

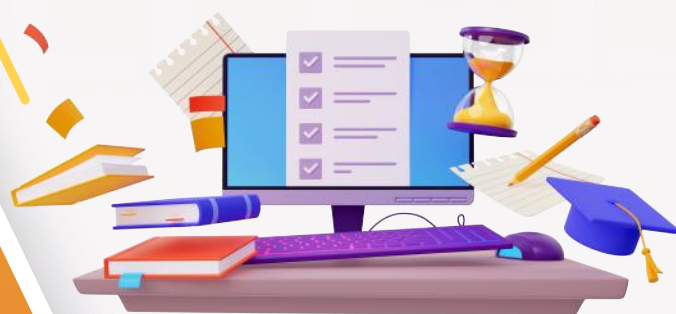


60 DAY RAPID REVISION (RARE) SERIES Prelims 2025

UPSC/IAS Prelims 2025

RaRe Notes Compilations

Polity Part 1



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SYLLABUS

Polity

1. Historical evolution and features

- What is Constitution?
- Importance of Constitution
- Historical evolution of the Constitution
- Constituent Assembly
- Objectives of the Constitution
- Salient features of Indian Constitution
- Unitary features
- Federal features
- Parliamentary form of government
- Presidential form of government
- Parliamentary vs. Presidential system of government

2. Making of the Constitution

- Historical Background/Making – Give more importance to Acts – post 1857, when British Crown assumed sovereignty over India from the East India Company.
- Role of Cripps Mission in the making of the Constitution
- Composition and role of the Constituent Assembly and its criticism
- Salient Features, Schedules and Sources from where it has been borrowed

Philosophy of the Constitution

- The Preamble - its importance and utility;
- Understand the objective of the Preamble along with the key words like Sovereignty, Socialist, Secular, Equality, Liberty, Integrity and Justice etc.

3. Union and its Territory

- State Reorganization Commission
- Components of Indian territories
- Process of formation of new states
- Zonal Councils
- Union territories
- Special provisions for states
- Article 1, Article 2, Article 3 and Article 4 – how article 2 is different from Article 3?
- Understand the expression 'Union of India', how it's different from the 'Territory of the India'
- Parliament's power to reorganize State

4.Citizenship

- Basic constitutional features
- Methodology of getting citizenship
- Constitutional Rights and Privileges of Citizens of India
- Modes of Losing the Citizenship of India
- Concept of dual citizenship
- Citizenship provisions in J&K
- Citizenship Amendment Acts
- Special privileges enjoyed by citizens in India
- Difference between a PIO, NRI, OCI
- Recent policies and schemes related to PIO,NRI or OCI

5.Fundamental rights

- Meaning and importance of Fundamental Rights
- Right to equality, Freedom, Freedom of Religion etc.
- Cultural and Educational Rights
- Right to Constitutional Remedies
- Difference between procedure established by law and due process of law
- Writs and their uses
- Restrictive limitations on Fundamental Rights
- Significance implications and applications are important, than just remembering all the articles.
- Have a broader understanding of classification of Fundamental Rights and to which section of people are they targeted.

6.Fundamental Duties

- Features
- Link of Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties
- General awareness on list of FD's
- Enforcement of FD's – is it justiciable or non-justiciable
- Significance and Criticism of FD's

7.Directive Principles of State Policy

- Basic features
- Directives
- Classification of DPSP - Socialistic, Gandhian, Liberal-Intellectual principles:
Its significance
- Comparison between DPSP and Fundamental Rights

- Implementation of DPSP

8. Constitutional Amendment & Union Executive

Amendments

- Amendment of the Constitution
- Procedure for amendment based on Simple and Special majority (Article 368); provisions of the Constitution which can be amended based on Simple and Special majority.
- Amendability of Fundamental Rights
- Important amendments
- Special provisions to different states
- Provisions related to NE states
- Provisions related to J&K
- What constitutes 'Basic Structure' like Supremacy of the Constitution, Judicial Review, Secular character etc.
- Important Constitutional Amendments Acts – 42nd, 44th, 61st, 72nd, 73rd, 101, 103
- Note down the recent amendments from 91st Amendment Act, 2003 till date.

9. Union Government & Union Executive

A general understanding on the difference between Prime Ministerial and Presidential form of Government, its merits and de-merits.

10. Union Executive

President

- Qualification
- Election procedure
- Advantages and disadvantages of single transferable form of voting
- Presidents' Term of Office and emoluments
- Executive Powers, Legislative Powers, Emergency Powers, Financial Powers, Judicial powers
- Impeachment

Vice-President

- Office of the Vice-President
- Functions
- Election procedure/Mode of Appointment

- Removal/Impeachment

Union Executive

(Cont'd) Prime

Minister

- Appointment of PM
- Functions of PM
- Role of PM
- Relationship between President and Prime-Minister with regard to their roles and responsibilities

Central Council of Ministers

- Importance of 91st Amendment Act with regard to composition of COM
- Difference between COM's and Cabinet Ministers
- Cabinet ministers, Cabinet Committees – their role and responsibilities
- Understand the concept of collective responsibility, kitchen cabinet

Attorney General

- Qualification
- Functions
- Powers with respect to parliament

11. Union Legislature – Parliament

- Working of the Parliament – Role and functions of the Parliament; Sessions, Motions, Parliamentary procedure – Summoning, Prorogation, Joint sitting
- Devices of Parliamentary proceedings like Question Hour, Zero Hour, and Adjournment Motion etc.
- Similarities and Differences between Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, their composition, election, powers and functions; Special powers of Rajya Sabha
- Qualifications and Disqualification's of members; Anti defection law
- Parliamentary Privileges
- Type of Majorities
- Enactment/Procedure to make Law – Different stages in passing of a Bill; Different types of bills – Ordinary Bill, Money Bill, Finance Bill – its importance
- Budget - Enactment of Budget; What does the budget contain? Its significance. What do you understand by Charged Expenditure?

- Funds available like Consolidated Fund, Contingency Fund, Public Accounts Fund- who authorizes it, what does it contain?
- Role of important institutions in the Parliament like Speaker and Chairman of Rajya Sabha – their election, removal/resignation, functions
- Role of Leader of opposition (LoP)
- Importance of Parliamentary Committees – Estimates Committee, Business Advisory Committee, Committee on Government Assurance – their composition, functions, and a general idea about the less significant committees like Rules Committee etc.

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- Working of the Parliament – Role and functions of the Parliament; Sessions, Motions, Parliamentary procedure – Summoning, Prorogation, Joint sitting
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Elections

- Representation of People Act, 1950
- Salient features of Representation of Peoples Act, 1951

- Election Commission
- Electoral reforms – VVPAT, Electoral Bonds

Political Parties

- Political parties in India
- Party reforms
- Strengthening of Anti-defection measures
- National Party/State Party
- Regional parties

12.State Government– State Executive and State Legislature; Administration of Union Territories (UT)

Governor

- Appointment, Term of office, qualification, etc.
- Powers
- Discretionary powers
- Ordinance making power

Chief Ministers

- Appointment
- Powers and responsibilities
- Relationship between the Governor and the Chief Minister
- Relationship

FOCUS:

- On the 'differences' between the different institutions like Governor, Chief Minister, State Legislature, High Court w.r.t the Centre Government (like President, Prime Minister, Parliament, and Supreme Court).
- Example: In the topic 'Governor focus on– The controversial nature in the 'Appointment of Governor'; Constitutional position of Governor;
- The Governor's Legislative functions, Judicial functions and Discretionary powers (as they slightly differ from the President's functions)

State legislature

- The composition of Vidhan Sabha and Vidhan Parishad

- Qualifications of the Members of Legislature
- Powers and Functions of State Legislature
- Relationship between both the Houses
- Officers of State Legislature
- Powers, Privileges and Immunities of State
- Legislatures and their Members
- Legislative procedure
- Governor's assent to Bills
- Procedure in Financial Matters/Budget

FOCUS:

- Differences in State legislature compared to the Parliament with regard to composition, powers, functions.
- States which have Bi-cameral legislatures
- Creation and abolition of the Upper House (or the legislative council)- Article 169
- Position of legislative council w.r.t the Legislative Assembly and Rajya Sabha

Administration of Union Territories (UT)

- Reasons behind the creation of UT
- Powers of President and Governor w.r.t. administration of UT
- Administrative System of Union Territories like - who is the Executive Head, which UT's have Legislative Assembly, under the jurisdiction of which High Court does it come.
- Special provisions for Delhi

Q.1) With reference to the Government of India Act of 1935, consider the following statements:

1. The Act abolished dyarchy in the provinces and introduced provincial autonomy in its place.
2. The Act provided for the establishment of a Reserve Bank of India.
3. The Act created a new office of the High Commissioner for India in London.

How many of the above are the features of the Government of India Act, 1935?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

Q.1) Solution (b)

Explanation:

The Government of India Act of 1935 **abolished dyarchy in the provinces and introduced 'provincial autonomy' in its place**. The provinces were allowed to act as autonomous units of administration in their defined spheres. The Act introduced responsible governments in provinces. The governor was required to act with the advice of ministers responsible to the provincial legislature. **(Hence Statement 1 is correct)**

The Government of India Act of 1935 provided for the establishment of a **Reserve Bank of India** to control the currency and credit of the country. **(Hence Statement 2 is correct)**

The **Government of India Act of 1919** created a new office of the High Commissioner for India in London and transferred to him some of the functions hitherto performed by the Secretary of State for India. **(Hence Statement 3 is incorrect)**

Q.2) With reference to the colonial history of India, consider the following statements regarding the Communal Award:

1. It introduced separate electorates for Sikhs, Indian Christians, and Anglo-Indians for the first time.
2. It led to the signing of Poona Pact which gave reserved seats to the depressed classes.
3. It was based on the recommendations of the Lothian Committee.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

Q.2) Solution (b)**Explanation:**

- The Indian Councils Act 1909 established a distinct electorate for Muslims, which was later **expanded to include Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians, and Europeans by the Government of India Act 1919 (not by Communal Award)**. The Communal Award not only continued separate electorates for the Muslims, Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians and Europeans but also **extended it to the depressed classes (Scheduled Castes)**. **(Hence Statement 1 is incorrect)**
- Mahatma Gandhi was distressed over this extension of the principle of communal representation to the depressed classes and undertook fast unto death in Yerawada Jail (Poona) to get the award modified. This led to an agreement between the leaders of the Congress and the depressed classes which is known as Poona Pact. The pact retained the Hindu joint electorate and **gave reserved seats to the depressed classes**. **(Hence Statement 2 is correct)**
- The Communal Award, also known as the MacDonald Award, was a scheme for representation of minorities. The Communal Award was based on the findings of the **Indian Franchise Committee also called the Lothian Committee**. **(Hence Statement 3 is correct)**

Q.3) Consider the following statements regarding the Indian Independence Act of 1947:

1. The Act dropped the title of 'Emperor of India' from the royal titles of the King of England.
2. The act continued the British paramountcy over the Indian princely states till the enactment of the new Constitution.
3. The Act granted freedom to the Indian princely states either to join the Dominion of India or Dominion of Pakistan or to remain independent.

How many of the statements given above are Correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

Q.3) Solution (b)**Explanation:**

- The Indian Independence Act dropped the **title of 'Emperor of India' from the royal titles of the king of England**. **(Hence Statement 1 is correct)**

- The act proclaimed the lapse of British paramountcy over the Indian princely states and treaty relations with tribal areas from August 15, 194. **(Hence Statement 2 is incorrect)**
- The act granted freedom to the Indian princely states either to join the Dominion of India or Dominion of Pakistan or to remain independent. **(Hence Statement 3 is correct)**

Q.4) the Government of India Act 1919, the functions of Provincial Government were divided into "Reserved" and "Transferred" subjects. **Which of the following were treated as "Reserved" subjects?**

- 1) Administration of Justice
- 2) Local Self-Government
- 3) Land Revenue
- 4) Police

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.4 Solution (c)

Explanation:

The Government of India Act 1919, also known as Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms came into force in 1921 with the sole purpose to ensure Indians of their representation in the Government. The Act divided the provincial subjects into two parts – transferred and reserved, this dual scheme of governance was known as 'dyarchy'.

"Reserved Subjects": The reserved list includes subjects such as Law and Order, Finance, Land Revenue, Administration of Justice, Police, irrigation etc. and the subjects were to be administered by the governor through his executive council of bureaucrats. All-important subjects were kept in the reserved subjects of the Provincial Executive. **Option. 1,3 and 4 are correct.**

"Transferred Subjects": The transferred subjects were to be administered by ministers nominated from among the elected members of the legislative council and it included subjects such as education, health, Local Self-Government, industry, agriculture, excise, etc. **Option 2 is wrong.**

Q.5) In the context of any country, which one of the following would be considered as part of its social capital?

- a) The proportion of literates in the population
- b) The stock of its buildings, other infrastructure and machines
- c) The size of population in the working age group
- d) The level of mutual trust and harmony in the society

Q.5) Solution (d)

Explanation:

The term social capital was popularised by Robert Putnam. As per OECD, it can be defined as “networks together with shared norms, values and understandings that facilitate co-operation within or among groups”. It consists of trust, mutual understanding, shared values and behaviour that bind together the members of a community and make cooperative action possible. Such interaction enables people to build communities, to commit themselves to each other, and to knit the social fabric. **Option (d) is correct.**

The proportion of literates in the population and the size of population in the working age group are the examples of human capital. **Option (a) is incorrect.**

The stock of its buildings, other infrastructure and machines is the example of physical capital. **Option (b) is incorrect.**

The size of population in the working age group are example of Demographic Dividend. **Option (c) is incorrect.**

Q.6) Consider the following statements with respect to Article 3 of the Constitution of India:

1. Prior recommendation of the President is mandatory for introducing bill for the formation of new states under Article 3.
2. The Parliament is bound by the views of the state legislature concerned on the matter.
3. The laws made under Article 3 can be passed by simple majority of the Parliament.

How many of the above given statements are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

Q.6) Solution (b)

Explanation:

Article 3 relates to the formation of or changes in the existing states including increasing or diminishing the area of the states, altering the boundaries of the state or altering the name of

the state. A bill contemplating the changes under Article 3 can be introduced in the Parliament only with the prior recommendation of the President. **Hence Statement 1 is correct.**

It is mandatory for the President, before giving such recommendation, to refer the same to the state legislature concerned for expressing its views within a specified period. The President (or Parliament) is not bound by the views of the state legislature and may either accept or reject them, even if the views are received in time. **Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.**

Article 4 of the Constitution declares that laws made for formation of new states and alteration of areas, boundaries or names of existing states (under Articles 3) are not to be considered as amendments under article 368. This also includes laws made for admission or establishment of new states (under Article 2). This means that such laws can be passed by a simple majority and by the ordinary legislative process. **Hence Statement 3 is correct.**

Q.7) For which of the following reasons has the Constitution of India used the word 'Union' instead of 'Federation'?

1. It indicates that Indian federation is not the result of an agreement between states.
2. It signifies that the state governments derive their authority from the Central government.
3. It shows that states have no right to secede from the Indian Union.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.7) Solution (c)

Explanation:

The term 'federation' has nowhere been used in the Constitution of India. Instead, Constitution describes India as a 'Union of States'. The term 'Union' has been preferred to 'Federation' to indicate two things:

- the Indian federation is not the result of an agreement among the states like the American federation; and
- the states have no right to secede from the federation. **Hence Statements 1 and 3 are correct.**

The word 'Union' does not signify that the regional governments are subordinate to the Central government or derive their authority from the Central government. Both Central and state governments are independent in their own sphere. **Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.**

Q.8) With reference to the National Population Register (NPR), consider the following statements:

1. The NPR is being created under the provisions of the Census Act of 1948.
2. The NPR database would contain both demographic as well as biometric particulars of an individual.
3. NPR database is used for better targeting of the benefits and services under the government schemes.

How many of the above given statements are correct:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

Q.8) Solution (b)

Explanation:

The Census is a statutory exercise conducted under the provisions of the Census Act 1948 and Rules made there under. On the other hand, the NPR is being created under the provisions of the Citizenship Act and Rules. **Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.**

The NPR database would contain demographic as well as biometric particulars. The NPR would have the data of every person enumerated during the Census operations irrespective of age. It would also have the biometric data and UID Number of every person of age 15 years and above. National Identity Cards will be given in a phased manner to all usual residents by the Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India. **Hence Statement 2 is correct.** The NPR is a comprehensive identity database that helps in better targeting of the benefits and services under the Government schemes/programmes, improve planning and help strengthen security of the country. **Hence Statement 3 is correct.**

Q.9) Consider the following statements regarding the Government of India Act of 1858:

1. It separated, for the first time, the legislative and executive functions of the Governor-General's Council.
2. It abolished the Board of Control and the Court of Directors.
3. It created a new office, the Secretary of State for India, vested with complete authority and control over Indian administration.
4. It provided for the establishment of a public service commission.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two

- c) Only three
- d) All four

Q.9) Solution (b)**Explanation:**

The Charter Act of 1853 separated, for the first time, the legislative and executive functions of the Governor-General's council. It provided for addition of six new members called legislative councillors to the council. In other words, it established a separate Governor-General's legislative council which came to be known as the Indian (Central) Legislative Council. **(Hence Statement 1 is incorrect)**

The Government of India Act of 1858 **ended the system of double Government** by abolishing the Board of Control and Court of Directors. **(Hence Statement 2 is correct)**

The Government of India Act of 1858 created a new office, **Secretary of State for India**, vested with complete authority and control over Indian administration. The secretary of state was a **member of the British Cabinet** and was responsible ultimately to the British Parliament. It established a 15-member council of India to assist the Secretary of State for India. **(Hence Statement 3 is correct)**

The Government of India Act of 1919 provided for the establishment of a public service commission. **(Hence Statement 4 is incorrect)**

Q.10) Consider the following statements regarding the various Charter Acts introduced in Colonial India:

1. The Charter Act of 1853 completely ended the activities of the East India Company as a commercial body.
2. The Charter Act of 1833 deprived the Governor of Bombay and Madras of their legislative powers.
3. The Charter Act of 1813, for the first time, successfully introduced an open competition system of selection and recruitment of civil servants.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

Q.10) Solution (a)**Explanation:**

The Charter Act of 1833 ended the activities of the East India Company as a commercial body and made East India Company a purely administrative body. **(Hence Statement 1 is incorrect)**

The Charter Act of 1833 deprived the Governor of Bombay and Madras of their legislative powers. The Governor-General of India was given exclusive legislative powers for the entire British India. Also, the act made the Governor-General of Bengal as the Governor General of India and vested in him all civil and military powers. **(Hence Statement 2 is correct)**

The Charter Act of 1853 for the first time successfully introduced an open competition system of selection and recruitment of civil servants. Previously the Charter Act of 1833 attempted to introduce a system of open competition for selection of civil servants but this provision was negated after opposition. **(Hence Statement 3 is incorrect)**

Q.11) With reference to Indian Constitution, consider the following statements:**Statement I:**

The Authority of the constitution is higher than that of the parliament.

Statement II:

The Constitution was framed before the parliament came into being.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I.
- b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I.
- c) Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect.
- d) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct.

Q.11) Solution (b)**Explanation:**

The authority of the constitution is higher than that of the parliament **because the constitution specifies how parliament is to be formed and what are its powers**. Constitution is the source of authority for the parliament and not the vice-versa. Although Parliament can amend the constitution, but even the procedure for amendment is provided by the Constitution itself. **Hence, Statement I is correct.**

The constitution was framed before the parliament came into being, but this is not the correct reason. **Hence, Statement II is correct. But Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I.**

Q.12) Consider the following statements with respect to the Constituent Assembly of India

1. H.V.R. Iyengar was the Secretary to the Constituent Assembly.
2. B.N. Rau was appointed as the legal advisor to the Constituent Assembly.
3. B. R. Ambedkar was the chief draftsman of the Constitution in the Constituent Assembly.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

Q.12) Solution (b)

Explanation:

H.V.R. Iyengar was the Secretary to the Constituent Assembly. **Hence, Statement 1 is correct.**
Sir B.N. Rau was appointed as the constitutional advisor (Legal advisor) to the Constituent Assembly. **Hence, Statement 2 is correct.**

S.N. Mukerjee (and not Dr. B. R Ambedkar) was the chief draftsman of the constitution in the Constituent Assembly. B.R Ambedkar was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee. **Hence, Statement 3 is incorrect.**

Q.13) Consider the following statements regarding the Constituent Assembly of India:

1. It ratified India's membership of the Commonwealth.
2. It adopted the national flag and the national anthem.
3. It elected the first President of India.

How many of the statements given above refer to functions performed by the Constituent Assembly of India?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

Q.13) Solution (c)**Explanation:**

The Constituent Assembly performed various functions in addition to the making of the Constitution and enacting of ordinary laws. It ratified the India's membership of the Commonwealth in May 1949. **Hence Statement 1 is correct.**

It **adopted both the national flag** on July 22, 1947 **and the national anthem** on January 24, 1950. **Hence, Statement 2 is correct.**

It adopted the national song on January 24, 1950.

It elected Dr. Rajendra Prasad as the **first President of India** on January 24, 1950. **Hence, Statement 3 is correct.**

Q.14) Consider the following statements about the Constitution of India:

1. It provides limitations on the powers of the government.
2. It provides an enabling framework for the government to take steps for fulfilling the aspirations and goals of society.

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.14) Solution (c)**Explanation:**

The constitution **sets some limits** on what a government can impose on its citizens. These limits are fundamental in the sense that government may never trespass them. Constitutions limit the power of government in many ways. **Hence Statement 1 is correct.**

The Constitution provides a framework for the government to do certain positive things like, express the aspirations and goals of society. It is much needed for a country like India **to overcome the forms of inequality or deprivation**. The Indian Constitution enables the government to take positive welfare measures some of which are legally enforceable. **Hence Statement 2 is correct**

Q.15) Consider the following:

1. Absence of nominal executive
2. Parliamentary sovereignty

3. Membership of the ministers in the legislature
4. Majority party rule
5. The executive can dissolve the lower House of the Parliament

How many of the above are the features of the Parliamentary system of government in India?

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

Q.15) Solution (b)

Explanation:

Hence, Statement 1 is incorrect.

The Indian Parliament is not a sovereign body like the British Parliament. In India, the people are sovereign. **Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.**

Membership of the ministers in the legislature is also a feature of the Indian parliamentary system. They are collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha. **Hence, Statement 3 is correct.**

Majority party rule is a feature of the Indian parliamentary system. The political homogeneity is maintained when the council of ministers belong to the same party or in case of coalition government, it is maintained when ministers are bound by consensus. **Hence, Statement 4 is correct.**

The lower house can be dissolved before its expiry by the President on the recommendation of Prime minister. **Thus, dissolution of lower house by the executive is a feature of Parliamentary form of government. Hence, Statement 5 is correct.**

Q.16 With reference to the Constituent Assembly of India, consider the following statements:

1. The assembly could change any law made by the British Parliament in relation to India.
2. The Princely States did not have any representation in the Assembly.
3. H.C. Mukherjee was elected as the Vice-President of the Assembly.
4. G V Mavlankar acted as the chairperson of the assembly whenever it met as the legislative body.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

Q.16) Solution (c)**Explanation:**

The Indian Independence Act of 1947 made the changes in the position of the Constituent Assembly. It was made a fully sovereign body, which could frame any Constitution it pleased. The act empowered the Assembly to abrogate or alter any law made by the British Parliament in relation to India. **Hence Statement 1 is correct.**

The total strength of the Constituent Assembly was to be 389. Of these, 296 seats were to be allotted to British India and 93 seats to the princely states. Each province and princely state (or group of states in case of small states) were to be allotted seats in proportion to their respective population. **Hence Statement 2 is incorrect**

Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as the President of the Assembly. Similarly, both H.C. Mukherjee and V.T. Krishnamachari were elected as the Vice-Presidents of the Assembly. In other words, the Assembly had two Vice-Presidents. **Hence Statement 3 is correct.**

The Assembly also became a legislative body. In other words, two separate functions were assigned to the Assembly, that is, making of a constitution for free India and enacting of ordinary laws for the country. Whenever the Assembly met as the Constituent body it was chaired by Dr. Rajendra Prasad and when it met as the legislative body, it was chaired by G V Mavlankar. **Hence Statement 4 is correct.**

Q.17) Arrange the following events in the correct chronological order of their occurrence from earliest to latest:

1. Adoption of National Emblem
2. Adoption of National Anthem
3. Adoption of National Flag
4. Ratification of Commonwealth membership

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

Q.17) Solution (b)**Explanation:**

The National Flag is a horizontal tricolor of India saffron (kesaria) at the top, white in the middle and India green at the bottom in equal proportion. The design of the National Flag was adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India on **22 July 1947**.

The Constituent Assembly ratified India's membership of the **Commonwealth in May 1949**. Choosing to remain in the Organization was India's first major foreign policy decision after Independence. Commonwealth is a free association of sovereign states.

'Jana Gana Mana' was adopted as the **national anthem** of India on **January 24, 1950**, by the Constituent Assembly.

The National Emblem of India is a representative seal of the Republic of India that is adapted from the Lion Capital of Ashoka Pillar (based in Sarnath, Uttar Pradesh.) India adopted it as the State Emblem **on 26th January 1950**. The motto of the Indian National Emblem is 'Satyamev Jayate' or 'Truth Alone Triumphs.'

Q.18) India is sometimes referred to as a 'quasi-federal' polity. Which of the following represents the most appropriate reason behind this?

- a) The balance of power in Indian federalism is tilted towards the Centre.
- b) The Parliament of India is a Bicameral legislature.
- c) Indian constitution provides for division of power between the Centre and the states.
- d) The Executive in India is responsible to the legislature for all its acts and policies.

Q.18) Solution (a)

Explanation:

Quasi federal refers to a system of government where the distribution of powers between the Center and the state are not equal. India is a federation with a unitary bias and is referred as a quasi-federal state because of strong central machinery. According to K Santhanam, factor like dominance of the centre in the financial sphere and the dependence of states upon the central grants responsible for unitary bias. **Hence Statement a is correct.**

Bicameralism is a federal feature of Indian constitution. Bicameralism means there are two houses of Parliament lower house or Lok Sabha having representatives elected directly by the people and the upper house namely the council of states or Rajya Sabha which represents the federating units. **Hence Statement b is incorrect.**

India follows dual polity at the centre and state. This constitutes as a federal feature of Indian state. Dual polity means centre and state are endowed with sovereign powers to be exercised in the field assigned to them respectively by the constitution. **Hence Statement c is incorrect.**

The main principle on which the parliamentary system operates is responsibility of executive to the legislature. **Hence Statement d is incorrect.**

Q.19) The Indian National Congress appointed an 'Experts Committee' in July 1946. With reference to this Experts Committee, consider the following statements:

1. It was appointed to prepare material for the Constituent Assembly.
2. It recommended the draft of the Objectives Resolution.
3. Jawahar Lal Nehru was the chairman of this committee.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

Q.19) Solution (d)

Explanation:

While elections to the Constituent Assembly were still in progress, on July 8, 1946, the Congress Party (Indian National Congress) appointed an Experts Committee for the purpose of preparing material for the Constituent Assembly. **Hence Statement 1 is correct.**

The Experts Committee held two sittings in July and submitted its recommendations that contained procedures for the election of the Assembly's top functionaries and the setting up of important Assembly committees. But the most significant part of the recommendations was a section titled 'Declaration of Objectives' – the very first version of what would later become the Objectives Resolution. **Hence Statement 2 is correct.**

Jawaharlal Nehru was the Chairman of the Committee. Later, on the Chairman's proposal, it was resolved that Krishna Kriplani be co-opted as a member and convener of the committee. **Hence Statement 3 is correct**

Q.20) Consider the following:

1. Separate constitutional frameworks for both Centre and States
2. Long history of constitutional legislation
3. Inclusion of administrative details
4. Huge diversity of the country
5. Attempt to reduce scope and requirement of amendments

How many of the above contribute to the reasons which make Indian constitution the lengthiest written constitution in the world?

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

Q.20) Solution (b)**Explanation:**

India follows a Single constitution for both the Centre and states. Although there are federal features in the Indian Polity, including a Division of Powers, both the Centre and the states share a common constitution. **Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.**

The Indian constitution is heavily influenced by a long tradition of constitutional legislations, originating since the times of British Rule in India. In particular, the Government of India Act, 1935 has a great influence on the Indian constitution. GoI Act, 1935 was itself a very detailed and lengthy document, which is why under its influence, Indian constitution has itself become lengthy too. **Hence Statement 2 is correct.**

Many matters like functions and membership of constitutional bodies, creation of local bodies, structure and procedures of Parliament, etc have been explicitly written down in the Indian constitution. It is one of the reasons that the Indian constitution is so lengthy. **Hence Statement 3 is correct.**

India is a very huge and diverse country - in terms of its geography, religions, languages, society, etc. In order to encapsulate all such situations and needs to the very best, the Indian constitution has detailed provisions and multiple systems. All this contributes to making the Indian constitution a lengthy document. **Hence Statement 4 is correct.**

The makers of the Indian constitution were wise and understood that a constitution is an organic document, which needs to be living, rather than set in stone, they made provisions for amending the constitution, as per the requirements of the times in which people are living. Although the constitution does try to provide details of governance and administration wherever possible, it does not overstress on keeping itself unchanged and avoiding amendments is certainly not the reason to have its detailed and lengthy provisions. **Hence Statement 5 is incorrect.**

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Q.21) Consider the following statements about Directive Principles:

Statement I: The Directive Principles of State Policy are negative in nature.

Statement II: They require the State to do certain things.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
- b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
- c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
- d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is incorrect

Q.21) Solution (d)**Explanation:**

- Directive Principles are positive as they require the State to do certain things. **Hence, Statement 1 is not correct and Statement 2 is correct.**
- However, it should be remembered that the Fundamental Rights are negative as they prohibit the State from doing certain things. And, the courts are bound to declare a law violative of any of the Fundamental Rights as unconstitutional and invalid.

Q.22) Supreme Court in a historic judgement held that “the Indian Constitution is founded on the bedrock of the balance between the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles.”

Which judgement (case) is referred to here?

- a) Golaknath Case of 1967
- b) Kesavananda Bharti Case of 1973
- c) Minerva Mills Case of 1980
- d) S. R. Bommai Case of 1994

Q.22) Solution (c)**Explanation:**

- The justiciability of Fundamental Rights and non-justiciability of Directive Principles on the one hand and the moral obligation of State to implement Directive Principles (Article 37) on the other hand have led to a conflict between the two since the commencement of the Constitution. However, this conflict was put to rest by an important judgement named Minerva Mills vs Union of India Case, 1980. In this case Supreme Court held that “the Indian Constitution is founded on the bedrock of the balance between the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles. They are like two wheels of a chariot, one no less than the other. To give absolute primacy to one over the other is to disturb the harmony of the Constitution. This harmony and balance between the two is an essential feature of the basic structure of the Constitution”. **Hence option c is correct.**

Q.23) Which of the following steps can be said to be taken by Government of India for implementing Directive Principles of State Policy?

1. Maternity Benefit Act of 1961
2. Legal Services Authorities Act of 1987
3. Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972

Which of the above is/are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

Q.23) Solution (c)

Explanation:

- Since 1950, the successive governments at the Centre and in the states have made several laws and formulated various programmes for implementing the Directive Principles.
- The Maternity Benefit Act (1961) and the Equal Remuneration Act (1976) have been made to protect the interests of women workers. These Acts are in consonance with Article 42 and Article 39 respectively. **Hence, option 1 is correct.**
- The Legal Services Authorities Act (1987) has established a nation-wide network to provide free and competent legal aid to the poor and to organise Lok Adalat for promoting equal justice. To promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor is mentioned under Article 39A. **Hence, option 2 is correct.**
- The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 has been enacted to safeguard the wildlife. And Article 48A instructs the state protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wild life. **Hence, option 3 is correct.**

Q.24) Consider the following statements with respect to current position of Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles in India?

1. The Fundamental Rights enjoy supremacy over the Directive Principles of State Policy.
2. Parliament cannot amend the Fundamental Rights for implementing the Directive Principles.

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.24) Solution (b)

Explanation:

- The current position is that the Fundamental Rights enjoy supremacy over the Directive Principles. In 42nd Amendment Act (1976), the government extended the scope of the provision of Article 31C by including within its protection any law to implement any of the Directive Principles and not merely those specified in Article 39 (b) and (c). However, this clause was held as unconstitutional and invalid by the Supreme Court in the Minerva Mills Case (1980). **Hence, Statement 1 is CORRECT.**
- Further, in the Minerva Mills Case (1980) only, the Fundamental Rights conferred by Article 14 and Article 19 were accepted as subordinate to the Directive Principles specified in Article 39 (b) and (c). Further, Article 31 (right to property) was abolished by the 44th Amendment Act (1978). So, Parliament can amend the Fundamental Rights for implementing certain Directive Principles. **Hence, Statement 2 is INCORRECT.**

Q.25) The directive principle which requires the state to promote autonomous functioning, democratic control and professional management of cooperative societies was added by

- a) 42nd Amendment Act of 1976
- b) 44th Amendment Act of 1978
- c) 86th Amendment Act of 2002
- d) 97th Amendment Act of 2011

Q.25) Solution (d)

Explanation:

- The 97th Amendment Act of 2011 added a new Directive Principle relating to cooperative societies. It requires the state to promote voluntary formation,

autonomous functioning, democratic control and professional management of co-operative societies which is provided under Article 43B. **Hence, option d is correct.**

Q.26) Consider the following statements:

1. The provision of Fundamental Duties applies both to the citizens of India as well as foreigners if they reside in India for more than a year.
2. The Fundamental Duties help the Supreme Court in determining the constitutionality of a law.
3. Currently there are 10 Fundamental Duties under Article 51A of the Indian Constitution.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

Q.26) Solution (a)

Explanation:

- Unlike some of the Fundamental Rights which extend to all persons whether citizens or foreigners, the Fundamental Duties are confined to citizens only and do not extend to foreigners. **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- The Fundamental Duties help the courts in examining and determining the constitutional validity of a law. In 1992, the Supreme Court ruled that in determining the constitutionality of any law, if a court finds that the law in question seeks to give effect to a fundamental duty, it may consider such law to be 'reasonable' in relation to Article 14 (equality before law) or Article 19 (six freedoms) and thus save such law from unconstitutionality. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- The original constitution did not contain the fundamental duties. Later 10 fundamental duties of citizens were added in the Constitution through 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act (1976) on the recommendations of Sardar Swaran Singh Committee. Further, one more fundamental duty was added by the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002. Therefore, currently there are 11 (10+1) fundamental duties. **Hence, statement 3 is not correct.**

Q.27) Consider the following statements:

Statement-I: The Fundamental Duties are justiciable, i.e., the Constitution provides for their direct enforcement by the courts.

Statement-II: The rights and duties of the citizens are correlative and inseparable.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
- b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
- c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
- d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is incorrect

Q.27) Solution (d)

Explanation:

- The fundamental duties are non-justiciable, which means that the Constitution does not provide for their direct enforcement by the courts. However, the Parliament is free to enforce them by suitable legislation. **Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**
- It is true that the rights and duties of the citizens are correlative and inseparable, but the difference lies in their enforceability. In this regard, the India drew inspiration from the Constitution of erstwhile USSR which declared that the exercise of the rights and freedoms of citizens was inseparable from the performance of their duties and obligations. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**

Q.28) Article 51A of the Indian Constitution mentions certain Fundamental Duties to be followed by every citizen. How many of the following can be found under the Article 51A?

1. To cherish and follow the noble ideals that inspired the national struggle for freedom
2. To pay taxes on time and contribute to nation building
3. To value and preserve the rich heritage of the country's composite culture
4. to cast vote during elections after reaching the age of 18 years

Select the correct answer using the given code

- a) Only one

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

Q.28) Solution (b)**Explanation:**

- Article 51A (or Part IVA) mentions 11 fundamental duties which should be followed by citizens. The list includes duties such as- to cherish and follow the noble ideals that inspired the national struggle for freedom and to value and preserve the rich heritage of the country's composite culture. **Hence statement 1 and 3 are correct.**
- Duty to pay taxes and to cast vote during elections are not included under the Article 51A. For this reason, the Fundamental Duties mentioned in Part IVA of the Constitution have often been criticised. **Hence, statement 2 and 4 are not correct.**

Q.28) Solution (c)**Explanation:**

- The Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution are inspired by the Constitution of erstwhile USSR (not USA). In fact, none of the Constitutions of major democratic countries like USA, Canada, France, Germany, Australia specifically contain a list of duties for citizens. **Hence, statement 1 is INCORRECT.**
- Though the Fundamental Duties were incorporated in the Indian Constitution under Part IVA, but it was done through the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976. It means that the Fundamental Duties were not present in the Original Constitution (and were added later). **Hence statement 2 is also INCORRECT.**

Q.29) The Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution are primarily based on the philosophy of

- a) Rationalism
- b) Idealism
- c) Capitalism
- d) Socialism

Q.29) Solution (d)**Explanation:**

- The Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution are inspired by the Constitution of erstwhile USSR. And the Constitution of erstwhile USSR contained the provision of Fundamental Duties primarily because it followed the philosophy of Socialism. **Hence d is the correct answer.**

Q.30) Consider the following Committees.

1. Swarn Singh Committee (1976)
2. Verma Committee (1999)
3. Kelkar Committee (2002)
4. Nachiket Mor Committee (2013)

Which of the above is/are related to Fundamental Duties?

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

Q.30) Solution (b)**Explanation:**

- In 1976, the Congress Party set up the Sardar Swaran Singh Committee to make recommendations about fundamental duties. The committee recommended the inclusion of a separate chapter on fundamental duties in the Constitution. Based on these recommendations, 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act was enacted in 1976. It led to addition of Article 51A which for the first time specified a code of fundamental duties for the citizens. **Hence 1st option is correct.**
- The Verma Committee on Fundamental Duties of the Citizens (1999) identified the existence of legal provisions for the implementation of some of the Fundamental Duties. **Hence 2nd option is also correct.**
- Kelkar Committee (2002) was formed to recommend upon direct tax reforms in India. **Hence, 3rd option is not correct.**

- Nachiket Mor Committee (2013), also known as the “Committee on Comprehensive Financial Services for Small Businesses and Low-Income Households” was established to study various aspects of financial inclusion in India. **Hence, 4th option is not correct.**

Q.31) With reference to the Constitution of India, consider the following rights:

1. Right against Untouchability
2. Right to Freedom
3. Right to Life and Personal Liberty

How many of the above-mentioned Fundamental rights are protected against the arbitrary action of private individuals?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

Q.31) Solution (b)

Explanation:

- Article 17 abolishes ‘untouchability’ and forbids its practice in any form. The enforcement of any disability arising out of untouchability shall be an offence punishable. The Supreme Court held that the right under Article 17 is available against private individuals and it is the constitutional obligation of the State to take necessary action to ensure that this right is not violated. **Hence Option 1 is correct.**
- Article 19 provides the Right to Freedom. It provides six rights. But these six rights are protected against only state action and not private individuals. **Hence Option 2 is incorrect.**
- Article 21 that ensure an individual’s right to live and possess personal liberty, applies against private individual. The instance of its horizontal applicability can be seen in case Consumer Education and Research Centre v Union of India where the court held that right of the employees to health lies against private employer and also added that private actors are bound by this decision and direction under Article 32 of the Indian Constitution. The Court in other places resorted to Article 21 of the constitution where

the issue involving was of right to privacy. In that case court has said that right to life can be claimed against the private individual. **Hence Option 3 is correct.**

Q.32) Which of the following fundamental rights are available to both citizens as well as foreigners?

- a) Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.
- b) Freedom of speech and expression.
- c) Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of sex in employment.
- d) Protection in respect of conviction for offences

Q.32) Solution (d)

Explanation:

- Fundamental rights available to both citizens and foreigners
 - ✓ Article 14 – Equality before the law and equal protection of laws.
 - ✓ Article 20 – Protection in respect of conviction for offences.
 - ✓ Article 21 – Protection of life and personal liberty.
 - ✓ Article 21A – Right to elementary education.
 - ✓ Article 22 – Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases.
 - ✓ Article 23 – Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour.
 - ✓ Article 24 – Prohibition of employment of children in factories etc.
 - ✓ Article 25 – Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion.
 - ✓ Article 26 – Freedom to manage religious affairs.
 - ✓ Article 27 – Freedom from payment of taxes for promotion of any religion.
 - ✓ Article 28 – Freedom from attending religious instruction or worship in certain educational institutions. **Hence Option d is correct.**

Q.33) With respect to the writ of habeas corpus, which of the following statements are incorrect?

- a) It is used to prevent the unlawful detention of a person.
- b) It can be issued against both public authorities and private individuals.
- c) It is not issued where the detention is outside the jurisdiction of the court.
- d) It can be issued only by the Supreme Court and not by any other court in India.

Q.33) Solution (d)**Explanation:**

- Habeas Corpus is a Latin term which literally means 'to have the body of'. It is an order issued by the court to a person who has detained another person, to produce the body of the latter before it. The court then examines the cause and legality of detention. It would set the detained person free, if the detention is found to be illegal. **Hence Statement a is correct.**
- The writ of habeas corpus can be issued against both public authorities as well as private individuals. **Hence Statement b is correct.**
- The writ is not issued where the:
 - 1) detention is lawful
 - 2) the proceeding is for contempt of a legislature or a court
 - 3) detention is by a competent court
 - 4) detention is outside the jurisdiction of the court. **Hence Statement c is correct.**
- Both Supreme Court and High Courts can issue the writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, certiorari and quo-warranto. **Hence Statement d is incorrect.**

Q.34) With reference to Article 29 of the Indian Constitution, consider the following statements:

1. Article 29 grants protection to only religious minorities and not to linguistic minorities.
2. The right to conserve the language under Article 29 includes the right to agitate for the protection of the 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.34) Solution (b)**Explanation:**

- Article 29 grants protection to both religious minorities as well as linguistic minorities. However, the Supreme Court held that the scope of this article is not necessarily restricted to minorities only, as it is commonly assumed to be. This is because of the use of words 'section of citizens' in the Article that include minorities as well as majority. **Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.**
- The Supreme Court also held that the right to conserve the language includes the right to agitate for the protection of the language. Hence, the political speeches or promises made for the conservation of the language of a section of the citizens does not amount to corrupt practice under the Representation of the People Act, 1951. **Hence Statement 2 is correct.**

Q.35) Consider the following statements:

1. A constitutional amendment is not considered a 'law' for the purpose of Article 13 of the Constitution of India.
2. A constitutional amendment can be declared void by the Courts if it violates the 'basic structure' of the Constitution.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.35) Solution (c)**Explanation:**

- Article 13 declares that all laws that are inconsistent with or in derogation of any of the fundamental rights shall be void. Article 13 declares that a constitutional amendment is not a law and hence cannot be challenged. **Hence Statement 1 is correct.**
- The Supreme Court, however, held in the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973) that a Constitutional amendment can be challenged on the ground that it violates a

fundamental right that forms a part of the 'basic structure' of the Constitution and hence, can be declared as void. **Hence Statement 2 is correct.**

Q.36) Consider the following statements regarding the Directive Principles of State Policy:

1. The principles spell out of the socio-economic democracy in the country.
2. The provisions contained in these Principles are not enforceable by any court.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.36) Solution (c)

Explanation:

- The Directive Principles deals with a very comprehensive economic, social and political programme for a modern democratic State. They aim at realising the high ideals of justice, liberty, equality and fraternity as outlined in the Preamble to the Constitution. **Statement 1 is correct.**
- Article 38: Deals with the promotion of the welfare of the people by securing and protecting a social order by ensuring social, economic and political justice and by minimising inequalities in income, status, facilities and opportunities.
B.R. Ambedkar opined that the Directives have great value because they lay down that the goal of Indian polity is 'economic democracy' as distinguished from 'political democracy'.
- According to Article 37 Directive Principles are not enforceable by any court, but the principles therein laid down are nevertheless fundamental in the governance of the country. **Statement 2 is correct.**

Q.37) Which one of the following statements is correct?

- a) Rights are claims of the State against the citizens.
- b) Rights are privileges which are incorporated in the Constitution of a State.
- c) Rights are claims of the citizens against the State.

- d) Rights are privileges of a few citizens against the many.

Q.37) Solution (c) is correct

Explanation:

Rights are claimed by the citizens against the state and not the vice versa. **Option (a) is incorrect**

Rights are not privileges either, they are one of the quintessential requirements for the formation of a democratic state. Thus, the constitution has no concept of special privileges which will create inequality in the society. **Option (b) is incorrect**

The philosophy of rights is grounded in preventing the exploitation of the citizen by the state. It inherently belongs to the citizens. So, essentially it is the claim of an individual against the state. **Option (c) is correct.**

As per Article 18, except for military and academic distinctions, no other citizens have titular privileges. Hence, Rights are not the privileges of a few citizens as they are equally available to all. **Option (d) is incorrect**

Q.38) With regard to Martial Law, consider the following statements:

1. It has been borrowed in India from the English common law.
2. It has no specific provision in the Constitution and it is implicit.

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.38) Solution (c)

Explanation:

- The concept of martial law has been borrowed in India from the English common law. The expression 'martial law' has not been defined anywhere in the Constitution. It means 'military rule'. It refers to a situation where civil administration is run by the

military authorities according to their own rules and regulations framed outside the ordinary law. **Hence Statement 1 is correct.**

- There is no specific or express provision in the Constitution that authorizes the executive to declare martial law. However, it is implicit in Article 34 under which martial law can be declared in any area within the territory of India. The martial law is imposed under the extraordinary circumstances like war, invasion, insurrection, rebellion, riot or any violent resistance to law. Its justification is to repel force by force for maintaining or restoring order in the society. **Hence Statement 2 is correct.**

Q.39) With reference to provisions of preventive detention under Article 22 of the Constitution, which one of the following statements is *incorrect*?

- Every person under detention must be produced before the nearest magistrate within a period of twenty-four hours of such arrest.
- The Parliament can prescribe the maximum period for which a person can be detained.
- The State legislature can also make laws regarding preventive detention.
- Protection under a preventive detention law is available to both citizens as well as foreigners.

Q.39) Solution (a)

Explanation:

- Article 22 (2) provides that: Every person who is arrested and detained in custody shall be produced before the nearest magistrate within a period of twenty four hours of such arrest. However, this provision is applicable for punitive detention and not preventive detention. **Hence Option a is *incorrect*.**
- Article 22 authorizes the Parliament to prescribe the maximum period for which a person can be detained in any classes of cases under a preventive detention law. **Hence Option b is correct.**
- The Parliament as well as the state legislatures have authority to make a law on preventive detention for reasons connected with the security of a state, the maintenance of public order and the maintenance of supplies and services essential to the community. **Hence Option c is *incorrect*.**
- Protection under a preventive detention law, under Article 22, is available to both citizens as well as foreigners. It states that the grounds of detention should be communicated to the detenu. However, the facts considered to be against the public interest need not be disclosed. The detenu should also be afforded an opportunity to make representation against the detention order. **Hence Option d is correct.**

Q.40) Consider the following functionaries:

1. The President of India
2. The Judges of the Supreme Court
3. The Comptroller and Auditor-General of India
4. The Prime Minister of India

Provisions related to how many of the above-mentioned functionaries are included in both Second and Third Schedule of the Indian Constitution?

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

Q.40) Solution (b)

Explanation:

- There are three offices common in both Second and Third Schedule. These are:
 - The Judges of the Supreme Court
 - The Judges of the High Courts
 - The Comptroller and Auditor- General of India
- The office of President of India is mentioned in only Second Schedule. Union Ministers find mention in only Third Schedule of the Constitution. **Hence Option b is correct**

Q.41) Consider the following provisions of the Indian Constitution:

1. Distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the states.
2. Directive Principles of State Policy.
3. Election of the President and its manner.
4. Elections to Parliament and state legislatures.

Which of the above provisions need a “special majority as well as the consent of at least half of the states” for their amendment?

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

Q.41) Solution (b)**Explanation:**

- Certain provisions of the Constitution can only be amended by a special majority of the Parliament along with the consent of half of the state legislatures by a simple majority. These include- Distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the states; Election of the President and its manner; Any of the lists in the Seventh Schedule, etc. **Hence, 1st and 3rd options are correct.**
- The Directive Principles of State Policy can be amended by Special Majority of Parliament and do not need consent of states. **Hence, 2nd option is not correct.**
- The manner of elections to Parliament and state legislatures can be amended by Simple Majority of the Parliament. **Hence, 4th option is not correct.**

Q.42) Consider the following statements:

Statement I: An amendment to the Indian Constitution can only be initiated by the Parliament.

Statement II: The Indian Constitution does not have any provision for a special body like Constitutional Convention, which is present in USA.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
- Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
- Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
- Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

Q.42) Solution (d)**Explanation:**

- The power to initiate an amendment to the Constitution lies with the Parliament. Hence, unlike in USA, the state legislatures cannot initiate any bill or proposal for amending the Constitution except in one case, that is, passing a resolution requesting the Parliament for the creation or abolition of legislative councils in the states. Here also, the Parliament can either approve or disapprove such a resolution or may not take any action on it. **Hence, Statement-I is incorrect.**
- There is no provision for a special body like Constitutional Convention (as in USA) or Constitutional Assembly for amending the Constitution. The constituent power is vested in the Parliament and only in few cases, in the state legislatures. **Hence, Statement-II is correct.**

Q.43) Consider the following pairs:

Constitution	Procedure of Amendment
1. US Constitution	Flexible
2. British Constitution	Rigid
3. Indian Constitution	Both flexible as well as rigid

How many of these pairs is/are correctly matched?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

Q.43) Solution (a)

Explanation:

- Every Constitution in the world provides for certain ways of amendment to adjust itself to the changing conditions and needs. In this regard, the procedure laid down for the amending the US Constitution and the British Constitution is rigid (difficult) and flexible (easy) respectively. **Hence, 1st and 2nd pair are not correctly matched.**
- On the other hand, the Indian Constitution follows a pragmatic approach for amendment which is neither flexible nor rigid but a synthesis of both. **Hence, 3rd pair is correctly matched.**

Q.44) Consider the following about Constitutional Amendment Bill:

1. In case of a deadlock over the passage of a constitutional amendment bill, a joint sitting of both the Houses of Parliament can be called to resolve the differences.
2. For a Constitutional Amendment Bill to become an Act, ratification by three-fourths of the states is required.

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.44) Solution (c)

Explanation:

- The procedure for the amendment of the Constitution as laid down in Article 368 says that- Each House must pass the bill separately. In case of a disagreement between the

two Houses, there is no provision for holding a joint sitting of the two Houses for the purpose of deliberation and passage of the bill. **Hence, statement 1 is INCORRECT.**

- For a Constitutional Amendment Bill to become an Act, the bill must be passed in each House by a special majority, i.e., majority of the total membership of the House and majority of two-thirds of the members of the House present and voting. There is no requirement that such a bill must be ratified by three-fourths of the states. **Hence, statement 2 is also INCORRECT.**

Q.45) Which of the following is Considered as an important feature of “Parliamentary System of Government”?

1. The Ministers are the members of both the Legislature and Executive.
2. It reflects the rule of majority.

Choose the correct option using codes given below:

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

Q.45) Solution (c)

Explanation:

- Ministers make a draft for law and a part of Parliament and are also responsible for the implementation. **Hence, statement 1 is Correct.**
- Parliamentary System of Government reflects the rule of majority. **Hence, statement 2 is Correct.**

Q.46) The amendment to the Indian Constitution by Parliament is limited by the “Doctrine of Basic Structure.” In which case this doctrine was propounded by the Supreme Court?

- a) Shankari Prasad Case (1951)
- b) Golak Nath Case (1967)
- c) Kesavananda Bharati Case (1973)
- d) Minerva Mills Case (1980)

Q.46) Solution (c)

Explanation:

- Article 368 in Part XX of the Constitution deals with the powers of Parliament to amend the Constitution and its procedure. It states that the Parliament may, in exercise of its

constituent power can amend any provision of the Constitution in accordance with the procedure laid down for the purpose. However, this power was limited by the Supreme Court through its judgement in the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973) where it held that the Parliament cannot amend those provisions which form the 'basic structure' of the Constitution. **Hence option c is correct.**

Q.47) Which of the following process of amendments is mentioned under Article 368?

1. Amendment by simple majority of the Parliament
2. Amendment by special majority of the Parliament
3. Amendment by special majority of the Parliament and the ratification of half of the state legislatures

Select the correct answer using the given code:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

Q.47) Solution (b)

Explanation:

- Article 368 provides for only two types of amendments. The first way is to amend the Constitution by special majority of the Parliament. And the second way is through the amendment by special majority of the Parliament and the ratification of half of the state legislatures. **Hence the 1st option is incorrect while the 2nd and 3rd options are correct.**

Q.48) The procedure of impeachment of the President of India is taken from?

- a) South African Constitution
- b) US Constitution
- c) British Constitution
- d) Japanese Constitution

Q.48) Solution (b)

Explanation:

- The procedure for amendment of the Constitution and election of members of Rajya Sabha are borrowed from the South African Constitution.

- From the US Constitution, the borrowed items include fundamental rights, independence of judiciary, judicial review, impeachment of the president, removal of Supreme Court and high court judges and post of vice president. **Hence option b is correct.**
- The features of Parliamentary government, Rule of Law, legislative procedure, single citizenship, cabinet system, prerogative writs, parliamentary privileges and bicameralism are taken from the British Constitution.
- The feature of procedure established by law is borrowed from the Japanese Constitution.

Q.49) With reference to the Presidential form of government, consider the following statements:

1. The President is both the head of the state and the head of the government.
2. The President appoints the council of ministers on the advice of the Prime minister.
3. The President can veto any law made by the legislatures.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

Q.49) Solution (b)

Explanation:

- In The Presidential system, the President is both the head of the state and the head of the government. This contrasts with the Parliamentary system (like in India), where the President is the head of state, and the Prime Minister is the head of government. **Hence Statement 1 is correct.**
- The President appoints the Cabinet or Council of Ministers independently, without needing advice from a Prime Minister. Whereas, in the parliamentary system the president appoints council of ministers on advice of the Prime Minister. **Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.**
- Presidents in the presidential system have Qualified vetoes to counter the bills by the legislature. The Qualified veto refers to a veto power that is not absolute and can be overridden by a certain majority in the legislature. In contrast to an absolute veto, where the President's decision cannot be overturned, a qualified veto can be overridden under specific conditions. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

Q.50) With reference to the parliamentary form of government in India, consider the following statements:

1. The President and the Prime minister both are elected indirectly by the people.
2. The Prime minister can be a member from any of the houses of Parliament.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.50) Solution (a)

Explanation:

- The Prime Minister is not elected in India, rather is indirectly appointed. The Prime Minister is appointed by the President, who usually invites the leader of the majority party or coalition in the Lok Sabha (House of the People). The President is indirectly elected by an electoral college consisting of members of both Houses of Parliament and the Legislative Assemblies of the States, but this process does not involve a direct popular vote. **Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.**
- The Prime Minister can be a member of either the Lok Sabha (House of the People) or the Rajya Sabha (Council of States). However, if the Prime Minister is not a member of the Lok Sabha at the time of appointment, they must be elected to it within six months. **Hence Statement 2 is correct.**

Q.51) Consider the following statements:

1. The Executive Power of the Union of India is vested in the Prime Minister.
2. The Prime Minister is the ex Officio Chairman of the Civil Services Board.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.51) Solution (d)**Explanation:**

As per the Article 53(1), the executive power of the Union shall be vested in the President and shall be exercised by him either directly or through Officers subordinate to him in accordance with this Constitution. **Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.**

The Cabinet Secretary is the top-most executive official and senior-most civil servant of the Government of India and he/she is the ex-officio head of the Civil Services Board. **Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.**

Q.52) With reference to the election of the President of India, consider the following statements:

1. The value of the vote of each MLA varies from State to State.
2. The value of the vote of MPs of the Lok Sabha is more than the value of the vote of MPs 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.52) Solution (a)**Explanation:**

The President of India is elected indirectly by the Electoral College and it is conducted in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote.

The President of India is elected by an electoral college consisting of:

Elected members of the two Houses of Parliament and Legislative Assemblies of the States
States Includes national capital territory of Delhi and the Union territory of Pondicherry.

Do not participate: Nominated members of both the houses of the parliament & of state legislative assemblies and all the members of legislative councils of states liberty. In India the powers of the government are limited by means of the Fundamental Rights enshrined in the Part III of the Indian Constitution, which are essentially given to us against the state actions.

Value of Vote: The value of votes of MLAs would differ from State to State as it is based on population criterion and population of each state has a different value. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**

The value of vote of each MP is the same whether it is Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha. There shall be uniformity in the scale of representation of the different states at the election of the President as follows:

Value of vote of an MLA of a state: (Population of state/Total number of elected members of state legislative assembly) * 100

Value of vote of an MP: (Total value of votes of MLA's of all states/Total number of elected members parliament) * 100 **Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.**

Q.53) Consider the following statements:

1. If the election of the President of India is declared void by the Supreme Court of India, all acts done by him/ her in the performance of duties of his/her office of President before the date of decision become invalid.
2. Elections for the post of the President of India can be postponed on the ground that some Legislative Assemblies have been dissolved and elections are yet to take place.
3. When a Bill is presented to the President of India, the Constitution prescribes time limits within which he/ she has to declare his/her assent.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

Q.53) Solution (d)

Explanation:

If the election of a person as President is declared void by the Supreme Court, acts done by him before the date of such declaration of the Supreme Court are not invalidated and continue to remain in force. **Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**

Where an assembly is dissolved, the members cease to be qualified to vote in Presidential elections, even if fresh elections to the dissolved assembly are not held before the Presidential elections. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**

When a bill is sent to the President after it has been passed by the Parliament, he can give his assent to the bill, withhold his assent to the bill or return the bill (if it is not a money bill) for reconsideration of the Parliament. No time limit has been fixed by the Constitution within which the President has to give his/her assent to the bill. **Hence, statement 3 is not correct.**

Q.54) Proportional representation is not necessary country where in a

- a) there are no reserved constituencies
- b) a two-party system has developed

- c) the first-past-post system prevails
- d) there is a fusion of Presidential and Parliamentary forms of government

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

Proportional representation, designed to reflect the diverse opinions of an electorate, becomes redundant in nations where a dominant two-party system prevails. Unlike in proportional representation systems where candidates need to secure over 50% of the votes to win, in a two-party setup, this threshold is effectively guaranteed for one of the parties. Thus, the implementation of proportional representation becomes unnecessary in such contexts. **Hence, Option (b) is correct answer.**

Q.55) Which of the following Powers can be exercised by both the President and Governor?

- a) Power to remit a sentence in an offence relating to a matter on state list
- b) Power to pardon a sentence by court martial
- c) Power to commute a sentence of death in certain circumstances
- d) Power to remit a sentence by court martial

Q.55) Solution (c)**Explanation:**

Under Article 72 and 161 of the Constitution the President and the Governor have the power to grant Pardons, reprieve, respite or remissions of punishment or to suspend, remit or commute the sentence of any person convicted of any offence. **Hence, Option (c) is correct answer.**

Q.56) Disputes regarding the election of President and Vice President are settled by:

- a) Supreme Court
- b) Election Commission
- c) Parliamentary Committee
- d) High Court

Q.56) Solution (a)**Explanation:**

All doubts and disputes arising with election of the President and vice President are enquired and decided by the Supreme Court of India. **Hence, Option (a) is correct answer.**

Q.57) In context of the local governance in India, for which of the following representatives the direct elections is mandatory as per the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992?

1. The Chairperson of the Gram Panchayat
2. The Chairperson of the Municipal corporation
3. The members of the Panchayat at the district level

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Q.57) Solution (c)**Explanation:**

- The Chairperson of a panchayat at the village level shall be elected in such manner as the Legislature of a State provides. Under Article 243C, all the seats in a Panchayat shall be filled by persons chosen by direct election from territorial constituencies in the Panchayat area. **Hence option 3 is correct.**
- The Legislature of a State may, by law, provide for the manner of election of the Chairperson of a Municipality. That is, the states may provide for indirect elections as well. **Hence options 1 and 2 are not correct.**

Q.58) Consider the following statements about the Vice president of India

1. It is the second highest constitutional position.
2. Justice Hidayatullah was the first vice president to be elected unopposed.

Choose the correct statement using correct codes:

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

Q.58) Solution (a)**Explanation:**

Vice President is the second highest office in the constitution after president. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**

Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan was the first to be elected unopposed. **Hence statement 2 is incorrect.**

Q.59) The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992 led to:

1. Transfer of subject of 'local government' from Union List to State List.
2. Addition of Twelfth Schedule to the Constitution of India.

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.59) Solution (b)**Explanation:**

The subject of 'local government' was placed as item 5 under the State list since the inception of the Constitution of India. No transfer has ever taken place. **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**

While the 74th Amendment Act of 1992 added a new Twelfth Schedule to the Constitution. This schedule contains eighteen functional items of municipalities. It deals with Article 243-W. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**

Q.60) Consider the following statements regarding Anti defection law:

1. The 52nd amendment act provided for the disqualification of the members of parliament and the state legislatures on the ground of defection.
2. Any question regarding disqualification arising out of defection is to be decided by the presiding officer of the house.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.60) Solution (c)

Explanation:

The 52nd Amendment Act of 1985 provided for the disqualification of the members of parliament and the state legislatures on the ground of defection from one political party to another and added a new schedule (the 10th schedule) to the constitution. This act is often referred to as the 'anti-defection law'. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**

Any question regarding disqualification arising out of defection is to be decided by the presiding officer of the house. Hence his decision like that of any other tribunal is subject to judicial review on the grounds of malafides, perversity. etc. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**

Q.61) Consider the following statements:

Statement I: An adjournment motion is not permitted in the Rajya Sabha.

Statement II: Because it involves censure against the government.

Which one of the following is correct with respect to the above statements?

- a) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II explains Statement I
- b) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II does not explain Statement I
- c) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
- d) Statement I is incorrect Statement II is correct

Q.61) Solution (a)

Statement Analysis:

- An adjournment motion is introduced only in the Lok Sabha to draw the attention of the House to a definite matter of urgent public importance.
- It is regarded as an extraordinary device as it interrupts the normal business of the House. It needs the support of 50 members to be admitted.
- The discussion on this motion should last for not less than two hours and thirty minutes.
- **An adjournment motion is not permitted in the Rajya Sabha. Hence, Statement 1 is correct.**
- Because it involves censure against the government. **Hence, Statement 2 is correct.**

The right to move a motion for an adjournment of the business of the House is subject to the following restrictions. It should:

- Raise a matter that is definite, factual, urgent, and of public importance.
- Not cover more than one matter.

- Be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence.
- Not raise a question of privilege.
- Not revive discussion on a matter that has been discussed in the same session.
- Not deal with any matter that is under adjudication of court.

Not raise any question that can be raised on a distinct motion

Q.62) Consider the following statements regarding the election of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha:

1. The election of the Speaker is held on a date fixed by the Prime Minister.
2. All the Speakers in independent India have been elected unopposed except the 18th Lok Sabha Speaker.
3. The Speaker is elected by a simple majority, taking into account the number of MPs present and voting.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

Q.62) Solution (b)

Statement Analysis:

The election of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha:

- The election of the Speaker is held on a date fixed by the President. **Hence, Statement 1 is incorrect.**
- The Speaker is elected by the Lok Sabha from amongst its members.
- All the Speakers in independent India have been elected unopposed except the 18th Lok Sabha Speaker. **Hence, Statement 2 is correct.**
- Since independence, the Lok Sabha Speaker and Deputy Speaker have been elected by consensus between the ruling party and the opposition.
- The 18th Lok Sabha is the first time that elections will be held for the Speaker of the lower house.
- The Speaker is elected by a simple majority, taking into account the number of MPs present and voting. **Hence, Statement 3 is correct.**
- The rules for electing the Speaker are laid down in Article 93 of the Constitution. All the members of the Lok Sabha will choose the Speaker by casting their votes in a secret ballot.

Q.63) "It is an Indian parliamentary innovation. It commences directly after the question hour and extends until the commencement of the day's agenda, signifying the interval between the two. Under this, Members of Parliament (MP) can raise matters without any prior notice."

The above paragraph reflects which one of the following parliamentary procedures in Indian polity?

- a) Point of Order
- b) Question Hour
- c) Calling Attention Motion
- d) Zero Hour

Q.63) Solution (d)

Statement Analysis:

Zero Hour is an Indian parliamentary innovation. It commences directly after the question hour and extends until the commencement of the day's agenda, signifying the interval between the two. Under this, Members of Parliament (MP) can raise matters without any prior notice. **Hence, option d is correct.**

Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding the Cabinet Committees:

1. They are mentioned in both the Constitution and the Rules of Business.
2. All cabinet committees are headed by the Prime Minister.
3. They are set up by the Prime Minister according to the exigencies of the time and requirements of the situation.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

Q.64) Solution (a)

Statement Analysis:

- Cabinet Committees are extra-constitutional bodies which means they are not mentioned in the Constitution.
- They are mentioned in the Rules of Business. **Hence, Statement 1 is incorrect.**

- Cabinet committees are of two types—**standing and ad hoc**. Standing committees are of a permanent nature, while the latter is of a temporary nature.
- The composition of cabinet committees in India can range from three to eight members, which typically consist of only Cabinet Ministers. However, non-cabinet ministers may also be appointed as members. Additionally, senior ministers, who are not in charge of the subjects discussed in the committee, may also be included.
- All cabinet committees except the Cabinet Committee on Accommodation and the Cabinet Committee on Parliamentary Affairs are usually headed by the Prime Minister. **Hence, Statement 2 is incorrect.**
- The Cabinet Committee on Accommodation is headed by the Home Minister and Cabinet Committee on Parliamentary Affairs is headed by the Defence Minister.
- They are *set up by the Prime Minister* according to the exigencies of the time and requirements of the situation. **Hence, Statement 3 is correct.**

Q.65) Who among the following is described as the “keystone of the cabinet arch”?

- a) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- b) President
- c) Cabinet Secretary
- d) Prime Minister

Q.65) Solution (d)

Statement Analysis:

- The Prime Minister is described as the “keystone of the cabinet arch”. Because the Prime Minister is given absolute power in the formation and composition of the Council of Ministers. **Hence, option d is correct.**
- The Prime Minister is the head of the government and leader of the Council of Ministers. He is the chief of the executive branch of the Union Government.
- The Prime Minister is also known as “a moon among lesser stars”, “the captain of the ship of the state”, and “the steersman of the steering wheel of the ship of the state”.

Q.66) Consider the following statements regarding the duties and powers of the Prime Minister with respect to the President of India:

1. The Prime Minister furnishes information relating to the administration of the affairs of the Union to the President of India.
2. The Prime Minister advises the President regarding the appointment of important officials like the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.
3. The President can require the Prime Minister to submit a matter for the consideration of the Council of Ministers, on which a minister has taken a decision but not considered by the council.

Select the answer using the code below:

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

Q.66) Solution (d)

Statement Analysis:

- The Constitution of India under Article 78 states that it shall be the duty of the Prime Minister of India to communicate all the decisions taken by the Council of Ministers with regard to the proposals for legislation and the administration of the Union's affairs. **Hence, Statement 1 is correct.**
- The Prime Minister of India advises the President in the matters of the appointment of important officials like the Attorney General of India, Comptroller and Auditor General of India, UPSC chairman and members, Election Commissioners, Chairman and members of the Finance Commission, etc. **Hence, Statement 2 is correct.**
- If the President of India requires that the Prime Minister shall 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, Statement 3 is correct**

Q.67) Consider the following statements:

Statement I: The President of India is an integral part of the Parliament.

Statement II: A bill passed by both the Houses of Parliament cannot become law without the President's assent.

Which one of the following is correct with respect to the above statements?

- a) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II is the correct explanation for Statement I
- b) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II is not the correct explanation for Statement I
- c) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
- d) Statement I is incorrect Statement II is correct

Q.67) Solution (a)**Statement Analysis:**

- The President of India is an integral part of the Parliament. **Hence, Statement 1 is correct.**
- The President of India is not a member of either House of Parliament and does not sit in the Parliament to attend its meetings.
- A bill passed by both the Houses of Parliament cannot become law without the President's assent. **Hence, Statement 2 is correct.**
- The President summons and pro-rogues both Houses dissolves the Lok Sabha, addresses both Houses, and so on.

Q.68) Consider the following statements regarding the Speaker Pro Term:

1. The Prime Minister appoints a member of the Lok Sabha as the Speaker Pro Term.
2. The Speaker Pro Term presides over the first sitting of the newly elected Lok Sabha.
3. The President administers the oath to the Speaker Pro Term.
4. The main duty of the Speaker Pro Term is to administer oaths to new members of the Lok Sabha.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.68) Solution (c)**Statement Analysis:**

- The President appoints a member of the Lok Sabha as the Speaker Pro Term. **Hence, Statement 1 is incorrect.**
- Usually, the senior most member of the house is made the pro-term speaker.
- The Speaker Pro Term presides over the first sitting of the newly elected Lok Sabha. **Hence, Statement 2 is correct.**
- When the new Speaker is elected by the House, the office of the Speaker Pro Term ceases to exist.
- The President administers the oath to the Speaker Pro Term. **Hence, Statement 3 is correct.**
- The main duty of the Speaker Pro Term is to administer oaths to new members of the Lok Sabha. **Hence, Statement 4 is correct.**

- The Speaker Pro Tempore conducts the vote for the speaker, and deputy speaker, and administers the floor test.

Q.69) The 'Watch and Ward Committee' is related to

- a) Parliament Privilege
- b) Parliament Quorum
- c) Parliament Security
- d) Parliament Sessions

Q.69) Solution (c)

Statement Analysis:

The 'Watch and Ward Committee' is related to parliament Security. It was set up after the incident of 8th April 1929, when revolutionaries Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt threw bombs and pamphlets into the Assembly under the initiative of Vithalbhai Patel, president of the Central Legislative Assembly. Its name was changed to Parliament Security Service (PSS) in 2009 which is under the control of the Speaker. **Hence, option c is correct.**

Q.10) Consider the following statements regarding the Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC)

1. It is an ad-hoc committee, established by the President to conduct a thorough examination of a specific subject or bill.
2. It consists of members from both Houses as well as from the ruling and opposition parties.
3. It is chaired by a member of the Lok Sabha appointed by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

Q.70) Solution (b)

Statement Analysis:

- The Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) is an ad-hoc committee, established by the Parliament to conduct a thorough examination of a specific subject or bill. **Hence, Statement 1 is incorrect.**
- The Parliament determines the composition of the JPC, and there is no set limit on the number of members.

- It consists of members from both Houses as well as from the ruling and opposition parties. **Hence, Statement 2 is correct.**
- The committee is dissolved after completing its term or task.
- The committee's recommendations are advisory and not mandatory for the government to follow.
- It is chaired by a member of the Lok Sabha appointed by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha. Hence, Statement 3 is correct.
- The JPC has the authority to gather evidence from experts, public bodies, associations, individuals, or interested parties either on its own initiative or in response to their requests.

Q.71) Consider the following statements regarding the Delimitation Commission in India:

1. Modifications to orders of the Commission can only be done by the Lok Sabha and not by State Legislative Assemblies.
2. The orders of the Commission can be called into question before any court on the grounds of malafide.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

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

Q.71) Solution (d)

Statement Analysis:

- Delimitation means the act or process of fixing limits or boundaries of territorial constituencies in a country or a province having a legislative body. The job of delimitation is assigned to a high-power body which is known as the Delimitation Commission or a Boundary Commission.
- The copies of its orders are laid before the Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assembly concerned, but no modifications are permissible therein by them. **Hence, Statement 1 is incorrect.**
- The Delimitation Commission in India is a high-power body whose orders have the force of law and cannot be called into question before any court. **Hence, Statement 2 is incorrect.**
- These orders come into force on a date to be specified by the President of India on this behalf.

Q.72) The institutions of Speaker and Deputy Speaker originated in India under which act?

- a) Government of India Act of 1947
- b) Government of India Act of 1909
- c) Government of India Act of 1935
- d) Government of India Act of 1919

Q.72) Solution (d)

Statement Analysis:

- Under the Government of India Act of 1919 (Montague - Chelmsford Reforms), the posts of Speaker and Deputy Speaker were established in India in 1921. **Hence, option d is correct.**
- Until 1947, the Speaker and Deputy Speaker were known as the President and Deputy President, respectively.
- The Governor-General of India selected Frederick Whyte and Sachidanand Sinha as the first Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Central Legislative Assembly, respectively, in 1921.
- Vithalbhai J. Patel was the first Indian and first elected Speaker of the Central Legislative Assembly (in 1925).

Q.73) Consider the following statements about Whip:

1. It is mentioned in the Rules of the House and a Parliamentary Statute.
2. A Whip cannot be issued to Members of Parliament in case of a Presidential election.
3. A two-line whip is employed on important occasions such as the second reading of a Bill or a no-confidence motion.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

Q.73) Solution (a)

Statement Analysis:

- A whip is a written order that party members be present for an important vote, or that they vote only in a particular way. Parties appoint a senior member from among their House contingents to issue whips - this member is called a Chief Whip. The Chief Whip is assisted by additional Whips.

- The 'whip' is mentioned neither in the Constitution of India nor in the Rules of the House nor a Parliamentary Statute. It is based on the conventions of the parliamentary government. **Hence, Statement 1 is incorrect.**
- During Presidential elections, whips cannot direct a Member of Parliament (MP) or Member of Legislative Assembly (MLA) on whom to vote. **Hence, Statement 2 is correct.**
- Types of Whip :
 - One-line whip is underlined once, is usually issued to inform party members of a vote, and allows them to abstain in case they decide not to follow the party line.
 - Two-line whip directs the party members to be present during the vote. No special instructions are given on the pattern of voting. **Hence, Statement 3 is incorrect.**
 - A three-line whip is employed on important occasions such as the second reading of a Bill or a no-confidence motion and places an obligation on members to vote as per the party line.

Q.74) Consider the following statements regarding the Rajya Sabha:

1. The Constitution has fixed the term of office of members of the Rajya Sabha to 6 years.
2. The Rajya Sabha was constituted for the first time in 1952.
3. The Prime Minister determined who to retire in the first batch of the Rajya Sabha.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

Q.74) Solution (a)

Statement Analysis:

- The Rajya Sabha, also known as the Council of States, is India's bicameral Parliament's upper house. It has a maximum membership of 250) of which 238 are elected by state and union territory legislatures using single transferable votes via open ballots, while the president can select 12 members for their contributions to art, literature, science, and social services.
- The Constitution has not fixed the term of office of members of the Rajya Sabha and left it to the Parliament. **Hence, Statement 1 is incorrect.**
- Accordingly, the Parliament in the Representation of the People Act (1951) provided that the term of office of a member of the Rajya Sabha shall be six years.
- The Rajya Sabha was first time constituted in 1952. **Hence, Statement 2 is correct.**
- It is a continuing chamber, meaning it is an ongoing entity that cannot be dissolved. However, every two years, one-third of its members retire.

- In the first batch of the Rajya Sabha, it was decided by lottery as to who should retire. **Hence, Statement 3 is incorrect.**

Q.75) Consider the following statements regarding the difference between Public Bill and Private Bill:

1. Both Public Bill and Private Bill can be introduced by any member of Parliament.
2. Unlike a Public Bill, rejection of a Private Bill by the House has no implication on the parliamentary confidence in the government.
3. Unlike a Private Bill, the introduction of a Public Bill in the House requires seven days' notice.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.75) Solution (c)

Statement Analysis:

- Bills introduced in the Parliament are of two kinds - Public Bills and Private Bills. Private Bills cannot be introduced by any member of Parliament. Ministers cannot introduce private bills in the Parliament.
- Bills introduced by the Ministers in the Parliament are called Public Bills. **Hence, Statement 1 is incorrect.**
- Rejection of a Private Bill by the House has no implication on the parliamentary confidence in the government or its resignation. **Hence, Statement 2 is correct.**
- The rejection of the Public Bill by the House reflects the loss of parliamentary confidence in the government and may lead to its resignation.
- The introduction of a Public Bill in the House requires only seven days' notice. **Hence, Statement 3 is correct.**
- The introduction of a Private Bill in the House requires one month's notice.
- While a Public Bill can be introduced and discussed on any day, a private bill can only be introduced and discussed on Fridays.

Q.76) Consider the following statements regarding the Leader of Opposition (LoP):

1. LoP has statutory recognition through the Salary and Allowances of Leaders of Opposition in Parliament Act 1977.
2. LoP is entitled to the salary and allowances equivalent to that of a Cabinet Minister.

3. The present Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha have their own respective Leader of Opposition.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

Q.76) Solution (c)

Statement Analysis:

- The Leader of Opposition (LoP) has statutory recognition through the Salary and Allowances of Leaders of Opposition in Parliament Act 1977. **Hence, Statement 1 is correct.**
- The Leader of Opposition is not mentioned in the Constitution.
- The official leader of the opposition was recognised for the first time in 1969 in India. The main functions of the Leader of Opposition (LoP) is to provide an alternative government and constructive criticism of the policies of the government.
- The Leader of Opposition is entitled to the salary, allowances, and other facilities equivalent to that of a cabinet minister. **Hence, Statement 2 is correct.**
- According to a conventional understanding, in order to get the post of Leader of Opposition **a party must have at least 10% of MPs** in the House.
- Currently, the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha have their own Leader of Opposition. **Hence, Statement 3 is correct.**

Q.77) Consider the following statements regarding vacating of seats of Members of Parliament:

- 1. When a Member of Parliament voluntarily resigns to the Presiding Officer of the Parliament.
- 2. When a Member of Parliament is absent from all its meetings for a continuous period of sixty days without permission.
- 3. When a Member of Parliament is disqualified on the ground of defection.

Select the answer using the code below:

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

Q.77) Solution (d)**Statement Analysis:**

- The vacation of a member's seat in the House of Parliament refers to the situation when a member's seat becomes vacant due to various reasons such as resignation, absence from meetings without permission, disqualification, or defection.
- A Member of Parliament can choose to resign by submitting a written letter to the respective Chairman of Rajya Sabha or Speaker of Lok Sabha. **Hence, Statement 1 is correct.**
- The seat becomes vacant once the resignation is accepted. However, if the Chairman/Speaker believes that the resignation is not voluntary or genuine, they have the authority to reject it.
- If a Member of Parliament is absent from all its meetings for a continuous period of sixty days without permission, the House has the authority to declare their seat vacant. **Hence, Statement 2 is correct.**
- The calculation of the sixty days excludes any period when the House is prorogued or adjourned for more than four consecutive days.
- When a Member of Parliament becomes subject to any of the disqualifications mentioned in the Constitution, their seat becomes vacant.
- The disqualifications cover a range of conditions, including defection as outlined in the Tenth Schedule of the Constitution. **Hence, Statement 3 is correct.**

Q.78) Consider the following statements regarding the Vote on Credit:

1. It refers to the central government's short-term expenditure requirements.
2. It can be used by both regular and caretaker governments.
3. It is a financial provision mentioned in Article 116 of the Indian Constitution.

Select the answer using the code below:

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

Q.78) Solution (a)**Statement Analysis:**

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

- Vote on Account refers to the central government's short-term expenditure requirements. **Hence, Statement 1 is incorrect.**
- It can be used by both regular and caretaker governments. **Hence, Statement 2 is correct.**
- It is a financial provision mentioned in Article 116 of the Indian Constitution. **Hence, Statement 3 is correct.**

Q.79) Consider the following statements regarding the oath of Members of Parliament prescribed by the Indian Constitution:

1. All the Members of Parliament must take an oath to bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India.
2. The oath to a Member of Parliament can be administered by the President of India or some person appointed by him for this purpose.
3. Unless a Member of Parliament takes the oath, he/she cannot vote and participate in the proceedings of the house.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

Q.79) Solution (c)

Statement Analysis:

- The Member of Parliament takes the oath of office to
 - bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India
 - uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India
 - faithfully discharge the duty upon which he/she is about to enter. **Hence, Statement 1 is correct.**
- The Members of Parliament (MP) take an oath before the President of India or some person appointed by him for this purpose. **Hence, Statement 2 is correct.**
- Unless a Member of Parliament (MP) takes an oath, he/she cannot vote and participate in the proceedings of the House and does not become eligible for parliamentary privileges and immunities. **Hence, Statement 3 is correct.**

Q.80) Consider the following statement regarding the Joint Sitting of the Parliament:

1. The Joint Sitting is governed by the Rules of Procedure of Rajya Sabha.
2. The Speaker of Lok Sabha presides over a Joint Sitting of the two Houses and the Deputy Speaker, in his absence.

3. The quorum for a Joint Sitting is one-tenth of the total number of members of the two Houses.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

Q.80) Solution (b)

Statement Analysis:

- Joint Sitting is an extraordinary machinery provided by the Constitution to resolve a deadlock between the two Houses over the passage of a bill.
- The Joint Sitting is governed by the Rules of Procedure of Lok Sabha and not of Rajya Sabha. **Hence, Statement 1 is incorrect.**
- The Speaker of Lok Sabha presides over a joint sitting of the two Houses and the Deputy Speaker, in his absence. **Hence, Statement 2 is correct.**
- If the Deputy Speaker is also absent from a joint sitting, the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha presides. If he is also absent, such other person as may be determined by the members present at the joint sitting presides over the meeting.
- The Chairman of Rajya Sabha does not preside over a joint sitting as he is not a member of either House of Parliament.
- The quorum to constitute a joint sitting is one-tenth of the total number of members of the two Houses. **Hence, Statement 3 is correct.**

Q.81) Consider the following statements regarding the systems of voting:

- 1. It weakens the link between Members of Parliament and their constituency.
- 2. It tends to reduce the accountability of representatives to voters.
- 3. It promotes minority thinking and group interests.

Which of the given above are demerits of the system of Proportional Representation?

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

Q.81) Solution (d)**Statement Analysis:**

- Proportional representation is a voting system where seats in an elected body are distributed proportionally based on the number of votes each party or candidate receives. It aims to ensure fair representation by giving each party or candidate a share of seats corresponding to their share of the total votes.
- Proportional representation weakens the traditional link between Members of Parliament (MPs) and their constituency. In PR systems, political parties gain seats in proportion to the percentage of votes they receive in an election, rather than through individual constituency victories. This means that MPs are often elected from party lists rather than being directly tied to specific geographic districts. As a result, the personal connection and accountability between MPs and their constituents can be diluted. **Hence, Statement 1 is correct.**
- Proportional Representation can reduce accountability to voters, as an ousted party of government can retain office by finding new coalition partners after an election. **Hence, Statement 2 is correct.**
- Proportional Representation promotes minority thinking and group interests. Unlike winner-takes-all systems, PR allows for a more accurate reflection of the diverse opinions and perspectives within society. It ensures that minority groups, which may not have significant representation in a single-member district system, can still have their voices heard and their interests represented. PR encourages the formation of multiple political parties, giving smaller parties and minority groups a better chance of gaining seats in the legislature. This promotes inclusivity and diversity in decision-making processes, leading to a more representative and inclusive democracy. **Hence, Statement 3 is correct.**
- Proportional Representation is highly expensive, PR often involves larger constituencies or multi-member districts, which require more extensive administrative efforts for voter registration, candidate nomination, and ballot counting. Also, PR systems may necessitate the use of complex and costly voting technologies, such as electronic voting machines or sophisticated counting methods.

Q.82) Consider the following statements regarding the Leader of Opposition (LoP):

4. LoP has statutory recognition through the Salary and Allowances of Leaders of Opposition in Parliament Act 1977.
5. LoP is entitled to the salary and allowances equivalent to that of a Cabinet Minister.
6. The present Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha have their own respective Leader of Opposition.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

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

d) None

Q.82) Solution (c)

Statement Analysis:

- The Leader of Opposition (LoP) has statutory recognition through the Salary and Allowances of Leaders of Opposition in Parliament Act 1977. **Hence, Statement 1 is correct.**
- The Leader of Opposition is not mentioned in the Constitution.
- The official leader of the opposition was recognised for the first time in 1969 in India. The main functions of the Leader of Opposition (LoP) is to provide an alternative government and constructive criticism of the policies of the government.
- The Leader of Opposition is entitled to the salary, allowances, and other facilities equivalent to that of a cabinet minister. **Hence, Statement 2 is correct.**
- According to a conventional understanding, in order to get the post of Leader of Opposition **a party must have at least 10% of MPs** in the House.
- Currently, the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha have their own Leader of Opposition. **Hence, Statement 3 is correct.**

Q.83) Consider the following statements regarding vacating of seats of Members of Parliament:

4. When a Member of Parliament voluntarily resigns to the Presiding Officer of the Parliament.
5. When a Member of Parliament is absent from all its meetings for a continuous period of sixty days without permission.
6. When a Member of Parliament is disqualified on the ground of defection.

Select the answer using the code below:

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

Q.83) Solution (d)

Statement Analysis:

- The vacation of a member's seat in the House of Parliament refers to the situation when a member's seat becomes vacant due to various reasons such as resignation, absence from meetings without permission, disqualification, or defection.

- A Member of Parliament can choose to resign by submitting a written letter to the respective Chairman of Rajya Sabha or Speaker of Lok Sabha. **Hence, Statement 1 is correct.**
- The seat becomes vacant once the resignation is accepted. However, if the Chairman/Speaker believes that the resignation is not voluntary or genuine, they have the authority to reject it.
- If a Member of Parliament is absent from all its meetings for a continuous period of sixty days without permission, the House has the authority to declare their seat vacant. **Hence, Statement 2 is correct.**
- The calculation of the sixty days excludes any period when the House is prorogued or adjourned for more than four consecutive days.
- When a Member of Parliament becomes subject to any of the disqualifications mentioned in the Constitution, their seat becomes vacant.
- The disqualifications cover a range of conditions, including defection as outlined in the Tenth Schedule of the Constitution. **Hence, Statement 3 is correct.**

Q.84) Consider the following statements regarding the Special Powers of Rajya Sabha:

1. Rajya Sabha can authorise the state legislatures to make a law on a subject enumerated in the union list.
2. Only the Rajya Sabha can initiate a motion for the removal of the Vice-President.
3. Rajya Sabha can authorise the Parliament to create new All-India Services common to both the centre and states.

Select the answer using the code below:

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

Q.84) Solution (a)

Statement Analysis:

- Rajya Sabha, also known as the Council of States, is the Upper House of the Indian Parliament.
- Rajya Sabha consists of the representatives of the States and the Union Territories and persons nominated by the President of India.
- The Vice-President of India is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

The Special Powers of the Rajya Sabha are:

- Rajya Sabha can authorise the Parliament to make a law on a subject enumerated in the State List (Article 249). There is no such special power where Rajya Sabha has been

given the power to authorise State Legislature to make a law on a subject enumerated in the union list. **Hence, Statement 1 is incorrect.**

- Only the Rajya Sabha alone can initiate a move for the removal of the Vice-President.
- Under Article 67, a resolution for the removal of the Vice-President can be introduced only in the Rajya Sabha and not in the Lok Sabha. **Hence, Statement 2 is correct.**
- Under Article 312, Rajya Sabha can authorise the Parliament to create new All-India Services common to both the centre and states. **Hence, Statement 3 is correct.**

Q.85) Consider the following statements:

Statement I: Article 110 of the Constitution deals with the definition of Money Bills.

Statement II: The money bill's defeat in the Lok Sabha leads to the resignation of the government.

Which one of the following is correct with respect to the above statements?

- a) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II explains Statement I
- b) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II does not explain Statement I
- c) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
- d) Statement I is incorrect Statement II is correct

Q.85) Solution (b)

Statement Analysis:

- In India, a Money Bill is a type of legislation that relates to the appropriation of money from the Consolidated Fund of India, which is the main fund of the government.
- Article 110 of the Constitution deals with the definition of Money Bills. **Hence, Statement 1 is correct.**
- According to the Constitution of India, a bill is considered a Money Bill if it contains only provisions dealing with all or any of the following matters:
 - The imposition, abolition, remission, alteration, or regulation of any tax.
 - The regulation of the borrowing of money or the giving of any guarantee by the Government of India.
 - The custody of the Consolidated Fund or the Contingency Fund of India, the payment of money into or the withdrawal of money from any such fund.
 - The appropriation of money out of the Consolidated Fund of India.
 - The declaring of any expenditure to be expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India or the increasing of the amount of any such expenditure.
 - The receipt of money on account of the Consolidated Fund of India or the public account of India or the custody or issue of such money.
 - Any matter incidental to any of the matters specified above.

- The money bill's defeat in the Lok Sabha leads to the resignation of the government. **Hence, Statement 2 is correct.**
- Money bills can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha and only with the recommendation of the President.
- Money bills are considered government bills and can only be introduced by a minister.
- After a money bill is passed by the Lok Sabha, it is transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for consideration. The Rajya Sabha has limited powers with regard to money bills and can only make recommendations and cannot reject or amend the bill.
- The Rajya Sabha must return the bill to the Lok Sabha within 14 days, with or without recommendations. The Lok Sabha can accept or reject any recommendations made by the Rajya Sabha.
- If the Lok Sabha accepts any recommendations, the bill is deemed to have been passed by both Houses in the modified form.
- If the Lok Sabha does not accept any recommendations, the bill is deemed to have passed by both Houses in the form originally passed by the Lok Sabha without any change.
- If the Rajya Sabha does not return the bill to the Lok Sabha within 14 days, the bill is deemed to have been passed by both Houses in the form originally passed by the Lok Sabha.
- The Lok Sabha has more powers than the Rajya Sabha with regard to money bills.
- When a money bill is presented to the President, he may give or withhold his assent to the bill but cannot return the bill for reconsideration. The President normally gives assent to a money bill as it is introduced in the Parliament with his prior permission.

Q.86) Consider the following statements regarding the duties and powers of the Prime Minister with respect to the President of India:

4. The Prime Minister furnishes information relating to the administration of the affairs of the Union to the President of India.
5. The Prime Minister advises the President regarding the appointment of important officials like the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.
6. The President can require the Prime Minister to submit a matter for the consideration of the Council of Ministers, on which a minister has taken a decision but not considered by the council.

Select the answer using the code below:

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

Q.86) Solution (d)**Statement Analysis:**

- The Constitution of India under Article 78 states that it shall be the duty of the Prime Minister of India to communicate all the decisions taken by the Council of Ministers with regard to the proposals for legislation and the administration of the Union's affairs. **Hence, Statement 1 is correct.**
- The Prime Minister of India advises the President in the matters of the appointment of important officials like the Attorney General of India, Comptroller and Auditor General of India, UPSC chairman and members, Election Commissioners, Chairman and members of the Finance Commission, etc. **Hence, Statement 2 is correct.**
- If the President of India requires that the Prime Minister shall 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, Statement 3 is correct**

Q.87) Consider the following statements about the Departmentally Related Standing Committees (DRSCs):

1. They are constitutional bodies mentioned in Part V of the Constitution of India.
2. The term of office of each standing committee is coterminous with the life of Lok Sabha.
3. They secure the accountability of the Council of Ministers towards Parliament.
4. They assist Parliament in scrutinizing the bills referred to it.

Select the answer using the code below:

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

Q.87) Solution (c)**Statement Analysis:**

- Departmentally Related Standing Committees (DRSCs) have been set up to secure more accountability of the Executive to Parliament, particularly financial accountability.
- Each Departmentally Related Standing Committee consists of 31 members (21 from Lok Sabha and 10 from Rajya Sabha).
- The members from the Lok Sabha are nominated by the Speaker, just as the members from the Rajya Sabha are nominated by the Chairman from amongst its members.

- A minister is not eligible to be nominated as a member of any of the standing committees.
- They are not constitutional bodies. On the recommendation of the Rules Committee of the Lok Sabha, 17 DRSCs were set up in Parliament in 1993. In 2004, seven more such committees were set up, thus increasing their number from 17 to 24. Out of the 24 Departmental Standing Committees, 8 work under the Rajya Sabha and 16 under the Lok Sabha. **Hence, Statement 1 is incorrect.**
- The term of office of each standing committee is one year from the date of its constitution. **Hence, Statement 2 is incorrect.**
- They secure more accountability of the Council of Ministers to the Parliament. **Hence, Statement 3 is correct.**
- DRSCs secure financial accountability on the Executive and assist the Parliament in debating the budget more effectively.
- They aid and assist the legislature in discharging its duties and regulating its functions effectively, expeditiously, and efficiently.
- They assist the Parliament in thoroughly and systematically scrutinizing the bills and matters that could not be discussed on the floor at length. These bills are referred to the Committee by the Chairman or the Speaker. **Hence, Statement 4 is correct.**
- The Committees also provide the expertise on a matter which is referred to them.

Q.88) Consider the following statements regarding the 'Special Mention' in Parliament:

1. It is a tool used to raise issues of public importance which is available in the Rajya Sabha.
2. The matter that cannot be raised in Question Hour and Half-an-Hour Discussions can be introduced through Special Mention.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

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

Q.88) Solution (c)

Statement Analysis:

- Special Mention is a tool used to raise issues of public importance in Parliament. The mechanism of 'special mention' is confined to Rajya Sabha. **Hence, Statement 1 is correct.**
- Its equivalent procedural device in the Lok Sabha is known as Notice (Mention) Under Rule 377.

- A matter that is not a point of order or which cannot be raised during question hour, half-an-hour discussion, short duration discussion, calling attention notice, or under any rule of the House can be raised under the special mention. **Hence, Statement 2 is correct.**

Q.89) Consider the following statements regarding the 'Public Accounts Committee':

1. It was first set up under the provisions of the Minto-Morley Reforms.
2. It may examine the accounts of autonomous and semiautonomous bodies.
3. It is vested with the power of disallowance of expenditures by the government departments.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

Q.89) Solution (a)

Statement Analysis:

- The Public Accounts Committee is a committee of selected Members of Parliament, constituted by the Parliament of India, to audit the revenue and expenditure of the Government of India.
- At present, it consists of 22 members including 15 members from the Lok Sabha and 7 members from the Rajya Sabha.
- The members are elected by the Parliament every year from amongst its members according to the principle of proportional representation using the single transferable vote.
- The Public Accounts Committee was first set up in the wake of the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms. It was set up first in 1921 under the provisions of the Government of India Act of 1919 and has since been in existence. **Hence, Statement 1 is incorrect.**
- The Public Accounts Committee can examine the accounts of autonomous and semiautonomous bodies if the audit of these bodies is conducted by the CAG. **Hence, Statement 2 is correct.**
- It also examines the accounts of state corporations, trading concerns, and manufacturing projects and the audit report of CAG on them (except those public undertakings which are allotted to the Committee on Public Undertakings).
- The effectiveness of the role of the committee is limited by the following factors:
 - It is not concerned with the questions of policy in a broader sense.
 - It conducts a post-mortem examination of accounts (showing the expenditure already incurred).

- It cannot intervene in the matters of day-to-day administration.
- It is not vested with the power of disallowance of expenditures by the departments.
Hence, Statement 3 is incorrect.
- It is not an executive body and hence, cannot issue an order.
- Only the Parliament can take a final decision on its findings.

Q.90) Consider the following statements regarding the 'Kitchen Cabinet':

1. The term 'Kitchen Cabinet' is mentioned in the Constitution of India.
2. Only cabinet ministers can be members of the Kitchen Cabinet.
3. The advice tendered by the Kitchen Cabinet is binding on the Prime Minister.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

Q.90) Solution (d)

Statement Analysis:

- Kitchen Cabinet is an informal extra-constitutional body that is not mentioned in the Constitution of India. **Hence, Statement 1 is incorrect.**
- It consists of the Prime Minister and two to four influential colleagues in whom he has faith and with whom he can discuss every problem.
- It advises the prime minister on important political and administrative issues and assists him in making crucial decisions.
- The Kitchen Cabinet is composed of not only cabinet ministers but also outsiders like friends and family members of the Prime Minister.
- It comprises the Prime Minister, other cabinet members, and those from outside the government in whom the Prime Minister has confidence and trust. **Hence, Statement 2 is incorrect.**
- The advice tendered by the Kitchen Cabinet is non-binding in nature. **Hence, Statement 3 is incorrect.**
- It is found in the United States and the United Kingdom.

Q.91) The Vice-President of India is elected by the members of an electoral college consisting of

1. Nominated members of the Parliament
2. Elected members of the State Legislative Assemblies
3. Nominated members of State Legislative Council

4. Elected members of the Lok Sabha

Select the answer using the code below:

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

Q.91) Solution (b)

Statement Analysis:

The Vice-President, like the president, is elected indirectly. The Vice-President of India is elected by an electoral college consisting of all the members of both houses of Parliament. This includes both Nominated members of Parliament and elected members of Parliament. **Hence, option b is correct.**

Q.92) Consider the following statements regarding the Parliamentary Privileges of Parliament:

1. They are special rights, immunities, and exemptions enjoyed by the members of the Parliament and their committees.
2. They are defined in Article 105 of the Indian Constitution.
3. Parliament has not made any special law to exhaustively codify all the privileges.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

Q.92) Solution (c)

Statement Analysis:

- Parliamentary Privileges are special rights, immunities, and exemptions enjoyed by the members of the Parliament and their committees. **Hence, Statement 1 is correct.**
- Under these privileges, the members of Parliament are exempted from any civil liability (but not criminal liability) for any statement made or act done in the course of their duties.
- They are defined in Article 105 of the Indian Constitution. **Hence, Statement 2 is correct.**

- They are rather based on constitutional provisions, various laws made by Parliament, rules of both the Houses, parliamentary conventions, and judicial interpretations.
- Parliament has not made any special law to exhaustively codify all the privileges.
Hence, Statement 3 is correct.

Q.93) Consider the following statements regarding the functioning of the 17th Lok Sabha:

1. The Ministries of Finance and Home Affairs piloted the highest number of Bills.
2. No Private Member Bill was introduced in this Lok Sabha.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

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

Q.93) Solution (a)

Statement Analysis:

The 17th Lok Sabha, which met from June 2019 to February 2024, conducted a noteworthy total of 274 sessions, lasting for 1,354 hours, and achieved a commendable work productivity rate of approximately 97%.

The functioning of the 17th Lok Sabha:

- The Ministries of Finance and Home Affairs piloted the highest number of Bills. It was followed by Law and Justice (9%) and Health and Family Welfare (9%). **Hence, Statement 1 is correct.**
- Maximum use of digital technology is being made in parliamentary work while realising the vision of a paperless office in the 17th Lok Sabha. Presently, more than 97% of question notices are being given through electronic mediums.
- **729 Private Members' Bills** were introduced in this Lok Sabha. **Hence, Statement 2 is incorrect.**
- During the 17th Lok Sabha, **26,750 papers** were laid by Ministers.
- Parliamentary Standing Committees presented a total of 691 reports and more than 69% of Committee recommendations were accepted by the government.

Q.94) Consider the following statements regarding the 'Motion of Thanks':

1. It is a parliamentary procedure in which a formal motion is presented to express appreciation for the President's address to both Houses of Parliament.
2. The address of the president is discussed in both Houses of Parliament through a motion called the 'Motion of Thanks'.

3. If the Motion of Thanks is not passed in the House it leads to the defeat of the government.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

Q.94) Solution (c)

Statement Analysis:

- Motion of Thanks is a parliamentary procedure in which a formal motion is presented to express appreciation for the President's address to both Houses of Parliament. **Hence, Statement 1 is correct.**
- The President's Address is a statement of policy of the Government and, as such, is drafted by the Government. It contains a review of various activities and achievements of the Government during the previous year and sets out the policies, projects, and programmes which the Government wishes to pursue concerning important national and international issues.
- The address of the president is discussed in both Houses of Parliament through a motion called the 'Motion of Thanks'. **Hence, Statement 2 is correct.**
- Article 87 of the Constitution of India states that the President will address both Houses of Parliament at the beginning of the first session after each general election and at the beginning of the first session of each year. The President will also inform Parliament of the reasons for its summons.
- The rules that govern the procedure of either House will make provisions for the allotment of time for discussion of the matters referred to in the address.
- If the Motion of Thanks is not passed in the House it leads to the defeat of the government. **Hence, Statement 3 is correct.**
- The limitation of the motion of thanks is that the members cannot refer to matters that are not under the direct responsibility of the central government or mention the name of the President in the debate.

Q.95) Consider the following statements regarding the Suspension of Members of Parliament:

- 1. It is governed by the respective Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.
- 2. The power to suspend is vested in the Speaker of the Lok Sabha and the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

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

Q.95) Solution (c)

Statement Analysis:

- The Suspension of Members of Parliament is governed by the respective Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. **Hence, Statement 1 is correct.**
- In order to ensure that proceedings are conducted in the proper manner, the Speaker/Chairman is empowered to force a Member to withdraw from the House.

Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of Lok Sabha :

- Under Rule 373, the Speaker can direct a member to withdraw immediately from the House if he finds the member's conduct disorderly.
- Under Rule 374, the Speaker can name a member who disregards the authority of the Chair or abuses the rules of the House by persistently and wilfully obstructing the business thereof.
- Rule 374A was incorporated in the Rule Book in December 2001. In case of gross violation or severe charges, on being named by the Speaker, the member stands automatically suspended from the service of the House for five consecutive sittings or the remainder of the session, whichever is less.

Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of Rajya Sabha:

- The Chairman of Rajya Sabha is empowered under Rule 255 of its Rule Book to "direct any Member whose conduct is in his opinion grossly disorderly to withdraw immediately" from the House.
- Under Rule 256, the Chairman may "name a Member who disregards the authority of the Chair or abuses the rules of the Council by persistently and wilfully obstructing" business.
- The power to suspend is vested in the Speaker of the Lok Sabha and the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. **Hence, Statement 2 is correct.**

Q.96) Consider the following statements regarding the 'Ethics Committee':

1. It was constituted first in Lok Sabha then in Rajya Sabha.
2. It enforces the code of conduct of members of Parliament.
3. The Lok Sabha committee has 15 members while the Rajya Sabha committee has 10 members.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

Q.96) Solution (b)

Statement Analysis:

- The Ethics Committee was constituted first in Rajya Sabha in 1997 and then in Rajya Sabha in 2000. **Hence, Statement 1 is incorrect.**
- It enforces the code of conduct of members of Parliament. **Hence, Statement 2 is correct.**
- It examines the cases of misconduct and recommends appropriate action. Thus, it is engaged in maintaining discipline and decorum in Parliament.
- The Lok Sabha committee has 15 members while the Rajya Sabha committee has 10 members. **Hence, Statement 3 is correct.**

Q.97) Consider the following statements with respect to 'Parliamentary Forums' in India:

1. The first Parliamentary Forum was constituted in 1952.
2. The Prime Minister is the ex-officio Chairperson of all the Forums.
3. These forums facilitate interaction between Members of Parliament and the Ministers.
4. Each of these forums submit an annual report to the President of India.

How many of the statements above are correct?

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

Q.97) Solution (a)

Explanation:

- The first Parliamentary Forum on Water Conservation and Management was constituted by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha in 2005. Subsequently seven more forums were added and presently there are eight parliamentary forums. **Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.**
- The Speaker of Lok Sabha is the ex-officio Chairperson/president of all the Forums except the Parliamentary Forum on Population and Public Health wherein the

Chairman of Rajya Sabha is the ex-officio President and the Speaker is the ex-officio, Co-President. **Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.**

- Parliamentary forums provide a platform for legislative members and political executives (Ministers) of the government to have discussion on critical issues faced by a nation. The forum facilitates meaningful interaction between Member of Parliaments (MPs) and the concerned Ministers which helps them in making informed decisions. **Hence Statement 3 is correct.**
- There is no obligation on these forums to submit an annual report to the President of India. **Hence Statement 4 is incorrect.**

Q.98) With reference to the 'Indian Parliamentary Group', consider the following statements:

1. It is a Constitutional body set up under Article 263 of the Indian Constitution.
2. Membership of the Group is open to present Members of Parliament as well as ex-Members of Parliament.
3. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha is the ex officio president of the Group.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

Q.98) Solution (b)

Explanation:

- The Indian Parliamentary Group is an autonomous body formed in the year 1949 in pursuance of a motion adopted by the Constituent Assembly (Legislative) on 16th August, 1948. **Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.**
- Membership of the Indian Parliamentary Group is open to all Members of Parliament and ex-Members of Parliament. A Member of Parliament can become a life Member of the Group on payment of life subscription. On ceasing to be a Member of Parliament, a life member of the Group is designated as 'Associate Life Member'. The management and control of the affairs of the Group are vested in the Executive Committee. **Hence Statement 2 is correct.**
- The Speaker of the Lok Sabha is the ex officio president of the Group. The Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha and the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha are the ex officio vice-presidents of the Group. The Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha acts as the ex officio Secretary-General of the Group. **Hence Statement 3 is correct.**

Q.99) Consider the following statements regarding the Indian Parliamentary Group (IPG):

1. The group functions as the National Group of Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU).
2. The group organises conferences of speakers of State legislative assemblies to promote cooperation between states in India.
3. The group aims to study the questions of public importance.

How many of the above are the functions of the Indian Parliamentary Group?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

Q.99) Solution (b)

Explanation:

- It is true that IPG functions as the National Group of the Inter Parliamentary Union. IPU is the global organization of national parliaments that traces its origin to 1889 when it was started as small Parliamentary groups. IPU aims to facilitate parliaments and parliamentarians across the world to promote peace, democracy and sustainable development around the world. **Hence Statement 1 is correct.**
- Parliamentary groups do not organise conferences among speakers of State legislative assemblies. **Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.**
- It is true that Parliamentary groups aim to study questions of public importance by arranging seminars and discussions among members of this group. The group organises seminars and symposia on parliamentary subjects of topical interest at national as well as international level. **Hence Statement 3 is correct.**

Q.100) With reference to legislative functioning in India, which of the following statements is correct with respect to 'Quorum'?

- a) The word 'quorum' is nowhere mentioned in the Constitution of India.
- b) The Quorum to constitute a meeting of a House of any State Legislature is 50.
- c) It is the duty of the President to adjourn the house or suspend the meeting until there is a quorum.
- d) A provision regarding Quorum in State Legislature can be made by simple majority of the State Legislature.

Q.100) Solution (d)**Explanation:**

- Quorum means the minimum number of people to be present in the assembly to hold meetings. The word quorum is mentioned in Article 100 and 189 of the constitution of India. **Hence Statement a is incorrect.**
- The quorum to constitute a meeting of a House of the Legislature of a State shall be ten members or one-tenth of the total number of members of the House, whichever is greater. **Hence Statement b is incorrect.**
- It is the duty of the Speaker/Chairman of the house to adjourn the House or suspend the meeting in absence of a quorum. **Hence Statement c is incorrect.**
- A provision regarding Quorum in State Legislature can be made by simple majority of the State Legislature. **Hence Statement d is correct.**

Q.101) Consider the following statements with respect to the State Legislative Council and the State Legislative Assembly:

1. Like the Legislative Assembly, the Legislative Council is not a continuing chamber and is subject to dissolution.
2. The Constitution provides for the reservation of seats for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in both the Legislative assembly and the Legislative council.
3. The members of both State Assembly and State Council participate in the election of the President.

Which of the statements above is/are correct?

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

Q.101) Solution (d)**Explanation:**

- Like the Lok Sabha, the legislative assembly is not a continuing chamber. Its normal term is five years from the date of its first meeting after the general elections. Like the Rajya Sabha, the legislative council is a continuing chamber, that is, it is a permanent body and is not subject to dissolution. **Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.**
- The Constitution provided for the reservation of seats for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the assembly of each state on the basis of population ratios. Like Rajya Sabha the constitution does not provide for reservation of seats in Legislative council. **Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.**

- The council does not participate in the election of the President of India and representatives of the state in the Rajya Sabha. The elected members of the legislative assemblies of the states participate in the election of the President. **Hence Statement 3 is incorrect.**

Q.102) With reference to the dissolution of the State Legislative Assembly and its effect on the Bills, consider the following:

1. A bill passed by the council but pending in the assembly.
2. A Bill passed by the assembly but pending in the council.
3. A Bill pending in the council but not passed by the assembly.

How many of the above-mentioned bills lapse on the dissolution of the State Assembly?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

Q.102) Solution (b)

Explanation:

- A Bill pending in the assembly lapses whether originating in the assembly or transmitted to it by the council. **Hence Statement 1 is correct.**
- A Bill passed by the assembly but pending in the council lapses. **Hence Statement 2 is correct.**
- A Bill pending in the council but not passed by the assembly does not lapse. **Hence Statement 3 is incorrect.**

Q.103) The State Legislative Council have equal powers with that of the State Legislative Assembly in which of the following matters?

1. Approval of ordinances issued by the governor.
2. Ratification of a constitutional amendment bill.
3. Enlargement of jurisdiction of the state public service commission.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.103) Solution (d)**Explanation:**

- The council has equal powers with that of the assembly with respect to enlargement of jurisdiction of the state public service commission and approval of ordinances issued by the governor. **Hence Statements 1 and 3 are correct.**
- The council has no effective say in the ratification of a constitutional amendment bill. In this respect, the will of the assembly prevails over that of the council. **Hence Statement 3 is incorrect**

Q.104) Which of the following Parliamentary Forums are presently functioning in India?

1. Parliamentary Forum on Population and Public Health.
2. Parliamentary forum on Socially and Economically Backward Classes.
3. Parliamentary forum on Water Conservation and Management.
4. Parliamentary Forum on Global Warming and Climate Change

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.104) Solution (a)**Explanation:**

- The Parliamentary Forum on Population and Public Health was constituted in 2006 and one of the functions of this forum is to have focused discussions on strategies relating to population stabilisation and matters related to it. **Hence Option 1 is correct.**
- There is no Parliamentary forum on Socially and Economically Backward Classes (SEBC). Currently there are eight Parliamentary forums in India which includes, apart from the forums mentioned in the options: Parliamentary Forum on Youth, Parliamentary Forum on Children, Parliamentary Forum on Disaster Management, Parliamentary Forum on Artisans and Crafts-people and Parliamentary Forum on Millennium Development Goals. **Hence Option 2 is incorrect.**
- The Parliamentary Forum on Water Conservation and Management was the first parliamentary forum created in India. It was constituted by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha in 2005. One of the functions of this forum is to identify problems relating to water and make recommendations for consideration and appropriate action by the department concerned. **Hence Option 3 is correct.**

- The Parliamentary Forum on Global Warming and Climate Change was constituted in 2008 and one of the functions of this forum is to identify problems relating to global warming and climate change and make recommendations for consideration and appropriate action by the Government. **Hence Option 4 is correct.**

Q.105) With reference to the office of State Governor, consider the following statements:

1. No criminal proceedings can be conducted against him during his term of office.
2. The oath of office of the Governor is administered by the Chief Justice of the concerned State High Court.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.104) Solution (c)

Explanation:

- The Governor is immune from any criminal proceedings, even in respect of his personal acts, during his term of office. He cannot be arrested or imprisoned. However, civil proceedings can be instituted against the Governor during his term of office in respect of his personal acts, after giving two months' notice. **Hence Statement 1 is correct.**
- The oath of office of the governor is administered by the chief justice of the concerned state high court. In the absence of him, the senior most judge of that court who is available. **Hence Statement 2 is correct.**

Q.105) With reference to the process for the creation or abolition of state legislative councils, consider the following statements:

1. Parliament can create a legislative council, if the legislative assembly of the concerned state passes a resolution to that effect.
2. An act of Parliament for creation or abolition of legislative council is deemed as an amendment of the Constitution under Article 368.
3. The resolution for the creation of the Legislative council has to be passed in the state legislative assembly by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.105) Solution (c)

Explanation:

- The Constitution provides for both the abolition and creation of legislative councils in states. Accordingly, as per Article 169 of the constitution, the Parliament can both abolish a legislative council (where it already exists) and create it (where it does not exist), if the legislative assembly of the concerned state passes a resolution to that effect. **Hence Statement 1 is correct.**
- The Act of Parliament of creation or abolition of the council is not to be deemed as an amendment of the Constitution for the purposes of Article 368 and is passed like an ordinary piece of legislation (i.e., by simple majority). **Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.**
- The resolution for the creation of the council has to be passed in the state assembly by a majority of the total membership of the assembly and a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of the assembly present and voting. **Hence Statement 3 is correct.**

Q.106) The Speaker of the State Legislative Assembly can:

1. decide whether a bill is a money bill or not.
2. prorogue the session of the Assembly.
3. decide on matters related to disqualifications on the ground of defection.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

Q.106) Solution (a)

Explanation:

- It is true that the Speaker of the legislative assembly decides whether a bill is a money bill or not. He/she certifies the bill as money bill. **Hence Statement 1 is correct.**

- The Governor prorogues (termination of the session) the house. He can do so after the Speaker declares adjourned sine die (terminating a sitting of the state legislature for an indefinite period). However, the Governor can also prorogue the house even when it is in session which means the Speaker's declaration of termination of sitting (adjourned sine die) is not necessary for prorogation of sitting by the Governor. **Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.**
- It is true that the Speaker is the final deciding authority on matters related to defection. **Hence Statement 3 is incorrect.**

Q.107) With reference to the Privileges granted to the Members of State legislatures, consider the following statements:

1. A Member cannot be arrested during the session of state legislature, on account of civil charges.
2. A Member cannot be held liable for anything said or any vote given by him in state legislature.
3. A Member can refuse to appear as witnesses in a case pending in court when the state legislature is in session.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Q.107) Solution (d)

Explanation:

- Privileges of a state legislature are a sum of special rights, immunities and exemptions enjoyed by the State legislatures and its members. No member of state legislature can be arrested during the session of the state legislature and 40 days before the beginning and 40 days after the end of such a session. However, this privilege is available only in civil cases and not in criminal cases or preventive detention cases. **Hence Statement 1 is correct.**
- They have freedom of speech in legislature. No member is liable to any proceedings in any court for anything said or any vote given by him in state legislature or its committees. This freedom is subject to the provisions of the Constitution. **Hence Statement 2 is correct.**
- It is true that members of the state legislature can refuse to appear as a witness in a case pending in a court when the state legislature is in session. Members of state legislatures are given such privileges to carry out their constitutional duty without any interference. **Hence Statement 3 is correct.**

Q.108) With reference to the State Council of Ministers, consider the following statements:

1. Article 163 of the Constitution provides for the Council of Ministers headed by the Chief Minister
2. The total number of Ministers in the Council of Ministers shall not exceed 15 percent of the total strength of the State Assembly.
3. The advice given by the Council of Ministers to the Governor cannot be questioned in any court.

How many of the above given statements are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

Q.108) Solution (c)

Explanation:

- Article 163 provides for the Council of Ministers headed by the Chief Minister to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions. It says that "There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister at the head to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions." **Hence Statement 1 is correct.**
- The 91st Constitutional Amendment Act of 2003 added provisions to Article 164 regarding maximum and minimum strength of the Council of Ministers. It states that the total number of Ministers (including the Chief Minister) in the Council of Ministers shall not exceed 15 percent of the total strength of the Assembly. It also states that the total number of Ministers (including the Chief Minister) should not be less than 12. **Hence Statement 2 is correct.**
- Article 163 expressly provides that the advice tendered by the Ministers to the Governor shall not be questioned in any court. **Hence Statement 3 is correct.**

Q.109) Consider the following statements with reference to the Governor of a state:

1. The Governor can summon the State Legislature without the advice of the Council of Ministers.
2. The Governor can remove a minister on his own without the advice of the Chief Minister.
3. The recommendation for implementing the President's Rule in the state is a constitutional discretion given to the Governor.
4. The reservation of a bill for the President's consideration by the Governor can be done only on aid and advice of the state Council of Ministers.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

Q.109) Solution (a)

Explanation:

- Under Article 174, a governor shall summon the House at a time and place, as she or he thinks fit. The Supreme Court in the Nabam Rebia case, had expressly stated that a "Governor can summon, prorogue and dissolve the House, only on the aid and advice of the council of ministers". **Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.**
- Under Article 164, the Chief Minister (CM) is appointed by the Governor; and the other Ministers are appointed by the Governor on the CM's advice. The Governor of an Indian State cannot remove a Minister on his own without the advice of the chief minister. **Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.**
- Article 356 of the Constitution of India gives the President of India power to suspend state government and impose President's rule of any state if the President receives a report from the state's Governor. This is a Constitutional discretion given to the Governor of the state. **Hence Statement 3 is correct.**
- Article 200 gives power to the Governor to give assent, withholds assent, or reserves the bill for the consideration of the President passed by the Legislative Assembly. Thus, the reservation of a bill for the President's consideration by the Governor can be done without the aid and advice of the council of ministers. **Hence Statement 4 is incorrect.**

Q.110) This entity has the authority to transfer a Governor appointed in one state to another state. This entity is:

- a) The Parliament
- b) The Cabinet
- c) The Prime Minister
- d) The President

Q.110) Solution (d)

Explanation:

- A Governor is appointed for a five-year term commencing on the day he enters office. This five-year tenure, however, is subject to the President's pleasure. The Constitution does not specify any grounds for the President to remove a governor. The President has the authority to transfer a Governor appointed to one state to another for the

remainder of the term. Furthermore, a Governor whose term has expired may be reappointed in the same or another state. **Hence Option d is correct.**

Q.111) Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding the powers and functions of Chief Minister of a State?

- a) He/she acts as a vice-chairman of the concerned Zonal Council by rotation.
- b) He/she is a member of the Civil Services Board.
- c) He/she is a member of the Inter-State Council headed by the Prime Minister of India.
- d) He/she is the crisis manager-in-chief at the political level.

Q.111) Solution (b)

Explanation:

- Chief Minister of a State 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 of all the zonal councils. **Hence Statement a is correct.**
- Civil Services Board (CSB) is responsible for transfers and postings of the Indian Administrative Service (IAS) officers in the state. The CSB is headed by the Chief Secretary of a state and has senior most additional chief secretary or chairman, Board of Revenue, Financial Commissioner or an officer of equivalent rank and status as member. The Chief Minister is not a member of the Civil Services Board. **Hence Statement b is incorrect.**
- The Chief Minister of a state is a member of the Inter-State Council, which is headed by the Prime Minister of India. The Inter-State Council facilitates coordination between the Union and the states on matters of common interest. **Hence Statement c is correct.**
- The Chief Minister plays an important role in managing crises and emergencies within the state and acts as a crisis manager-in-chief at the political level during emergencies. **Hence Statement d is correct.**

Q.112) Consider the following statements regarding the Chief Secretary of a State in India:

1. The Chief Secretary of the State is appointed on the choice of the Chief Minister.
2. The office of Chief Secretary has a fixed tenure of 3 years.
3. The Chief Secretary is the ex-officio head of the State Secretariat.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

Q.112) Solution (b)**Explanation:**

- The Chief Secretary is the top-most executive official and senior-most civil servant of the state government. The appointment of the Chief Secretary of a state is the exclusive preserve of the chief minister. The CS appointment is essentially a transfer order issued by the General Administration Department of the state government in the name of the Governor, but it can be effectively done only after the chief minister has made her choice. **Hence Statement 1 is correct.**
- The office of Chief Secretary has been excluded from the operation of the tenure system. There is no fixed tenure for this post. **Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.**
- The Chief Secretary is the ex-officio head of the state Civil Services Board, the State Secretariat, the state cadre Indian Administrative Service. The Chief Secretary acts as the principal advisor to the chief minister on all matters of state administration. **Hence Statement 3 is correct.**

Q.113) With reference to the qualifications for appointment as the Governor of a state, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. He should be qualified for being elected as a member of Lok Sabha.
2. He should be a citizen of India.
3. He should have completed 25 years of age.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.113) Solution (c)**Explanation:**

- To be qualified for elections as a member of Lok Sabha is not a criterion for the Governor of a state. **Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.**
- The Governor should be a citizen of India for his appointment. **Hence Statement 2 is correct.**
- The Governor should have completed 35 years of age. **Hence Statement 3 is incorrect.**

Q.114) Consider the following statements regarding the Ministers in the State Council of Ministers:

1. A Minister has the right to speak and take part in the proceedings of any legislative committees of which he/she is named a member.
2. A Minister has a right to vote in the proceedings of a house of which he/she is not a member.
3. A Minister can introduce money bills in the State Legislative Assembly.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.114) Solution (c)

Explanation:

- A Minister of the state has the right to speak and take part in the proceedings of any legislative committees of which he/she is named a member. **Hence Statement 1 is correct.**
- Although Ministers have the right to speak and take part in proceedings of a house, of which he/she is not a member. However, the Minister has the right to vote only in the house in which he/she is a member. **Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.**
- It is true that only ministers can introduce money bills in the State Legislative Assembly. Bills introduced by Ministers are called Government bills. While members of legislative assembly who are not ministers are allowed to introduce ordinary bills (other than money bills) and they cannot introduce money bills. **Hence Statement 3 is correct.**

Q.115) Article 164 of the Indian Constitution provides for the appointment of a Minister in charge of Tribal Welfare in a State. In this context, consider the following states:

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Bihar
3. Jharkhand
4. Chhattisgarh
5. Odisha
6. Madhya Pradesh

In how many of the above states, does the appointment of such a Tribal Minister has been provided by the Constitution of India?

- a) Only two
- b) Only three
- c) Only four
- d) None

Q.115) Solution (c)

Explanation:

- Article 164 deals with the appointment of a Minister in charge of tribal welfare in certain states. Presently, the Governor needs to appoint such Minister in the four states. These are Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha. Originally, this provision was applicable to Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha. The 94th Amendment Act freed Bihar from this obligation because there are no Scheduled areas in Bihar now. This Amendment Act, however, extended to the newly formed states of Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand. **Hence Only Options 3, 4, 5 and 6 are correct.**

Q.116) Consider the following statements with reference to the Chief Minister of a State:

1. A person who is not a member of the State legislature can be appointed as a Chief Minister.
2. A person must prove his majority in the legislative assembly before he is appointed as the Chief Minister.
3. The Chief Minister can be a member of any of the two houses of the State Legislature.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

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

Q.116) Solution (c)

Explanation:

- A person who is not a member of the state legislature can be appointed as Chief Minister for six months. Within this time, he should be elected to the state legislature, failing which he ceases to be the Chief Minister. **Hence Statement 1 is correct.**

- The Constitution does not require that a person must prove his majority in the legislative assembly before he is appointed as the Chief Minister. The governor may first appoint him as the Chief Minister and then ask him to prove his majority in the legislative assembly within a reasonable period. This has been done in a number of cases. **Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.**
- According to the Constitution of India, the Chief Minister may be a member of any of the two houses of a state legislature. **Hence Statement 3 is correct.**

Q.117) With reference to the provisions regarding the tenure of Chief Minister of a State, consider the following statements:

Statement I: The Governor, on his discretion, can dismiss the Chief Minister at any point of time.

Statement II: The Chief Minister holds his office during the pleasure of the Governor.

Which of the options given below is correct?

- Both Statement I and Statement II are true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I
- Both Statement I and Statement II are true but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I
- Statement I is true, but Statement II is false
- Statement I is false, but Statement II is true

Q.117) Solution (d)

Explanation:

- The term of the Chief Minister is not fixed, and he holds office during the pleasure of the Governor. However, this does not mean that the governor can dismiss him at any time. He cannot be dismissed by the governor as long as he enjoys the majority support in the legislative assembly. But, if he loses the confidence of the assembly, he must resign or the governor can dismiss him. **Hence Statement I is incorrect.**
- Article 164 of the Constitution says the Chief Minister shall be appointed by the Governor and other Ministers shall be appointed by the Governor on the Chief Minister's advice. It also adds that "the Ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor". **Hence Statement II is correct.**

Q.118) With reference to the comparison between the President and the Governor, consider the following statements:

- Unlike Governor, the President appoints the judges of the high courts
- Unlike Governor, the President can return money bills for reconsideration of State legislatures.
- Unlike Governor, the President can declare any area as Scheduled Area within the territory of India.

4. Unlike Governor, the President can grant pardon to punishments inflicted by court-martials.

How many of the above given statements are correct?

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

Q.118) Solution (c)

Explanation:

- Article 217 of Indian Constitution deals with appointment of judges of High Court by President in consultation with Chief Justice of India and governor of the state. In case of common high courts of two or more states the Governors of all states are consulted by President. **Hence Statement 1 is correct.**
- When a Money Bill is reserved by the Governor for the consideration of the President, the President cannot return a money bill for the reconsideration of the state legislature. He can either give his assent to the bill or may withhold his assent to the bill. **Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.**
- The Fifth Schedule of the Constitution deals with the administration and control of scheduled areas and scheduled tribe in any state except the four states of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram which is dealt in Sixth Schedule of the constitution. The President can declare any area as scheduled area and has powers with respect to the administration of scheduled areas and tribal areas. **Hence Statement 3 is correct.**
- The President can grant pardon, reprieve, respite, suspension, remission or commutation in respect to punishment or sentence by a court-martial or military court while the Governor do not possess any such power. **Hence Statement 4 is correct.**

Q.119) With reference to the Governor of a State, consider the following statements:

- 1. The Governor of a State is appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal.
- 2. The office of the Governor of a State is considered as an employment under the Central government.

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.119) Solution (a)

Explanation:

- The Governor is the chief executive head of the state. But, like the President, he is a nominal executive head. He is appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal. **Hence Statement 1 is correct.**
- The Supreme Court in 1979 held that the office of governor of a state is not an employment under the Central government. It is an independent constitutional office and is not under the control of or subordinate to the Central government. **Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.**

Q.120) Which of the following statements is correct regarding the powers of the Governor of a State?

- a) S/he decides on disqualification of state assembly members in consultation with the Election Commission of India.
- b) S/he is consulted by the Chief Justice of High Court while appointing the judges of High Court of the concerned state.
- c) S/he appoints the Attorney General and determines his/her remuneration.
- d) S/he is the ex-officio Vice-Chancellor of all the universities of the state

Q.120) Solution (a)

Explanation:

- The Governor decides on the question of disqualification of members of the state legislature in consultation with the Election Commission of India. **Hence Statement a is correct.**
- He is consulted by the President (Not Chief Justice of High Court) while appointing the judges of the concerned state's High Court. **Hence Statement b is incorrect.**
- The Governor appoints the advocate general of a state and determines his remuneration. The advocate general holds office during the pleasure of the governor. **Hence Statement c is incorrect.**
- The Governor of the state is the ex-officio chancellor (not vice-chancellor) of the State universities. **Hence Statement d is incorrect.**