  - The annual Finance Accounts of Government of India, and such other accounts laid before Parliament as the Committee may deem fit such as accounts of autonomous and semi-autonomous bodies ( except those of Public Undertakings and Government Companies which come under the purview of the Committee on Public Undertakings).
- The Committee on Public Accounts is the oldest Parliamentary Committee and was first constituted in 1921. **It was constituted under the GOI act 1919. Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- The Committee consists of 22 Members, 15 Members are elected by Lok Sabha and 7 Members of the Rajya Sabha are associated with it.
- **The Speaker is empowered to appoint the Chairman of the Committee** from amongst its Members. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
- A minister cannot be elected as a member of the committee. **Hence statement 3 is correct.**

Q.38) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha derives his/her powers and duties from:

1. The Constitution of India
2. The Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of Lok Sabha
3. Parliamentary Conventions

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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



Q.38) Solution (d)

**Explanation:**

- The Speaker of the Lok Sabha derives his powers and duties from three sources, that is, the Constitution of India, the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of Lok Sabha, and Parliamentary Conventions (residuary powers that are unwritten or unspecified in the Rules).

**Hence, the correct answer is option (d).**

The Speaker is the head of the Lok Sabha, and its representative. He is the guardian of powers and privileges of the members, the House as a whole and its committees.

He is the principal spokesman of the House, and his decision in all Parliamentary matters is final. In these capacities, he is vested with vast, varied and vital responsibilities and enjoys great honor, high dignity and supreme authority within the House.

- He is the final interpreter of the provisions of

(a) The Constitution of India,

(b) The Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of Lok Sabha, and

(c) The parliamentary precedents, within the House.

Q.39) Consider the following statements regarding the office of Speaker in the Lok Sabha:

1. The date of the election of the Speaker is fixed by the Pro-tem Speaker.
2. The Speaker being a member of the ruling party vacates his office as soon as the Lok Sabha is dissolved.

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 (d)

**Explanation:**

- The Speaker is elected by the Lok Sabha from amongst its members. The date of election of the Speaker is **fixed by the President**. Hence, statement 1 is not correct.
- Though the Speaker being a member of the ruling party, whenever the Lok Sabha is dissolved, **the Speaker does not vacate his office and continues till the newly-elected Lok Sabha meets**, in order to avoid interregnum. Hence, statement 2 is not correct.
- About Pro-tem Speaker:



- Pro-tem speaker is chosen for the conduct of the house when the Lok Sabha and Legislative Assemblies have been elected and the vote for the speaker and deputy speaker has not taken place.
- The Pro-tem Speaker presides over the first sitting of the Lok Sabha, administers the oath of office to the newly elected MPs, and oversees the election of the Speaker. Once the new Speaker is elected, the office of the pro tem speaker ceases to exist. He also administers the floor test.
- Her/his Appointment: After a general election and the formation of a new government, a list of senior Lok Sabha members prepared by the Legislative Section is submitted to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, who selects a pro tem speaker. The appointment has to be approved by the President. The President appoints a member of the newly-elected Lok Sabha as the Speaker Pro Tem immediately before its first meeting.

Q.40) The Indian Constitution has not adopted the system of proportional representation for the election of members of Lok Sabha and Legislative Assemblies because:

1. Difficult for the voters to understand the complexity of the system.
2. Multiple political parties in India will lead to instability of government.
3. It decreases the significance of the party system.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Q.40) Solution (c)

**Explanation:**

- The Constitution of India has adopted the system of proportional representation for the election to the office of President, Vice-President and the members of the Rajya Sabha and Legislative Councils. Though this system helps in giving representation to all sections of the people, it has not been adopted for the election of members of Lok Sabha and Legislative Assemblies because:
  - Difficult for the voters to understand the system (which is complicated) due to the low literacy scale in the country.
  - Unsuitability to the parliamentary government due to the tendency of the system to multiply political parties leading to instability in government. **Hence, statements 1 and 2 are correct.**
- Additionally, the system of proportional representation has the following demerits:
  - It is highly expensive.
  - It does not give any scope for organizing by-elections.



- It eliminates intimate contacts between voters and representatives.
- It promotes minority thinking and group interests.
- It increases the significance of the party system and decreases that of voter. As the party representing a particular section becomes more important than the voter. **Hence, statement 3 is not correct.**

Q.41) Which of the following are features of the Indian Parliamentary System?

1. Independent Judiciary.
2. Collective responsibility of the executive to the legislature.
3. A written Constitution.
4. Majority Party Rule.
5. Individual responsibility of the executive to the legislature.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.41) Solution (b)

**Explanation:**

**Features of parliamentary system of government**

**1. Nominal and Real Heads of the State:**

- The nominal executive and the ceremonial head of state.
- The Prime Minister of India, who is also the real executive, is the head of government whereas the President is the nominal head.
- According to **Article 74**, the President's functions would be aided and advised by a council of ministers led by the Prime Minister.

**2. The Executive is a part of the Legislative Branch:**

- The Executive is a branch of government that reports to the legislature. To be a member of the executive in India, one must be a member of parliament. **Hence option 5 is correct.**
- However, if a person is not a member of parliament, the constitution allows him to be appointed as a minister for a maximum of six months before ceasing to be one.

**3. Majority Party Rule:**



- The government is formed by the party that obtains the majority of seats in the Lower House elections.
- The President of India invites the leader of the majority party in the Lok Sabha to form a government.
- In the event that no single party has a majority, the President may invite a coalition of parties to form a government. **Hence option 4 is correct.**

#### 4. Collective Responsibility:

- The council of ministers is collectively responsible to the parliament.
- The lower chamber of parliament has the power to oust a government by passing a no-confidence resolution in the house.
- In India, a government only lasts as long as it has the backing of the majority of Lok Sabha members. **Hence option 2 is correct.**

#### 5. The Prime Minister as the Center of Power:

- The Prime Minister of India is the true executive.
- He is the leader of the council of ministers, and the head of the ruling government.

#### 6. A Parliamentary Opposition:

- In the parliament, no government can command a 100 percent majority.
- The opposition is critical in ensuring that the political executive does not abuse its power arbitrarily.

#### 7. Independent Civil Service:

Civil servants advise and carry out the government's decisions.

#### 8. Bicameral Legislature:

- The majority of countries that use the parliamentary system, including India, have bicameral legislatures.
- All of these countries' Lower House members are chosen by the people.
- The Lower House can be dissolved if the government's term is over if there is no way to establish a government due to a lack of majority in the house.

#### 9. Office of Secrecy:

- In this system, members of the executive must adhere to the principle of confidentiality in subjects such as proceedings, executive meetings, and policymaking.



- Before joining their offices in India, ministers swear an oath of secrecy.

Q.42) Consider the following statements:

1. The maximum gap between two sessions of the parliament cannot be more than six months.
2. The Power of Adjournment lies with the presiding officer of the house.
3. The Power of Adjournment sine die lies with the President of India.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

Q.42) Solution (a)

**Explanation:**

- The President from time to time has to summon the each house of the parliament.
- The maximum gap between two sessions of parliament cannot be more than six months. **Hence option 1 is correct.**
- A sitting of parliament can be terminated by adjournment or adjournment sine die or prorogation or dissolution. An adjournment suspends the work in a sitting for specified a time, which may be hours or days or weeks.
- Whereas adjournment sine die means terminating a sitting of parliament for an indefinite period. The power of adjournment and adjournment sine die lies with the presiding officer of the house. **Hence option 2 is correct and option 3 is incorrect.**

Q.43) Consider the following statements:

1. Under the rules of the Lok Sabha, every political party has its own whip in the house.
2. In the election of the legislative assembly of a state, a person to get elected must ensure more than 50 percent of polled votes.

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.43) Solution (c)

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** A whip is appointed by every political party with objective of ensuring discipline within the party. The office of the whip, in India, is mentioned neither in the constitution nor in the rules of the house, nor in any parliament statutes.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** India we follow the first past post system, where a candidate who wins the majority of votes gets, elected even if it is less than 50 percent of the total votes polled. The same applies for election to the lok sabha.

Q.44) Which of the following circumstances may lead to the resignation of the Council of Ministers?

1. Passage of No-Confidence Motion in Lok Sabha
2. Motion of Thanks is not passed by the House in Lok Sabha
3. Money bill gets defeated in Lok sabha

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Q.44) Solution (d)

**Explanation:**

- The resignation of the Council of Ministers may take place under the following circumstances:
  - Automatic dissolution, that is, on the expiry of its tenure of five years.
  - Whenever the President decides to dissolve the House, when: A No-Confidence Motion is passed by the Lok Sabha. **Hence, option 1 is correct.**
  - Motion of Thanks i.e. the address of the President at the first session after each general election and the first session of every fiscal year, is defeated in Lok Sabha. **Hence, option 2 is correct.**
  - A Money Bill gets defeated in the Lok Sabha. With regard to Money Bill, Rajya Sabha has restricted powers and can only make recommendations, which the Lok Sabha can either accept or reject. **Hence, option 3 is correct.**
- The Censure Motion is moved for censuring the council of ministers for specific policies and actions. If it is passed in Lok Sabha, the Council of Ministers need not resign from the office

Q.45) Which of the following statements regarding the council of ministers is correct?

- Council of ministers is an executive organ of the parliament and it collectively governs on behalf of the parliament.
- The death or resignation of the prime minister automatically brings about the dissolution of the council of ministers.
- The council of ministers cannot exist without the prime minister.
- All of the above.

Q.45) Solution (d)

**Explanation:**

- 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 option a is correct.**
- The death or resignation of the prime minister automatically brings about the dissolution of the council of ministers, but the demise, dismissal or resignation of a minister only creates a ministerial vacancy. **Hence option b is correct.**
- In India, The prime minister enjoys a pre-eminent place in the government. The council of ministers cannot exist without the prime minister. The council of ministers came into existence only after the prime minister has taken the oath of office. **Hence option c is correct.**

Q.46) Who among the following is eligible to become a member of the Rajya sabha?

- Any citizen of India.
- Any person who is registered as an elector in the same parliament constituency from which he seeks to get elected.
- Any citizen of India who is registered as an elector for any parliamentary constituency.
- Any person residing in India who is not less than 21 years of age.

Q.46) Solution (c)

**Explanation:**

- Article 84 -Qualification for membership of Parliament: A person shall not be qualified to be chosen to fill a seat in Parliament unless he/she,
  - Is a citizen of India, and makes and subscribes before some person authorized in that behalf by the Election Commission an oath or affirmation according to the form set out for the purpose in the Third Schedule.



- Is, in the case of a seat in the Council of States, not less than thirty years of age and, in the case of a seat in the House of the People, not less than twenty five years of age.  
**Hence option d is incorrect.**
- Possesses such other qualifications as may be prescribed in that behalf by or under any law made by Parliament.

Q.47) Which of the following is **incorrect** with reference to National Emergency?

- a) President can proclaim National Emergency only after receiving a written recommendation from the cabinet.
- b) Emergency can be extended for an indefinite period with approval of Parliament for every six months.
- c) Resolution approving the proclamation of emergency must be passed by a majority of two-thirds of the total membership of the House.
- d) Revocation of National Emergency does not require approval of the Parliament.

Q.47) Solution (c)

**Explanation:**

- Under Article 352, the President can declare a national emergency when the security of India or a part of it is threatened by war or external aggression or armed rebellion. The President, however, can proclaim a national emergency only after receiving a written recommendation from the cabinet. This means that the emergency can be declared only on the concurrence of the cabinet and not merely on the advice of the Prime Minister. **Hence option (a) is correct.**
- The proclamation of Emergency must be approved by both the Houses of Parliament within one month from the date of its proclamation by the President. Once approved by both the houses of the Parliament the emergency continues for six months. **Hence option (b) is correct.**
- After completion of six months, the emergency can be extended for another six months with the approval of both the houses of Parliament. Thus the emergency can be extended to an indefinite period with an approval of the Parliament for every six months. This provision for periodical parliamentary approval was also added by the 44th Amendment Act of 1978. Before that, the emergency, once approved by the Parliament, could remain in operation as long as the Executive (cabinet) desired.
- Every resolution approving the proclamation of emergency or its continuance must be passed by either House of Parliament by a special majority that is, (a) a majority of the total membership of that house, and (b) a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that house present and voting. Impeachment resolution of the President is one case where a majority of two-thirds of the total membership of the house is required for approval. **Hence, option (c) is not correct.**
- A proclamation of emergency may be revoked by the President at any time by a subsequent proclamation. Such a proclamation does not require parliamentary approval. **Hence option (d) is correct.**



Q.48) Consider the following statements regarding the Private Members Bill.

1. It can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha.
2. It can be introduced to amend the constitution 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.48) Solution (b)

**Explanation:**

- The Private Member Bill can be passed in either house of the Parliament. And it can be introduced by any member of the parliament other than a minister. **Hence option 1 is incorrect.**

**Committee on Private Members Bill and Resolution:**

- This Committee consists of **15 members and the Deputy Speaker is its Chairman** when nominated as a member of the Committee. The Committee is nominated by the Speaker. The functions of the Committee are to allot time to Private Members' Bills and Resolutions, to examine Private Members' Bills seeking to amend the Constitution before their introduction in Lok Sabha. **Hence option 2 is correct.**

Q.49) Consider the following statements with reference to electoral bonds:

1. These bonds are interest bearer banking instruments.
2. It can be issued to any political party registered under the representation of the peoples act.
3. It can be purchased only by an Indian citizen.
4. These bonds have a validity of 30 days from the date of the issue.

Which of the statements given above are incorrect?

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

Q.49) Solution (b)

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** Electoral bonds are **interest free instruments** like Promissory note that will be available for purchase from state bank of India within a designated window of 1 days in every quarter of the financial year. An additional period of a month will be notified in the year of

elections to the lok sabha it can be brought for any value in multiples of Rs1000, Rs 100000, Rs 1 lakh, or Rs 1 crore.

- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** Only the political parties registered under Section 29A of the **Representation of the People Act, 1951** and have **secured not less than 1% of the votes** polled in the last general election to the **House of the People** or the **Legislative Assembly**, are eligible to receive electoral bonds.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** Electoral bonds may be purchased by person, who is citizen of India or a company incorporated or established in India. A person being an individual can buy these bonds either singly or jointly with other individuals.
- **Statement 4 is incorrect:** Electoral Bonds shall be **valid for fifteen calendar days** from the date of issue and no payment is being made to any payee Political Party if the Electoral Bond is deposited after expiry of the validity period.

Q.50) Consider the following statements regarding Youth Parliament:

1. UNESCO and National Commission for Child Rights recommended for starting of this scheme.
2. The ministry of Parliamentary Affairs provides necessary training related to the scheme.

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.50) Solution (b)

**Explanation:**

- The scheme of Youth Parliament was started on the recommendation of the Fourth All India Whips Conference. **Hence option 1 is incorrect**
- **Its objectives are:**
  1. To acquaint the younger generations with practices and procedures of Parliament.
  2. To imbibe the spirit of discipline and tolerance cultivating character in the minds of youth.
  3. To inculcate in the student community the basic values of democracy and to enable them to acquire a proper perspective on the functioning of democratic institutions.
- The ministry of parliamentary affairs provides necessary training and encouragement to the states in introducing the scheme. **Hence option 2 is correct.**

Q.51) Consider the following statements with reference to the parliament of India:

1. A bill pending in the parliament does not lapse by reason of prorogation of the house.
2. The dissolution is applicable to only Lok Sabha and not Rajya 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.51) Solution (c)

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Under Article 107 (3) of the constitution, A Bill pending in Parliament shall not lapse by reason of the prorogation of the Houses. Prorogation of the house is done by president of India. By prorogation it means that the session of the house is terminated. However, it does not affect the bills or any other business pending before the house.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The dissolution is the only provision which is applicable to Lok Sabha and not Rajya Sabha. Rajya Sabha is the permanent house of the parliament.

Q.52) Consider the following pairs:

1. Supplementary Grant - granted for a special purpose.
2. Excess Grant - voted by the Lok Sabha after the financial year
3. Vote of Credit - funds can be made available by re-appropriation.
4. Token Grant - Blank cheque.

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

- a) Only one pair.
- b) Only two pairs.
- c) Only three pairs.
- d) Only four pairs.

Q.52) Solution (a)

**Explanation:**

- **Supplementary Grant** - It is granted when the amount authorized by the Parliament through the appropriation act for a particular service for the current financial year is found to be insufficient for that year.
- **Additional Grant** - It is granted when a need has risen during the current financial year for additional expenditure upon some new service not contemplated in the budget for that year.
- **Excess Grant** - It is granted when money has been spent on any service during a financial year in excess of the amount granted for that service in the budget for that year. It is voted by the Lok Sabha after the financial year. **Hence only one pair is correct.**

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.

- **Vote of Credit** - It is granted for meeting an unexpected demand upon the resources of India, when on account of the magnitude or the indefinite character of the service, the demand cannot be stated with the details ordinarily given in a budget. It is like a blank cheque given to the Executive by the Lok Sabha.
- **Exceptional Grant** - It is granted for a special purpose and forms no part of the current service of any financial year.
- **Token Grant** - It is granted when funds to meet the proposed expenditure on a new service can be made available by re-appropriation.

Q.53) Consider the following statements:

1. Article 117 deals with all the 3 types of financial bills.
2. Financial Bill (I) can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha.
3. All financial bills are not money bills.

Which of the following statements are correct?

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

Q.53) Solution (c)

**Explanation:**

- **Financial bills are of three kinds:**
  1. Money bills-Article 110.
  2. Financial bills (I)-Article 117 (1).
  3. Financial bills (II)-Article 117 (3). **Hence option 1 is incorrect.**
- Money bills are simply a species of financial bills.
- All money bills are financial bills but all financial bills are not money bills. **Hence option 3 is correct.**
- A financial bill (I) is similar to a money bill - both of them can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha and not in the Rajya Sabha; and both of them can be introduced only on the recommendation of the president. **Hence option 2 is correct.**

Q.54) Consider the following statements:

1. Rajya Sabha have a device called Special Mention.



2. Short Duration Discussion was started in 1953.
3. The Speaker can allot Four days in a week for half hour discussions.

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

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

Q.54) Solution (a)

**Explanation:**

- **Special Mention:** A matter which is not a point of order or which cannot be raised during question hour, half-an hour discussion, short duration discussion or under adjournment motion, calling attention notice or under any rule of the House can be raised under the special mention in the Rajya Sabha. **Hence option 1 is correct.**
- **Short Duration Discussion:** It is also known as two-hour discussion as the time allotted for such a discussion should not exceed two hours. The members of the Parliament can raise such discussions on a matter of urgent public importance. The Speaker can allot two days in a week for such discussions. There is neither a formal motion before the house nor voting. This device has been in existence since 1953. **Hence option 2 is correct.**
- **Half an Hour Discussion:** It is meant for discussing a matter of sufficient public importance, which has been subjected to a lot of debate and the answer to which needs elucidation on a matter of fact. The Speaker can allot three days in a week for such discussions. **Hence option 3 is incorrect.**

Q.55) Consider the following statements:

1. Privilege Motion is not to censure a minister.
2. Calling Attention Motion is an Indian innovation.
3. Motion of Thanks is voted.

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

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

Q.55) Solution (a)

**Explanation:**



- **Privilege Motion:** It is concerned with the breach of parliamentary privileges by a minister. It is moved by a member when he feels that a minister has committed a breach of privilege of the House or one or more of its members by withholding facts of a case or by giving wrong or distorted facts. Its purpose is to censure the concerned minister. **Hence option 1 is incorrect.**
- **Calling Attention Motion:** It is introduced in the Parliament by a member to call the attention of a minister to a matter of urgent public importance, and to seek an authoritative statement from him on that matter. Like the zero hour, it is also an Indian innovation in the parliamentary procedure and has been in existence since 1954. **Hence option 2 is correct.**
- **Motion of Thanks:** The first session after each general election and the first session of every fiscal year is addressed by the president. In this address, the president outlines the policies and programmes of the government in the previous year and coming year. This address of the president, which corresponds to the 'speech from the Throne in Britain', is discussed in both the Houses of Parliament on a motion called the 'Motion of Thanks'. At the end of the discussion, the motion is put to vote. **Hence option 3 is correct.**

Q.56) Which of the following is true regarding lapse of bills on dissolution of Lok Sabha?

1. A bill pending in the Rajya Sabha but not passed by the Lok Sabha lapses.
2. A bill passed by both Houses but returned by the President for reconsideration of Houses lapses.
3. A bill passed by the Lok Sabha but pending in the Rajya Sabha lapses.

Which of the above given statements is / are correct?

- a) 1 only.
- b) 2 only.
- c) 3 only.
- d) All of the Above.

Q.56) Solution (c)

**Explanation:**

- A bill pending in the Lok Sabha lapses (whether originating in the Lok Sabha or transmitted to it by the Rajya Sabha).
- A bill passed by the Lok Sabha but pending in the Rajya Sabha lapses. **Hence option 3 is correct.**
- A bill not passed by the two Houses due to disagreement and if the president has notified the holding of a joint sitting before the dissolution of Lok Sabha, does not lapse.
- A bill pending in the Rajya Sabha but not passed by the Lok Sabha does not lapse. **Hence option 1 is incorrect.**
- A bill passed by both Houses but pending assent of the president does not lapse.
- A bill passed by both Houses but returned by the president for reconsideration of Houses does not lapse. **Hence option 2 is incorrect.**

Q.57) Consider the following statements:

1. Election Commission of India nominates the Returning Officer.
2. Election Commission of India nominates the District Election Officer.
3. Election Commission of India nominates the Chief Electoral Officer.

Which of the above statements is/are correct regarding Election officials?

- a) 1 only.
- b) 2 only.
- c) 3 only.
- d) All of the Above.

Q.57) Solution (d)

**Explanation:**

- **Returning Officer (RO)** - The Returning Officer of a Parliamentary or assembly constituency is responsible for the conduct of elections in the Parliamentary or assembly constituency concerned.
- The Election Commission of India nominates or designates an officer of the government or a local authority as the Returning Officer for each of the assembly and parliamentary constituencies in consultation with the State Government/Union Territory Administration. **Hence option 1 is correct.**
- **District Election Officer (DEO)** - Subject to the superintendence, direction and control of the Chief Electoral Officer, the District Election Officer supervises the election work of a district.
- The Election Commission of India nominates or designates an officer of the state Government as the District Election Officer in consultation with the State Government. **Hence option 2 is correct.**
- **Chief Electoral Officer (CEO)** - The Chief Electoral Officer of a State/Union Territory is authorized to supervise the election work in the State/Union Territory subject to the overall superintendence, direction and control of the Election Commission.
- The Election Commission of India nominates or designates an Officer of the Government of the State/Union Territory as the Chief Electoral Officer in consultation with that State Government/Union Territory Administration. **Hence option 3 is correct.**

Q.58) Consider the following statements with respect to Appropriation Bill:

1. The government cannot withdraw money from the Consolidated Fund of India till the enactment of the appropriation bill.
2. It is introduced only 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.58) Solution (c)

**Explanation:**

- The Constitution under Article 114 states that 'no money shall be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of India except under appropriation made by law'. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- Accordingly, an appropriation bill is introduced to provide for the appropriation, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, all money required to meet: (a) The grants voted by the Lok Sabha. (b) The expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India.
- Post the discussions on Budget proposals and the Voting on Demand for Grants, the government introduces the Appropriation Bill in the Lok Sabha. It cannot be introduced in the Rajya Sabha. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- The Appropriation Bill becomes the Appropriation Act after it is assented to by the President. This act authorizes (or legalizes) the payments from the Consolidated Fund of India. This means that the government cannot withdraw money from the Consolidated Fund of India till the enactment of the appropriation bill.
- The passing of the Appropriation Bill takes time and usually goes on till the end of April. But the government needs money to carry on its normal activities after 31 March (the end of the financial year). To overcome this functional difficulty, the Constitution under Article 116 has authorized the Lok Sabha to make any grant in advance in respect to the estimated expenditure for a part of the financial year, pending the completion of the voting of the demands for grants and the enactment of the appropriation bill.
- This provision is known as the 'vote on account'. It is passed (or granted) after the general discussion on budget is over. It is generally granted for two months for an amount equivalent to one-sixth of the total estimation.
- To avoid the 'vote on account' and the delay in the enactment of the Budget, the government in 2018 shifted the budget session ahead by 1 month i.e. in the last week of January.

Q.59) Indian Constitution employs the expression 'Proclamation of Emergency' to denote:

- a) National Emergency only
- b) President's Rule only
- c) Financial Emergency only
- d) National Emergency and President's Rule

Q.59) Solution (a)



**Explanation:**

- Article 352 Proclamation of Emergency - The Constitution employs the expression 'proclamation of emergency' to denote the National Emergency only due to war, external aggression or armed rebellion.
- An Emergency due to the failure of the constitutional machinery in the states (Article 356) is popularly known as 'President's Rule'. It is also known by other two names- 'State Emergency' or 'constitutional Emergency'. However, the Constitution does not use the word 'emergency' for this situation.
- Financial Emergency is proclaimed under Article 360 - due to a threat to the financial stability or credit of India.

Q.60) Which of the following amendments of the Indian Constitution made the Declaration of National Emergency immune from the judicial review?

- a) 38th Constitutional Amendment.
- b) 42nd Constitutional Amendment.
- c) 44th Constitutional Amendment
- d) None of the above

Q.60) Solution (a)

**Explanation:**

- The 38th Constitution Amendment Act, 1975:
  - It made the declaration of a National Emergency Immune from the judicial review. However, this provision was subsequently deleted by the 44th Amendment Act of 1976. Further, in the Minerva Mills case (1980) the Supreme Court held that proclamation of national emergency can be challenged in a court on the ground of malafide or that the declaration was based on wholly extraneous and irrelevant facts or is absurd or perverse.
- The 42nd amendment, 1976, was enacted during the Emergency. It attempted to reduce the power of the Supreme Court and High Courts to pronounce upon the constitutional validity of laws. It laid down the Fundamental Duties of Indian citizens to the nation. This amendment brought about the most widespread changes to the constitution in its history and is sometimes called a mini-Constitution.
- 44th amendment 1978, was enacted by the Janata Party largely aimed at undoing several changes that had been made to the Constitution by the 42nd Amendment enacted during the emergency.

Q.61) 1. Consider the following statements with reference to the reservation of bill by the Governor for the considerations of the President:



1. If the president returns the bill for the reconsideration of the State legislature, it has to consider it within six months.
2. If the bill is again passed by the State legislature with or without amendments and presented to the President, he/she is bound to give assent to the bill.
3. It is obligatory for the Governor to reserve the bill for the consideration of the President which endangers the position of State High court.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Q.61) Solution (b)

**Explanation:**

The powers of Governor with regard to Bills:

- All the bills passed by the state legislatures are sent to the Governor for assent. Once a bill is sent to Governor for assent, he/she can
  - give assent to the bill
  - withhold the assent to the bill
  - Return the bill to the legislature for reconsideration (if it is not a money bill).
- If the bill is re-passed by the legislature with or without amendment, the governor has to give assent to the bill.
  - Reserve the bills for the consideration of the President. In one case such reservation is obligatory, that is where the bill passed by the State Legislature endangers the position of the state high court. **Hence statement 3 is correct.**
  - When a state bill is reserved by the governor for the consideration of the President, the president has three alternatives:
    - He may give his assent to the bill, the bill then become and act.
    - He may withhold his assent to the bill, the bill then ends and does not become an Act.
    - He may return the bill for reconsideration of the House or Houses of the State Legislature. When a bill is so returned, the house or houses have to consider it within six months. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- If the bill is passed by the house or houses again with or without amendments and presented to the President for his assent, the president is not bound to give his assent to the bill. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
- He may give his assent to such a bill or withhold his assent.

Q.62) Consider the following statements with reference to the Legislative Council:



1. The constitution of India lays down that a person to be elected to the legislative council must be an elector for an assembly constituency in the concerned State.
2. The council must return a money bill in 14 days.
3. The member of the Legislative Council cannot be the chief minister or minister.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.62) Solution (b)

**Explanation:**

- A person to be elected to it must be an elector for an assembly constituency in the concerned state. This provision is provided in the Representation of People Act 1951 and not in the constitution. **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- The council cannot remove the council of ministers by passing a no-confidence motion. This is because the council of ministers is collectively responsible only to the Assembly. But the council can discuss and criticize the policies and activities of the Government
- A money bill can be introduced only in the assembly and not in the council. The council cannot amend or reject a money bill. It should return the bill to the assembly within 14 days, either with recommendations or without recommendations. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- According to the constitution, the Chief Minister may be a member of any of the two Houses of a State Legislature. Usually, Chief Minister has been selected from the lower house, but on a number of occasions, a member of upper house (legislative council) has also been appointed as Chief Minister. **Hence, statement 3 is not correct.**

Q.63) Which of the following was **not** a reason behind adopting the present system of appointment of Governor as against the system of direct election?

- a) The direct election of the governor is compatible with the parliamentary system established in the states.
- b) The mode of direct election is more likely to create conflicts between the governor and the chief minister.
- c) The election of governor would create separatist tendencies and thus affect the political stability and unity of the country.
- d) An elected governor would naturally belong to a party and would not be a neutral person and an impartial head.



Q.63) Solution (a)

**Explanation:**

- Appointment of the Governor by President without any direct elections was chosen because of the following reasons:
  - The direct election of the governor is incompatible with the parliamentary system established in the states. **Hence option (a) is the correct answer.**
  - The mode of direct election is more likely to create conflicts between the governor and the chief minister.
  - The governor being only a constitutional (nominal) head, there is no point in making elaborate arrangements for his election and spending huge amount of money.
  - The election of a governor would be entirely on personal issues. Hence, it is not in the national interest to involve a large number of voters in such an election.
  - An elected governor would naturally belong to a party and would not be a neutral person and an impartial head.
  - The election of the governor would create separatist tendencies and thus affect the political stability and unity of the country.
  - The system of presidential nomination enables the Centre to maintain its control over the states.
  - The direct election of the governor creates a serious problem of leadership at the time of a general election in the state.
  - The chief minister would like his nominee to contest for governorship. Hence, a second rate man of the ruling party is elected as governor

Q.64). Consider the following with reference to floor tests to prove majority in the legislative assembly:

1. Governor enjoys discretionary power for convening a meeting of the Assembly for a floor test.
2. The provision of conducting a floor test is provided under Article 163 of the Indian 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.64) Solution (d)

**Explanation:**



- Article 163 provides for a council of ministers with the chief minister as the head to aid and advice the governor in the exercise of his functions, except in so far as he is required to exercise his functions in his discretion.
- The five-judge Constitution bench judgment of the Supreme Court in **Nabam Rebia** case, 2016, held that a Governor cannot employ his 'discretion', and should strictly abide by the "aid and advice" of the Cabinet to summon the House.
- The Supreme Court highlighted that Article 163 of the Constitution does not give the Governor a "general discretionary power to act against or without the advice of his Council of Ministers". **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- A floor test can be explained as a motion initiated by the government in position seeking to know if it enjoys the confidence of the legislature. As part of this procedure, the chief minister appointed by the governor will be asked to prove majority on the Legislative Assembly's floor.
- When a floor test is called for in the assembly of a state, the chief minister will move a vote of confidence and prove that he has the majority support. If the floor test fails, the chief minister will have to resign. Thus, a floor test is the conclusive proof of numbers in the House.
- The Supreme Court's Constitution Bench judgment of 1994 in the S.R. Bommai case had introduced the concept of floor tests. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct**
- The Constitution Bench referred to Article 164 (2) which mandates that the "Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State". The Bench interpreted that the ultimate test of the majority is not held in the Raj Bhavan but on the floor of the House.
- A Constitution Bench judgment of the Supreme Court has held that a Governor is bound to convene a meeting of the Assembly for a floor test on the recommendation of the Cabinet.

Q.65) Consider the following statements about the office of Governor:

1. A Member of the Parliament cannot be appointed as Governor of a state.
2. The governor shall make rules for the more convenient transaction of the business of the government of the state
3. Governor appoints the Advocate General of a state.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Q.65) Solution (b)

**Explanation:**

- Article 153 provides for a Governor for each State. The Constitution, under article 158, lays down the following conditions for the governor's office:





- He should not be a member of either House of Parliament or a House of the state legislature. If any such person is appointed as governor, he is deemed to have vacated his seat in that House on the date on which he enters upon his office as the governor. **Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**
- He should not hold any other office of profit.
- He is entitled without payment of rent to the use of his official residence (the Raj Bhavan). The executive powers and functions of the Governor are:
  - All executive actions of the government of a state are formally taken in his name.
  - He can make rules specifying the manner in which the Orders and other instruments made and executed in his name shall be authenticated.
  - He can make rules for the more convenient transaction of the business of a state government and for the allocation among the ministers of the said business. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- He appoints the chief minister and other ministers. They also hold office during his pleasure.
- There should be a Tribal Welfare minister in the states of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha appointed by him. The state of Bihar was excluded from this provision by the 94th Amendment Act of 2006.
- He appoints the advocate general of a state and determines his remuneration. The advocate general holds office during the pleasure of the governor. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

Q.66) Consider the following statements:

1. Chief Minister is the chairman of the state planning commission.
2. Chief Minister is the principal channel of communication between the Governor and the council of Ministers.
3. Chief Minister acts as a Vice-Chairman of the concerned zonal council.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

Q.66) Solution (d)

**Explanation:**

- Article 167-He is the principal channel of communication between the Governor and the Council of Ministers. **Hence option 2 is correct.**



- **Powers and functions of Chief Minister are:**
  1. He is the chairman of the State Planning Commission. **Hence option 1 is correct.**
  2. He acts as a Vice-Chairman of the concerned zonal council by rotation, holding office for a period of one year at a time. Union Home Minister is the chairman. **Hence option 3 is correct.**
  3. He is a member of the Inter-State Council and the National Development Council, both headed by the Prime Minister.
  4. He is the chief spokesman of the state government.
  5. He is the crisis manager-in-chief at the political level during emergencies.
  6. As a leader of the state, he meets various sections of people in different states and receives memoranda from them regarding their problems and so on.

Q.67) With regard to a bill reserved by the Governor for the President's consideration, consider the following statements:

1. The Constitution has not prescribed any time limit within which the President has to take a decision.
2. The state legislature cannot override the veto power 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.67) Solution (c)

**Explanation:**

- When a bill is reserved by the Governor for the consideration of the President, the President has three alternatives (Under Article 201 of the Constitution):
  - He may give his assent to the bill, or
  - He may withhold his assent to the bill, or
  - He may direct the governor to return the bill (if it is not a money bill) for the reconsideration of the state legislature. If the bill is passed again by the state legislature with or without amendments and presented again to the President for his assent, the President is not bound to give his assent to the bill. This means that the state legislature cannot override the veto power of the President. Further, the Constitution has not prescribed any time limit within which the President has to take decision with regard to a bill reserved by the governor for his consideration. Hence, the President can exercise pocket veto in respect of state legislation also.



Q.68). In his/her oath of office, the Chief Minister swears which of the following?

1. To bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India
2. To preserve protect and defend the Constitution and the law
3. To uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Q.68) Solution (c)

**Explanation:**

- Before the Chief Minister enters his office, the governor administers to him the oaths of office and secrecy. In his oath of office, the Chief Minister swears:
  - To bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India.
  - To uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India. **Hence statement 1 and 3 are correct.**
  - To faithfully and conscientiously discharge the duties of his office.
  - To do right to all manner of people in accordance with the Constitution and the law, without fear or favor, affection or ill- will.

Q.69) Which of the following does not lapse on the dissolution of the legislative assembly of the state?

1. A Bill pending in the council but not passed by the assembly.
2. A Bill pending in the assembly whether originating in the assembly or transmitted to it by the council.
3. A Bill passed by the legislature but pending assent of the Governor or the President.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Q.69) Solution (c)

**Explanation:**

- The position with respect to lapsing of bills on the dissolution of the assembly is mentioned below:



- A Bill pending in the assembly lapses (whether originating in the assembly or transmitted to it by the council). Hence, statement 2 is not correct.
- A Bill passed by the assembly but pending in the council lapses.
- A Bill pending in the council but not passed by the assembly does not lapse. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- A Bill passed by the assembly (in a unicameral state) or passed by both the houses (in a bicameral state) but pending assent of the governor or the President does not lapse. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**
- A Bill passed by the assembly (in a unicameral state) or passed by both the Houses (in a bicameral state) but returned by the president for reconsideration of House (s) does not lapse.

Q.70). Consider the following statements:

1. The maximum strength of the legislative council depends on the total strength of the legislative assembly.
2. Currently, 7 states have Legislative Councils.
3. One-third of the members of the Legislative Council are elected directly by the people of the State.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.70) Solution (a)

**Explanation:**

- The strength of the legislative council depends on the total strength of the legislative assembly. The Legislative Council must not have more than a third of the total membership of the Assembly of that state, and in no case fewer than 40 members. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- About 1/3rd of members are elected by which members of the Assembly, another 1/3rd by electorates consisting of members of municipalities, district boards and other local authorities in the state, 1/12th by an electorate consisting of teachers, and 1/12th by registered graduates. **Hence statement 3 is not correct.**
- The remaining members are nominated by the Governor from among those who have distinguished themselves in literature, science, art, the cooperative movement, and social service. Legislative Councils are permanent Houses, and like Rajya Sabha, one-third of their members retire every two years. .



- Apart from Andhra Pradesh (58 members), five other states have Legislative Councils: Bihar (58), Karnataka (75), Maharashtra (78), Telangana (40), Uttar Pradesh (100). Jammu and Kashmir too had a Council, until the state was bifurcated into the Union Territories of J&K and Ladakh. Thus, there are 6 states which have a legislative council. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**

Q.71) Consider the following statements:

1. Quorum for each house of state legislature is  $1/10^{\text{th}}$  of total members of the house.
2. The State Legislature is authorized to decide whether to continue or discontinue English as a floor language.

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.71) Solution (c)

**Explanation:**

**Quorum :**

1. Quorum is the minimum number of members required to be present in the House before it can transact any business.
2. It is 10 members or  $1/10^{\text{th}}$  of the total number of members in each House including the presiding officer. **Hence option 1 is correct.**
3. If there is no quorum during a meeting of the House, it is the duty of the presiding officer either to adjourn the House or to suspend the meeting until there is a quorum.

**Language:**

1. The Constitution has declared Hindi and English to be the languages for transacting business in the State Legislature.
2. However, the presiding officer can permit a member to address the House in his/her mother tongue.
3. The State Legislature is authorized to decide whether to continue or discontinue English as a floor language after the completion of fifteen years from the commencement of the Constitution. **Hence option 2 is correct.**



Q.72) Which of the following is/are qualifications required for a person to be elected as a member of State Legislative council?

1. He must be a citizen of India.
2. He must not be less than twenty-five years of age.
3. He must be an elector for an assembly constituency in the concerned state.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Q.72) Solution (c)

**Explanation:**

- The Constitution lays down the following qualifications for a person to be chosen a member of the state legislature:
  - He must be a citizen of India. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
  - He must make and subscribe to an oath or affirmation before the person authorized by the Election Commission for this purpose. In his oath or affirmation, he swears (i) To bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India (ii) To uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India
  - He must be not less than 30 years of age in the case of the legislative council and not less than 25 years of age in the case of the legislative assembly. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
  - He must possess other qualifications prescribed by Parliament.
- Accordingly, the Parliament has laid down the following additional qualifications in the Representation of People Act (1951):
  - A person to be elected to the legislative council must be an elector for an assembly constituency in the concerned state and to be qualified for the governor's nomination, he must be a resident in the concerned state.
  - A person to be elected to the legislative assembly must be an elector for an assembly constituency in the concerned state. **Hence statement 3 is correct.**

Q.73) Consider the following statements :

1. In Nagaland, the minimum number of members in assembly is 46.
2. Maximum strength of the legislative assembly can be 550.
3. Some members of Legislative Assembly in Sikkim are elected indirectly.

Which of the following is true regarding strength and elections of Legislative Assembly?



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

Q.73) Solution (d)

**Explanation:**

**Strength of legislative Assembly :**

1. The Legislative Assembly consists of representatives directly elected by the people on the basis of universal adult franchise.
2. Its maximum strength is fixed at 500 and minimum strength at 60. **Hence option 2 is correct.**
3. It means that its strength varies from 60 to 500 depending on the population size of the state.
4. But in case of Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Goa, the minimum number is fixed at 30.
5. In case of Mizoram and Nagaland, it is 40 and 46, respectively. **Hence option 1 is correct.**
6. Also, some members of the Legislative Assemblies in Sikkim and Nagaland are also elected indirectly. **Hence option 3 is correct.**

Q.74) Consider the following statements:

1. The 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act of 1976 had frozen total number of seats in the assembly of each state and the division of such state into territorial constituencies till the year 2000 at the 1971 level.
2. The 84<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act of 2001 also empowered the government to undertake re-adjustment and rationalization of territorial constituencies in a state on the basis of the population figures of 1991 census.

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.74) Solution (d)

**Explanation:**

**After each census, a readjustment is to be made in the:**



(a) total number of seats in the assembly of each state; and

(b) the division of each state into territorial constituencies.

1. The Parliament is empowered to determine the authority and the manner in which it is to be made.
2. The 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act of 1976 had frozen total number of seats in the assembly of each state and the division of such state into territorial constituencies till the year 2000 at the 1971 level. **Hence option 1 is correct.**
3. This ban on re-adjustment has been extended for another 25 years (i.e., up to year 2026) by the 84<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act of 2001 with the objective of encouraging population limiting measures.
4. The 84<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act of 2001 also empowered the government to undertake re-adjustment and rationalization of territorial constituencies in a state on the basis of the population figures of 1991 census. **Hence option 2 is correct.**
5. Later, the 87<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act of 2003 provided for the delimitation of constituencies on the basis of 2001 census.
6. However, this can be done without altering the total number of seats in the assembly of each state.

Q.75) Consider the following statements with regarding to ordinary bill:

1. The Lok Sabha cannot override the Rajya Sabha by passing the bill for the second time and vice versa.
2. The legislative assembly can override the legislative council by passing the bill for the second time and not vice versa.

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 (c)

**Explanation:**

**In Parliament** - The Lok Sabha cannot override the Rajya Sabha by passing the bill for the second time and vice versa. A joint sitting is the only way to resolve a deadlock. joint sitting can be used for bills originating in Rajya Sabha or Lok Sabha. If a joint sitting is not summoned by the President, the bill becomes dead. **Hence option 1 is correct.**



**In State Legislature** - The legislative assembly can override the legislative council by passing the bill for the second time and not vice versa. Mechanism to resolve a deadlock i.e. passing the bill second time by the assembly applies only for the bills originating in the assembly. Thus deadlock occurs only when the bill passed by assembly is rejected by the council and not vice-versa as assembly has overriding powers. When bills originating in legislative council are rejected by assembly, the bills end and become dead.  
**Hence option 2 is correct.**

Q.76) Consider the following statements:

1. Madhya Pradesh was the first state to establish the office of Lokayukta.
2. Governor appoints the Lokayukta.
3. Lokayukta is responsible to State Legislature.

Which of the following is/are correct regarding the office of Lokayukta?

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

Q.76) Solution (b)

**Explanation:**

- Maharashtra was first to establish the office of Lokayukta in 1971. **Hence option 1 is incorrect.**
- All states have different structure of the Lokayukta.
- Some states have created the Lokayukta as well as Upa-lokayukta, while some others have created only the Lokayukta.
- Lokayukta is responsible to State Legislature. **Hence option 3 is correct.**
- Governor appoints the Lokayukta and Upa-lokayukta. **Hence option 2 is correct.**
- Governor in most of the states consult the Chief Justice of the concerned State High Court, and the leader of Opposition in the State Legislative Assembly, while making the appointments.

Q.77) To provide independence to Judiciary, the removal of judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts is made extremely difficult by the constitution. In this context, which of the following statements are correct?

1. A Chief Justice of High Court can be removed only on the ground of proven misbehavior or incapacity.
2. A motion containing the charges against the judge must be approved by a special majority in both houses of the parliament.



3. No High Court Judge has been removed from the office so far.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Q.77) Solution (c)

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is correct:** A judge of a high court can be removed from his office by an order of the President on the recommendation of the Parliament. He can be removed from his office only on the grounds of proved misbehavior or incapacity. The procedure for the impeachment of a judge of a high court is the same as that for a judge of the Supreme Court.
- The Judges Enquiry Act (1968) regulates the procedure relating to the removal of a judge of a high court by the process of impeachment:-
  - A removal motion signed by 100 members (in the case of Lok Sabha) or 50 members (in the case of Rajya Sabha) is to be given to the Speaker/Chairman.
  - The Speaker/Chairman may admit the motion or refuse to admit it.
  - If it is admitted, then the Speaker/Chairman is to constitute a three-member committee to investigate into the charges.
- The committee should consist of
  - the Chief Justice or a judge of the Supreme Court,
  - chief justice of a high court, and
  - a distinguished jurist.-
  - If the committee finds the judge to be guilty of misbehaviour or suffering from an incapacity, the House can take up the consideration of the motion.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** After the motion is passed by each House of Parliament by special majority, an address is presented to the president for removal of the judge. Finally, the president passes an order removing the judge.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** No judge of a high court has been impeached, so far.

Q.78) During the impeachment proceedings, a committee is constituted to investigate the charges against the judge. Who of the following are members of the committee?

1. Speaker of Lok Sabha.
2. A Distinguished Jurist.
3. Chairman of Rajya Sabha
4. Chief Justice of a High Court.



Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.78) Solution (b)

**Explanation:**

**The committee should consist of :**

- (a) the chief justice or a judge of the Supreme Court;
- (b) a chief justice of a High Court; and
- (c) a distinguished jurist. **Hence option 2 and 4 is correct.**

Q.79) Which of the following statements is/are correct with respect to the High Courts of Union territories?

1. The High Court of Delhi was established by the Constitution under Article 239AA.
2. Establishing a High Court for a Union Territory would require a constitutional amendment.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Q.79) Solution (d)

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is not correct:** The Constitution, under Article 239AA, establishes the Union Territory of Delhi and its legislature. It does not provide for High Court of Delhi. High Court of Delhi was established by enacting the Delhi High Court Act, 1966.
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** Article 241 of the Constitution states that Parliament by law can establish High Court of any Union Territory. Hence no Constitutional amendment is required.



Q.80) With reference to a Judge of the High Court in India, consider the following statements:

1. A distinguished jurist cannot be appointed as High Court Judge.
2. To uphold judicial independence, the constitution has fixed the tenure of High Court Judges.
3. A Judge subscribes to an oath or affirmation before the governor of the state.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.80) Solution (b)

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is correct:** A person to be appointed as a judge of a high court, should have the following qualifications:
  - He should be a citizen of India.
  - He should have held a judicial office for 10 years in the territory of India.
  - He should have been an advocate for 10 years of a high court (or high courts in succession).
  - It is clear from the above statements that the Constitution has not prescribed a minimum age for appointment as a judge of a high court.
  - Moreover, unlike in the case of the Supreme Court, the Constitution makes no provision for appointment of a distinguished jurist as a judge of a high court
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** The Constitution has not fixed the tenure of a judge of a high court. However, following provisions are made in this regard:
  - He can hold office until he attains the age of 62 years. He may tender his resignation from his office by writing to the president of India.
  - He can be removed from his office by the President of India on the recommendation of the Parliament.
  - He vacates his office when he is transferred to another high court or appointed as a judge of the Supreme Court. (Job tenure is the measure of the length of time an employee has been employed by his/her current employer. For Example the tenure of Chief Election Commissioner is of 6 years with limitation of 65 years of age. Such limitation is not mentioned for Judges.)
- **Statement 3 is correct:** A person when appointed as a judge of a high court has to make and subscribe an oath before the governor of the state or some person appointed by him for this purpose, before entering upon his office.

Q.81) .Consider the following:



1. Prevention of cruelty to animals.
  2. Forests
  3. Marriage and Divorce
  4. Population control and family planning.
- Which of the above are under Concurrent List?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) All four

Q.81) Solution (d)

**Explanation:**

- The concept of 'Concurrent List' in the Indian Constitution has been borrowed from the Constitution of Australia. It has 52 subjects.
- 42nd amendment Act 1976 shifted below mentioned five subjects from State list to Concurrent List:
  - I. Education
  - II. Forests
  - III. Protection of wild animals and birds
  - IV. Weights and measures and
  - V. Administration of justice, constitution and organization of all courts except the Supreme Court and the High Courts.
- Other Important subjects of concurrent lists :
  - I. Population control and family planning.
  - II. Forest
  - III. Trade unions
  - IV. Marriage
  - V. Adoption
  - VI. Succession

Q.82) Consider the following states:

1. Bihar
2. Jharkhand
3. Odisha
4. Maharashtra

How many of the above states have scheduled areas under 5th Schedule?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two



- c) Only three
- d) All four.

Q.82) Solution (c)

**Explanation:**

- At present, 10 States namely Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan and Telangana have Fifth Schedule Areas. PESA is an Act to provide for the extension of the provisions of Part IX of the Constitution relating to the Panchayats to the Scheduled Areas. In terms of section 2 of this Act,
- “Scheduled Areas” means the Scheduled Areas as referred to in clause (1) of article 244 of the Constitution. The State of Bihar is not covered under this definition.

Q.83) Under the PESA Act, Gram Sabha is empowered to

1. Safeguard and preserve the traditions and customs of the people.
2. Approve plans, programmes and projects for social and economic development.
3. Power to exercise control over money lending to the Scheduled Tribes
4. Ownership of all forest produce.
5. Recommend grant of prospecting license or mining lease for major minerals.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.83) Solution (b)

**Explanation:**

- Following legal powers have been given to Gram Sabha/PRIs under PESA Act:
  1. Safeguard and preserve the traditions and customs of the people, their cultural identity, community resources and the customary mode of dispute resolution. **Hence option 1 is correct.**
  2. Approve plans, programmes and projects for social and economic development before such plans, programmes and projects are taken up for implementation by the Panchayat at the village level. **Hence option 2 is correct.**
  3. Identification or selection of persons as beneficiaries under the poverty alleviation and other programmes.



4. Certification of utilization of funds by the Panchayat for the plans, programmes and projects for identification or selection of persons as beneficiaries under the poverty alleviation and other programmes.
5. Right to be consulted before making acquisition of land in the Scheduled Areas for development projects and before re-settling or rehabilitating persons affected by such projects in the Scheduled Areas.
6. Right to plan and manage minor water bodies in the Scheduled Areas.
7. Recommendations prior to grant of prospecting license or mining lease for minor minerals and for grant of concession for the exploitation of minor minerals by auction in the Scheduled Areas. Power to enforce prohibition or to regulate or restrict the sale and consumption of any intoxicant.
8. Ownership of minor forest produce.
9. Power to prevent alienation of land in the Scheduled Areas and to restore any unlawfully alienated land of a Scheduled Tribe.
10. Power to manage village markets.
11. Power to exercise control over money lending to the Scheduled Tribes. **Hence option 3 is correct.**
12. Power to exercise control over institutions and functionaries in all social sectors.
13. Power to control over local plans and resources for such plans including tribal sub plans.

Q.84) With reference to Zonal councils, Consider the following statements:

1. They are constitutional bodies created under the seventh schedule.
2. There are 6 zonal councils.
3. The Prime Minister Chairman of zonal councils.

Which of the statements given above are incorrect?

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

Q.84) Solution (c)

**Explanation:**

- The Zonal Councils are the statutory (and not the constitutional) bodies. **Hence option 1 is incorrect.**
- They are established by an Act of the Parliament, that is, States Reorganization Act of 1956.
- The act divided the country into five zones (Northern, Central, Eastern, Western and Southern) and provided a zonal council for each zone.



- In India, at present, there are 6 Zonal Council. Originally five councils were created as per the States Reorganization Act 1956 as follows: **Hence option 2 is correct.**
  1. Northern Zonal Council: Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan, National Capital Territory of Delhi and Union Territory of Chandigarh
  2. Central Zonal Council: Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh
  3. Eastern Zonal Council: Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa, Sikkim and West Bengal;
  4. Western Zonal Council: Goa, Gujarat, Maharashtra and the Union Territories of Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli
  5. Southern Zonal Council: Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and the Union Territory of Puducherry.
  6. North Eastern Council: The North eastern council was set up in 1971 to deal with the problems of seven north east states of India. It was set up under the legislation called North Eastern
- Council Act, 1972. The State of Sikkim has also been included in the North Eastern Council vide North Eastern Council (Amendment) Act, 2002 notified on 23rd December, 2002. Consequently, action for exclusion of Sikkim as member of Eastern Zonal Council has been initiated by Ministry of Home Affairs. The chairman of the Zonal council is Union Home Minister and Chief Ministers of the States included in each zone act as Vice-Chairman of the Zonal Council for that zone by rotation, each holding office for a period of one year at a time.
- Each zonal council consists of the following members:
  - (a) Home minister of Central government.
  - (b) Chief Ministers of all the States in the zone.
  - (c) Two other ministers from each state in the zone.
  - (d) Administrator of each union territory in the zone.
- Home minister is the common chairman of all zonal councils. **Hence option 3 is incorrect.**

Q.85) Consider the following Statements:

1. The chairman of Finance commission should have the specialized knowledge of finance and accounts of the government.
2. Members of finance commission are eligible for re-appointment.
3. A multi-member body, the finance commission ensures transparency in the financial administration.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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



Q.85) Solution (d)

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** The constitution authorizes the parliament to determine the qualifications of members of the commission and the manner in which they should be elected. Accordingly, the parliament has specified the qualifications of the chairman and members of the commission the chairman should be a person having experience in public affairs.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Finance commission is a constitution body established under Article 280 of the Indian constitution. It is to be set up by the Indian president at the end of every 5 years. The members hold office for such period as specified by the president in his order. The members are eligible for re-appointment.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** The finance commission are not binding on the government and even though it suggests measures as to distribution of net proceeds between center and state ensuring transparency in finance administration is ambiguous.

Q.86) In the context of the political and electoral Reforms in India, arrange the following in chronological order.

1. Voting rights extended to Non-Resident Indians (NRIs).
2. Disclosure of criminal records along with nomination papers made compulsory.
3. Introduction of NOTA option in General Election to State Legislative Assemblies.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Q.86) Solution (c)

**Explanation:**

- Based on the recommendations made by various Committees and Commissions, various reforms have been introduced in our electoral system, election machinery and election process. Some of the important reforms include:
  1. The 61st Constitutional Amendment Act of 1988 reduced the voting age from 21 years to 18 years for the Lok Sabha as well as the assembly elections.
  2. The EVMs were used for the first time in 1998 on an experimental basis in selected constituencies in the elections to the Assemblies of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, and Delhi. The EVMs were used for the first time in the general elections (entire state) to the Assembly of Goa in 1999.

3. In 1999, a provision was made for voting by certain classes of persons through postal ballot. Thus, any class of persons can be notified by the Election Commission, in consultation with the government, and the persons belonging to such notified class can give their votes by postal ballot, and not in any other manner, at elections in their constituency or constituencies.
4. In 2003, the election Commission issued an order directing every candidate seeking election to the Parliament or a State Legislature to furnish on his nomination paper the declaration of Criminal Antecedents, Assets, etc., by Candidates.
5. In 2010, a provision was made to confer voting rights to the citizens of India residing outside India due to various reasons. Accordingly, every citizen of India – (a) whose name is not included in the electoral roll (b) who has not acquired the citizenship of any other country (c) who is absent from his place of ordinary residence in India owing to his employment, education or otherwise outside India (whether temporarily or not) – shall be entitled to have his name registered in the electoral roll in the Parliamentary / Assembly constituency in which his place of residence in India as mentioned in his passport is located.
6. The Supreme Court in September 2013 upheld the right of voters to reject all candidates contesting the elections, saying it would go a long way in cleansing the political system of the country. The top court directed the Election Commission to have an option of NOTA on EVMs and ballot papers in a major electoral reform. The NOTA option was first used in the assembly elections held in five states in 2013.
7. **Hence, option (c) is correct.**

Q.87) Which of the following cases ruled that if a member of Parliament (MP), is convicted of a crime and given a minimum of two years' imprisonment, loses membership of the House with immediate effect.

- a) Jan Chowkidar Case, 2004
- b) Lily Thomas Case, 2013
- c) People Union of Civil Liberty Case, 2004
- d) LIC of India case, 1995

Q.87) Solution (b)

**Explanation:**

- The Jan Chowkidar (People's watch) is a Patna based NGO. Its plea centered on Sections 62 of the RoPA 1951. Section 62 of the act said:
  1. Only an elector can be a representative. If a person is not qualified to vote, he cannot represent the people.



2. Section 62 implies that if a person is jailed or in lawful detention at the time of elections, he shall not be eligible for voting. However, if a person is in preventive custody, he can vote.
3. The question was that – If only an elector can be representative, then how those who lose being an elector on account of their jail or custody, can contest the elections?
4. In 2004, the Patna High Court had that when a person in custody is disqualified from voting he or she must be disqualified from contesting in elections too.

#### Lily Thomas v. Union of India case, 2004:

- SC ruled that any Member of Parliament (MP), Member of the Legislative Assembly (MLA) or Member of a Legislative Council (MLC) who is convicted of a crime and given a minimum of two years' imprisonment, **loses membership of the House with immediate effect.**
- This is in contrast to the earlier position, wherein convicted members held on to their seats until they exhausted all judicial remedy in lower, state and the Supreme Court of India. **Further, Section 8(4) of the Representation of the People Act, which allowed elected representatives three months to appeal their conviction.**

#### PUCL Case, 2004:

- SC upheld the constitutional right of citizens to cast a negative vote in elections.
- Supreme Court held that a Right to vote also includes a right not to vote i.e. right to reject. Which has its genus in freedom of speech and expression.
- Also, the Right to secrecy is an integral part of a free and fair election. While the name of the voters who have not cast their votes was publically disclosed, but by casting a negative vote, secrecy will be maintained.
- The judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, in this case, is significant not only because it introduced the option of NOTA on the EVMs but also because it dignified the right to vote
- In the LIC of India case, 1995, the Supreme Court held that the Preamble is an integral part of the Constitution.

Q.88) Consider the following Pairs:

TRIBES		STATE
1. Mundapota Kela	-	Jharkhand
2. Tharu Tribe	-	Odisha.
3. Hakki-Pikki	-	Karnataka.
4. Kattunayakan	-	Tamil Nadu.

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?



- a) Only one pair
- b) Only two pairs.
- c) Only three pairs.
- d) All four Pairs.

Q.88) Solution (b)

**Explanation:**

- Mundapota Kela - Mundapota Kela is a de-notified tribal community belongs to the State of **Odisha**. They are known for their street performance of burying their heads in a hole dug in the ground. **Hence option 1 is incorrect.**
- Tharu Tribe - A Tharu tribe-dominated village along the Indo-Nepal border will be developed as a tourist destination under the **Uttar Pradesh government's** "One District, One Eco Tourism Spot" scheme. **Hence option 2 is incorrect.**
- Hakki-Pikki - The Hakki-Pikki are a semi-nomadic tribe of **Karnataka** who have travelled and lived in various parts of the country over the past few decades. **Hence option 3 is correct.**
- Kattunayakan Tribe - Kattunayakan tribe is one of the 75 PVTGs of India and is mainly found in parts of **Tamil Nadu and Kerala**. They speak a mix of various Dravidian languages chiefly Tamil and Malayalam. **Hence option 4 is correct.**

Q.89) Consider the following statements about Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) in India:

1. PVTGs reside in 20 States and one Union Territory.
2. A stagnant or declining population is one of the criteria for determining PVTG status.
3. PVTGs categorization is done by the Ministry of Tribal affairs.
4. There are no PVTGs in Punjab and Haryana.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

Q.89) Solution (b)

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** As per Census 2011, there are a total of 75 PVTGs out of 705 Scheduled Tribes, spread over 17 states and one Union Territory (UT).
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Criteria for PVTGs:
  1. Pre-agricultural level of technology.
  2. Low level of literacy.



3. Economic backwardness.
  4. A declining or stagnant population.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** The categorization is done by the Ministry of Home Affairs and not by the Ministry of Tribal affairs.
  - **Statement 4 is correct:** Odisha has the highest number of PVTGs in India while no PVTGs are found in the states of Punjab and Haryana.

Q.90) Consider the following statements regarding Schedule Areas?

1. President is empowered to declare an area as Scheduled Area.
2. The President can make a decision unanimously to alter or diminish boundary of the schedule area.
3. Article 339 of the Indian Constitution mentions the Union government's control over the Scheduled Areas administration and welfare of the Scheduled Tribes.

Which of the above given statements are correct?

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

Q.90) Solution (c)

**Explanation :**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
<b>Correct</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Correct</b>
Part 10 of the Indian Constitution entails the provisions related to Scheduled and Tribal Areas with Articles 244 – 244 A. President is empowered to declare an area as Scheduled Area.	With the consultation of the governor of the state, the President can alter, add, diminish the boundary of a Scheduled Area	Article 339 of the Indian Constitution mentions the Union government's control over the Scheduled Areas administration and welfare of the Scheduled Tribes.



Q.91) Consider the following statements regarding the Inter-state council:

1. The prime minister is empowered to establish an inter-state council to serve the public interest.
2. The President is the chairman of the Inter-state council.
3. Inter-State council meetings must be held at least thrice a year.
4. Sarkaria Commission recommended the constitution of a permanent Inter-state council.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.91) Solution (b)

**Explanation:**

**Statement 1 is Incorrect:** The President is empowered to establish an inter-state council to serve the public interest.

**Statement 2 is Incorrect:** The Prime Minister is the chairman of the Inter-state council.

**Statement 3 is Incorrect:** There is no such rule that mandates Inter -state council meetings must be held at least thrice a year.

**Statement 4 is correct:** Sarkaria Commission recommended the constitution of a permanent Inter-state council.

Q.92) Consider the following statements regarding All India Services:

1. A new All India Service can be created by the Parliament.
2. Their recruitment rules are decided by UPSC.
3. Central deputation of All India services officers is decided solely by the Union Government.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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



- c) 2 only.
- d) 3 only.

Q.92) Solution (a)

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is correct:** If the Council of States has declared by resolution supported by not less than two third of the members present and voting that is necessary or expedient in the national interest to do so, Parliament may by law provide for the creation of one or more all India service. Or the parliament can create a new all-India service provided that the Rajya Sabha passes a resolution by a special majority.
- **Statement 2 is Incorrect:** Article 309 of the Indian constitution empowers the central and state government to regulate recruitment and conditions of service of persons appointed to public service and posts through an act of the appropriate legislature.
- **Statement 3 is Incorrect:** For the deputation of all Indian service officers concurrence of both union and state government is necessary. In case of disagreement, the decision of the central government will prevail over the state government. State government concerned shall give effect to the decision of the central government. However, no time limit is mentioned.

Q.93) In the context of Inter-state relations, Which of the following provisions has been made by the Indian constitution to promote cooperation between the states?

1. Adjudication of Inter-state water disputes.
2. Coordination through inter-state councils.
3. Mutual recognition of public acts, records, and judicial proceedings.
4. Freedom of inter-state trade, commerce, and intercourse.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.93) Solution (d)

**Explanation:**



- The Indian constitution has made the following provisions with respect to the inter-state council :
  1. Article 261 of the Indian Constitution deals with Public acts, records, and judicial proceedings.
  2. Article 262 deals with the Adjudication of disputes relating to waters of inter-State rivers or river valleys.
  3. Art 263 contemplates the establishment of an inter-state council to effect coordination between the states and between the center and states.
  4. Articles 301 to 307 in Part XIII of the Constitution deal with trade, commerce, and intercourse within the territory of India. **Hence all the statements are correct.**

Q.94) Consider the following features of the Constitution of India:

1. All India Services.
2. Appointment of Governor.
3. Seventh schedule.
4. Rigidity of the constitution.

How many of the above are unitary features of the Constitution? Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two.
- c) Only three.
- d) All four.

Q.94) Solution (b)

**Explanation:** Unitary feature of the constitution :

1. Strong Centre.
2. States Not Indestructible.
3. Single Constitution.
4. Flexibility of the Constitution.
5. No Equality of State Representation.





6. Emergency Provisions.
7. Single Citizenship.
8. Integrated judiciary.
9. All India service. **Hence option 1 is correct.**
10. Appointment of the governor. **Hence option 2 is correct.**
11. Veto over state bills
12. Integrated Audit Machinery.

Q.95) Consider the following statements:

1. While to gauge the intentions of voters, an exit survey is conducted after elections to find out who they actually voted, an opinion poll is conducted before voting.
2. While opinion polls cannot be conducted for constituencies that have already voted, exit polls can be telecast only after completion of the final phase of polling.

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 (c)

**Explanation:**

- While an opinion poll is conducted before balloting to gauge the intentions of voters, an exit survey is conducted after elections to find out who they actually voted for. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- Agencies conducting an exit poll follow a range of different procedures or methods. One of the most common methods is a sampling. These agencies might opt for random or systematic sampling. The random sampling at times can be of an entire electorate and not just of voters outside a booth — covering parameters such as age, sex, caste, region and more.

- Section 126A of the Representation of the People's Act, 1951 clearly states that "No person shall conduct any exit poll and publish or publicize by means of the print or electronic media or disseminate in any other manner, whatsoever, the result of an exit poll during such period as may be notified by the Election Commission in this regard."
- Election Commission had declared that Exit polls can be telecast by agencies, including all websites, only after the final phase of polling. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- The EC said the advisory would include the display of any opinion poll and of standard debates, analysis, visuals and sound-bytes, among other things.
- TV, radio channels, cable networks, websites and social media platforms should ensure that the contents of programmes telecast/broadcast/displayed by them during the 48-hour period before the end of polls in each phase "do not contain any material, including views or appeals by participants that may be construed as promoting or prejudicing the prospect" of any particular party or candidate.
- Moreover, some media agencies tried to conduct exit polls under the garb of opinion polls while voting in some of the constituencies is to be conducted. This dissemination of results of the opinion poll in effect becomes dissemination of results of exit polls in respect of the said constituencies
- EC has cleared that no opinion polls could be conducted for constituencies that had already voted.

Q.96) Which of the following amounts to the violation of the Model Code of Conduct (MCC)?

1. Transfer of an election official without prior approval of the Election Commission.
2. Combining official visit with electioneering work by the Prime Minister.
3. Attending Independence Day celebration by Chief Minister.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Q.96)Solution (c)

**Explanation:**

1. The Model Code of Conduct for the guidance of political parties and candidates is a set of norms which has been evolved with the consensus of political parties who have consented to abide by the principles embodied in the said code and also binds them to respect and observe it in its letter and spirit.



2. The Election Commission ensures its observance by political party(-ies) in power, including ruling parties at the Centre and in the States and contesting candidates in the discharge of its constitutional duties for conducting the free, fair and peaceful elections to the Parliament and the State Legislatures under Article 324 of the Constitution of India. It is also ensured that official machinery for the electoral purposes is not misused. Further, it is also ensured that electoral offences, malpractices and corrupt practices such as impersonation, bribing and inducement of voters, threat and intimidation to the voters are prevented by all means. In case of violation, appropriate measures are taken.
3. The Model Code of Conduct is enforced from the date of announcement of election schedule by the Election Commission and is operational until the process of elections is completed.

**Some of the features of MCC are:**

1. The Ministers shall not combine their official visit with electioneering work and shall not also make use of official machinery or personnel during the electioneering work, however, **the Commission has exempted the Prime Minister from the operation of the model code of conduct provision pertaining to the combining of an official visit with electioneering visit. Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
2. No transport including official air-crafts, vehicles etc. shall be used for the furtherance of the interest of any party or a candidate
3. There shall be a total ban on the transfer and posting of all officers/officials directly or indirectly connected with the conduct of the election. If any transfer or posting of an officer is considered necessary, prior approval of the Commission shall be obtained. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
4. There is no objection provided that he does not make any political speech on the occasion and the function is to be conducted only by Govt. officials. No advertisement depicting the photograph of Chief Minister/Minister/Speaker shall be released.
5. Governor may participate and address the Convocation. Chief Minister or Ministers may be advised not to participate and address the Convocation.
6. The Central Ministers / Chief Minister / Ministers in the States and other political functionaries can attend the Independence Day/Republic Day celebration. However, it will be ensured that no political speeches highlighting the achievements of the party in power are made on the occasions. **Hence statement 3 is not correct.**
7. Ministers and other authorities shall not sanction grants/payments out of discretionary funds from the time elections are announced.
8. Fresh release of funds under MPs/MLAs/MLCs Local Area Development Fund of any scheme shall not be made in any area where the election is in progress, till the completion of the election process.

Q.97) Consider the following statements regarding Inter-state water disputes:

1. Vamsadhara Water Dispute is between Odisha and Andhra Pradesh.



2. Inter-State Water Dispute Bill 2019 was introduced based on Sarkaria Commission's report.
3. Interstate water dispute bill 2019 makes it mandatory for the Centre to constitute a tribunal on states' requests or suo motu.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

Q.97) Solution (d)

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Vamsadhara Water Dispute is between Odisha and Andhra Pradesh because Andhra Pradesh wants to build the Neradi bridge across the Vamsadhara river but this will be possible only after Odisha's consent.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Inter-State Water Dispute Bill 2019 was introduced based on Sarkaria Commission's report.
- The tribunal would be appointed on the recommendation of a selection committee comprising the Prime Minister, the Chief Justice of India, and ministers from the Law and Justice, and Jal Shakti (water) ministries.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** Inter-state water dispute bill 2019 makes it mandatory for the Centre to constitute a tribunal on states' requests or suo motu. It binds the Centre to set up the DRC (Dispute resolution commission) to amicably resolve the issue through negotiations in one year. If the DRC cannot settle the dispute, the Centre must refer it to the interstate tribunal within three months.

Q.98) Bye-election is conducted in a constituency under which of the following conditions?

1. If a candidate is elected from more than one constituency
2. If an elected candidate dies
3. If the winning candidate resigns
4. In case of a tie among the top two candidates

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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



d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Q.98) Solution (a)

**Explanation:**

- Bye-elections are elections, which are held to fill previously elected offices that have fallen vacant, before the ceasure of such elected offices' tenure. The main motive behind conducting bye-elections in India is also for serving the above-said purpose. Bye-elections (also known as By-elections or Special elections) are commonly referred to in India by the name Bypolls.
- Provisions for Bye polls are provided under the Representation of Peoples Act, 1951 under Sections 147, 149, 150, 151 and 151(A).
- ECI is empowered to conduct bye polls when the seat of a member elected to Council of States or House of People or State Legislative Assembly or State Legislative Council becomes;
  - vacant (or)
  - declared vacant (or)
  - the member's election to any of such bodies is in itself declared to be void
- Vacancy can be created if an elected candidate dies, resigns or vacate one of the two seats won by him in the election.
- Tie between the top two candidates is dealt with under section 102 of RPA 1951 as follows:
  - any decision made by the returning officer would be effective
  - and if the question is not determined by such a decision, then High Court shall decide between them by lottery
- **Hence option (a) is the correct answer.**

Q.99) With reference to Electronics Voting Machines (EVMs), consider the following statements:

1. Provisions for the use of EVMs are provided under the Representation of the People Act, 1951.
2. EVM data is continuously monitored through a centralized storage server.
3. EVMs completely eliminate the possibilities of booth capturing.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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



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

Q.99) Solution (a)

**Explanation:**

- Electronic Voting Machine was introduced in India to conduct free and fair elections. Hence, the Indian Parliament amended the Representation of the People Act, 1951 and introduced Section 61-A which lays down the provisions for the use of Electronic Voting Machine by the Election Commission of India to Conduct General and State election in India. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- It is possible to use EVMs for simultaneous elections for Parliament and State Legislative Assembly and the existing EVMs have been designed keeping this requirement in view.
- An Electronic Voting Machine consists of two Units – a Control Unit and a Balloting Unit – joined by a five-meter cable. This is a stand-alone setup, not connected to any network either through wired or wireless technology. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**
- The Control Unit is with the Presiding Officer or a Polling Officer and the Balloting Unit is placed inside the voting compartment. Instead of issuing a ballot paper, the Polling Officer in-charge of the Control Unit will press the Ballot Button. This will enable the voter to cast his vote by pressing the blue button on the Balloting Unit against the candidate and symbol of his choice.
- EVMs manufactured in 1989-90 were used on an experimental basis for the first time in 16 Assembly Constituencies in the States of Madhya Pradesh (5), Rajasthan (5) and NCT of Delhi (6) at the General Elections to the respective Legislative Assemblies held in November, 1998.
- Booth-capturing means taking away or damaging of ballot boxes or ballot papers, this cannot be prevented by the use of EVMs as EVMs can also be forcibly taken away or damaged by miscreants. **Hence, statement 3 is not correct.**

Q.100) Consider the following statements regarding Electoral Roll:

1. A person remains a voter in his native place irrespective of his place of work and residence.
2. For the local body elections, all states maintain a separate voters list apart from the lok sabha elections
3. An under trial person is temporarily suspended from the electoral roll till the completion of the trial.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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



d) None of the above

Q.100) Solution (d)

**Explanation:**

- For every constituency, there is a list of voters which is called the electoral roll.
- Article 326 of the Constitution, and Sec. 19 of R. P. Act, 1950 stipulate that the minimum age for registration of a voter is 18 years.
- In many states, the voters' list for the panchayat and municipality elections is different from the one used for Parliament and Assembly elections. The distinction stems from the fact that the supervision and conduct of elections in our country are entrusted with two constitutional authorities — the Election Commission (EC) of India and the State Election Commissions (SECs).
- EC is charged with the responsibility of conducting polls to the offices of the President and Vice-President of India, and to Parliament, the state assemblies and the legislative councils. The SECs, on the other hand, supervise municipal and panchayat elections. They are free to prepare their own electoral rolls for local body elections, and this exercise does not have to be coordinated with the EC.
- So do all states have a separate voters list for their local body elections? No. Each SEC is governed by a separate state Act. Some state laws allow the SEC to borrow and use the EC's voter's rolls in for the local body elections. In others, the state commission uses the EC's voters list as the basis for the preparation and revision of rolls for municipality and panchayat elections. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
- Currently, all states, except Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Odisha, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Odisha, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir, adopt EC's rolls for local body polls. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**
- The incumbent government has pitched a common electoral roll and simultaneous elections as a way to save an enormous amount of effort and expenditure. Preparation of a separate voters list causes duplication of essentially the same task between two different agencies, thereby duplicating the effort and the expenditure.
- In terms of Section 19 (b) of the R. P. Act, 1950, if a person is an ordinary resident and working in a place different from his native place, then he is not enrolled in the electoral roll of his native place. **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- There is no bar to enroll in the electoral a roll on the basis of a pending trial, unless the applicant has been declared disqualified by a court of law, for being an elector. **Hence statement 3 is not correct.**

Q.101) Which of the following may be the consequences of the proclamation of a financial emergency in the country?

1. Reduction in the salaries of persons serving the union including the judges of the supreme court.



2. Reservation of all money bills passed by a state legislature for the consideration of the governor.
3. Parliament can authorize the president to sanction expenditures from the consolidated fund of the state.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Q.101) Solution (c)

**Explanation:**

**Statement 1 is correct:** Under the provisions of Article 360, if the president is satisfied that a situation has arisen whereby the financial stability or credit of India or any part of the territory is threatened, he may call for the proclamation of a financial emergency. The president may also issue directions for the reduction of salaries and allowances of all persons serving the union including the judges of the Supreme Court and high courts.

**Statement 2 is Incorrect:** The emergency ordinarily remains in force for 2 months, unless approved by both houses. The major consequence of the financial emergency is that the financial autonomy of the states is transferred; the president can issue directions to follow canons of financial propriety; direct the state governments to reduce the salaries of their employees; direct the governors to reserve all financial and money bills for his consideration. (Not governor's consideration).

**Statement 3 is Incorrect:** It is under the president's rule article 356 that the parliament is empowered to authorize the president to sanction expenditure from the consolidated fund of the state.

Q.102) Which of the following provisions ensures the independence of the judiciary in India?

1. The legislature is not involved in the process of appointment of judges.
2. Difficult procedure of removal of Judges.
3. Salaries and allowances of the judges are not subjected to the approval of the legislature.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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





- c) 2 only.
- d) 1,2 and 3 only.

Q.102) Solution (d)

**Explanation:**

**Statement 1 is correct:** The legislature is not involved in the process of appointment of judges. Thus it is believed that party politics would not play a role in the process of appointment of judges.

**Statement 2 is correct:** The constitution prescribes a very difficult procedure for the removal of judges. The constitution makers believed that a difficult procedure of removal would provide security of office to the judiciary members.

**Statement 3 is correct:** The judiciary is not financially dependent on the executive or legislative. The constitution provides that the salaries and allowances of the judges are not subjected to the approval of the legislature.

Q.103) Consider the following statements with regards to the National Emergency in the country:

1. State governments are suspended, and the center takes control of the states.
2. The legislative power of the state legislature is suspended.

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.103) Solution (d)

**Explanation:**

**Statement 1 is incorrect:** The Centre becomes entitled to give executive directions to a state on 'any' matter. Thus, the state governments are brought under the center's complete control, though they are not suspended.



**Statement 2 is Incorrect:** Although 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. In brief, the Constitution becomes unitary rather than federal.

Q.104) Which of the following is not correct with reference to National Emergency?

- a) President can proclaim National Emergency only after receiving a written recommendation from the cabinet.
- b) Emergency can be extended for an indefinite period with approval of Parliament for every six months.
- c) Resolution approving the continuation of emergency can be passed by a simple majority of both the houses of the parliament.
- d) Revocation of National Emergency does not require approval of the Parliament.

Q. 104) Solution (c)

**Explanation:**

- Under Article 352, the President can declare a national emergency when the security of India or a part of it is threatened by war or external aggression or armed rebellion. The President, however, can proclaim a national emergency only after receiving a written recommendation from the cabinet. This means that the emergency can be declared only on the concurrence of the cabinet and not merely on the advice of the Prime Minister. **Hence option (a) is correct.**
- The proclamation of Emergency must be approved by both the Houses of Parliament within one month from the date of its proclamation by the President. Once approved by both the houses of the Parliament the emergency continues for six months. **Hence option (b) is correct.**
- Every resolution approving the proclamation of emergency or its continuance must be passed by either House of Parliament by a special majority, that is, (a) a majority of the total membership of that house, and (b) a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that house present and voting.. **Hence, option (c) is not correct.**
- A proclamation of emergency may be revoked by the President at any time by a subsequent proclamation. Such a proclamation does not require parliamentary approval. **Hence option (d) is correct.**

Q.105) Indian Constitution employs the expression 'Proclamation of Emergency' to denote:

- a) National Emergency only
- b) President's Rule only
- c) Financial Emergency only



d) National Emergency and President's Rule

Q.105) Solution (a)

**Explanation:**

- Article 352 Proclamation of Emergency - The Constitution employs the expression '**proclamation of emergency**' to denote the **National Emergency** only due to war, external aggression or armed rebellion.
- An Emergency due to the failure of the constitutional machinery in the states (Article 356) is popularly known as 'President's Rule'. It is also known by other two names- 'State Emergency' or 'constitutional Emergency'. However, the Constitution does not use the word 'emergency' for this situation.
- Financial Emergency is proclaimed under Article 360 - due to a threat to the financial stability or credit of India.

Q.106) Consider the following statements:

1. During national emergency, the President has the power to drastically reduce the share of taxes received by the States. .
2. Any such modification in taxation becomes null as soon as the emergency comes to an end.

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 (a)

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is correct:** while the proclamation of national emergency is in operation, the president can modify the constitutional distribution of revenues between the center and states. This means that the president can either reduce or cancel the finance transfer from the center to the states.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** The modification continues till the end of the financial year in which emergency ceases to operate. Also, every such order of the president has to be laid before both houses of parliament.



Q.107) Consider the following statements:

1. Aadhar is mandatory for filing Income Tax Return.
2. Aadhar is mandatory for Mobile connections and telecom services.

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.107) Solution (a)

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The Supreme Court in the KS Puttaswami case held that Aadhar would remain mandatory for filing income tax returns and allotment of Permanent account numbers and for availing benefits under various government-run social welfare schemes.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** As per the Supreme Court Judgment, **It would not be mandatory** to link Aadhar to bank accounts and telecom service providers cannot seek its linking of Aadhar for mobile connections.

Q.108) Regarding High Courts in India, Which one of the following statements is incorrect?

- a) The constitution of India provides for a high court in each state of India.
- b) Power to constitute a new high court in a state rests with the Supreme Court.
- c) An order of the National Green Tribunal cannot be challenged before the high courts in India.
- d) Parliament of India can extend the jurisdiction of the high court to any union territory.

Q.108) Solution (b)

**Explanation:**

- **Option (a) is correct:** Article 214 states that there shall be a high court for each state.
- **Option (b) is incorrect:** Article 241, **Parliament** may by law constitute a High Court for a State specified in Part C of the First Schedule or declare any court in any such State to be a High Court for all or any of the purposes of this Constitution.



- **Option (c) is correct:** Under Rule 22 of NGT Rules, there is a provision for seeking a review of a decision or order of the NGT. If this fails, an NGT order can be challenged before the **Supreme Court within 90 days.**
- **Option (d) is correct:** Parliament may by law extend the jurisdiction of a high court to any union territory.

Q.109) With reference to a Judge of the High Court in India, consider the following statements:

1. A distinguished jurist cannot be appointed as High Court Judge.
2. To uphold judicial independence, the constitution has fixed the tenure of High Court Judges.
3. A Judge subscribes to an oath or affirmation before the governor of the state.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.109) Solution (b)

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is correct:** A person to be appointed as a judge of a high court, should have the following qualifications:
  - He should be a citizen of India.
  - He should have held a judicial office for 10 years in the territory of India.
  - He should have been an advocate for 10 years of a high court (or high courts in succession).
  - It is clear from the above statements that the Constitution has not prescribed a minimum age for appointment as a judge of a high court.
  - Moreover, unlike in the case of the Supreme Court, the Constitution makes no provision for appointment of a distinguished jurist as a judge of a high court
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** The Constitution has not fixed the tenure of a judge of a high court. However, following provisions are made in this regard:
  - He can hold office until he attains the age of 62 years. He may tender his resignation from his office by writing to the president of India.



- He can be removed from his office by the President of India on the recommendation of the Parliament.
  - He vacates his office when he is transferred to another high court or appointed as a judge of the Supreme Court. (Job tenure is the measure of the length of time an employee has been employed by his/her current employer. For Example the tenure of Chief Election Commissioner is of 6 years with limitation of 65 years of age. Such limitation is not mentioned for Judges.)
- **Statement 3 is correct:** A person when appointed as a judge of a high court has to make and subscribe an oath before the governor of the state or some person appointed by him for this purpose, before entering upon his office.

Q.110) Which of the following qualifications are required for the appointment of District Judges?

1. He should not already be in the service of the Central or the state government.
2. He should have been an advocate or a pleader for five years.
3. He should be recommended by the high court for appointment.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Q.110) Solution (b)

**Explanation:**

- The appointment, posting and promotion of district judges in a state are made by the governor of the state in consultation with the high court. A person to be appointed as district judge should have the following qualifications:
  - The person must have been practicing as an advocate or pleader for at least seven years
  - They must not be employed by the Union or the State in any other capacity
  - They must be approved for employment by the High Court.
  - The State Public Service Commission conducts an exam and the High Court Panel of Judges would interview the recommended candidates.

- The Governor of the state will appoint the District judges based on the recommendations of the Chief Justice of the High Court.

Q.111) Consider the following provisions regarding the 73rd Constitutional Amendments Act 1992:

1. Reservation of one-third seats (both members and chairpersons) for women in panchayats at all the three levels.
2. Granting financial powers to the panchayats, that is, authorizing them to levy, collect and appropriate taxes, duties, tolls and fees.
3. 21 years to be the minimum age for contesting elections to panchayats.

Which of the above provisions is/are the compulsory (obligatory or mandatory) of Part IX of the Constitution?

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

Q.111)Solution (a)

**Explanation:**

- **Compulsory provisions of Part IX of the constitution:**
  1. The organization of Gram Sabha in a village or group of villages.
  2. Establishment of panchayats at the village, intermediate and district levels.
  3. Direct elections to all seats in panchayats at the village, intermediate and district levels.
  4. Indirect elections to the post of chairperson of panchayats at the intermediate and district levels.
  5. 21 years to be the minimum age for contesting elections to panchayats. **Hence statement 3 is correct.**
  6. Reservation of seats (both members and chairpersons) for SCs and STs in panchayats at all the three levels.
  7. Reservation of one-third seats (both members and chairpersons) for women in panchayats at all the three levels. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
  8. Fixing tenure of five years for panchayats at all levels and holding fresh elections within six months in the event of supersession of any panchayat.
  9. Establishment of a State Election Commission for conducting elections to the panchayats. **10.**
  10. Constitution of a State Finance Commission after every five years to review the financial position of the panchayats.
- Voluntary Provisions of Part IX of the constitution:



1. Giving representation to members of the Parliament (both the Houses) and the state legislature (both the Houses) in the panchayats at different levels falling within their constituencies.
2. Providing reservation of seats (both members and chairpersons) for backward classes in panchayats at any level.
3. Granting powers and authority to the panchayats to enable them to function as institutions of self- government (in brief, making the autonomous bodies).
4. Devolution of powers and responsibilities upon panchayats to prepare plans for economic development and social justice; and to perform some or all of the 29 functions listed in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution.
5. Granting financial powers to the panchayats, that is, authorizing them to levy, collect and appropriate taxes, duties, tolls and fees. Hence statement 2 is not correct.

Q.112) With reference to floor tests to prove majority in the legislative assembly:

1. Governor enjoys discretionary power for convening a meeting of the Assembly for a floor test.
2. The provision of conducting a floor test is provided under Article 163 of the Indian 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.112) Solution (d)

**Explanation:**

- A floor test can be explained as a motion initiated by the government in position seeking to know if it enjoys the confidence of the legislature. As part of this procedure, the chief minister appointed by the governor will be asked to prove majority on the Legislative Assembly's floor.
- When a floor test is called for in the assembly of a state, the chief minister will move a vote of confidence and prove that he has the majority support. If the floor test fails, the chief minister will have to resign. Thus, a floor test is the conclusive proof of numbers in the House.
- The Supreme Court's Constitution Bench judgment of 1994 in the S.R. Bommai case had introduced the concept of floor tests. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct**
- The Constitution Bench referred to Article 164 (2) which mandates that the "Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State". The Bench interpreted that the ultimate test of the majority is not held in the Raj Bhavan but on the floor of the House.





- A Constitution Bench judgment of the Supreme Court has held that a Governor is bound to convene a meeting of the Assembly for a floor test on the recommendation of the Cabinet.
- Article 163 provides for a council of ministers with the chief minister as the head to aid and advise the governor in the exercise of his functions, except in so far as he is required to exercise his functions in his discretion.
- The five-judge Constitution Bench judgment of the Supreme Court in Nabam Rebia versus Deputy Speaker on July 13, 2016, held that a Governor cannot employ his 'discretion', and should strictly abide by the "aid and advice" of the Cabinet to summon the House.
- The Supreme Court highlighted that Article 163 of the Constitution does not give the Governor a "general discretionary power to act against or without the advice of his Council of Ministers".  
**Hence statement 1 is not correct.**

Q.113) Consider the following statements with reference to the election of members and chairpersons mentioned in 73rd Amendment Act of 1992:

1. All the members of panchayats at the village, intermediate and district levels shall be elected directly by the people.
2. The chairperson of panchayats at the intermediate and district levels shall be elected indirectly by and from amongst the elected members thereof
3. The chairperson of a panchayats at the village level shall be elected directly by the people.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.113)Solution (a)

**Explanation:**

- Features of 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 related to Election of Members and Chairpersons:
  - All the members of panchayats at the village, intermediate and district levels shall be elected directly by the people. **Hence statement 1 is correct**
  - The chairperson of panchayats at the intermediate and district levels shall be elected indirectly—by and from amongst the elected members thereof. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**

- However, the chairperson of a panchayat at the village level shall be elected in such manner as the state legislature determines. **Hence statement 3 is not correct.**

Q.114) Consider the following statements:

1. The constitution provides that all proceedings in the Supreme Court and every high court shall be in the English language until parliament provides otherwise.
2. The constituent assembly of India adopted both Hindi and English as the official languages of India.

Which of the following above is correct?

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

Q.114) Solution (c)

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Article 348(1) states that unless parliament by law provides otherwise, all proceedings before the Supreme Court and in every high court shall be conducted in English. Article 348(2) further provides that the governor of the state may with the previous consent of the president authorize the use of Hindi or any other language used for any official purpose in the proceedings of the high court.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The constituent assembly of India adopted Hindi written in Devanagari script along with English as the official language of the country under article 343(1).

Q.115) Consider the following statements regarding the division of power of taxation between the Centre and the States:

1. The power of taxation on subjects enumerated in the concurrent list lies exclusively with the Parliament.
2. The power to impose taxes on subjects not enumerated in any list is vested with the state legislatures.

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 (d)

**Explanation:**

- The Constitution divides the taxing powers between the Centre and the states in the following ways:
  - The Parliament has exclusive power to levy taxes on subjects enumerated in the Union List.
  - The state legislatures have exclusive power to levy taxes on subjects enumerated in the State List.
  - Both the parliament and the State legislature can levy taxes on subjects enumerated in the Concurrent List.
- The residuary power of taxation (that is, the power to impose taxes not enumerated in any of the three lists) is vested with the Parliament. Under this provision, the Parliament has imposed gift tax, wealth tax and expenditure tax.
- The Constitution also draws a distinction between the power to levy and collect a tax and the power to appropriate the proceeds of the tax. Income tax is levied and collected by the Centre but its proceeds are distributed between the Centre and the states.
- **Hence both the statements are not correct.**

Q.116) With an aim to break down the border barriers between the states, the Constitution of India under Article 301 declares that trade; commerce and intercourse throughout the territory of India shall be free but with few exceptions. With reference to this paragraph, consider the following statements:

1. Parliament can impose restrictions on the freedom of trade, commerce, or intercourse between the states in the public interest.
2. Parliament may give preference to one state over another state in the case of scarcity of goods in any part 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.116) Solution (c)

**Explanation:**



- The freedom guaranteed by Article 301 is a freedom from all restrictions, except those which are provided for in the other provisions (Articles 302 to 305) of Part XIII of the Constitution itself.
- **Statement 1 is correct:** Article 302 deals with the power of Parliament to impose restrictions on trade, commerce and intercourse. Parliament may by law impose such restrictions on the freedom of trade, commerce or intercourse between one State and another or within any part of the territory of India as may be required in the public interest.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Article 303 deals with the restrictions on the legislative powers of the Union and of the States with regard to trade and commerce.
  - However, notwithstanding anything in article 302, neither Parliament nor the Legislature of a State shall have power to make any law giving, or authorising the giving of, any preference to one State over another, or making, or authorising the making of, any discrimination between one State and another, by virtue of any entry relating to trade and commerce in any of the Lists in the Seventh Schedule.
  - Nothing in clause (1) shall prevent Parliament from making any law giving, or authorising the giving of, any preference or making, or authorising the making of, any discrimination if it is declared by such law that it is necessary to do so for the purpose of dealing with a situation arising from scarcity of goods in any part of the territory of India. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- Parliament cannot discriminate between the states or give preference to one state over the other except in the case of scarcity of goods in any part of India.

Q.117) With respect to Special Leave Petition (SLP) in the Supreme Court, it can be said that:

- a) It is an appeal against the judgment of any courts or tribunals in the country.
- b) The Supreme Court can grant special leave on any matter as per its discretion.
- c) It is the discretion of the Supreme Court and high court to decide on hearing appeals against subordinate court decisions by special leave.
- d) None of the Above.

Q.117) Solution (b)

**Explanation:**

- A special leave petition (SLP) is a petition to the Supreme Court not for high courts to hear an appeal against any judgments final or interlocutory in courts and tribunals in India. It is a plenary jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.
- SLP is a petition to the court to hear an appeal not an appeal in the first place. Further, it can't be granted in case of a military tribunal and court martial. SLP is indeed a discretionary power of the Supreme Court to grant special leave. Hence option 2 is correct.

Q.118) Identify the correct statements regarding the " High Court's Jurisdiction":



1. The high courts can issue writ jurisdiction to even persons and entities residing outside its territorial jurisdiction.
2. The appeal against the order of the National green tribunal lies with the Supreme Court only.
3. Election disputes regarding the Member of Parliament come under the original jurisdiction of the high courts.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.118) Solution (d)

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The high court can issue a writ even when the person resides or the entity is located outside its territorial jurisdiction if the cause of action is wholly or partially within the court's territorial jurisdiction.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** An appeal against an order/decision/ award of the NGT lies to the Supreme Court, generally within ninety days from the date of the communication.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** High Courts have been given original jurisdiction over cases arising out of Parliament or state legislature elections.

Q.119) Consider the following statements with reference to the writ powers of the high court and Supreme Court:

1. High courts can issue writs for both fundamental rights and as well as legal rights.
2. Supreme Court can issue writs for the enforcement of fundamental rights only.

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.119) Solution (c)

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Article 226 of the Constitution empowers a high court to issue writs including habeas corpus, mandamus, certiorari, prohibition, and quo warranto for the enforcement of the fundamental rights of the citizens and any other purpose.
- The phrase 'for any other purpose' refers to the enforcement of an ordinary legal right. This implies that the writ jurisdiction of the high court is wider than that of the SC.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Article 32 deals with the 'Right to Constitutional Remedies', or affirms the right to move the Supreme Court by appropriate proceedings for the enforcement of the rights conferred in Part III of the Constitution. Only if fundamental rights are violated can a person approach the Supreme Court directly under Article 32.

Q.120) Consider the following statements:

1. Justice Mulla Committee.
2. Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer Committee.
3. Justice Amitava Roy committee.
4. Justice Balakrishnan committee.

Which of the above committees are related to Prison Reforms in India?

- a) 1 and 3 only.
- b) 2 and 4 only.
- c) 1,2 and 3 only.
- d) All of the Above.

Q.120) Solution (c)

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Justice Mulla Committee (1983): (a) All India cadre for prison staff and bringing prison under the concurrent list; (b) Government should form a National Policy on Prisons; (c) Government to use alternatives to imprisonment such as community service etc.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer Committee on Women prisoners (1987): (a) Separate institutions with women employees alone for women offenders; (b) Necessary provisions to restore the dignity of women even if convicted. A committee under the Chairmanship of the Director General, Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) (2005): It used the reports of Justice Mulla Committee Report and Justice Krishna Iyer Committee and made several additional and new recommendations. It also drafted a National Policy on Prison Reforms and Correctional Administration, in 2007.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** Justice Amitava Roy Panel on Prison Reforms: The panel was appointed by the Supreme Court in 2018. The Committee submitted its report on February 2020.
- (A) Overcrowding: (a) Special fast-track courts should be set up to deal with petty crimes; (b) Lawyers – Prisoners Ratio: There should be at least one lawyer for every 30 prisoners; (B)

Understaffing: (a) The Supreme Court should pass directions to start the recruitment process against vacancies; (b) There should be the use of video-conferencing for trials; (C) Prisoners: (a) Every new prisoner should be allowed a free phone call a day to his family members to see him through his first week in jail; (b) Alternative punishments should be explored.

- **Statement 4 is incorrect:** The Union Government has appointed a three-member commission, headed by former Chief Justice of India K G Balakrishnan, to consider the possibility of granting SC status to “new persons who have historically belonged to the Scheduled Castes” but have converted to religions other than Hinduism, Buddhism, and Sikhism.

Q.121) Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the 73rd amendment Act,1992?

1. The act provides for a three-tier system of Panchayati raj in every state, that is, panchayats at the village, intermediate, and district levels.
2. A state having a population not exceeding 20 lakhs may not constitute panchayats at the intermediate level.

Choose the correct answer sing the code given below:

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

Q.121) Solution (c)

**Explanation:**

**Statement 1 is correct:** The act provides for a three-tier system of Panchayati raj in every state, that is, panchayats at the village, intermediate, and district levels. Thus, the act brings about uniformity in the structure of Panchayati Raj throughout the country.

**Statement 2 is correct:** A state having a population not exceeding 20 lakhs may not constitute panchayats at the intermediate level.

Q.122) The Three-Tier system of panchayat raj was recommended by:

- a) Ashok Mehta committee
- b) GVK Rao committee.
- c) L M Singhvi Committee
- d) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee.

Q.122) Solution (d)



**Explanation:**

Balwant Rai Mehta committee recommendations:

1. Three-tier Panchayati Raj system: Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti, and Zila Parishad.
2. Directly elected representatives constitute the gram panchayat and indirectly elected representatives constitute the Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad.
3. Planning and development are the primary objectives of the Panchayati Raj system.
4. Panchayat Samiti should be the executive body and Zila Parishad will be the advisory and supervisory body.
5. District Collector to be made the chairman of the Zila Parishad.
6. It also requested provisioning resources to help them discharge their duties and responsibilities.

Q.123) Consider the following statements:

1. The minimum age prescribed for any person to be a member of a municipality is 21 years.
2. Cantonment Boards are set up under the resolutions passed by the Ministry of Defense.

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 (a)

**Explanation:**

**Statement 1 is correct:** According to Article 243V (1) (b), the minimum age for election as a member of a Municipality is 21 years.

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** A cantonment Board is a body under the cantonment act, 2006 responsible for monitoring civic administration. Though it is under the control of the Ministry of Defense it is set up under the provisions of the cantonment act, 2006 which was enacted by the central government.

Q.124) Regarding the Model Code of conduct relating to elections, consider the following statements:

1. It is legally binding on all political parties and government employees.





2. Use of social media for canvassing is not regulated under the code.
3. The Election Commission can order criminal proceedings against anyone for making provocative speeches.

Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?

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

Q.124) Solution (b)

**Explanation:**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>incorrect</b>	<b>Correct</b>
The model code of conduct is a set of guidelines issued by the election commission to regulate political parties and candidates before elections, to ensure free and fair elections. The MCC is not enforceable by law. It is not legally binding and hence commission uses a moral sanction to make the political parties and candidates comply with the guidelines.	The MCC also applies to content posted by political parties and candidates on the internet, including social media sites. The commission laid down guidelines to regulate the use of social media by parties and candidates.	The MCC does not have statutory backing and hence is not legally enforceable, the election commission is empowered under the Representation of peoples act, of 1951 to penalize any violation.

Q.125) Consider the following statements regarding the features of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992:

1. All questions of disqualifications of members of Panchayat shall be referred to State Election Commission.
2. The conditions of service and tenure of office of State Election Commissioner shall be determined by the 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.125) Solution (d)

**Explanation:**

- As per Part IX of the constitution, all questions of disqualifications shall be referred to such authority as the state legislature determines. **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- The superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of electoral rolls and the conduct of all elections to the panchayats shall be vested in the state election commission. It consists of a state election commissioner to be appointed by the governor. His conditions of service and tenure of office shall also be determined by the governor. He shall not be removed from the office except in the manner and on the grounds prescribed for the removal of a judge of the state high court. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**

Q.126) Consider the following statements with reference to the election of members and chairpersons mentioned in 73rd Amendment Act of 1992

1. All the members of panchayats at the village, intermediate and district levels shall be elected directly by the people.
2. The chairperson of panchayats at the intermediate and district levels shall be elected indirectly by and from amongst the elected members thereof
3. The chairperson of a panchayat at the village level shall be elected directly by the people.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.126) Solution (a)

**Explanation:**

- Features of 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 related to Election of Members and Chairpersons:
  - All the members of panchayats at the village, intermediate and district levels shall be elected directly by the people. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**



- The chairperson of panchayats at the intermediate and district levels shall be elected indirectly—by and from amongst the elected members thereof. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- However, the chairperson of a panchayat at the village level shall be elected in such manner as the state legislature determines. **Hence statement 3 is not correct.**

Q.127) Consider the following statements with reference to the evolution of urban local government in India:

1. The first municipal corporation in India was set up at Bombay in 1687.
2. Under the Government of India Act of 1935, local self-government was a provincial subject.

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.127) Solution (b)

**Explanation:**

- The institutions of urban local government originated and developed in modern India during the period of British rule. The major events in this context are as follows:
  - In 1687-88, the first municipal corporation in India was set up at Madras. **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
  - In 1726, the municipal corporations were set up in Bombay and Calcutta.
  - Lord Mayo's Resolution of 1870 on financial decentralization visualized the development of local self-government institutions.
  - Lord Ripon's Resolution of 1882 has been hailed as the 'Magna Carta' of local self-government. He is called the father of local-self-government in India.
  - The Royal Commission on decentralization was appointed in 1907 and it submitted its report in 1909. Its chairman was Hobhouse.
- Under the dyarchy scheme introduced in Provinces by the Government of India Act of 1919, local self-government became a transferred subject under the charge of a responsible Indian minister.
- Under the provincial autonomy scheme introduced by the Government of India Act of 1935, local self-government was declared a provincial subject. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**

Q.128) What were the recommendations of the Ashok Mehta Committee:



1. The three-tier panchayat system should be replaced by a two-tier system.
2. Zilla Parishad should be the executive body and be made responsible for planning at the district level.
3. The panchayat raj institution should have compulsory powers of taxation to mobilize their financial resources.

Which of the above given statements are correct?

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

Q.128) Solution (d)

**Explanation:**

**Statement 1 is correct:** The three-tier system should be replaced with a two-tier system: Zila Parishad (district level) and the Mandal Panchayat (a group of villages).

**Statement 2 is correct:** Zila Parishad should be the executive body and responsible for planning at the district level.

**Statement 3 is correct:** The institutions (Zila Parishad and the Mandal Panchayat) have compulsory taxation powers to mobilize their financial resources.

Q.129) Arrange the following committees related to the Panchayati Raj in chronological order of their formation.

1. G.V.K. Rao Committee
2. Dr. L.M. Singhvi Committee
3. Ashok Mehta Committee

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Q.129) Solution (d)

**Explanation:**



- Some of the committees related to PRI and their date of formation:
  - The Committee to review the existing Administrative Arrangements for Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation Programmes under the chairmanship of G.V.K. Rao was appointed by the Planning Commission in 1985.
  - In 1986, the Rajiv Gandhi government appointed a committee to prepare a concept paper on 'Revitalisation of Panchayati Raj Institutions for Democracy and Development' under the chairmanship of L M Singhvi.
  - In December 1977, the Janata Government appointed a committee on Panchayati Raj institutions under the chairmanship of Ashoka Mehta. The committee submitted its report in August 1978 and made 132 recommendations to revive and strengthen the declining Panchayati Raj system in the country.
- **Hence option (d) is the correct answer.**

Q.130) Consider the following Statements with reference to local self-government in India:

1. Community Development Programme of 1952 was the first in line that sought people's participation in local development
2. .P.K.Thungon Committee recommended constitutional recognition for the local government bodies.

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.130) Solution (c)

**Explanation:**

**Statement 1 is correct:** Local government got a fillip after the 73rd and 74th Constitution amendment acts. But even before that some efforts were taken in the direction of developing local self-government first in line the Community Development Programme in 1952 was the first in line that sought people's participation in local development in a range of activities.

**Statement 2 is correct:** After 1987, a thorough review of the functioning of local government institutions was initiated. In 1989 P.K.Thungon Committee recommended constitutional recognition for the local government bodies.

Q.131) With reference to the Rajya Sabha Forum on Panchayati Raj, consider the following statements:



1. Chairman of the Rajya Sabha is the President of the Forum.
2. The Forum shall consist of not more than 15 members of the Rajya 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.131) Solution (b)

**Explanation:**

- Rajya Sabha Forum on Panchayati Raj: The Hon'ble Chairman, Rajya Sabha constituted the Rajya Sabha Forum on Panchayati Raj on 6th February 2016 with the Hon'ble Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, as the ex-officio President of the Forum and the Minister of Panchayati Raj as the ex-officio Vice-President of the Forum. **Hence, Statement 1 is not correct.**
- The Forum shall consist of not more than 15 members of Rajya Sabha, to be nominated by the Hon'ble Chairman, Rajya Sabha, from amongst members who have special knowledge or keen interest in the subject. **Hence, Statement 2 is correct.**
- The term of the members in the Forum shall be co-terminus with their membership of the Rajya Sabha. Besides, experts in the field of Panchayati Raj may be associated as Special Invitees who may share their views/present papers during the meetings of the Forum.
- Objectives of the Rajya Sabha Forum on Panchayati Raj: The Forum shall
  - identify problems and have focused deliberations relating to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs);
  - discuss strategies to strengthen PRIs; and
  - Provide a platform to Parliamentarians for exchange of ideas, views, experiences, expertise and best practices in relation to functioning and strengthening of PRIs.
- The Forum will not interfere with or encroach upon the jurisdiction of the concerned Ministry/Department or Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee.

Q.132) Consider the following statement regarding sources of income of the urban local bodies.

1. To meet their capital expenditure, urban local bodies can raise loans from both their respective state governments and financial institutions.
2. Transfer of funds to the urban local bodies from the state government is made on the basis of the recommendations of the governor of 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.132) Solution (a)

**Explanation:**

- Urban Local Government' in India signifies the governance of an urban area by the people through their elected representatives. The system of urban government was constitutionalized through the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992.
- There are five sources of income of the urban local bodies. These are as follows:
  1. Tax Revenue: The revenue from the local taxes include property tax, entertainment tax, taxes on advertisements, professional tax, water tax, tax on animals, lighting tax, pilgrim tax, market tax, the toll on new bridges, octroi and so on. In addition, the municipal bodies impose various cesses like library cess, education cess, and beggary cess and so on. Octroi (i.e., taxes on the entry of goods into a local area for consumption, use or sale therein) has been abolished in most of the states. Property tax is the most important tax revenue.
  2. Non-Tax Revenue: This source includes rent on municipal properties, fees and fines, royalty, profits and dividends, interest, user charges and miscellaneous receipts. The user charges (i.e., payment for public utilities) include water charges, sanitation charges, and sewerage charges and so on.
  3. Grants: These include the various grants given to municipal bodies by the Central and State Governments for several development programmes, infrastructure schemes, and urban reform initiatives and so on.
  4. Devolution: This consists of the transfer of funds to the urban local bodies from the state government. This devolution is made on the basis of the recommendations of the state finance commission. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
  5. Loans: The urban local bodies raise loans from the state government as well as financial institutions to meet their capital expenditure. They can borrow from the financial institutions or other bodies only with the approval of the state government. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**

Q.133) Consider the following statements:

1. The panchayats or municipalities can be dissolved earlier than their term by the procedure prescribed by state law.
2. A panchayat reconstituted after premature dissolution remains in office for the full period of 5 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.133) Solution (a)

**Explanation:**

**Statement 1 is correct:** the 73rd and 74th amendments act provided that the panchayat and municipality can be dissolved earlier than its term by the procedure prescribed by state law. But in the case of the municipality before the dissolution, a reasonable opportunity of being heard must be given to the municipality.

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** A panchayat reconstituted after a premature dissolution does not enjoy the full period of five years but remains in the office only for the remainder of the period.

Q.134) It is set up for the administration of a small town. It is a semi-municipal authority and is entrusted with a limited number of civic functions. It is created by a separate act of a state legislature. Its composition, functions and other matters are governed by the act. It may be wholly elected or wholly nominated by the state government or partly elected and partly nominated.

The above description refers to which of the following type of urban local bodies?

- a) Notified Area Committee
- b) Town Area Committee
- c) Township
- d) None of the above

Q.134) Solution (b)

**Explanation:**

- A Town Area Committee is set up for the administration of a small town. It is a semi-municipal authority and is entrusted with a limited number of civic functions like drainage, roads, street lighting, and conservancy. It is created by a separate act of a state legislature. Its composition, functions and other matters are governed by the act. It may be wholly elected or wholly nominated by the state government or partly elected and partly nominated. **Hence option (b) is the correct answer.**





- **Notified Area Committee:** A notified area committee is created for the administration of two types of areas- a fast developing town due to industrialization, and a town which does not yet fulfill all the conditions necessary for the constitution of a municipality, but which otherwise is considered important by the state government. It is called so because it is created by notification and unlike the municipality, it is an entirely nominated body, i.e. all members, including the Chairman, are nominated by the state government. Thus, it is neither a statutory body (created by law) nor an elected body.
- **Township:** This type of urban government is established by the large public enterprises to provide civic amenities to its staff and workers who live in the housing colonies built near the plant. The enterprise appoints a town administrator to look after the administration of the township. It has no elected members.
- **Port Trust:** The port trusts are established in the port areas like Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai and so on for two purposes: (a) to manage and protect the ports; and (b) to provide civic amenities. A port trust is created by an Act of Parliament. It consists of both elected and nominated members. Its chairman is an official. Its civic functions are more or less similar to those of a municipality.

Q.135) Consider the following statements with reference to the Central Council of Local Government:

1. It was constituted by an act of the Parliament following the provisions under Article 263 of the Indian Constitution.
2. It deals with both urban as well as rural local governments.
3. The Union Minister of Urban Development acts as the chairman of the council.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.135) Solution (c)

**Explanation:**

- The Central Council of Local Government was set up in 1954. It was constituted under Article 263 of the Constitution of India **by an order of the President of India. Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- Originally, it was known as the Central Council of Local Self-Government. However, the term 'self- government' was found to be superfluous and hence was replaced by the term 'government' in the 1980s. Till 1958, it dealt with both urban as well as rural local governments,

but after 1958 it has been dealing with matters of urban local government only. Hence statement 2 is not correct.

- The Council is an advisory body. It consists of the Minister for Urban Development in the Government of India and the ministers for local self-government in states. The Union Minister of Urban Development acts as the chairman of the council. Hence statement 3 is correct.

Q.136) Which of the following items have been placed in the Twelfth Schedule of the constitution?

1. Urban planning
2. Traffic management
3. Marriage and divorce
4. Solid waste management
5. Non-conventional energy resources

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Q.136) Solution (a)

**Explanation:**

- Twelfth Schedule: It contains the following 18 functional items placed within the purview of municipalities:
  - Urban planning including town planning. Hence option 1 correct.
  - Regulation of land use and construction of buildings;
  - Planning for economic and social development;
  - Roads and bridges
  - Water supply for domestic, industrial and commercial purposes;
  - Public health, sanitation, conservancy and solid waste management. Hence option 4 correct.
  - Fire services;
  - Urban forestry, protection of the environment and promotion of ecological aspects;
  - Safeguarding the interests of weaker sections of society, including the handicapped and mentally retarded;
  - Slum improvement and up-gradation;
  - Urban poverty alleviation;
  - Provision of urban amenities and facilities such as parks, gardens, playgrounds;
  - Promotion of cultural, educational and aesthetic aspects;

- Burials and burial grounds, cremations and cremation grounds and electric crematoriums;
  - Cattle ponds, prevention of cruelty to animals;
  - Vital statistics including registration of births and deaths;
  - Public amenities including street lighting, parking lots, bus stops and public conveniences; and
  - Regulation of slaughterhouses and tanneries.
- Traffic management is recommended by 2nd ARC report but still not included in 12th Schedule.  
**Hence option 2 is not correct.**

Q.137) Consider the following statements regarding Metropolitan Planning Committee:

1. The Mayor is the head of the Metropolitan Planning Committee.
2. The 74<sup>th</sup> amendment act requires that one-third of the members of a metropolitan planning committee be elected from among themselves by the elected members of the municipalities and chairpersons of the panchayats in the metropolitan area.

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.137) Solution (d)

**Explanation:**

**Statement 1 is incorrect:** Chief Minister is the chairman of the metropolitan planning Committee.

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** The act requires that two-thirds of the members of a metropolitan planning committee be elected from among themselves by the elected members of the municipalities and chairpersons of the panchayats in the metropolitan area.

Q.138) Consider the following:

1. Municipal Corporation.
2. Township Committee and Port Trust.
3. Town area committee.
4. Special purpose agency.

Which of these is/are urban local bodies in India?



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

Q.138) Solution (d)

**Explanation:** Eight types of urban local governments function in India. They are Municipal corporations, Municipality, Notified area committee, Town area committees, Cantonment boards, Township, Port trust, and Special purpose agencies.

Q.139) Consider the following provisions regarding the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992:

1. Reservation of one-third seats (both members and chairpersons) for women in panchayats at all the three levels.
2. Granting financial powers to the panchayats, that is, authorizing them to levy, collect and appropriate taxes, duties, tolls and fees.
3. 21 years to be the minimum age for contesting elections to panchayats.

Which of the following provisions is/are the compulsory (obligatory or mandatory) of Part IX of the Constitution?

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

Q.139) Solution (a)

**Explanation:**

- Compulsory provisions of Part IX of the constitution:
  1. The organization of Gram Sabha in a village or group of villages.
  2. Establishment of panchayats at the village, intermediate and district levels.
  3. Direct elections to all seats in panchayats at the village, intermediate and district levels.
  4. Indirect elections to the post of chairperson of panchayats at the intermediate and district levels.
  5. 21 years to be the minimum age for contesting elections to panchayats. **Hence statement 3 is correct.**
  6. Reservation of seats (both members and chairpersons) for SCs and STs in panchayats at all the three levels.



7. Reservation of one-third seats (both members and chairpersons) for women in panchayats at all the three levels. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
  8. Fixing tenure of five years for panchayats at all levels and holding fresh elections within six months in the event of supersession of any panchayat.
  9. Establishment of a State Election Commission for conducting elections to the panchayats.
  10. Constitution of a State Finance Commission after every five years to review the financial position of the panchayats.
- Voluntary Provisions of Part IX of the constitution:
    1. Giving representation to members of the Parliament (both the Houses) and the state legislature (both the Houses) in the panchayats at different levels falling within their constituencies.
    2. Providing reservation of seats (both members and chairpersons) for backward classes in panchayats at any level.
    3. Granting powers and authority to the panchayats to enable them to function as institutions of self- government (in brief, making the autonomous bodies).
    4. Devolution of powers and responsibilities upon panchayats to prepare plans for economic development and social justice; and to perform some or all of the 29 functions listed in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution.
    5. Granting financial powers to the panchayats, that is, authorizing them to levy, collect and appropriate taxes, duties, tolls and fees. Hence statement 2 is not correct.

Q.140) Consider the following statements regarding State Public Service Commission (SPSC):

1. The Constitution specifies the strength of the State Public Service Commission.
2. The member of the SPSC shall hold office for a term of five years or till the age of 62 years.
3. The members of the state public service commission can be removed by the President.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.140) Solution (c)

**Explanation:**

**Statement 1 is incorrect:** The Constitution does not specify the strength of the Commission but has left the matter to the discretion of the Governor. The Governor of State is empowered by the Constitution



of India to determine the conditions of service of the Chairman and other members of the State Public Service Commission

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** A member of the SPSC shall hold office for a term of six years or till the age of 62 years, whichever is earlier.

**Statement 3 is correct:** Article 317 says that the members of both public service commissions can be removed by the President before the expiry of their term if any of the following four circumstances exist:

1. The member of the commission goes insolvent.
2. The member of the commission engages in any paid employment outside the official duties.
3. The member of the commission becomes mentally or bodily infirm.

Q.141) With reference to the office of Lokpal, consider the following statements:

1. The salary, allowances and other conditions of service of the Lokpal chairperson are same as that of the Chief Justice of India.
2. The administrative expenses of the Lokpal are charged upon the Consolidated Fund 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.141) Solution (c)

**Explanation:**

- Salient features of The Lokpal and Lokayukta Act, 2013:
  - Institutional mechanism: Establishment of Lokpal for the Union and Lokayukta for States to inquire into allegations of corruption against certain public functionaries.
  - Composition: Lokpal will consist of a chairperson and a maximum of eight members, of which 50% shall be judicial members and 50% shall be from SC/ST/OBCs, minorities and women.
- Appointment process: It is a two-stage process.
  - A search committee which recommends a panel of names to the high-power selection committee.
  - The selection committee comprises the Prime Minister, the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, the Leader of the Opposition, the Chief Justice of India (or his nominee) and an eminent

- jurist (nominated by President based on the recommendation of other members of the panel).
- President will appoint the recommended names.
  - The Chairperson and every Member hold office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office or until he attains the age of seventy years, whichever is earlier.
  - Jurisdiction: The jurisdiction of Lokpal extends to
    - Anyone who is or has been Prime Minister, or a Minister in the Union government, or a Member of Parliament, as well as officials of the Union government under Groups A, B, C and D.
    - The chairpersons, members, officers and directors of any board, corporation, society, trust or autonomous body either established by an Act of Parliament or wholly or partly funded by the Centre.
    - Any society or trust or body that receives foreign contribution above ₹10 lakh.
  - Salaries, allowances and service conditions of the Lokpal chairperson will be the same as those for the Chief Justice of India; those for other members will be the same as those for a judge of the Supreme Court. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
  - Inquiry wing and prosecution wing: Inquiry Wing for conducting preliminary inquiry and Prosecution Wing for the purpose of prosecution of public servants in relation to any complaint by the Lokpal under this Act.
  - The administrative expenses of the Lokpal, including all salaries, allowances and pensions of the Chairperson, Members or Secretary or other officers or staff of the Lokpal, will be charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India and any fees or other money taken by the Lokpal shall form part of that Fund. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**

Q.142) The creation of the institution of Lokpal was first recommended by:

- a) Planning Commission
- b) First Administrative Reform Commission
- c) Fourth Law Commission
- d) Third Finance Commission

Q.142) Solution (b)

**Explanation:**

- The First Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) of India (1966–1970) recommended the setting up of two special authorities designated as 'Lokpal' and 'lokayukta' for the redressal of citizens' grievances. **Hence option (b) is the correct answer.**
- These institutions were to be set up on the pattern of the institution of Ombudsman in Scandinavian countries and the parliamentary commissioner for investigation in New Zealand. The Lokpal would deal with complaints against ministers and secretaries at Central and state

levels, and the Lokayukta (one at the Centre and one in every state) would deal with complaints against other specified higher officials.

Q.143) With reference to roles and functions of Central Vigilance Commissioner (CVC), consider the following statements:

1. CVC is the Chairperson of the Committee, on whose recommendations, the central government appoints the Director of Enforcement.
2. CVC is a member of the selection Committee, on whose recommendations, the central government appoints Director of Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI).

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 (a)

**Explanation:**

- Central Vigilance Commission (CVC): The Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) is the main agency for preventing corruption in the Central government. It is apex vigilance institution, free of control from any executive authority, monitoring all vigilance activity under the Central Government and advising various authorities in Central Government organizations in planning, executing, reviewing and reforming their vigilant work.
- It was established in 1964 by an executive resolution of the Central government. Its establishment was recommended by the Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption (1962–64). In 2003, the Parliament enacted a law conferring statutory status on the CVC.
- It consists of a Central Vigilance Commissioner and not more than two Vigilance Commissioner.
- The Central Vigilance Commissioner (CVC) is the Chairperson and the Vigilance Commissioners (Members) of the Committee, on whose recommendations, the Central Government appoints the Director of Enforcement. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- The appointment process of a CBI director has been provided in Section 4A (as amended upon the enactment of The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013) of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946. According to the said section, a CBI director shall be appointed by the central government on the recommendation of a committee consisting of:
  - Chairperson - Prime Minister
  - Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha/leader of the single largest party in Lok Sabha
  - The Chief Justice of India or a judge of the Supreme Court nominated by the CJI. **Hence Statement 2 is not correct.**





Q.144) Who among the following determine the salaries, allowances, and other terms and conditions of service of the State Chief Information Commissioner and State Information Commissioners?

- a) President
- b) Parliament
- c) Central Government
- d) Governor

Q.144) Solution (c)

**Explanation:**

- State Information Commission: The Right to Information Act 2005, provides for the creation of Central information Commission (at central level) and State Information Commission at the state level.
- The State Information Commission is a high-powered independent body which inter alia looks into the complaints made to it and decide the appeals. It entertains complaints and appeals pertaining to offices, financial institutions, public sector undertakings, etc., under the concerned state government.
- The State Information Commission consists of a State Chief Information Commissioner and not more than ten State Information Commissioners. They are appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of a committee consisting of
  - the Chief Minister as Chairperson,
  - the Leader of Opposition in the Legislative Assembly
  - a State Cabinet Minister nominated by the Chief Minister.
- The Parliament enacted the Right to Information (Amendment) Act, 2019. Amendments brought in the RTI Act:
  - Removal of fixed term- As per the RTI Act 2005, the CIC and ICs (at the central and state level) will hold office for a term of five years. The Amendment removes this provision and states that the central government will notify the term of office for the CIC and the ICs (at the central and state level).
  - Determination of Salary- As per the RTI Act 2005, the salary of the CIC and ICs (at the central level) will be equivalent to the salary paid to the Chief Election Commissioner and Election Commissioners, respectively. Similarly, the salary of the CIC and ICs (at the state level) will be equivalent to the salary paid to the Election Commissioners and the Chief Secretary to the state government, respectively. The Amendment empowers the Central Government to determine the salaries, allowances, and other terms and conditions of service of the central and state CIC and ICs.
  - **Hence option (c) is the correct answer.**

Q.145) In the context of Central Information Commission, consider the following statements:



1. Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions is the nodal ministry for Central Information Commission
2. President of India lays the report of Central Information Commission in each house 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.145) Solution (a)

**Explanation:**

- Central Information commission: It is a statutory body constituted under Right to Information Act, 2005.
- It consists of a Chief Information Commissioner and not more than ten Information Commissioners.
- Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) under Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions is the nodal ministry for the Central Information Commission. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- As per section 25 of the RTI Act, the Commission is required to prepare an annual report after the end of each year on the implementation of the provisions of the Act during that year which is to be forwarded to the appropriate Government, which, in turn, is required to lay the report before each House of Parliament. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**

.Q.146) In the backdrop of Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Act, 2019, consider the following statements about the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC):

1. A person who has been a Chief Justice of the High Court is also made eligible to be appointed as Chairperson of NHRC.
2. Chairperson of the National Commission for Minorities has also been made an ex-officio member of the commission.

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.146) Solution (b)

**Explanation:**

- The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) is a multi-member body consisting of a chairperson and five members.
- The chairperson should be retired chief justice of India or a judge of the Supreme Court and members should be a serving or retired judge of the Supreme Court, a serving or retired chief justice of a high court and three persons (out of which at least one should be a woman) having knowledge or practical experience with respect to human rights. **Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**
- In addition to these full-time members, the commission also has seven ex-officio members—the chairpersons of the National Commission for Minorities, the National Commission for SCs, the National Commission for STs, the National Commission for Women, the National Commission for BCs and the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights and the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities.
- Human Rights (Amendment) Act, 2019 included Chairperson of the National Commission for Backward Classes, Chairperson of the National Commission for the Protection of Child Rights and the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities as ex-officio Members of the Commission. Chairperson of National Commission for Minorities was already an ex-officio member of NHRC. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**

Q.147) Consider the following statements with reference to the Central Information Commission (CIC):

1. The CIC was first constituted as an executive body and later given the statutory status.
2. While inquiring, the commission has the powers of a civil court.
3. It can take disciplinary actions against the errant officials.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.147) Solution (a)

**Explanation:**

- The Central Information Commission has been constituted with effect from 12-10-2005 under the Right to Information Act, 2005. The jurisdiction of the Commission extends over all Central Public Authorities. **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**



- The powers and functions of the Central Information Commission are:
  - It is the duty of the Commission to receive and inquire into a complaint from any person who has been refused information, not been able to submit application due to non-appointment of PIO, etc.
  - It can order an inquiry into any matter if there are reasonable grounds (suo-moto power).
  - While inquiring, the commission has the powers of a civil court. Hence statement 2 is correct.
  - all public records must be given to the Commission during inquiry for examination
  - seeking an annual report from the public authority on compliance with this Act;
  - Imposing penalties under this Act. It can impose a penalty on the Public Information Officer (PIO) at the rate of ₹250 per day up to a maximum of ₹25,000.
  - It can also recommend (cannot initiate by itself) for disciplinary action against the errant official. **Hence statement 3 is not correct.**

Q.148) With Reference to the Central Bureau of Investigation, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. It was set up in 1963 by a resolution of the Ministry of Home Affairs.
2. It derives its powers from the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, of 1946.

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.148) Solution (c)

**Explanation:**

**Statement 1 is correct:** The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) was set up in 1963 by a resolution of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Later, it was transferred to the Ministry of Personnel and now it enjoys the status of an attached office.

**Statement 2 is correct:** The CBI is not a statutory body. It derives its powers from the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, of 1946.

Q.149) With reference to the functions of the National Human Rights Commission, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. To intervene in any proceeding involving an allegation of violation of human rights pending before a court.
2. To review the factors including acts of terrorism that inhibit the enjoyment of human rights and recommend remedial measures.
3. To visit jails and detention places to study the living conditions of inmates and make recommendations thereon.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

Q.149) Solution (d)

**Explanation:**

The functions of the Commission are:

1. To inquire into any violation of human rights or negligence in preventing such violation by a public servant, either Suo motu or on a petition presented to it or on an order of a court.
2. To intervene in any proceeding involving an allegation of violation of human rights pending before a court. **Hence option 1 is correct.**
3. To visit jails and detention places to study the living conditions of inmates and make recommendations thereon. **Hence option 3 is correct.**
4. To review the constitutional and other legal safeguards for the protection of human rights and recommend measures for their effective implementation.
5. To review the factors including acts of terrorism that inhibit the enjoyment of human rights and recommend remedial measures. **Hence option 2 is correct.**
6. To study treaties and other international instruments on human rights and make recommendations for their effective implementation.

Q.150) Consider the following statements with reference to the state information commissioner:

1. The salary and other service conditions of the State Chief Information Commissioner are similar to those of the Election Commissioner.
2. The salary and other service conditions of the State Information Commissioner are similar to that of the Chief Secretary of the State Government.



3. State Information Commissioners hold office for a term of 5 years or until they attain the age of 62 years.

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

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

Q.150) Solution (b)

**Explanation:**

**Statement 1 is correct:** The salary and other service conditions of the State Chief Information Commissioner are similar to those of the Election Commissioner.

**Statement 2 is correct:** The salary and other service conditions of the State Information Commissioner are similar to those of the Chief Secretary of the State Government.

**Statement 3 is incorrect:** The state information commissioner holds office till the age of 65 or 5 years. The information commissioner is eligible for the post of state chief information commissioner but can be in office for a maximum of 5 years including his tenure of information commissioner.

Q.151) .Consider the following statements:

1. It functions directly under the Prime Minister.
2. It is responsible for the administration of the Allocation of Business Rules, 1961.
3. It ensures inter-ministerial coordination.

The above statements describe which of the following offices?

- a) Cabinet Secretariat
- b) Office of the Chief Secretary
- c) Prime Minister's Office
- d) NITI Aayog

Q.151) Solution (d)

**Explanation**

- The objectives of the NITI Aayog are;

1. To evolve a shared vision of national development priorities with the active involvement of States.
2. To foster cooperative federalism.
3. To develop mechanisms to formulate credible plans at the village level and aggregate these progressively at higher levels of government. (Integrate villages institutionally into the development process)
4. To focus on technology up-gradation and capacity building
5. To design strategic and long-term policy and programme frameworks and initiatives, and monitor their progress and their efficacy
6. To provide advice and encourage partnerships between key stakeholders
7. To offer a platform for the resolution of inter-sectoral and interdepartmental issues in order to accelerate the implementation of the development agenda.
8. To leverage India's demographic dividend. **Hence option (d) is the correct answer.**

Q.152) Consider the following statements in the context of NITI Aayog:

1. It is an extra-constitutional body.
2. It provides directional and policy inputs but not technical advice.
3. It provides a collaborative and "bottom- up" approach.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Q.152) Solution (a)

**Explanation:**

- NITI Aayog, like that of the Planning Commission, was also created by an executive resolution of the Government of India (i.e., Union Cabinet). Hence it is neither a constitutional body nor a statutory body. In other words, it is an extra-constitutional non-statutory body. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- NITI Aayog is the premier policy 'Think Tank' of the Government of India, providing both directional and policy inputs.
- While designing strategic and long-term policies and programs for the Government of India, NITI Aayog also provides relevant technical advice to the Centre and States. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
- Unlike the Planning Commission era, NITI Aayog provides a collaborative setting and a "bottom-up" approach. **Hence statement 3 is correct.**



Q.153) Consider the following statements with reference to State Human Rights Commission:

1. State Human Rights Commission consists of a Chairperson and four members.
2. President can remove the Chairperson or member of the State Human Rights Commission.
3. State Human Rights Commission submits its annual report to the Governor.

Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?

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

Q.153) Solution (a)

**Explanation:**

**Statement 1 is incorrect:** The Commission is made up of three members: a chairperson and two members.

**Statement 2 is correct:** The governor appoints the chairperson and members of a State Human Rights Commission, they can only be removed by the President

**Statement 3 is incorrect:** The State Human Rights Commission submits its annual report to the state government. These reports are presented to the state legislature, together with a memorandum of action taken on the Commission's recommendations and the reasons for rejecting any of them.

Q.154) Consider the following statements with reference to State Administrative Tribunals (SAT):

1. The chairman and members of the SATs are appointed by the Governor of the state.
2. The state administrative tribunals has been set up in 18 states only.
3. The state administrative tribunals have been set up by an act of parliament.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.154) Solution (b)

**Explanation:**





**Statement 1 is incorrect:** The Chairman and members of the SATs are appointed by the President after consultation with the Governor of the state concerned.

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** The SATs have been set up in the nine states of Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Odisha, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, and Kerala.

**Statement 3 is correct:** Article 323A empowers the Parliament to set up Central Administrative Tribunals and State Administrative Tribunals for adjudication of disputes and complaints with respect to recruitment and conditions of service of persons appointed in Public services.

Q.155) Parliament and State Legislatures can establish tribunals for adjudicating disputes relating to which of the following matters?

1. Rent and Tenancy Rights
2. Land Reforms.
3. Taxation.
4. Insurance.

Choose the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.155) Solution (b)

**Explanation:**

- Under Article 323B, the Parliament and the State Legislatures are authorized to provide for the establishment of tribunals for the adjudication of disputes relating to the following matters: 1. Taxation. 2. Foreign exchange, import, and export. 3. Industrial and labor. 4. Land reforms. 5. Ceiling on urban property. 6. Elections to Parliament and State Legislatures. 7. Foodstuffs. 8. Rent and tenancy rights (added by the 75th Amendment Act of 1993).

Q.156) Which of the following issues can be taken up by the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)?

1. Issues of manual scavenging
2. Problems faced by Notified and De-notified Tribes
3. Issues related to the right to health



Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

Q.156) Solution (c)

**Explanation:**

- The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) of India is a Statutory public body constituted under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.
- The various human rights issues taken up by the Commission are as follows:
  - Abolition of Bonded Labor
  - Issues Concerning Right to Food
  - Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child
  - Abolition of Child Labor
  - Trafficking in Women and Children
  - Maternal Anemia and Human Rights
  - Combating Sexual Harassment of Women at the Work Place
  - Abolition of Manual Scavenging
  - Dalits issues including Atrocities perpetrated on them
  - Problems faced by De-notified and Nomadic Tribes.
  - Rights of the Disabled Persons
  - Issues related to Right to Health.
  - Rights of persons affected by HIV / AIDS
- **Hence, option (c) is the correct answer**

Q.157) What are the functions and powers of the National Commission for STs?

1. Encourage the practice of shifting cultivation by tribals.
2. Confer minor forest produce ownership to STs living in forest areas.
3. Implementation of the PESA Act.
4. Development of tribals and to work for more viable livelihood strategies.

Choose the correct answer using the code given below:

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



Q.157) Solution (a)

**Explanation:**

The President has specified the following functions of the commission about the protection, welfare and development, and advancement of the STs :

1. Measures to be taken over conferring ownership rights in respect of minor forest produce to STs living in forest areas. **Hence option 2 is correct.**
2. Measures to be taken to safeguard the rights of the tribal communities over mineral resources, water resources, etc., as per law.
3. Measures are to be taken for the development of tribals and to work for more viable livelihood strategies. **Hence option 4 is correct.**
4. Measures to be taken to improve the efficacy of relief and rehabilitation measures for tribal groups displaced by development projects.
5. Measures to be taken to prevent alienation of tribal people from land and to effectively rehabilitate such people in whose case alienation has already taken place.
6. Measures to be taken to elicit maximum cooperation and involvement of tribal communities for protecting forests and undertaking social afforestation.
7. Measures to be taken to ensure full implementation of the Provisions of Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996. **Hence option 3 is correct.**
8. Measures to be taken to reduce and ultimately eliminate the practice of shifting cultivation by tribals that lead to their continuous disempowerment and degradation of land and the environment. **Hence option 1 is incorrect.**

Q.158) Which of the following articles of Indian constitution provides for the upliftment of the scheduled castes in India?

1. Article 46.
2. Article 15(4).
3. Article 16(4A).
4. Article 335.

Choose the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.158) Solution (d)



**Explanation:**

- Article 46 requires the State 'to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and to protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. Hence option 1 is correct.
- Article 15(4) empowers the state to make special provisions for the advancement of socially and educationally backward SC/STs
- Article 16(4A) speaks of "reservation in matters of promotion to any class or classes of posts in the services under the State in favor of SCs/STs, which are not adequately represented in the services under the State'.
- Article 335 provides that the claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall be taken into consideration, consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration, in the making of appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State. **Hence all are correct.**

Q.159) With reference to the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO), 2012, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. It defines a child as any person below eighteen years of age.
2. Under POCSO, a case of child sexual abuse must be disposed of within six months from the date the offense is reported.
3. The medical expenses may be provided after the registration of FIR only.

Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?

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

Q.159) Solution (b)

**Explanation:**

**Statement 1 is correct:** The act defines a child as any person below eighteen years of age and regards the best interests and welfare of the child as a matter of paramount importance at every stage, to ensure the healthy physical, emotional, intellectual, and social development of the child.

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** The Act stipulates that a case of child sexual abuse must be disposed of within one year from the date the offense is reported.



**Statement 3 is correct:** Rule 7 provides further details about the payment of this compensation. It specifies that the Special Court may order that the compensation be paid not only at the end of the trial but also on an interim basis, to meet the immediate needs of the child for relief or rehabilitation at any stage after registration of the First Information Report.

Q.160) With reference to Juvenile Justice Amendment Act 2021, consider the following statements:

1. Offences against children is deemed “non-cognizable” under the act.
2. The District Magistrates will monitor the functioning of various agencies under the JJ Act in every district.

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.160) Solution (c)

**Explanation:**

Provisions of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Amendment Act 2021:

Non-cognizable Offence:

1. Crimes against children which are mentioned in the chapter “Other Offences Against Children” of the JJ Act, 2015 that allow imprisonment between three and seven years will be deemed “non-cognizable”.

Adoption:

1. The amendment provides strength to the provision of protection and adoption of children. Many adoption cases are pending before the court and to make proceedings of the court faster now the power is transferred to the district magistrate.
2. The amendment provides that the district magistrate has the authority to issue such adoption orders.

**Statement 1 is correct:** Serious offenses will also include offenses for which maximum punishment is imprisonment of more than seven years, and minimum punishment is not prescribed or is less than seven years.



**Statement 2 is correct:** The District Magistrates have been further empowered under the Act to ensure its smooth implementation, as well as garner synergized efforts in favor of children in distress conditions. It means that DMs and ADMs will monitor the functioning of various agencies under the JJ Act in every district- including the Child Welfare Committees, the Juvenile Justice Boards, the District Child Protection Units, and the Special Juvenile Protection Units. Instead of the court, the District Magistrate (including Additional District Magistrate) will now issue adoption orders.

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