



All India Civil Services Coaching Centre

(Under the aegis of Government of Tamil Nadu)

Polity and Constitution

Answer Key Explanation

Maximum Questions: 100

Maximum Marks: 200

1. Answer: a

Explanation:

- In a referendum, people vote on the desirability of a constitution. The Indian Constitution was never subjected to such a referendum.
- But nevertheless, the Constitution carried enormous public authority because it had the consensus and backing of leaders who were themselves popular. The people adopted it as their own by abiding by its provisions. So, statement 1 is correct.
- Not all the provisions of the Constitution were adopted unanimously. Usually, an attempt was made to reach a consensus with the belief that provisions were agreed upon by all.
- However, many provisions were subjected to the vote. Only one provision of the Constitution was passed without virtually any debate i.e., the introduction of universal suffrage. So, statement 2 is not correct.
- 284 members of the Constituent Assembly out of a total of 299 were actually present on 26th November 1949 and appended their signature to the Constitution as it was finally passed. So, statement 3 is not correct. Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

2. Answer: d

Explanation:

- The Constituent Assembly formally began its task of framing the Constitution of India on the 13th of December, 1946 with Jawaharlal Nehru moving the Objectives Resolution. The resolution put forth broad principles that would inform the working of the Constituent Assembly. The Constituent Assembly adopted the resolution on 22 January 1947.

Main points of the Objectives Resolution –

- India is an independent, sovereign, republic. So, statement 1 is correct.
- India shall be a Union of erstwhile British Indian territories, Indian States, and other parts outside British India and Indian States as are willing to be a part of the Union;
- Territories forming the Union shall be autonomous units and exercise all powers and functions of the Government and administration, except those assigned to or vested in the Union;
- All powers and authority of sovereign and independent India and its constitution shall flow from the people;
- All people of India shall be guaranteed and secured social, economic and political justice; equality of status and opportunities

and equality before law; and fundamental freedoms - of speech, expression, belief, faith, worship, vocation, association and action - subject to law and public morality. So, statement 2 is correct.

- The minorities, backward and tribal areas, depressed and other backward classes shall be provided adequate safeguards. So, statement 3 is correct.
- The territorial integrity of the Republic and its sovereign rights on land, sea and air shall be maintained according to justice and law of civilized nations;
- The land would make a full and willing contribution to the promotion of world peace and the welfare of mankind. So, statement 4 is correct. Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.

3. Answer: c

Explanation:

- Right to Equality tries to do away with various kinds of discrimination. It provides for equal access to public places like shops, hotels, places of entertainment, wells, bathing ghats and places of worship. There cannot be any discrimination in this access on the grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth.
- It also prohibits any discrimination in public employment on any of the above mentioned basis. It also provides that the state shall confer no title on a person except those who excel themselves in military or academic field.

Right to Equality provides for:

- Equality before law
- Equal protection of laws

- Prohibition on discrimination on grounds of religion. So, point 1 is correct.
- Equal access to shops, bathing ghats, hotels etc.
- Equality of opportunity in employment. So, point 2 is correct.
- Abolition of titles. So, point 3 is correct.
- Abolition of untouchability. So, point 4 is correct.
- Prohibition of Forced Labour comes under the "Right against Exploitation". So, point 5 is not correct.
- Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

4. Answer: c

Explanation:

- The Proportional Representation (PR) system refers to an electoral system in which the distribution of seats corresponds closely with the proportion of the total votes cast for each party.
- This is a more complicated but representative system than the first-past-the-post (FPTP) system, which is used in India.
- If a party gets 40% of the total votes, for example, a perfectly proportional system would allow it to get 40% of the seats. Some countries used a combination of the proportional representation system and the FPTP system.
- In India, PR system has been adopted on a limited scale for indirect elections. The Constitution prescribes the PR system for the election of President, Vice President, and for the election to the Rajya Sabha and Vidhan Parishads (Legislative Councils of states). So, points 1, 2, 3 and 4 are correct.

- There is no PR system for the elections of Urban Local Bodies like Municipal Corporation. So, point 5 is not correct. Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

5. Answer: b

Explanation:

- Article 324 of the Indian Constitution provides for an independent Election Commission. The Election Commission of India can either be a single member or a multi-member body. Till 1989, the Election Commission was single member. Since 1993, it has remained multi-member. So, statement 1 is not correct.
- The Chief Election Commissioner and Election Commissioners are appointed by the President of India on the advice of the Council of Ministers. So, statement 2 is not correct.
- The Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) presides over the Election Commission, but does not have more powers than the other Election Commissioners. The CEC and other Election Commissioners have equal powers to take all decisions relating to elections as a collective body. So, statement 3 is correct.
- To assist the Election Commission of India there is a Chief Electoral Officer in every state. The State Election Commissioners work independently of the Election Commission of India and each has its own sphere of operation.
- The State Election Commissioners are primarily responsible for the conduct of local body elections. So, statement 4 is correct. Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

6. Answer: c

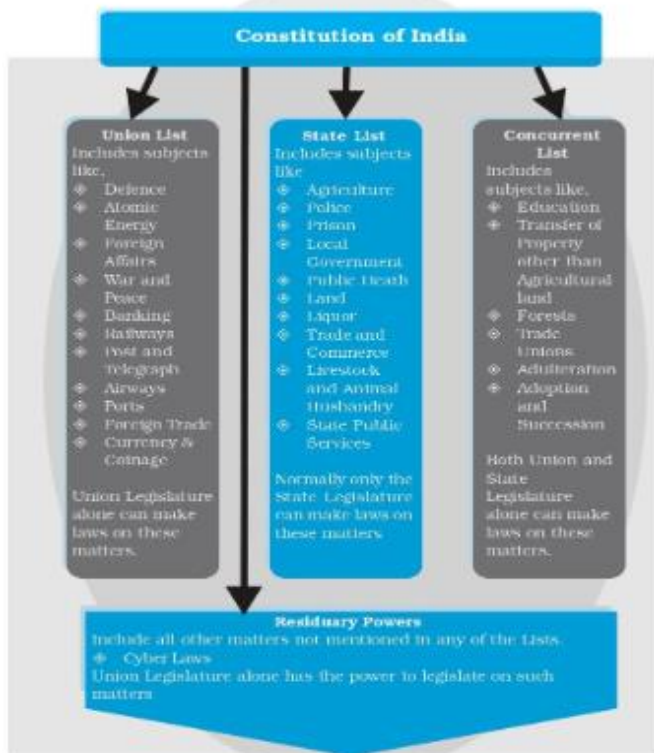
Explanation:

- The President can send back the advice given by the Council of Ministers and ask the Council to reconsider the decision. In doing this, the President acts at his (or her) own discretion. Although, the Council can still send back the same advice and the President would then be bound by that advice. So, point 1 is correct.
- The President also has veto power by which he can withhold or refuse to give assent to ordinary bills (other than Money Bill and Constitutional Bill) passed by the Parliament.
- There is no mention in the Constitution about the time limit within which the President must act on the bill. This means that the President at her/his discretion can just keep the bill pending with him without any time limit. So, point 2 is correct.
- When after an election, no leader has a clear majority in the Lok Sabha, the President can decide whom to appoint as the Prime Minister.
- In such a situation, the President has to use his own discretion in judging who really may have the support of the majority or who can actually form and run the government. So, point 3 is correct.
- While promulgating President's rule in a state, the President has no discretionary powers and she/he acts on the advice of the Council of Ministers. So, point 4 is not correct. Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

7. Answer: b

Explanation:

- The Seventh Schedule of the Constitution specifies three lists namely, Union List, State List and Concurrent List.
- The Union list contains 100 subjects, the state list contains 61 subjects, and the concurrent list contains 52 subjects.
- Agriculture, public health, trade and commerce are covered under the State List. So, point 1, point 2 and point 4 are correct.
- Education and Forests are listed as subjects in Concurrent Lists. So, point 3 and point 5 are not correct.
- Ports is listed as a subject in Union List. So, point 6 is not correct.
- Some of the important subjects mentioned in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India are given in the table- Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.



8. Answer: b

Explanation:

- It is only by a convention that the senior-most judge of the Supreme Court is appointed as the Chief Justice of India (CJI).
- The Constitution does not make it mandatory. This convention was however broken twice.
- In 1973 A. N. Ray was appointed as CJI superseding three senior Judges. Again, Justice M.H. Beg was appointed superseding Justice H.R. Khanna (1975). So, statement 1 is not correct.
- The Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Court are appointed by the President after 'consulting' the CJI. However, it is established that the names of persons to be appointed as judges shall be recommended to the Executive by a collegium consisting of the Chief Justice of India and four senior most judges of the Supreme Court.
- This, in effect, meant that the final decisions in matters of appointment is rested with the Council of Ministers. So, statement 2 is not correct.
- A judge of the Supreme Court or High Court can be removed only on the ground of proven misbehaviour or incapacity.
- A motion containing the charges against the judge must be approved by special majority in both Houses of the Parliament. So, statement 3 is correct.
- So far, only one case of removal of a judge of the Supreme Court came up for consideration before Parliament. In that case, though the motion got two-thirds majority, it did not have the support of the majority of the total strength of the House and therefore, the judge was not removed.

So, statement 4 is correct. Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

9. Answer: d

Explanation:

- The floor test upholds the collective accountability of the elected government to the legislature.
- When the State Legislative Assembly is not in session, the Governor can call for a floor test. However, when the House is in session, it is the Speaker who can call for a floor test.
- Under Article 175(2) of the Indian Constitution, the Governor can summon the House and call for a floor test to prove whether the government has the numbers. So, statement 1 is correct.
- In the Shivraj Chouhan vs Speaker Madhya Pradesh case, the Supreme Court ruled that a Governor can ask for a floor test if he/she believes, based on facts, that the government no longer shares the confidence of the legislature. The apex court has also stated that the Governor, in no way, shall favour any party when it comes to the timing of the trust vote.
- Composite Floor Test is conducted only when more than one person stakes claim to form the Government. When the majority is not clear, the Governor might call for a special session to see who has the majority. The majority is counted based on those present and voting. Some legislators may be absent or choose not to vote. So, statement 2 is correct.
- To ensure presence/voting in the Assembly, political parties can issue whip, the non-compliance of which might lead to disqualification. So, statement 3 is correct.

Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.
Relevance: Recently floor test was in the news due to the Maharashtra political crisis.

10. Answer: b

Explanation:

- Remission implies reducing the period of sentence without changing its character. For example, a sentence of rigorous imprisonment for two years may be remitted to rigorous imprisonment for one year. On the contrary, commutation denotes the substitution of one form of punishment for a lighter form.
- For example, a death sentence may be commuted to rigorous imprisonment, which in turn may be commuted to a simple imprisonment. So, statement 1 is not correct.
- Section 432 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC) vests 'appropriate governments' – Central or State, with the power to remit whole or any part of the punishment with or without conditions.
- While the power under Section 432 is quite broad, Section 433A restricts the power in serious cases such as murder. In such cases remission can be granted only when the convict has served at least 14 years of imprisonment.
- In any case, prisoners do not have a right to remission, only a right to ask for it. So, statements 2 and 3 are correct. Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.
- **Relevance:** There was a recent controversial remission of sentence of people convicted under the Bilkis Bano case.

11. Answer: d

Explanation:

- The Criminal Procedure (Identification) Act 2022 provides legal sanction to the police to take physical and biological samples of convicts as well as those accused of crimes.
- The police can collect data as per section 53 or section 53A of the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC), 1973.
- As per the Act, "Measurements" include finger-impressions, palm-print impressions, foot-print impressions, photographs, iris and retina scan, physical, biological samples and their analysis, behavioural attributes including signatures, handwriting or any other examination.
- National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) will store, preserve, share with any law enforcement agency and destroy the record of measurements at national level. The record of measurements shall be retained in digital or electronic form for a period of seventy-five years.
- Any person convicted, arrested or detained under any preventive detention law will be required to provide "measurements" to a police officer or a prison official.
- Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer. Relevance: Concerns related to privacy were raised against certain sections of Criminal Procedure (Identification) Act, 2022.

12. Answer: d

Explanation:

- According to Article 79 of the Constitution of India, the Parliament consists of the President of India and the two Houses of Parliament known as Council of States (Rajya Sabha) and House of the People (Lok Sabha).

- The Presidential form of government, on the other hand, lays stress on the separation of legislative and executive organs. Hence, the American President is not regarded as a constituent part of the United States (US) Congress. Hence the US President and his secretaries are not responsible to the Congress for their acts. They neither possess membership in the Congress nor attend its sessions. So, statement 1 is correct.
- The President of the United States of America (USA) cannot dissolve the House of Representatives, the lower house of the Congress. The Indian President can dissolve the Lok Sabha on recommendation of the Prime Minister. So, statement 2 is correct.
- The Indian President can exercise pocket veto power as the Constitution does not prescribe any time-limit within which he has to take the decision with respect to a Bill presented to him for his assent. In the USA, on the other hand, the President has to return the bill for reconsideration within 10 days.
- Hence, it is remarked that the pocket of the Indian President is bigger than that of the American President. So, statement 3 is correct. Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.

13. Answer: b

Explanation:

- The ordinance-making power of the Governor is not a discretionary power. This means that he/she can promulgate or withdraw an ordinance only on the advice of the Council of Ministers headed by the Chief Minister. So, statement 1 is not correct.

- He/She can promulgate an ordinance only when the Legislative Assembly (in case of a unicameral legislature) is not in session or (in case of a bi-cameral legislature) when both the Houses of the State Legislature are not in session or when either of the two Houses of the State Legislature is not in session. So, statement 2 is correct.
- His ordinance-making power is coextensive with the legislative power of the State Legislature. This means that s/he can issue ordinances only on those subjects on which the State Legislature can make laws. So, statement 3 is not correct. Therefore, option (b) is the answer.
- **Relevance:** The Karnataka Governor promulgated an ordinance on the recommendation of the State Cabinet to increase the reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

14. Answer: a

Explanation:

- Article 27 of the Constitution of India spells out the Secular Charter of the State. Option 1 & 2 are true.
- If State patronizes all the religions without any discrimination, then it is not violative to the secularism concept of India.

15. Answer: a

Explanation:

Since the preamble is not enforceable, so it cannot limit the powers of any organ of the Government.

16. Answer: c

Explanation:

The Procedure established by law was borrowed from Japan.

17. Answer: d

Explanation:

Option 3 is wrong:-what is contrary to the Constitution is declared void.

18. Answer: c

Explanation:

- The word 'socialist', in the opinion of the Supreme Court of India in the Preamble does not mean 'social ownership of all the means of production', so opines the Supreme Court of India in G.B.Pant University of Agriculture and Technology vs.State of Uttar Pradesh, 2000)

19. Answer: a

20. Answer: b

Explanation:

- In 1978, the Supreme Court in the case of Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India extended the protection of Article 21 to legislative action, holding that any law laying down a procedure must be just, fair and reasonable, and effectively reading procedure established into Article 21.
- In the same case, the Supreme Court also ruled that "life" under Article 21 meant more than a mere "animal existence"; it would include the right to live with human dignity and all other aspects which made life "meaningful, complete and worth living".
- Subsequent judicial interpretation has broadened the scope of Article 21 to include within it a number of rights including those to livelihood, clean environment, good

health, speedy trial and humanitarian treatment while imprisoned.

21. Answer: d

Explanation:

- The Fundamental Rights granted to individuals under the Constitution are not absolute rights, but they are “Restrictive Rights”.

The Constitution lists many grounds on which these rights can be restricted:

1. Maintenance of Sovereignty and Integrity of the Country.
2. Maintenance of friendly relations with foreign States.
3. Maintenance of Public Order, Morality and decency.
4. Promotion of the interest of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or the Schedule Castes and the Schedule Tribes.
5. Promotion of the interest of Women and children.

22. Answer: b

Explanation:

- Directive Principles are classified under the following categories: Gandhian, economic and socialistic, political and administrative, justice and legal, environmental, protection of monuments and peace and security.
- Statement 1 comes under the category of Justice and Legal. Statement 4 comes under Economic and Socialistic. Statements 2 and 3 belong to Gandhian Principles

23. Answer: b

24. Answer: a

25. Answer: a

- As a part of the Constitution, preamble can be amended under Article 368 of the Constitution, but the basic structure of the preamble cannot be amended.

26. Answer: c

27. Answer: b

28. Answer: b

29. Answer: b

30. Answer: d

31. Answer: d

Explanation:

All statements are correct:

Doctrine of Eclipse

- The Doctrine of Eclipse is a doctrinal principle that advocates the concept of fundamental rights being prospective. It states that any law which is inconsistent with Part III (fundamental rights) of the constitution is not invalid. It is not totally dead but overshadowed by the fundamental right.
- The inconsistency or conflict can be removed by constitutional amendment.
- The amendment to the relevant fundamental right will remove the eclipse and the entire law becomes valid and operative again.
- In other words, a law that violates fundamental rights remains in a moribund condition. It becomes inoperative, unenforceable and takes the shape of a

sleeping provision. It is not a nullity or void ab initio.

- One of the important elements of Doctrine of Eclipse is that the concerned law should be a Pre-constitutional law.
- The doctrine of eclipse does not apply to post-constitutional laws. Post-constitution laws inconsistent with fundamental rights are void from their very inception.

32. Answer: b

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is incorrect: This provision was adopted from Japanese Constitution in India.

Procedure established by Law

- The doctrine of Procedure established by Law originated under the English constitution under which the courts are provided with restricted powers.
- Our constitution makers adopted this provision from the Japanese Constitution while framing our own.
- Article 21 declares that no person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law. This right is available to both citizens and non- citizens.
- If a person is arrested/detained or deprived of his life of personal liberty, the court will apply the following 3 tests to determine whether the detention or deprivation is valid:
- Whether there exists any law that authorize the state to deprive an individual of his life and liberty.

- Whether the legislature that enacted the law had the competence to enact such a law.
- Whether the procedures laid down by the law were followed.
- If all the 3 tests are found to be valid, the court will not apply any more tests to examine whether the law in question in itself if fair, just or reasonable.
- Even if the court finds the law to be arbitrary or oppressive, it won't declare the law as invalid and extend protection to the individual.
- Thus the doctrine relies more on the good sense of legislature and strength of public opinion the country and extends protection to an individual against arbitrary action of the executive and not of legislature.
- However in Menaka case (1978), the Supreme Court widened the interpretation of the Article 21 and ruled that the right to life and personal liberty of a person can be deprived by a law provided the procedure prescribed by that law is reasonable, fair and just. In other words, it has introduced the American expression 'due process of law'.

33. Answer: c

Explanation:

Option (c) is correct

Preamble and Values in the Constitution

- **Sovereignty:** Being sovereign means having complete political freedom and being the supreme authority. It implies that India is internally all-powerful and externally free.
- **Democracy:** The Preamble reflects democracy as a value. As a form of

government, it derives its authority from the will of the people. The people elect the rulers of the country and the elected representatives remain accountable to the people.

- **Republic:** India is not only a democratic nation but it is also a republic. The most important symbol of being a republic is the office of the Head of the State, i.e. the President who is elected and who is not selected on the basis of heredity, as is found in a system with a monarchy.
- This value strengthens and substantiates democracy where every citizen of India is equally eligible to be elected as the Head of the State.

34. Answer: c

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is incorrect : The Provincial Constitution Committee was chaired by Vallabhbhai Patel.
- Statement 3 is incorrect : The Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights was chaired by Vallabhbhai Patel.

Committees of the Indian Constituent Assembly

- To deal with the task of making the Indian Constitution, the Indian Constituent Assembly had 22 Committees, of which 9 were major committees and the rest were minor committees.

The key committees with their chairperson are listed below –

Major Committees

- Drafting Committee - B.R. Ambedkar

- Committee on the Rules of Procedure - Rajendra Prasad
- Steering Committee - Rajendra Prasad
- Finance and Staff Committee - Rajendra Prasad
- Union Powers Committee - Jawaharlal Nehru
- Union Constitution Committee - Jawaharlal Nehru
- States Committee - Jawaharlal Nehru
- Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights, Minorities and Tribal and Excluded Areas - Vallabhbhai Patel (It had the following sub-committees.)
 - Minorities Sub-Committee - H.C. Mukherjee
 - Fundamental Rights Sub-Committee – J. B. Kripalani
 - North-East Frontier Tribal Areas and Assam Excluded & Partially Excluded Areas Sub-Committee - Gopinath Bardoloi
 - Excluded and Partially Excluded Areas (Other than those in Assam) Sub-Committee - A.V. Thakkar
- Provincial Constitution Committee - Vallabhbhai Patel

Minor Committees

- Special Committee to Examine the Draft Constitution - Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar
- House Committee - B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya
- Order of Business Committee - KM Munshi
- Committee on the Functions of the Constituent Assembly - GV Mavalankar
- Ad hoc Committee on the National Flag - Rajendra Prasad

35. Answer: d

Explanation:

All statements are correct

Features of Indian Council Act of 1909

- It considerably increased the size of the legislative councils, both Central and provincial. The number of members in the Central legislative council was raised from 16 to 60. The number of members in the provincial legislative councils was not uniform.
- It retained official majority in the Central legislative council, but allowed the provincial legislative councils to have non-official majority.
- It enlarged the deliberative functions of the legislative councils at both the levels. For example, members were allowed to ask supplementary questions, move resolutions on the budget and so on.
- It provided (for the first time) for the association of Indians with the executive councils of the Viceroy and Governors.
- Satyendra Prasad Sinha became the first Indian to join the Viceroy's executive council. He was appointed as the Law Member.
- It introduced a system of communal representation for Muslims by accepting the concept of 'separate electorate'.
- Under this, the Muslim members were to be elected only by Muslim voters. Thus, the Act 'legalised communalism' and Lord Minto came to be known as the Father of Communal Electorate.
- It also provided for the separate representation of presidency corporations,

chambers of commerce, universities and zamindars.

36. Answer: b

Explanation:

- Statement 2 is incorrect: The President is not required to take the view of the Union Cabinet regarding the reorganization or renaming of one or more state(s) within the territory of the Union of India before giving his/her recommendation for any bill relating to these issues.

Article 3

Article 3 authorises the Parliament to:

- Form a new state by separation of territory from any state or by uniting two or more states or parts of states or by uniting any territory to a part of any state;
- Increase the area of any state;
- Diminish the area of any state;
- Alter the boundaries of any state; and
- Alter the name of any state.

However, Article 3 lays down two conditions in this regard:

- one, a bill contemplating the above changes can be introduced in the Parliament only with the prior recommendation of the President; and
- two, before recommending the bill, the President has to refer to the same to the state legislature concerned for expressing its views within a specified period.
- Further, the power of Parliament to form new states includes the power to form a new state or union territory by uniting a part of any state or union territory to any other state or union territory.

- 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.
- Further, it is not necessary to make a fresh reference to the state legislature every time an amendment to the bill is moved and accepted in Parliament. In the case of a union territory, no reference needs to be made to the concerned legislature to ascertain its views, and the Parliament can itself take any action as it deems fit.

37. Answer: d

Explanation:

- All of the above are philosophies based on which the Indian Constitution was created.

Philosophy of the Constitution

- The Philosophy of Indian Constitution can be described as - liberal (individual freedom), democratic, egalitarian, secular, and federal, open to community values, sensitive to the needs of religious and linguistic minorities as well as historically disadvantaged groups, and committed to building a common national identity

38. Answer:

Explanation: d

All statements are correct

Meaning of nation and state

- A Nation is a large body of people united by common descent, history, culture, or language, inhabiting a particular country or territory.
- A State is a political organisation which fulfills the security and welfare needs of its

people. It is concerned with external human actions. It is a legal entity.

- On the other hand, a Nation is a united unit of population which is full of emotional, spiritual and psychological bonds.
- A nation has little to do with the physical needs of the people.
- It is essential for each State to possess a fixed territory. It is the physical element of the State.
- State is a territorial entity. But for a nation territory is not an essential requirement.
- Sovereignty is an essential element of the State. It is the soul of the State. In the absence of sovereignty, the State loses its existence. It is the element of sovereignty which makes the state different from all other associations of the people. It is not essential for a nation to possess sovereignty.
- State has police power. Those who dare to disobey it are punished by the state. A nation does not have police power or force or coercive power. It is backed by moral, emotional and spiritual power.
- A nation survives on the power of sense of unity of the people.

39. Answer: c

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is incorrect: The Government of India may terminate the citizenship of an Indian citizen if the citizen has been living outside India for 7 years continuously.
- Statement 3 is incorrect: Provisions have been made with an upper limit of 60 days for the renunciation process to be completed.

- The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has simplified the process for Indians who want to renounce their citizenship.
- Provisions have been made for applicants to upload documents online, with an upper limit of 60 days for the renunciation process to be completed.
- Over 6.7 lakh Indians renounced their citizenship between 2015 and 2019.
- In 2018, MHA included a column on “circumstances/reasons due to which applicant intends to acquire foreign citizenship and renounce Indian citizenship” (under the Citizenship Rules, 2009).
- Ways to Renounce Citizenship in India:
Voluntary Renunciation: If an Indian citizen wishes, who is of full age and capacity, he can relinquish citizenship of India by his will.
- When a person relinquishes his citizenship, every minor child of that person also loses Indian citizenship.
- However, when such a child attains the age of 18, he may resume Indian citizenship.
- By Termination: The Constitution of India provides single citizenship. It means an Indian person can only be a citizen of one country at a time.
- If a person takes the citizenship of another country, then his Indian citizenship ends automatically. However, this provision does not apply when India is busy in war.
- Deprivation by Government: The Government of India may terminate the citizenship of an Indian citizen if;
- The citizen has disrespected the Constitution. Has obtained citizenship by fraud.

- The citizen has unlawfully traded or communicated with the enemy during a war.
- Within 5 years of registration or naturalisation, a citizen has been sentenced to 2 years of imprisonment in any country.
- The citizen has been living outside India for 7 years continuously.

40. Answer: b

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is incorrect: Right to elementary education is available to both Indian citizen as well as non-citizen.
- Right to Freedom
- Article 19-22 deals with Right to Freedom.
- Article 19 provides for 6 fundamental rights including:
 1. Speech and expression,
 2. assembly,
 3. association,
 4. movement,
 5. residence, and
 6. profession.
- Article 20 provides for protection in respect of conviction for offences Article 21 provides for Protection of life and personal liberty.
- Article 21A was added via 86th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2002 and provides for Right to elementary education of child or ward between the age of six and fourteen years. It is available to both Indian citizen and non-citizen.
- Article 22 provides for protection against arrest and detention in certain cases.
- Detention is of two types, namely, punitive and preventive.

- Punitive detention is to punish a person for an offence committed by him after trial and conviction in a court.
- Preventive detention means detention of a person without trial and conviction by a court.
- Article 22 also authorises the Parliament to prescribe the circumstances and the classes of cases in which a person can be detained for more than three months under a preventive detention law without obtaining the opinion of an advisory board.
- Parliament also has the power to define the maximum period for which a person can be detained in any classes of cases under a preventive detention law.
- For a person arrested under preventive detention case, Article 22 provides for the following protections to both citizens as well as aliens:
- The detention of a person cannot exceed three months unless an advisory board reports sufficient cause for extended detention.
- The board is to consist of judges of a high court.
- 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 be afforded an opportunity to make a representation against the detention order.

41. Answer: b

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is incorrect : The legislative processes in the State do not remain suspended during the President's Rule.
- Statement 4 is incorrect : Laws made during the period of the President's rule remain operational unless they are repealed or altered or re-enacted by the state legislature.

State legislature during the President's Rule

- The President acquires the following extraordinary powers when the President's Rule is imposed in a state:
- He/she can take up the functions of the state government and powers vested in the governor or any other executive authority in the state.
- He/she can declare that the powers of the state legislature are to be exercised by the Parliament.
- He/she can take all other necessary steps including the suspension of the constitutional provisions relating to anybody or authority in the state.
- This is the reason why a proclamation under Article 356 is popularly known as the imposition of 'President's Rule' in a state.
- Further, the President either suspends or dissolves the state legislative assembly. The Parliament passes the state legislative bills and the state budget. When the state legislature is thus suspended or dissolved:
- The Parliament can delegate the power to make laws for the state to the President or to any other authority specified by him in this regard,
- The Parliament or in case of delegation, the President or any other specified authority can make laws conferring powers and imposing duties on the Centre or its officers and authorities,
- The President can authorize, when the Lok Sabha is not in session, expenditure from

the state consolidated fund pending its sanction by the Parliament, and

- The President can promulgate, when the Parliament is not in session, ordinances for the governance of the state.
- A law made by the Parliament or president or any other specified authority continues to be operative even after the President's Rule.
- This means that the period for which such a law remains in force is not coterminous with the duration of the proclamation. But it can be repealed or altered or re-enacted by the state legislature

42. Answer: c

Explanation:

- Statement 2 is incorrect : The laws made by Parliament on the state subjects during a National Emergency become inoperative six months after the emergency has ceased to operate.

Effects of National Emergency on Federalism

- While a proclamation of Emergency is in force, the normal fabric of the Centre-state relations undergoes a basic change. This can be studied under three heads, namely, executive, legislative and financial.
- Executive During a national emergency, the executive power of the Centre extends to directing any state regarding the manner in which its executive power is to be exercised. In normal times, the Centre can give executive directions to a state only on certain specified matters.
- However, during a national emergency, the Centre becomes entitled to give executive directions to a state on 'any' matter. Thus, the state governments are brought under

the complete control of the Centre, though they are not suspended.

- Legislative During a national emergency, the Parliament becomes empowered to make laws on any subject mentioned in the State List. Although the legislative power of a state legislature is not suspended, it becomes subject to the overriding power of the Parliament.
- Thus, the normal distribution of the legislative powers between the Centre and states is suspended, though the states Legislatures are not suspended. In brief, the Constitution becomes unitary rather than federal.
- The laws made by Parliament on the state subjects during a National Emergency become inoperative six months after the emergency has ceased to operate.
- Notably, while a proclamation of national emergency is in operation, the President can issue ordinances on the state subjects also, if the Parliament is not in session. Further, the Parliament can confer powers and impose duties upon the Centre or its officers and authorities in respect of matters outside the Union List, in order to carry out the laws made by it under its extended jurisdiction as a result of the proclamation of a National Emergency.
- The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 provided that the two consequences mentioned above (executive and legislative) extends not only to a state where the Emergency is in operation but also to any other state. Financial: While a proclamation of national emergency is in operation, the President can modify the constitutional distribution

of revenues between the centre and the states.

- This means that the president can either reduce or cancel the transfer of finances from Centre to the states. Such modification continues till the end of the financial year in which the Emergency ceases to operate.
- Also, every such order of the President has to be laid before both the Houses of Parliament.

43. Answer: a

Explanation:

Option (a) is correct

Vice President of India

- Article 63 of the Constitution provides for the office of Vice-President in India. Vice-President occupies the second highest office in the country and is the ex-officio chairman of the council of states.
- He is accorded a rank next to the President in the official warrant of precedence. This office is modelled on the lines of the American Vice- President.

As per Article 66 of the constitution, to be eligible for election as Vice-President, a person should fulfil the following qualifications:

- He should be a citizen of India.
- He should have completed 35 years of age.
- He should be qualified for election as a member of the Rajya Sabha.
- He should not hold any office of profit under the Union government or any state government or any local authority or any other public authority.
- A sitting President or Vice-President of the Union, the governor of any state and a

minister for the Union or any state is not deemed to hold any office of profit and hence qualified for being a candidate for Vice- President.

- Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan was the first vice-President of India.
- Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan and Mohammad Hamid Ansari together hold the record of holding office of Vice-President of India for a period of 9 years and 364 days.

44. Answer: c

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is incorrect: The Advocate General has the right to speak and to take part in the proceedings of both the Houses or any committee of the state legislature but does not have the Right to vote.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: The term of office of the advocate general is during the pleasure of the Governor.

Advocate General of the State

- The Constitution (Article 165) has provided for the office of the advocate general for the states. He is the highest law officer in the state. Thus he corresponds to the Attorney General of India.
- The advocate general is appointed by the governor. He must be a person who is qualified to be appointed a judge of a high court.
- In other words, he must be a citizen of India and must have held a judicial office for ten years or been an advocate of a high court for ten years.
- As the chief law officer of the government in the state, the duties of the advocate general include the following:

- To give advice to the government of the state upon such legal matters which are referred to him by the governor.
- To perform such other duties of a legal character that are assigned to him by the governor.
- To discharge the functions conferred on him by the Constitution or any other law.
- The term of office of the advocate general is not fixed by the Constitution. Further, the Constitution does not contain the procedure and grounds for his removal.
- He holds office during the pleasure of the governor. This means that he may be removed by the governor at any time.
- The Advocate General has the right to speak and to take part in the proceedings of both the Houses of State Legislature or any committee of the state legislature of which he/she has been named but does not have the Right to vote.

45. Answer: c

Explanation:

- Statement 2 is incorrect: Attorney General of India is appointed by the President of India

Executive Powers of Governor

- The Governor is the chief executive of the state.
- The Governor takes all executive decisions on behalf of the state government [Article 166(1)].
- The Governor appoints the Chief Minister and other cabinet members. They serve at the pleasure of the Governor [Article 164].
- He may create rules for the efficient execution of a state government's work and

its distribution among the ministers. [Article 166(3)]

- He appoints the state's advocate general and determines his tenure and conditions of service.
- He has the authority to recommend to the President the declaration of a state of constitutional emergency.
- He may request from the Chief Minister any information pertaining to the administration of the state's affairs, as well as legislative suggestions [Article 167].
- The governor appoints the state election commissioner and establishes his term of office and working conditions [Article 243K].
- He appoints the chairman of the state public service commission as well as the members of the commission. They can, however, only be dismissed by the President and not by a Governor.
- He serves as Chancellor of the state's universities and appoints Vice Chancellors.
- The Governor appoints the Chief Minister, and appoints the other ministers on the advice of the Chief Ministers.

46. Answer: c

Explanation:

Both statements are correct

- President and Prime Minister Following are the powers of the PM in relation to the President:
- The PM acts as the main communication channel in between the council of ministers and the President of India.
- It is based on his sheer advice that President appoints The Attorney General of India, CAG, Chairman of various commissions etc.

- He gives advice to President concerning the proroguing, summoning and dissolving of Parliament sessions.
- Further, the PM is considered to be the head of the Union Government as per the Indian Constitution while the President is mainly, the head of the State as he derives these powers from the Constitution in itself.
- PM along with his council is collectively responsible to President. Even though, the post acquired by President is merely ceremonial; but one cannot totally ignore his legislative and executive as well as judicial functions.
- Once, the election to Lok Sabha gets over, the President is the one, inviting the leader of party who wins as majority for forming the Government.
- Also, it is worth mentioning that, during a 'Hung-Parliament', the role of President gains much impetus.

47. Answer: d

Explanation:

Option (d) is correct

- Collective responsibility of the Ministers Cabinet collective responsibility, also known as collective ministerial responsibility, is a constitutional convention in parliamentary systems that members of the cabinet must publicly support all governmental decisions made in Cabinet, even if they do not privately agree with them.
- Cabinet collective responsibility is related to the fact that if a vote of no confidence is passed in parliament, the government is responsible collectively, and thus the entire government resigns.

- Cabinet collective responsibility is not the same as individual ministerial responsibility, which states that ministers are responsible for the running of their departments, and therefore culpable for the departments' mistakes.
- Article 75 of the Indian constitution clearly states that the COM is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha. This means that all the ministers own joint responsibility to the Lok Sabha for all their acts of omission and commission.

48. Answer: a

Explanation:

- Option (a) is correct: A bill seeking to amend the Constitution does not require the prior recommendation of the President.
- Legislative Power of the President His prior recommendation or permission is needed to introduce certain types of bills in the Parliament. For example, a bill involving expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India, or a bill for the alteration of boundaries of states or creation of a new state.

Financial Power of the President

The financial powers and functions of the President are:

- Money bills can be introduced in the Parliament only with his prior recommendation.
- He causes to be laid before the Parliament the annual financial statement (i.e., the Union Budget).
- No demand for a grant can be made except on his recommendation.

- He can make advances out of the contingency fund of India to meet any unforeseen expenditure.
- He constitutes a finance commission after every five years to recommend the distribution of revenues between the Centre and the states.

49. Answer: c

Explanation:

- Statement 2 is incorrect: Investigation to the charges made in the impeachment resolution can be done by any House, once the impeachment resolution has been passed by 2/3 rd majority of the other House of the Parliament.
- Statement 4 is incorrect: President has the right to make his/her appearance during the investigation of the charges, but he cannot be present during the discussion of the resolution in the House of the Parliament that has initiated the impeachment resolution.

Impeachment of the President

- The impeachment charges can be initiated by either House of Parliament. These charges should be signed by one-fourth of members of the House (that framed the charges), and a 14 days' notice should be given to the President.
- After the impeachment resolution is passed by a majority of two-thirds of the total membership of that House, it is sent to the other House, which should investigate the charges.
- The President has the right to appear and to be represented in such an investigation. If the other House also sustains the charges and passes the impeachment resolution by

a majority of two-thirds of the total membership, then the President stands removed from his office from the date on which the resolution is so passed.

- Thus, impeachment is a quasi-judicial procedure in Parliament. In this context, two things should be noted:
 - The nominated members of either House of Parliament can participate in the impeachment of the President though they do not participate in his election;
 - The elected members of the legislative assemblies of states and the Union Territories of Delhi and Puducherry do not participate in the impeachment of the President though they participate in his election.
- No President has so far been impeached.

50. Answer: c

Explanation:

- Option (c) is correct: As per A-110 of the Indian Constitution money bills are those which exclusively contain provisions for imposition of taxes and appropriation of funds out of the Consolidated Fund of India.

Money Bill

- Article 110 of the Indian Constitution provides for the definition of a money bill.
- As per Article 110 (1), a Bill shall be deemed to be a Money Bill if it contains only provisions dealing with all or any of the following matters, namely:
 - 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, or the

amendment of the law with respect to any financial obligations undertaken or to be undertaken by the Government of India;

- the custody of the consolidated Fund or the Contingency Fund of India, the payment of moneys into or the withdrawal of moneys from any such Fund;
 - the appropriation of moneys 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 or the audit of the accounts of the Union or of a State; or
 - any matter incidental to any of the matters specified in sub clause (a) to (f) Under Article 110 (2), a Bill shall not be deemed to be a Money Bill by reason only that it provides for the imposition of fines or other pecuniary penalties, or for the demand or payment of fees for licences or fees for services rendered, or by reason that it provides for the imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax by any local authority or body for local purposes.
- The Appropriation Bill gives power to the government to withdraw funds (through Appropriation Bills, a money bill with the prior sanction from the President) from the

Consolidated Fund of India for meeting the expenditure during the financial year.

- The contingency fund of the Union government is at the disposal of the President of India, who releases the funds on request of the Union Cabinet, which later gets an approval from Parliament.
- A Parliament approval is mandatory (but later). So, 'Appropriation' here is different from 'withdrawal'.

51. Answer: a

Explanation:

- The roots of the formation of the Constituent Assembly and the framing of the Constitution are relevant to understand its philosophy and evolution.
- Statement 1 is not correct: The Constituent Assembly was formulated under the Cabinet Mission Plan prior to Independence.
- Statement 2 is correct: The elections to the Constituent Assembly were conducted under the system of separate electorate based on the community.
- After such an election too, it could not become a sovereign body. Thus its authority was limited in respect of the basic principles and procedure.
- The British Government brought it into existence in their process of conceding less and retaining the most of the authority with itself as counter strategy to the revolutionary raising.
- The Constituent Assembly was expected to work within the framework of the Cabinet Mission scheme alone.
- Statement 3 is correct: The Constituent Assembly became sovereign body after

Indian Independence Act, 1947 was enacted and it was freed from limitations and restrictions imposed by British Parliament earlier under different Acts and plans.

- The sole task of the Constituent Assembly was framing of the Constitution for Independent India.

52. Answer: c

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is correct: Federal constitution provides for expression of regional goals and national objectives.
- It has a special advantage that the Federal Government can absorb some of the costs of new technology or programs that would have to be absorbed completely by member units in a unitary or con-federal government system.
- It can accommodate the aspirations and sovereign interests of different provinces with ethnic groups, linguistic characteristics.
- Statement 2 is not correct: Federation is suitable to a plural society with multiple cultures and multiple language speaking populations.
- Genesis of idea of federalism in India was first traced in Simon Commission, "Indian Statutory Commission" appointed in 1927.

Five Essentials of Federal Character:

1. The Constitution must be written
2. It must be rigid
3. It must be supreme law of the land. Statement 3 is correct.
4. There must be division or distribution of powers between the Union or Federal

Government and the various States or Provinces.

5. There must be an independent and impartial judiciary to interpret the Constitution and the Laws.

53. Answer: c

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is correct: Adult Suffrage: In the place old communal franchise, the uniform adult suffrage system has been adopted. Under the Indian Constitution every man and woman above 18 years of age has been given the right to elect their representatives for the legislature.
- The adoption of the universal adult suffrage under Article 326 without any qualification of sex, property, taxation, or the like is a bold experiment in India having regard to vast extent of the country and its population, with an overwhelming illiteracy.
- Statement 2 is not correct: A Secular Socialist State: The Citizens of our country are free to follow any religion and they enjoy equal rights without any distinction of caste, creed religion or sex.
- The word "secular" has been included in the Preamble by Forty Second Amendment. Secularism is also subject to democratic socialism.
- Religious freedom cannot therefore be used to practice economic exploitation. The right to acquire, own and administer property by religious institutions is subject to the regulatory power of the State.
- Statement 3 is correct: Fundamental Duties: The Constitution (42nd Amendment Act, 1976) has introduced a Code of ten "Fundamental Duties" for Citizens.

- The fundamental duties are intended to serve as a constant reminder to every citizen that while the Constitution has specifically conferred on them certain fundamental rights, it also requires the citizens to observe certain basic norms of democratic conduct and democratic behaviours.
- These duties, like the Directive Principles of State Policy cannot be judicially enforced. However they remind the responsible citizen what Constitution expects from them.

54. Answer: c

Explanation:

- An important office of the Government of India as provided by the constitution is of Comptroller and Auditor-General who controls the entire financial system of the country at the union as well as the State levels.
- The Comptroller and Auditor-General is independent which can be said from the following provisions of the Constitution.
- Option (a) is correct:
 - i. Though appointed by the President, the Comptroller and Auditor- General may be removed only an address from both houses of parliament on the ground of proved misbehavior or incapacity.
 - ii. His salary and condition of service shall be statutory and shall not be liable to variation to his disadvantages during the term of his office.
- Option (b) is correct: The administrative expenses of the office of the Comptroller and Auditor-General including all salaries, allowances and pensions payable to or in respect of persons serving in that office, shall be charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India.
- Option (c) is not correct: Every person appointed to be the Comptroller and Auditor- General of India shall, before he enters upon his office, make and subscribe before the President or some person appointed in that behalf by him, an oath or affirmation according to the form set out for the purpose in the Third Schedule.
- Option (d) is correct: The salary and other conditions of service of the Comptroller and Auditor-General shall be such as may be determined by Parliament by law and, until they are so determined, shall be as specified in the Second Schedule:
 - Provided that neither the salary of a Comptroller and Auditor-General nor his rights in respect of leave of absence, pension or age of retirement shall be varied to his disadvantage after his appointment.
 - The Comptroller and Auditor-General shall not be eligible for further office either under the Government of India or under the Government of any State after he has ceased to hold his office.
 - Subject to the provisions of this Constitution and of any law made by parliament, the conditions of service of persons serving in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department and the administrative powers of the Comptroller and Auditor-General shall be such as may be prescribed by rules made by the President after consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

55. Answer: a

Explanation:

- Notice of a motion to discuss a matter of general public interest is to be given in writing addressed to the Secretary-General. No period of notice has been prescribed in regard to such motions nor do they require any seconder.

In order that a motion may be admissible, it should satisfy certain conditions. These are :

- ❖ (i) it should raise substantially one definite issue;
- ❖ (ii) it should not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions, imputations or defamatory statements; Statement 1 is correct;
- ❖ (iii) it should not refer to the conduct or character of persons except in their public capacity; Statement 4 is not correct;
- ❖ (iv) it should be restricted to a matter of recent occurrence; Statement 2 is correct;
- ❖ (v) it should not raise a question of privilege;
- ❖ (vi) it should not revive discussion of a matter which has been discussed in the same session;
- ❖ (vii) it should not anticipate discussion of a matter which is likely to be discussed in the same session;
- ❖ (viii) it should not relate to any matter which is under adjudication by a court of law having jurisdiction in any part of India;
- ❖ (ix) if it contains a statement the member should make himself responsible for the accuracy of the statement;
- ❖ (x) it shall not seek discussion on a paper or document laid on the Table by a private member; Statement 3 is correct;
- ❖ (xi) it should not ordinarily relate to matters which are under consideration of a Parliamentary Committee;
- ❖ (xii) it should not ask for expression of opinion or the solution of an abstract legal question or of a hypothetical proposition;
- ❖ (xiii) it should not relate to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Government of India;
- ❖ (xiv) it should not raise matter under the control of bodies or persons not primarily responsible to the Government of India;
- ❖ (xv) it should not relate to a matter with which a Minister is not officially concerned;
- ❖ (xvi) it should not refer discourteously to a friendly foreign country;
- ❖ (xvii) it should not relate to or seek disclosure of information about matters which are in their nature secret such as Cabinet discussions or advice given to the President in relation to any matter in respect of which there is a constitutional, statutory or conventional obligation not to disclose information and
- ❖ (xviii) it should not relate to a trivial matter.

56. Answer: a

Explanation:

- The RTI Act came into force on the 12th October, 2005 (120th day of its enactment on 15th June, 2005).
- Public authority in the RTI means any authority or body or institution of self-government established or constituted:
 - by or under the Constitution;
 - by any other law made by Parliament;
 - by any other law made by State Legislature;
 - by notification issued or order made by

the appropriate Government and includes any-

- a. body owned, controlled or substantially financed
- b. non-Government organization substantially financed directly or indirectly by the appropriate Government. Statement 1 is correct.

The essential requirements of an application are:

- The applicant should be a citizen of India; Particulars of information sought; Payment of application fee; Address of the applicant.
- However, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions in its previous response had said, "Only citizens of India have the right to seek information under the provisions of the Right to Information Act, 2005.
- Non-Resident Indians are not eligible to file RTI applications." "Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) can file RTI applications to seek governance-related information, the government has said, correcting its earlier stand." Statement 2 is not correct.
- Public Information Officers (PIOs) are officers designated by the public authorities in all administrative units or offices under it to provide information to the citizens requesting for information under the Act.
- A PIO is expected to provide 'information' as defined under section 2(f) of the RTI Act and not answer the questions of the applicant.
- An information-seeker can't demand from a public authority its opinion or seek its advice in a matter of the petitioner's interest.
- First Appellate Authority (FAA) plays an important role in the RTI regime. The

appeals against the orders of the PIO are filed with the FAA.

- Statement 3 is not correct:- FAA is expected to dispose of the appeal within 30 days of receipt of application extendable to 45 days for reasons to be recorded in writing.
- If the FAA is satisfied that the appellant was prevented by sufficient cause from filing the appeal, he may admit appeal after the expiry of the appeal of 30 days.
- Compliance with the orders of the Appellate Authority in the Department is the responsibility of that Appellate Authority.
- A FAA does not have the powers to review his own order. In case of a change in the FAA, the new incumbent cannot revise the orders of his predecessor.

57. Answer: d

Explanation:

- Article 19(2) provides for reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the right to freedom of speech and expression in the interest of the sovereignty and integrity of India, the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or morality, or in relation to contempt of court, defamation or incitement to an offence. Hence, Option (d) is correct.

58. Answer: a

Explanation:

- As constituent part of Parliament, the President performs certain important parliamentary functions, such as summoning and proroguing the Houses, summoning the joint sittings of both Houses in the event of disagreement, addressing

either House of Parliament or both Houses of Parliament or both Houses assembled together, and dissolving the Lok Sabha.

- Statement 1 is correct: At the commencement of the first session after each General Election to the House of the People and at the commencement of the first session of each year, the President addresses both Houses of Parliament assembled together and informs Parliament of the causes of its summon.
- Statement 2 is not correct: Rules of Procedure of both Houses have made provision for discussion of matters mentioned in his Address on the basis of a Motion of Thanks.
- He may send messages to either House of Parliament whether with respect to a Bill pending in Parliament or otherwise, and a House to which any such message is sent considers the matter required by the message.

59. Answer: b

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is not correct: Article 169- Parliament may by law provide for the abolition of the Legislative Council of a State having such a Council or for the creation of such a Council in a State having no such Council, if the Legislative Assembly of the State passes a resolution to that effect by a majority of the total membership of the Assembly and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Assembly present and voting.
- Parliament has to pass the resolution is an ordinary bill. Statement 2 is correct: No such law as aforesaid shall be deemed to be an

amendment of this Constitution for the purposes of article 368.

60. Answer: a

Explanation:

- A whip is an official of a political party who acts as the party's 'enforcer' inside the legislative assembly or house of parliament. In India, every major political party appoints a whip who is responsible for the party's discipline and behaviour on the floor of the House.
- Statement 1 is correct: A whip is an important office-bearer of the party in the Parliament. Parties appoint a senior member from among their House contingents to issue whips — this member is called a Chief Whip, and he/she is assisted by additional Whips. India inherited the concept of the whip from the British parliamentary system.
- Statement 2 is not correct: A legislator may face disqualification proceedings if she/ he disobeys the whip of the party unless the number of lawmakers defying the whip is 2/3rds of the party's strength in the house.
- Disqualification is decided by the Speaker of the house. There are some cases such as Presidential elections where whips cannot direct a Member of Parliament (MP) or Member of Legislative Assembly (MLA) to vote in a particular fashion.
- Statement 3 is not correct: There are three types of whips or instructions issued by the party:
- One-line whip is issued to inform members of a party about a vote. It allows a member to abstain in case they decide not to follow the party line.

- Two-line whip is issued to direct the members to be present in the House at the time of voting.
- Three-line whip is issued to members directing them to vote as per the party line.

61. Answer: d

Explanation:

- The Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992, marked a water-shed in the history of 'local self-government in the country since it gave a constitutional mandate to the state governments to restructure and revamp rural local bodies in accordance with constitutional obligations.

The Act provided for:

- Statement 1 is correct: the creation of three tier system of PRIs--gram panchayat at the village level, Janapad Panchayat at the block level and Zila Panchayat at the district level, with sufficient powers and functions contained in schedule XI of the Act;
- Statement 2 is not correct: the creation of State Election Commission to ensure free, fair and timely elections after the expiry of every 5 years, and Statement 3 is correct:
- the creation of State Finance Commission after every 5 years to recommend devolution of financial resources from the state government to local bodies and also suggest measures for strengthening their financial position.

62. Answer: a

Explanation:

- The Panchayat Samiti is composed four types of members:

- Ex-Officio members: all sarpanchas of the Development Block, the MPs and MLAs of the area and Sub-Divisional Officer (SDO). Hence, option (a) is correct.
- Co opted members: representatives of SC/ STs and women,
- Associate members: one farmer, one representative of cooperative societies and one representative of marketing services, and Elected members.
- The samiti is elected for a period of 5 years, there is a Chairman and a Deputy Chairman, and there is an officer in charge for every department of the Samiti including administration, finance, public works, agriculture etc.

63. Answer: c

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is correct: Original jurisdiction: Original jurisdiction means cases that can be directly considered by the Supreme Court without going to the lower courts before that.
- The Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court establishes it as an umpire in all disputes regarding federal matters. In any federal country, legal disputes are bound to arise between the Union and the States; and among the States themselves. The power to resolve such cases is entrusted to the Supreme Court of India.
- Statement 2 is not correct: Writ Jurisdiction: The Supreme Court can give special orders in the form of writs. The High Courts can also issue writs, but the persons whose rights are violated have the choice of either approaching the High Court or approaching the Supreme Court directly.

- Through such writs, the Court can give orders to the executive to act or not to act in a particular way. Statement 3 is correct:
- Appellate Jurisdiction: The Supreme Court is the highest court of appeal. A person can appeal to the Supreme Court against the decisions of the High Court.
- However, High Court must certify that the case is fit for appeal, that is to say that it involves a serious matter of interpretation of law or Constitution.
- Advisory Jurisdiction: In addition to original and appellate jurisdiction, the Supreme Court of India possesses advisory jurisdiction also.
- This means that the President of India can refer any matter that is of public importance or that which involves interpretation of Constitution to Supreme Court for advice.
- However, the Supreme Court is not bound to give advice on such matters and the President is not bound to accept such an advice.

64. Answer: d

Explanation:

- Judicial activism has had manifold impact on the political system.
- Statement 1 is correct: It has democratised the judicial system by giving not just to individuals but also groups access to the courts. It has forced executive accountability.
- It has also made an attempt to make the electoral system much more free and fair. The court asked candidates contesting elections to file affidavits indicating their assets and income along with educational qualifications so that the people could elect

their representatives based on accurate knowledge.

- Statement 2 and 3 are correct: There is however a negative side to the large number of PILs and the idea of a proactive judiciary.
- In the first place it has overburdened the courts. Secondly, judicial activism has blurred the line of distinction between the legislature and Judiciary on the one hand and the judiciary on the other.
- The court has been involved in resolving questions which belong to the executive. Thus, for instance, reducing air or sound pollution or investigating cases of corruption or bringing about electoral reform is not exactly the duty of the Judiciary.

65. Answer: a

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is correct: It can be moved only in the Lok Sabha. If the government has to demonstrate its strength on the floor of the House, it can have a motion of confidence (as in UPA-I).
- However, the opposition parties (or any member) can move a motion expressing want of confidence (no confidence) in the Council of Ministers. The procedure is laid down under Rule 198 of the rules of procedure and conduct of business of the LS.
- Statement 2 is correct: The Speaker's permission is required first; and the motion has to be supported by at least 50 MPs. Sometimes the Speaker can refuse to admit the motion too (as in the previous Budget session).

- The Speaker then sets a day/days within the next 10 days, and also allots time for members.
- Statement 3 is not correct: These are the modes by which voting can be conducted:
 - i. Voice vote: In a voice vote, the legislators respond orally.
 - ii. Division vote: In case of a division vote, voting is done using electronic gadgets, slips or in a ballot box.
 - iii. Ballot vote: Ballot box is usually a secret vote - just like how people vote during state or parliamentary elections.
- The Supreme Court in its order on Friday rejected the Yeddurappa's government's request for a secret ballot.
- Statement 4 is not correct: If a no confidence motion is passed against an individual minister they have to resign along with the entire council of ministers.
- By convention, loss of the confidence of the House normally requires the Government to resign in favour of an alternative Government or to advise a dissolution of the House of Representatives.

66. Answer: b

Explanation:

- Kesavananda Bharati Case
- The Indian Constitution contains provisions to make amendments in order to adjust itself to the changing conditions and needs.
- The Indian Constitution is neither flexible nor rigid but a synthesis of both.
- 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, amend by

way of addition, variation or repeal any provision of the Constitution in accordance with the procedure laid down for the purpose.

- The Supreme Court in the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973) ruled that the Parliament under Article 368 cannot amend or alter those provisions which form the basic structure of the Constitution.
- Various Other Judgment rules in kesavananda Bharati Case are
 1. Supremacy of the Constitution
 2. Separation of powers between the legislature, the executive and the judiciary
 3. Republic and democratic form of government
 4. Secular character of the constitution
 5. Federal character of the constitution
 6. Sovereignty and unity of India
 7. Freedom and dignity of the individual
 8. Mandate to build a welfare state
 9. Parliamentary System

67. Answer: d

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is incorrect: The power to initiate an amendment to the Constitution lies with the Parliament.
- Hence, unlike in the 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.

- Statement 2 is correct: Major part of the Constitution can be amended by the Parliament alone either by a special majority or by a simple majority. Only in a few cases, the consent of the state legislatures is required and that too, only half of them, while in the USA, it is three fourths of the states.
- Statement 3 is incorrect: The Constitution does not prescribe the time frame within which the state legislatures should ratify or reject an amendment submitted to them. Also, it is silent on the issue whether the states can withdraw their approval after the same.

68. Answer: b

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is correct: The term Anglo-Indian first appeared in the Government of India Act, 1935.
- Article 366(2) of the Constitution Of India states: "An Anglo-Indian means a person whose father or any of whose other male progenitors in the male line is or was of European descent but who is domiciled within the territory of India and is or was born within such territory of parents habitually resident therein and not established there for temporary purposes only".
- Under Article 331 the President of India is authorized to nominate 2 members of the Anglo-Indian community if no member of this community is elected among the 543 members for the Lok Sabha.
- But the 104th Amendment has amended Article 334 to cease the reservation of Anglo- Indians in the Lok Sabha and the state legislative assemblies.
- Thus the practice of nominating two members of the Anglo-Indian community by the President of India under the recommendation of the Prime Minister of India was effectively abolished.
- Statement 2 is correct: According to Article 330 of the Constitution of India and Section 3 of the Representation of the People Act of 1951, reserved seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha are allocated based on the proportion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the state based on the state's population.
- The Constitution provides for reservation of seats for SCs and STs in Lok Sabha and Legislative Assemblies of states. This has been provided for a period of 70 years since the enactment of the Constitution and would expire on January 25, 2020. Thus the Act extended the reservation for SCs and STs by another 10 years till January 25, 2030.
- Statement 3 is correct: The 104th Amendment act affected the federal structure by ceasing the reservation of Anglo-Indians in the state legislative assemblies. Therefore under Article 368, it should be passed by the special majority of both the Houses of Parliament and also should be ratified by more than one-half of the States.
- Statement 4 is incorrect: The 102nd Constitutional amendment act has provided for Constitutional Status to the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC).

69. Answer: a

Explanation:

- Those provisions of the Constitution which are related to the federal structure of the polity can be amended by a special majority of the Parliament and also with the consent of half of the state legislatures by a simple majority.
- If one or some or all the remaining states take no action on the bill, it does not matter; the moment half of the states give their consent, the formality is completed. There is no time limit within which the states should give their consent to the bill.
- A number of provisions in the Constitution can be amended by a special majority.
 1. Election of the President and its manner.
 2. Extent of the executive power of the Union and the states.
 3. Supreme Court and high courts.
 4. Distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the states.
 5. Any of the lists in the Seventh Schedule. Hence option (a) is correct.
 6. Representation of states in Parliament.
 7. Power of Parliament to amend the Constitution and its procedure (Article 368 itself).
- A number of provisions in the Constitution can be amended by a simple majority of the two Houses of Parliament outside the scope of Article 368.
- These provisions include:
 1. Admission or establishment of new states.
 2. Formation of new states and alteration of areas, boundaries or names of existing states.

3. Use of English language in Parliament.
4. Number of puisne judges in the Supreme Court.
5. Elections to Parliament and state legislatures.
6. Delimitation of constituencies.
7. Union territories.
8. Fifth Schedule—administration of scheduled areas and scheduled tribes.
9. Sixth Schedule—administration of tribal areas.

70. Answer: b

Explanation:

- Universal adult franchise, periodic elections, rule of law, independence of judiciary, and absence of discrimination on certain grounds are the manifestations of the democratic character of the Indian polity.
- Universal adult franchise : The right of the people to vote and elect their representatives is called franchise. Adult franchise means that the right to vote should be given to all adult citizens without the discrimination of caste, class, colour, religion or sex. It demands that the right to vote should be equally available among all
- Periodic elections : The nature of democracy is that elected officials are accountable to the people, and they must return to the voters at prescribed intervals to seek their mandate to continue in office. For that reason most democratic constitutions provide that elections are held at fixed regular intervals.
- Rule of law : The rule of law is the political philosophy that all citizens and institutions within a country, state, or community are accountable to the same laws.

- Independence of judiciary: Judicial independence is the concept that the judiciary should be independent from the other branches of government. That is, courts should not be subject to improper influence from the other branches of government or from private or partisan interests.
- Absence of discrimination on certain grounds : Though Article 15 of the Constitution gives citizens the right to not be discriminated because of their religion, race, caste, sex, and place of birth, it often falls short in addressing the myriad shades of discrimination that have emerged since its adoption.

71. Answer: a

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is incorrect: Article 20 of the Constitution grants protection against arbitrary and excessive punishment to an accused person, whether citizen or foreigner or legal person like a company or corporation.
- Statement 2 is correct: Article 20 contains three provisions-
 - i) ex-facto law
 - ii) No double jeopardy
 - iii) No self incrimination
- An ex-facto law is one that imposes a penalty retrospectively. The enactment of such a law is prohibited by first provision of Article 20.
- However this limitation is imposed only on criminal laws and not on civil laws or tax laws.
- Statement 3 is correct: The protection against double jeopardy is available only in

proceedings before a court of law or a judicial tribunal. It is not available in proceedings before departmental or administrative authorities as they are not of judicial nature.

72. Answer: b

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is correct:
- Enemy aliens are the subjects of that country that is at war with India While, friendly aliens are subjects of those countries that have cordial relations with India. Thus Rohingyas are not enemy aliens .
- Statement 2 is incorrect: 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.

Table 7.2 Fundamental Rights (FR) of Foreigners

| FR available only to citizens and not to foreigners | FR available to both citizens and foreigners (except enemy aliens) |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth (Article 15). | 1. Equality before law and equal protection of laws (Article 14). |
| 2. Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment (Article 16). | 2. Protection in respect of conviction for offences (Article 20). |
| 3. Protection of six rights regarding freedom of : (i) speech and expression, (ii) assembly, (iii) association, (iv) movement, (v) residence, and (vi) profession (Article 19). | 3. Protection of life and personal liberty (Article 21). |
| 4. Protection of language, script and culture of minorities (Article 29). | 4. Right to elementary education (Article 21A). |

73. Answer: b

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is correct : In the Preamble - fraternity word is mentioned
- Preamble –
We, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens: JUSTICE, Social, Economic and

Political;
LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;
EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all;
FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation;

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION”

- Statement 2 is correct: Right to equality (article 14-18) promotes and ensures fraternity in the society.
- Statement 3 is correct: article 51A (e) gives the effect of fraternity Article 51A(e)- to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities and to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women.

74. Answer: b

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is incorrect: Article 3 states that, Parliament may by law—
 - a) form a new State by separation of territory from any State or by uniting two or more States or parts of States or by uniting any territory to a part of any State;
 - b) increase the area of any State;
 - c) diminish the area of any State;
 - d) alter the boundaries of any State;
 - e) alter the name of any State. Article 3 notably relates to the formation of or

changes in the existing states of the Union of India.

- The bill can be introduced in any house of parliament.
- Statement 2 is correct:

The Bill for altering the boundary as detailed in Article 3 lays down two conditions in this regard:

1. One, a bill contemplating the above changes can be introduced in the Parliament only with the prior recommendation of the President; and
2. Two, before recommending the bill, the President has to refer the same to the state legislature concerned for expressing its views within a specified period.

75. Answer: d

Explanation:

- All statements are correct: Government of India announced that it will start issuing ePassports to people or the citizens applying for a new passport or applying for renewing their expiring passport.
- The declaration is under a pact signed between the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) and Tata Consultancy Services Limited which will facilitate the next phase of the PSP (Passport Seva Programme) termed PSP-V2.0.
- The ePassports will consist of a chip that will include personal details of the holder including biographical information. The software for the ePassport has been developed by IIT Kanpur and the National Informatics Centre (NIC). NIC under the Ministry of Electronics and Information

Technology (MeitY) is the technology partner of the Government of India.

- NIC was formed in 1976 with the objective to provide technology-driven solutions to Central and State Governments. It will ease immigration processes across the world and reduce time in the formation of passports and will also increase digital safety for the passport holders.

76. Answer: a

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is correct: The Constitution recognizes English as the primary language of the Supreme Court and the High Courts, with the caveat that when any other language can be used in the proceedings of High Courts, judgments of the High Courts must be delivered in English.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: Official Languages Act 1963, empowers the Governor of a state to, with previous consent of the President, authorise the use of Hindi/the official language of the state, in addition to English, for the purpose of any judgement, decree or order passed by the High Court of that state.
- It also provides that where any judgement/decreed/order is passed in any such language it shall be accompanied by a translation of the same in English.

77. Answer: c

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is correct: Assam and Meghalaya share an 885-km-long border. Now today there are about 12 points of dispute along their borders.

- Meghalaya was carved out of Assam under the Assam Reorganization Act, 1971, a law that it challenged, leading to disputes.
- Statement 2 is correct: The Assam-Meghalaya border dispute includes the areas of Upper Tarabari, Hahim, Boklapara, Nongwah, Gazang reserve forest, Matamur, Khanapara-Pilangkata, Deshdemoreah Block I and Block II, Khanduli and Retacherra Langpih, Borduar.
- Both Assam and Meghalaya have constituted border dispute settlement committees. It has been decided to set up two regional committees to resolve the border disputes in a phased manner and five aspects will be considered while resolving the border dispute.

78. Answer: a

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is correct: Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro food processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme launched under Atma Nirbhar Abhiyan, it aims to enhance the competitiveness of existing individual micro- enterprises in the unorganized sector of the food processing industry and to promote formalization of the sector and provide support to self help groups, and Producers Cooperatives along their entire value chain.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: The scheme includes the One District One Product (ODOP) approach to reap the benefit of scale in terms of procurement of inputs, availing common services and marketing of products ,It will be implemented over a period of five years from 2020-21 to 2024- 25.

79. Answer: d

Explanation:

- The Articles 16 (4) and 16 (4-A) of the Indian Constitution empower the State to make reservation in matters of appointment and promotion in favour of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes only “if in the opinion of the State they are not adequately represented in the services of the State”.
- The Supreme Court had recently ruled that, under Articles 16 (4) and 16 (4-A) of the Constitution, reservation in the matter of promotions in government employment is not a fundamental right, and a state cannot be compelled to offer the quota if it chooses not to. So, statement 1 is not correct.
- State Government cannot be directed to provide reservations for appointments in public posts. Similarly, the State is not bound to make reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in matters of promotions.
- In this regard, the writ of mandamus cannot be issued by the court directing State Governments to provide reservations. So, statement 2 is not correct. Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.
- Relevance: Recently, Supreme Court has held Cadre as unit for collecting quantifiable data on adequacy of representation with respect to reservation in promotions.

80. Answer: b

Explanation:

- Article 1(1) of the Indian Constitution says India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States. It implies two things - one, the Indian Federation is not the result of an agreement

by the states; and two, no state has the right to secede from the federation. This implies the indestructible nature of the Indian Union. Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

81. Answer: b

Explanation:

The features of the Indian Independence Act, 1947, were as follows:

- It ended the British rule in India and declared India as an independent and sovereign state from August 15, 1947. It provided for the partition of India and creation of two independent dominions of India and Pakistan with the right to secede from the British Commonwealth. It granted freedom to the Indian princely states either to join the Dominion of India or Dominion of Pakistan or to remain independent. So, statement 1 is correct.
- It empowered the Constituent Assemblies of the two dominions to frame and adopt any constitution for their respective nations and to repeal any act of the British Parliament, including the Independence act itself.
- It provided for the governance of each of the dominions and the provinces by the Government of India Act of 1935, till the new Constitutions were framed. The dominions were however authorised to make modifications in the Act. So, statement 2 is correct.
- It abolished the office of the Secretary of State for India and transferred his functions to the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Affairs.

- It abolished the office of Viceroy and provided, for each dominion, a Governor General, who was to be appointed by the British King on the advice of the dominion cabinet. So, statement 3 is not correct.
- Therefore, option (b) is the answer. Relevance: It is the 75th year since the passage the Indian Independence Act of 1947 came into force on July 18, 1947.

82. Answer: c

Explanation:

- The Drafting Committee was set up on August 29, 1947 and was entrusted with the task of preparing a draft of the new Constitution.
- It consisted of seven members. So, statement 1 is correct.

They were:

- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (Chairman)
- N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar
- Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar
- Dr. K.M. Munshi
- Syed Mohammad Saadullah
- N. Madhava Rau (He replaced B.L. Mitter who resigned due to ill-health)
- T.T. Krishnamachari (He replaced D.P. Khaitan who died in 1948).
- In 1946, B N Rau was formally appointed as the Constitutional Advisor to the core Drafting Committee of seven experts headed by Dr B.R. Ambedkar. So, statement 2 is not correct.
- On August 30, 1947, the Drafting Committee had its first meeting and within 165 days, the committee prepared a draft of the Indian Constitution.

- It took 11 sessions spread over 165 days for the committee to bring about 395 articles, eight schedules, 7,635 amendments (tabled) and 2,473 amendments (moved).
- These were the facts mentioned by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in the Constituent Assembly in 1949. So, statement 3 is correct.
- The people of India were given eight months to discuss the draft and propose amendments. In the light of the public comments, criticisms and suggestions, the Drafting Committee prepared a second draft, which was published in October, 1948.
- The Drafting Committee took less than six months to prepare this draft. In all, it sat only for 141 days. Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

83. Answer: d

Explanation:

- Constitutionalism can be defined as a complex of ideas, attitudes, and patterns of behavior elaborating the principle that the authority of Government derives from and is limited by a body of fundamental law.
- Louis Henkin defines Constitutionalism as constituting the following elements:
 - Government according to the constitution
 - Separation of power. So, point 1 is correct.
 - Sovereignty of the people and democratic government. So, point 2 is correct.
 - Constitutional review. So, point 3 is correct.
 - Independent judiciary. So, point 4 is correct.
 - Limited government subject to a bill of individual rights
 - Controlling the police
 - Civilian control of the military

- No state power, or very limited and strictly circumscribed state power, to suspend the operation of some parts of, or the entire, constitution.
- Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.
- **Relevance:** The recent drawing of the draft Chilean Constitution is being hailed as a historic triumph in the annals of global constitutionalism.

84. Answer: b

Explanation:

- The term “Contempt of Court” is explicitly mentioned in the Constitution but it is not defined. So, statement 1 is not correct.
- Article 129 of the Indian Constitution states that the Supreme Court shall be a court of record and shall have all the powers of such a court including the power to punish for contempt of itself.
- Article 215 states that every High Court shall be a court of record and shall have all the powers of such a court including the power to punish for contempt of itself.
- According to the Contempt of Courts Act of 1971, contempt of court may be civil or criminal.
- Civil contempt means wilful disobedience to any judgement, order, writ or other process of a court or wilful breach of an undertaking given to a court.
- Criminal contempt means the publication of any matter or doing an act which–
 - (i) scandalises or lowers the authority of a court; or
 - (ii) prejudices or interferes with the due course of a judicial proceeding; or

(iii) interferes or obstructs the administration of justice in any other manner.

- Innocent publication and distribution of some matter, fair and accurate report of judicial proceedings, fair and reasonable criticism of judicial acts and comment on the administrative side of the judiciary do not amount to contempt of court. So, statement 2 is correct.
- High Courts have been given special powers to punish contempt of Subordinate Courts, as per Section 10 of the Contempt of Courts Act of 1971.
- A court subordinate to a High Court has no powers to initiate proceedings. Under the Act, the High Court alone can take cognizance of an alleged contempt having been committed in respect of Subordinate Courts. So, statement 3 is not correct.
- Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer. Relevance: The Supreme Court sentenced fugitive economic offender, Vijay Mallya, to four months in jail in a contempt of court case.

85. Answer: a

Explanation:

- Under the normal circumstances the State Legislature has exclusive powers to make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the State List. However during the extraordinary conditions the Parliament is authorised to make laws on any matter enumerated in the State List.
- The Constitution empowers the Parliament to make laws on any matter enumerated in the State List under the following five extraordinary circumstances:

- A resolution of the Rajya Sabha declaring that it is necessary in the national interest that Parliament should make laws with respect to a matter in the State List, then the Parliament becomes competent to make laws on that matter. Such a resolution must be supported by two-thirds of the members present and voting. So, point 1 is correct.
- During a National Emergency the Parliament acquires the power to legislate with respect matters in the State List. However such laws become inoperative on the expiration of six months after the emergency has ceased to operate. So, point 2 is correct.
- When the legislatures of two or more states pass resolutions requesting the Parliament to enact laws on a matter in the State List, then the Parliament can make laws for regulating that matter. Thus the resolution in such cases has to be passed by two or more states and not a single state. So, point 3 is not correct.
- The Parliament can make laws on any matter in the State List for implementing international treaties, agreements or conventions. This provision enables the Central government to fulfil its international obligations and commitments. So, point 5 is correct.
- When the President's rule is imposed in a state, the Parliament becomes empowered to make laws with respect to any matter in the State List in relation to that state. A law made so by the Parliament continues to be operative even after the president's rule. So, point 4 is correct. Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

86. Answer: c

Explanation:

- Article 25 of the Indian Constitution says that all persons are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right to freely profess, practice and propagate religion.
- Article 25 guarantees rights of individuals, while Article 26 guarantees rights of religious denominations or their sections. In other words, Article 26 protects collective freedom of religion. So, statement 1 is correct.
- Article 27 lays down that no person shall be compelled to pay any taxes for the promotion or maintenance of any particular religion or religious denomination. This provision prohibits only levy of a tax and not a fee.
- This is because the purpose of a fee is to control the secular administration of religious institutions and not to promote or maintain religion. So, statement 2 is not correct.
- Under Article 28, no religious instruction shall be provided in any educational institution wholly maintained out of State funds.
- However, this provision shall not apply to an educational institution administered by the State but established under any endowment or trust, requiring imparting of religious instruction in such institution. So, statement 3 is correct. Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

87. Answer: d

Explanation:

- In the Third Judges case (1998), the Supreme Court opined that the consultation process to be adopted by the Chief Justice of India requires 'consultation of plurality judges'.
- The sole opinion of the Chief Justice of India does not constitute the consultation process. He should consult a collegium of four senior-most judges of the Supreme Court.
- The Collegium is responsible for recommending the transfer and repatriation of High Court judges from one High Court to another. So, point 1 is correct.
- After the Supreme Court struck down the National Judicial Appointments Committee, the collegium system was again responsible for the appointment of High Court judges. So, point 2 is correct.
- The Collegium is also responsible for the elevation of judges to the post of Chief Justice of the concerned High Court. So, point 3 is correct.
- Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.
- **Relevance:** Recently, the Supreme Court Collegium led by Chief Justice of India has recommended to the government to transfer or repatriate judges in six different High Courts.

88. Answer: d

Explanation:

- Article 14 of the Indian Constitution says that the State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India.
- This provision confers rights on all persons whether citizens or foreigners.

- The concept of 'equality before law' is of British origin while the concept of 'equal protection of laws' has been taken from the American Constitution.

The concept of 'equality before law' connotes:

- a) the absence of any special privileges in favour of any person,
- b) the equal subjection of all persons to the ordinary law of the land administered by ordinary law courts, and
- c) no person (whether rich or poor, high or low, official or non-official) is above the law.

The concept of 'equal protection of laws', connotes:

- a) the equality of treatment under equal circumstances, both in the privileges conferred and liabilities imposed by the laws,
- b) the similar application of the same laws to all persons who are similarly situated, and
- c) the like should be treated alike without any discrimination.

Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.

89. Answer: a

Explanation:

The features or principles of Parliamentary Government in India are:

- **Nominal and Real Executives:** The President is the nominal executive (de jure executive or titular executive) while the Prime Minister is the real executive (de facto executive).

- **Majority Party Rule:** The political party which secures majority seats in the Lok Sabha forms the Government.
- **Collective Responsibility:** The Ministers are collectively responsible to the Parliament in general and to the Lok Sabha in particular (Article 75). So, statement 1 is correct.
- **Political Homogeneity:** Usually members of the Council of Ministers belong to the same political party, and hence they share the same political ideology. But, it is not necessary that all the ministers belong to the same political party. So, statement 2 is not correct.
- **Double Membership:** The Ministers are members of both the legislature and the executive. This means that a person cannot be a Minister without being a member of Parliament. So, statement 3 is correct.
- The doctrine of separation of powers is the basis of the American Presidential system. The legislative, executive and judicial powers of the Government are separated and vested in the three independent organs of the Government.
- In the system of Parliamentary Government in India, legislative and executive are not independent of each other. So, statement 4 is not correct. Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

90. Answer: b

Explanation:

- Article 12 of the Constitution of India defines the term 'State'. The State has been defined in a wider sense so as to include all its agencies. It is the actions of these agencies that can be challenged in the courts as violating Fundamental Rights.

- State not only includes legislative and executive arms of the Centre and States, but it also includes regulatory authorities, local authorities and other authorities under the control of the Government of India.
- Urban Improvement Trust, Reserve Bank of India and Steel Authority of Indian Limited fall under the definition of State. So, point 1, point 2 and point 3 are correct.
- According to the Supreme Court, even a private body or an agency working as an instrument of the State falls within the meaning of the 'State' under Article 12.
- The Delhi High Court has ruled that the United Nations is not a State under Article 12 of the Constitution of India and is not amenable to its jurisdiction under Article 226 of the Constitution. So, point 4 is not correct. Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

91. Answer: d

Explanation:

- In discussions of justice, a distinction is drawn between procedural justice and substantive justice.
- Procedural justice refers to justice or fairness or impartiality of the processes and procedures through which a law or policy or decision is arrived at and applied. Substantive justice refers to justice or fairness of the content or outcome of laws, policies, decisions, etc. So, statements 1 and 2 are correct.
- Principles of procedural justice have traditionally been based on the idea of formal equality of persons, i.e., their equality as human beings or as subjects of the rule of law, irrespective of their

differences in gender, religion, race, caste, wealth, etc. Often, rights-based justice is seen as procedural justice, whereas needs based justice is seen as substantive justice.

- So, statement 3 is correct.
- Needs-based justice calls for egalitarian distribution of resources within and across countries. Rights-based conceptions of justice differ from needs-based justice as the main function of the state was to protect the negative liberty rights of the individuals.
- The welfare-state or egalitarian liberals stress the positive freedom or welfare rights of the citizens.
- Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.

92. Answer: d

Explanation:

- Arbitration can be chosen by the parties either by way of an agreement (Arbitration Agreement) or through the reference of the Court.
- The parties in an arbitration have the freedom to select a qualified expert known as an arbitrator. The process of dispute resolution through arbitration is confidential, unlike the court proceedings which are open to the public.
- The decision rendered by an arbitrator is known as an arbitral award. Similar to a judgment given by a judge, the arbitral award is binding on the disputing parties. So, statement 1 is correct.
- Once an arbitral award is rendered, it is recognised and enforced (given effect to) akin to a court pronounced judgment or order. In addition to an arbitral award, the arbitrator also holds power and authority to

grant interim measures, like a judge in the court. So, statement 2 is correct.

- These interim measures are in the nature of a temporary relief and may be granted while the legal proceedings are on-going in order to preserve and protect certain rights of the parties, till the final award is rendered.
- Therefore, an arbitral award holds several similarities with a court order or judgment. However, unlike a judgment rendered by a judge in the court, the award does not hold precedential value for future arbitrations. So, statement 3 is correct.
- Arbitrators are free to base their decisions on their own conception of what is fair and just. Thus unlike judges, they are not strictly required to follow the law or the reasoning of earlier case decisions.
- Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.
- **Relevance:** Recently, Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Bill, 2021, was passed by Parliament.

93. Answer: b

Explanation:

- The Officers of All India Services are recruited and trained by the Central Government but work for both Central and State Governments. So, statement 1 is not correct.
- Article 311 of the Indian Constitution states that an officer of the Union civil service or an all-India service or a state civil service or holds a civil post under the Union or a State cannot be dismissed or removed by an authority subordinate to that by which she/he was appointed.
- As per Article 311, as they are appointed by the President, they can be dismissed from

service only by the President. So, statement 2 is correct.

- Two All India Services were formed at the time of commencement of the Constitution which increased to three after the inclusion of the Indian Forest Service. Article 312 of the Constitution authorises the Parliament to create new All-India Services on the basis of a Rajya Sabha resolution supported by not less than two thirds of the members present and voting. So, statement 3 is correct. Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

94. Answer: b

Explanation:

- Under Article 262 of the Indian Constitution, the Parliament has enacted two laws [the River Boards Act (1956) and the Inter-State Water Disputes Act (1956)].
- The Inter-State Water Disputes Act empowers the Central Government to set up an ad hoc tribunal for the adjudication of a dispute between two or more States in relation to the waters of an inter-state river or river valley.
- The decision of the tribunal would be final and binding on the parties to the dispute. Neither the Supreme Court nor any other court is to have jurisdiction in respect of any water dispute which may be referred to such a tribunal under this Act. So, statement 1 is not correct.
- The River Boards Act, 1956 provides for the establishment of river boards for the regulation and development of inter-state river and river valleys.

- A River Board is established by the Central Government on the request of the State Governments concerned to advise them.
- However, no such water board has ever been created. So, statement 2 is correct. Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

95. Answer: a

Explanation:

- Articles 301 to 307 in Part XIII of the Constitution of India deal with the trade, commerce and intercourse within the territory of India.
- Article 301 declares that trade, commerce and intercourse throughout the territory of India shall be free. The freedom under this provision is not confined to interstate trade, commerce and intercourse but also extends to intra-state trade, commerce and intercourse.
- It is a freedom from all restrictions, except those which are provided for in the other provisions (Articles 302 to 305) of Part XIII of the Constitution itself.
- The Legislature of a State can impose reasonable restrictions on the freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse with that State or within that State in public interest. But, a bill for this purpose can be introduced in the Legislature only with the previous sanction of the President. So, statement 1 is correct.
- Parliament can impose restrictions on the freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse between the states or within a State in public interest. But the Parliament cannot give preference to one State over another or discriminate between the States

except in the case of scarcity of goods in any part of India. So, statement 2 is correct.

- The Parliament can appoint an appropriate authority for carrying out the purposes of the above provisions relating to the freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse and restrictions on it. The Parliament can also confer on that authority the necessary powers and duties. But no such authority has been appointed so far. So, statement 3 is not correct. Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

96. Answer: a

Explanation:

- The "Porcupine Doctrine" was proposed in 2008 by US Naval War College research professor William S Murray. It is a strategy of asymmetric warfare focused on fortifying a weak state's defences to exploit the enemy's weaknesses rather than taking on its strengths.
- This strategy came into focus when China launched an aggressive military exercise near Taiwan. It was earlier adopted by Taiwan in 2017 when Lee Hsi-Ming, then-chief of the Taiwanese military forces, referred to it as the "Overall Defence Concept" (ODC).
- It is about building defences that would ensure that Taiwan "could be attacked and damaged but not defeated, at least without unacceptably high costs and risks".

Porcupine approach:

- The outer layer is about intelligence and reconnaissance to ensure defence forces are fully prepared.

- Behind this come plans for guerrilla warfare at sea with aerial support from sophisticated aircraft provided by the US.
- The innermost layer relies on the geography and demography of the island. Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.
- **Relevance:** China launched aggressive and unprecedented military exercises near Taiwan in response to US House Speaker's visit to the island that Beijing claims as part of its territory.

97. Answer: a

Explanation:

- In a major ruling on the Union of India vs Naveen Jindal case dated 2004, the Supreme Court (SC) of India has declared that hoisting the tiranga is a Fundamental Right that the government cannot legislate away.
- SC stated that under Article 19(1)A of the Constitution, citizens had the fundamental right to fly the national flag on their premises around the year, provided the premises do not undermine the dignity of the tricolour. So, statement 1 is correct.
- The National Flag cannot be flown on any vehicle except those of the President, Vice President, Prime Minister, Governor and other dignitaries.
- The flag should also not be used to cover the sides, back, and top of any vehicle. So, statement 2 is not correct.
- SC also held that Flag Code is not a law within the meaning of Article 13(3)(a) of the Constitution of India and hence it could not restrict the free exercise of the right of flying the national flag under Article 19(1)(a).

- It was further held that the fundamental right to fly the National Flag is not an absolute right but a qualified one being subject to reasonable restriction under clause 2 of Article 19 of the Constitution of India; The Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950 and the Prevention of Insults. So, statement 3 is not correct.
- The government amended the Flag Code of India, 2002 in 2022 to allow the National Flag to be flown both during the day as well as at night if it is displayed in the open or on the house of a member of the public.
- Under earlier rules, the National Flag could only be hoisted between sunrise and sunset. So, statement 4 is correct.
- Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer. Relevance: On the eve of 75th Independence Day, the Prime Minister asked the citizens to hoist the flag from August 13th to 15th as part of the 'Har Ghar Tiranga Campaign'.
- These darker surfaces absorb more solar radiation, driving yet more melt. Albedo darkening causes more ice melt as well as increase in overall temperature. So, statement 2 is correct.
- Warm, subtropical-originating ocean currents are intruding into Greenland's fjords and rapidly eroding outlet glaciers, undercutting and destabilizing their calving fronts.
- Supraglacial lakes and river networks are draining into fractures and moulins, bringing with them vast quantities of latent heat. This "cryo-hydraulic warming" within and at the base of the ice sheet softens and thaws the bed, thereby accelerating interior ice flow down to the margins. So, statement 3 is correct.
- Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer. Relevance: A recent study showed that Greenland's ice sheet is now out of balance with prevailing Arctic climate and that it no longer can sustain its current size.

98. Answer: d

Explanation:

- Greenland is losing its ice at much faster rate due to climate change and scientists believe that it will lead to sea level rise in future.

Climate change has the following impacts on Greenland:

- Increased rain is accelerating surface melt and ice flow. So, statement 1 is correct.
- Large tracts of the ice surface are undergoing bio-albedo darkening, which accelerates surface melt, as well as the impact of snow melting and refreezing at the surface.

99. Answer: b

Explanation:

- Moonlighting refers to the practice of working a second job outside normal business hours. An employee may work a normal 9-to-5 job as a primary source of income but work nights at a different job in order to earn extra money.
- This could encompass activity outside of office hours or on weekends.
- The work from home (WFH) operating model has given rise to moonlighting among white-collar professionals in India, which is now leading to compliance issues within companies and has also stirred a debate

over whether this is the future of the gig economy.

- Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.
- **Relevance:** Swiggy company launched Moonlighting policy for its employees in India.

100. Answer: c

Explanation:

- 'Trickle-down Theory / Economics' means a maximum cut given to higher income earners and corporations in the expectation that any benefit provided at the top would trickle down to the poor in the form of job creation, higher output, and infrastructure development.
- While 'trickle down' yielded some positive results, it also widened inequality, diminished inclusive growth, and was criticized by economists. So, statement 1 is correct.
- Trickle-down theory is most closely aligned with the general principles of Supply-Side economics. It postulates tax cuts for the wealthy result in increased savings and investment capacity for them that trickle down to the overall economy.
- The three pillars of supply-side economics are tax policy, regulatory policy, and monetary policy. The core point of supply-side economics is that production (i.e. the "supply" of goods and services) is the most important in determining economic growth. So, statement 2 is not correct.
- In India, neo-liberal schemes of the post 1990s such as the Special Economic Zones (SEZs), Software Technology Parks of India(STPI), and BioTechnology Parks (BTP), (where there were incentives in the form of

tax holidays, subsidized power, and waiver of stamp duty), were seen as a result of 'trickle down economics', including the cut in corporate tax from 30% to 18%. So, statement 3 is correct.

- Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.
- **Relevance:** Trickle-down economics concept was in news due to the issue of 'freebies'.