

100+ Indian Polity Question NDA & CDS 2023

Q1. Consider the following statements

1. Adjournment sine die terminates the session of the House without any definite date being fixed for the next sitting.
 2. Only the President can dissolve the House and it terminates the life of the house.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q2. The National River Conservation Directorate (NRCD) is under

- (a) Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation
- (b) Ministry of Environment and Forests and climate change
- (c) Ministry of Water Resources
- (d) Ministry of Urban Development

Q3. Consider the following statements regarding the National Productivity Council (NPC)

1. NPC is a national level organization to promote productivity culture in India. Established by the Ministry of Finance
2. It is a statutory body.
3. The Minister of Finance chairs the NPC

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q4. Consider the following statements regarding The parliamentary Committee on public accounts

1. consists of not more than 25 members of the Lok Sabha
2. scrutinizes appropriation and finance accounts of the Government
3. examines the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

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Q5. Consider the following statements regarding Public Accounts of India

1. Disbursements from Public Accounts of India are subject to the Vote of the Parliament
2. The Indian Constitution provides for the establishment of a Consolidated Fund, a Public Account and a Contingency Fund for each State
3. Appropriations and disbursements under the Railway Budget are subject to the same form of parliamentary control as other appropriations and disbursements

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q6. The Committee on Reforms of Criminal Justice System, chaired by Justice V. S. Malimath, has provided for which of the following suggestions?

1. Adopting some of the features of the Adversarial System into our present Inquisitorial System followed during the investigation process.
2. Separating the Investigation Wing from the Law and Order Wing of the police department.
3. Suggested to criminalize tendency of giving false oath on record, as it misleads the court in criminal cases.
4. To remove the distinction between cognizable and non-cognizable offence.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 2, 3, and 4 only
- (b) 1, 3, and 4 only
- (c) 1, 2, and 3 only
- (d) None of the above

Q7. Consider the following statements regarding Chief Election Commission

1. The Chief Election Commission and other Election Commissioners enjoy equal powers but receive unequal salaries
2. The Chief Election Commissioner is entitled to the same salary as is provided to a judge of the Supreme Court
3. The Chief Election Commissioner shall not be removed from his office except in the like manner and on like grounds as a judge of the Supreme Court
4. The term of office of the Election Commissioner is five years from the date he assumes his office or till the day he attains the age of 62 years, whichever is earlier

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q8. Which of the following has an autonomous district council for tribal people

1. Meghalaya
2. Tripura
3. Mizoram
4. Nagaland
5. Arunachal Pradesh

Select the correct code from below:

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

Q9. Consider the following statements regarding the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)

1. CBI, India's first agency to investigate corruption, operates under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Home affairs.
2. CBI derives power to investigate from the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946.
3. The Supreme Court and High Courts can order CBI to investigate a crime anywhere in the country without the consent of the State.
4. The Central Government can authorize CBI to investigate a crime in a State but only with the consent of the concerned State Government.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q10. Under which one of the following Constitution Amendment Acts, four languages were added to the list of languages under the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India, thereby raising their number to 22?

- (a) Constitution (Ninetieth Amendment) Act
- (b) Constitution (Ninety-first Amendment) Act
- (c) Constitution (Ninety-second Amendment) Act
- (d) Constitution (Ninety-third Amendment) Act

Q11. Every proclamation issued under Article 356 shall cease to operate at the expiration of:

- (a) One month unless before that period it has been approved by resolution of both Houses of Parliament.
- (b) Two months unless before that period it has been approved by resolution of both Houses of Parliament
- (c) Six months unless before that period it has been approved by resolution of both Houses of Parliament.
- (d) Three years unless before that period, it has been approved by resolution of both Houses of Parliament

- Q12.** Consider the following statements regarding powers of the president under financial emergency,
1. Ask the states to reduce the salaries and allowances of all or any class of persons serving in connection with the affairs of the state
 2. Ask the states to reserve money bills passed by the state legislature for his consideration
 3. Issue directions to states on financial matters
 4. Issue directions for the reduction of salaries and allowances of persons serving in connection with the affairs of the Union.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q13. Consider the following statements regarding 102nd Constitution Amendment Act, 2018:

1. It made provisions for a Commission for the socially and educationally backward classes to be known as the National Commission for Backward Classes.
2. It inserted two new Articles 338B and 342A in the Constitution of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q14. Consider the following statements

1. The same set of Articles of the Constitution deal with the appointment and removal of members, power, and functions of both the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) and State Public Service Commission (SPSC).
2. The Governor can remove the chairman and members of an SPSC on the same grounds and in the same manner as a chairman or a member of the UPSC is removed.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q15. Which of the following provision is not mentioned in the constitution about the Attorney General of India?

- (a) The President shall appoint a person who is qualified to be appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court to be Attorney General for India
- (b) In the performance of his duties, the Attorney General shall have the right of audience in all courts in the territory of India
- (c) The Attorney General shall hold office during the pleasure of the President
- (d) To appear on behalf of the Government of India in all cases in the Supreme Court in which the Government of India is concerned.

Q16. Consider the following statements regarding functions of the Central Vigilance

1. To exercise superintendence over the functioning of the Delhi Special Police Establishment (CBI) for matters related to the Prevention of Corruption Act.
2. It has role in the appointment of the Director of Enforcement
3. The Commission has been empowered to conduct a preliminary inquiry into complaints referred by Lokpal in respect of officers and officials of Groups A, B, C & D.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q17. Which of the statements given below is/are correct about veto power of the President?

- (a) President has no veto power in respect of a constitutional amendment bill.
- (b) President can exercise a pocket veto in respect of state legislation also.
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None

Q18. Consider the following about Ordinance and identify the incorrect statement/option:

- (a) An ordinance like any other legislation cannot be retrospective.
- (b) An ordinance can modify or repeal any act of Parliament or another ordinance.
- (c) An ordinance can alter or amend a tax law also.
- (d) An ordinance cannot be issued to amend the Constitution.

Q19. Consider the following statements regarding the Ordinance making power of the President:

1. An ordinance issued by the President is subject to the same constitutional limitation as an act of Parliament.
2. An ordinance can be issued on those subjects on which only the Parliament can make laws.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both are correct
- (d) None of the above

Q20. Consider the following statements regarding provisions is/are provided in the Constitution to secure cooperation and coordination between the Centre and the states?

1. President can establish an Inter-State Council to investigate and discuss the subject of common interest between the Centre and the states.
2. Parliament can provide for the adjudication of any dispute or complaint with respect to the use, distribution, and control of waters of any inter-state river and river valley.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both are correct
- (d) None of the above

Q21. Filing Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in the Supreme Court comes under which of the following jurisdiction?

- (a) Appellate jurisdiction
- (b) Advisory Jurisdiction
- (c) Writ Jurisdiction
- (d) Original Jurisdiction

Q22. Consider the following statements regarding President's rule that is imposed under Article 356 of the Constitution.

1. It cannot be imposed without the written recommendation of the Governor of the concerned state.
2. Every proclamation of President's rule must be approved by both the houses of Parliament within a stipulated time.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q23. Consider the following statements

1. The office of governor of a state is considered as an employment under the Central government.
2. The governor is indirectly elected by a specially constituted electoral college same like president

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q24. Consider the following statements

1. In India, the practice of the President addressing Parliament can be traced back to the Government of India Act of 1919.
2. In the past, there are instances where the President's speech is delivered by the Vice president discharging the functions of the President

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

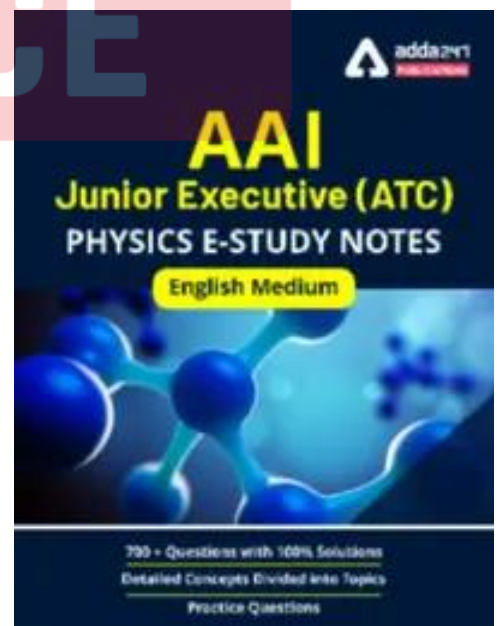
- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q25. Consider the following statements regarding Public Account of India

1. Public Account of India accounts for flows for those transactions where the Union government acts as a banker.
2. It includes state provident funds and small savings deposits.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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



Q26. Consider the following statements

1. The Department-Related Standing Committees (DRSC) are reconstituted every year by both the Presiding Officers of Parliament in consultation with the respective parties and the government.
2. The constitution has made it mandatory for the members to attend the committee meetings since it scrutinises key legislations.
3. The committees of the Lok Sabha are more in number than Rajya Sabha.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q27. Consider the following statements

1. According to the Constitution of India, the Governor shall from time to time summon the House or each House of the Legislature of the State to meet at such time and place as he thinks fit.
2. The Governor always has to act on the aid and advice of the cabinet and cannot decide on his or her own on summoning the House

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q28. Consider the following statements regarding Indian Citizenship Act, 1955

1. According to the Act, any Indian citizen who acquires foreign citizenship ceases to be an Indian citizen.
2. The Act specifies the procedure required for termination of Indian citizenship in case of acquisition of foreign citizenship

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q29. Consider the following statements

1. The summoning of Parliament is based on the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935.
2. By convention, Parliament meets for three sessions in a year

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q30. Consider the following statements

1. A recognized political party can have 30-star campaigners and an unrecognized (but registered) political party can have 20.

2. Even if the candidate is not present at the star campaigner's rally, but there are posters with her photographs or her name on display, the entire expenditure will be added to the candidate's account.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q31. Which one of the following Committees/Commissions recommended constitutional recognition for the local government bodies?

- (a) P. K. Thungon Committee
- (b) Sarkaria Commission
- (c) N. N. Vohra Committee
- (d) Punchhi Commission

Q32. According to the Indian Constitution, which of the following pair of States have special provisions given their peculiar social and historical circumstances?

- (a) Assam, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram
- (b) Assam, Tamil Nadu, Mizoram, and Arunachal Pradesh
- (c) Kerala, Nagaland, Assam, and Maharashtra
- (d) Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, Sikkim, and Arunachal Pradesh

Q33. Which of the following statement is correct when Rajya sabha Passes a Resolution to make a law in the national interest to the Parliament

- (a) Such resolution should not be associated with the taxation powers of the states.
- (b) Such a resolution must be supported by a Special majority of the members present and voting
- (c) The resolution remains in force for 6 months
- (d) The laws continue to be in effect even after the resolution has ceased to be in force.

Q34. Consider the following statements regarding the power of the Supreme Court under its appellate jurisdiction:

1. Under it, the Supreme Court can reconsider the cases and the legal issues involved in them.

2. A person can appeal to the Supreme Court against the decisions of the High Court.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q35. The Constitution limits the power of the Government by means of:

1. Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression.
2. Right to Constitutional Remedies.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q36. Which of the following committees is not related to Electoral Reforms?

- (a) Wanchoo committee
- (b) Dinesh Goswami committee
- (c) Vohra committee
- (d) K. Santhanam committee

Q37. Consider the following statements regarding disputes handled by Lok adalats

1. Disputes with mobile cellular companies
2. Motor accident cases
3. Pension cases

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q38. Consider the following statements regarding reports that can be audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG)?

1. Consolidated Fund of India
2. Public Account of India
3. Contingency Fund of India
4. Consolidated Fund of State
5. Accounts of Government Companies

Select the correct code from below:

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

Q39. Consider the following statements regarding the subordinate judiciary:

1. The organizational structure and jurisdiction of the subordinate judiciary is decided by the High Court of the concerned jurisdiction.
2. The appointment of persons to the judicial services of a State, including District Judges, is made by the Governor of the State.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q40. Consider the following statements

1. Water, water supply, irrigation, canal, drainage, embankments, water storage, and water power come under the Union list.
2. Article 262 of the Indian Constitution provides for barring the Supreme Court's jurisdiction over interstate river water disputes.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q41. Section 8 in the Representation of the People Act, 1951, sometimes seen in the news, deals with:

- (a) Model Code of Conduct (MCC)
- (b) Disqualification of a candidate on conviction for certain offenses
- (c) directions to candidates and political parties for publishing declarations regarding criminal cases of candidates
- (d) Provision of the None of the above (NOTA) option

Q42. Consider the following statements regarding proxy voting in elections

1. Under proxy voting, a registered elector can delegate his voting power to a representative.
2. Currently In India Proxy voting is available to armed forces personnel as well as NRIs.
3. An NRI can vote in the constituency in which her place of residence, as mentioned in the passport, is located.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

DEFENCE

Q43. Postal ballot facility for casting vote is currently allowed for-

1. Covid-19 positive patients
2. Voters under preventive detention.
3. Media persons
4. Voters above 60 years of age or Persons with Disabilities (pwd),

Select the correct code from below:

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

Q44. Consider the following statements regarding 'absentee voter

1. Absentee voter' means a person who is employed in essential services, an elector belonging to the class of senior citizens or persons with disability.

2. The 'Absentee voter' concept has been defined in the constitution of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q45. Consider the following statements regarding 'D' (Doubtful) voters:

1. This category was introduced by Election Commission (EC) for voters in Assam whose citizenship is doubtful or under dispute.

2. 'D' voters remain on Assam's electoral roll and can vote in elections.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q46. Consider the following statements regarding D voter

1. Those persons whose citizenship was doubtful or was under dispute are categorized as 'D- Voters as per representation of people act 1951

2. The marking as the doubtful voter is a temporary measure and cannot be prolonged

3. The D-voter can't cast their vote but can contest the elections

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2

(b) 2 and 3

(c) 1 and 3

(d) 2 only

Q47. None of the above option or NOTA is utilized during-

1. General elections

2. Assembly elections

3. Rajya Sabha elections

Select the correct code:

(a) 1,2

(b) 2,3

(c) 1,2,3

(d) 1. 3



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Q48. Section 94 of the Representation of the People Act 1951 frequently remains in news. It refers to

- (a) Recounting of votes
- (b) Model code of conduct
- (c) confidentiality of choice of vote by the voter
- (d) Set of rules regarding Defection of leaders

Q49. Consider the following statements regarding None of the above

1. NOTA gets more or fewer votes, it is not taken into account for calculating the total valid votes.
2. Chhattisgarh was the first state in the country to give this right to the voters in the local government elections

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q50. Which one of the following is correct in respect of the commencement of the election process in India?

- (a) The recommendation for election is made by the government and the notification for election is issued by the President
- (b) The recommendation for election is made by the Election Commission and the notification for election is issued by the Home Ministry at the Centre and Home Departments in the States
- (c) The recommendation for election is made by the Election Commission and the notification for election is issued by the President and Governors of the States concerned Issuing of a notification by the Election Commission calling upon the electorate to elect Members of a House

Q51. Which of the following correctly describes the legal philosophy of 'Originalism', recently seen in the news?

- (a) The constitution should be interpreted the way it was understood at the time of its adoption.
- (b) The constitution should reflect the ancient cultural philosophy of its people and not update with changing times.
- (c) Tribal groups and primitive people of a society must be granted special protection under the Constitution.
- (d) The system of government of a country must be based on the conventions established with time.

Q52. Out of the following statements, choose the one that brings out the principle underlying the Cabinet form of Government:

- (a) An arrangement for minimizing the criticism against the Government whose responsibilities are complex and hard to carry out to the satisfaction of all.
- (b) A mechanism for speeding up the activities of the Government whose responsibilities are increasing day by day.
- (c) A mechanism of parliamentary democracy for ensuring collective responsibility of the Government to the people.
- (d) A device for strengthening the hands of the head of the Government whose hold over the people is in a state of decline.

Q53. The main advantage of the parliamentary form of government is that

- (a) the executive and legislature work independently.
- (b) it provides continuity of policy and is more efficient.
- (c) the executive remains responsible to the legislature.
- (d) the head of the government cannot be changed without election

Q54. When a bill is referred to a joint sitting of both the Houses of the Parliament, it has to be passed by

- (a) a simple majority of members present and voting
- (b) three-fourths majority of members present and voting
- (c) two-thirds majority of the Houses
- (d) absolute majority of the Houses

Q55. Who among the following are appointed by the President of India?

1. Vice-Chairperson of NITI Aayog
2. Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities
3. The Chief Minister of a Union Territory

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q56. Consider the following statements

1. The Advocate General of a State in India is appointed by the President of India upon the recommendation of the Governor of the concerned State.
2. As provided in Civil Procedure Code, High Courts have original, appellate, and advisory jurisdiction at the State level

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q57. Consider the following statements

1. The Ministries and Departments of the Government of India are created by the Prime Minister on the advice of the Cabinet Secretary.
2. Each of the ministries is assigned to a Minister by the President of India on the advice of the Prime Minister

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q58. Consider the following statements regarding the Attorney General of India:

1. He has the right to speak and to take part in the proceedings of both the Houses of Parliament or their joint sitting.
2. He enjoys all the privileges and immunities that are available to a member of Parliament.
3. He is debarred from private legal practice.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q59. Consider the following statements

1. The advocate general of the state must be a person who is qualified to be appointed a judge of the Supreme Court.
2. The advocate general of the state assists the Attorney General of India in the fulfillment of his official responsibilities.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q60. Consider the following statements regarding State Human Rights Commissioner

1. The chairperson and members hold office for a term of five years or until they attain the age of 65 years
2. The chairperson and members of a State Human Rights Commission are appointed and removed by the governor.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q61. Consider the following statements

1. Special Leave Petition is filed only when the order of the High Court is sought to be appealed.
2. The judgment of the Supreme Court is binding on all courts in India.
3. The Constitution confers the power of accepting Special Leave petitions to both the Supreme Court and the High Court.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q62. Consider the following statements

1. President can promulgate an ordinance only when both the Houses of Parliament are not in session.
2. President can return the ordinance for the reconsideration of the Council of Ministers.
3. President can promulgate an ordinance to amend both civil laws and criminal laws.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q63. Consider the following statements

1. The members of the Estimates committee are exclusively elected from Lok Sabha.
2. A minister cannot be elected as a member of this committee.
3. This committee examines the appropriation accounts of the Union Government laid down before Lok Sabha.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q64. Which of the following powers of the Governor can be exercised by his/her discretion?

1. Ordinance making power.
2. Pardoning power.
3. Reservation of a bill for the consideration of the President.
4. Recommending imposition of President's Rule in a state to the central government.

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

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

Q65. Consider the following statements

1. Hartog Committee was set up to report on the development of education.
2. Butler committee was appointed to look into the relationship between the Indian States and British Indian Government.
3. Lee Commission was related to Montague Chelmsford Reforms.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q66. Consider the following statements regarding 'Anti- Defection Law',

1. The law does not specify a time-period for the presiding officer to decide on a disqualification plea.
2. The decision of the presiding officer is subjected to judicial review.
3. An elected member voluntarily giving up his membership of a political party is deemed as defection.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q67. A Civil servant used his discretionary powers to grant a renovation contract of a school's building to company A over company B even though the company B has all the necessary qualifications. In case company B intends to sue the Civil servant, which of the following writs can be issued against the Civil servant?

- (a) Mandamus
- (b) Prohibition
- (c) None of the above
- (d) Quo Warranto

Q68. Consider the following statements

1. Trafficking in human beings is banned under the Indian Constitution.
2. The Constitution provides for a living wage as a fundamental right to all the workers.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q69. Consider the following statements regarding the Fifth schedule

1. It provides for the establishment of the Tribal Advisory Council to take care of the welfare of Schedule Tribes.
2. Governor is empowered to declare an area to be a Scheduled area.
3. Governor can make regulations that may repeal any act of Parliament or the State Legislature for the Scheduled area.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q70. Consider the following statements

1. Representation of People's Act (RPA), 1951 imposes the expenditure limit on both candidates and political parties.
2. Electoral Bonds are interest accruing bonds used in donating money to the political parties.
3. All the details of Electoral Bonds are maintained with the Election Commission.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q71. Consider the following statements

1. The majority of the provisions in the Constitution need to be amended by a special majority of the Parliament and ratification by at least half of the state legislatures.
2. Amendment of certain provisions of the Constitution by a simple majority is not deemed as constitutional amendment under Article 368.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q72. Consider the following statements

1. The State Election Commissioner is appointed by the President.
2. The State Election Commissioner has the status of a Judge of a High Court.
3. The State Election Commissioners work independently of the Election Commission of India and each has its own sphere of operation.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

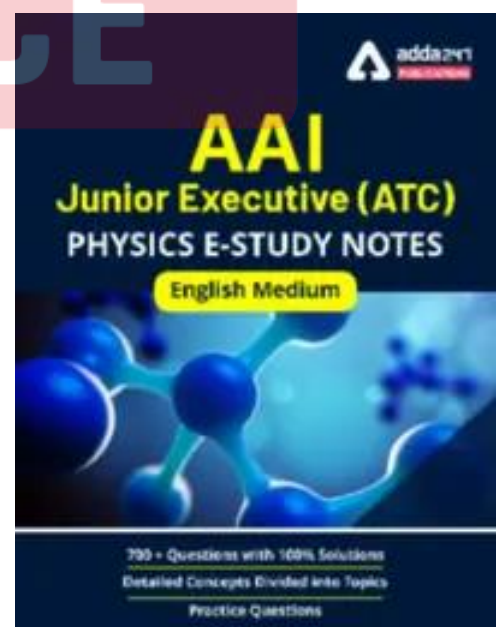
- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 1 and 3
- (c) 2 and 3
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q73. Consider the following statements

1. The Constitution has not prescribed the qualifications of the members of the Election Commission.
2. The Constitution has specified the term of the members of the Election Commission.
3. The Constitution has debarred the retiring election commissioners from any further appointment by the government

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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



Q74. Consider the following statements

1. In the performance of its functions, Election Commission of India (ECI) is insulated from executive interference.
 2. The decisions of the ECI can be challenged only in the Supreme Court of India by appropriate petitions
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q75. Consider the following statements regarding Election Commission of India (ECI)

1. Since inception, the Election Commission is a multi-member body consisting of three election commissioners.
 2. Election commissioner or a regional commissioner cannot be removed from office except on the recommendation of the chief election commissioner.
 3. They determine the territorial areas of the electoral constituencies throughout the country
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q76. Consider the following statements

1. The Constitution of India does not define the criteria for recognition of Scheduled Tribes.
2. The Constitution of India empowers the Parliament of India to specify the Scheduled Tribes (STs) in various states and union territories

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q77. Consider the following statements

1. It works under the administrative control of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
 2. The Commission's Mandate is to ensure that the Laws, Policies, Programmes, and Administrative Mechanisms are in consonance with the Child Rights perspective as enshrined in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.
 3. At least some members of the commission must be women
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q78. Consider the following statements

1. The Juvenile Justice Board is an institutional body constituted under Section 4 of the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015.

2. One or more than one Juvenile Justice Board(s) are established by the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) for each state

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q79. Consider the following statements

1. The Governor should not belong to the state where is appointed.

2. The Governor's appointment must be made after consulting the chief Minister of the state.

3. A serving Governor cannot be a member of either House of Parliament or a House of the state legislature.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q80. Consider the following statements

1. If a bill passed by the state legislature endangers the position of the state high court, the Governor must reserve the bill for consideration of the President.

2. If a bill sent by the Governor for the reconsideration of the State legislature is passed again without amendments, the Governor is under no constitutional obligation to give his assent to the bill.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q81. Who among the following has the authority to extend the provisions of Part IX of the constitution relating to the Panchayats to the Fifth Schedule areas of a State?

- (a) President
- (b) Governor of the State
- (c) Parliament
- (d) State Legislature

Q82. Consider the following pairs

1. Madras High Court-Tamil Nadu and Puducherry only

2. Kerala High Court-Kerala and Lakshadweep only

3. Gauhati High Court- Assam and Mizoram Only

Which of the pair/s given above is/are correct?

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

Q83. Which of the following are considered under the fundamental rights in India?

1. Right to go abroad
2. Right to pollution-free air
3. Right to shelter
4. Right to Post in Social media

Select the correct code from below:

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

Q84. Consider the following statements

1. The jurisdiction and powers of a high court as specified in the Constitution can be curtailed both by the Parliament and the state legislature
2. The chief justice of a high court can appoint officers and servants of the high court

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q85. Consider the following statements regarding Advocates-on-Record

1. Only these advocates are entitled to file any matter or document before the Supreme Court
2. No other High Court in India has a similar provision.
3. Any advocate registered with the Bar Council of India can directly work as Advocates on record

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q86. Consider the following statements Regarding Supreme Court of India

1. It has the power of judicial superintendence and control over state high courts due to the integrated judicial system
2. The American Supreme court has a double (or separated) judicial system.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q87. Consider the following statements

1. Fundamental rights given under the Indian constitution in case of violation can be enforced both against the public authorities and private individuals.
2. Violation of rights by the private individuals gives the aggrieved person a right to seek remedy under general laws only was ruled in Shamdasani vs Central Bank of India case

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q88. The manner of choosing the representatives of the union territories in the Lok Sabha is defined by-

- (a) Representation of people act 1951
- (b) Separate Act of Parliament
- (c) Constitutional Articles itself
- (d) Representation of people act 1950

Q89. Consider the following statements regarding Rajyasabha

1. The Rajya Sabha was first constituted in 1952.
2. The retiring members are eligible for re-election and renomination any number of times.
3. The Constitution has fixed the term of office of members of the Rajya Sabha to be 6 years
4. Only the President can make provisions to govern the order of retirement of the members of the Rajya Sabha

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q90. Consider the following statements regarding India's Civil Registration System Report

1. The Union Territory of Ladakh and Arunachal Pradesh in the states category recorded the highest sex ratio at birth in the country in 2020.
2. The sex ratio at birth is a number of females per ten thousand males.
3. As per the Civil Registration System births and deaths are registered only at the place of their occurrence

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q91. Bachan Singh's case led to the formulation of the Bachan Singh framework. It was associated with-

- (a) Giving primacy to certain Directive principles of state policy over fundamental rights
- (b) implementation of fundamental duties
- (c) Death penalty and life imprisonment
- (d) Euthanasia

Q92. Which of the following article(s) of the Constitution does not have an explicit bearing on Tribal rights?

- (a) Article 14
- (b) Article 15
- (c) Article 16
- (d) Article 17

Q93. National Population Commission (NPC) of India is chaired by-

- (a) Minister of Home Affairs
- (b) Prime Minister of India
- (c) Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India
- (d) Minister of health and family welfare

Q94. The writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India under Article 32 of the Constitution of India is not wider than that of the writ jurisdiction of the High Courts under Article 226 because the High Courts may exercise this power in relation to:

- (a) Civil and criminal matters
- (b) Fundamental and other legal rights
- (c) Fundamental rights and matters in appeals
- (d) Fundamental rights and stay matters

Q95. Which of the following are the functions of Indian Judiciary?

1. Guardian of the Constitution
2. Protector of Fundamental Rights
3. Conducting judicial enquiries

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q96. In India single system of courts is adopted from which of the following acts?

- (a) Indian Councils Act 1861
- (b) The Morley Minto Reforms 1909
- (c) The Montagu-Chelmsford Act 1919
- (d) The Government of Indian Act 1935

Q97. The Prime Minister of India, at the time of his/her appointment, select the correct answer from the below?

- (a) must be a member of one of the Houses of the Parliament
- (b) need not necessarily be a member of one of the Houses of the Parliament but must become a member of the Lok Sabha within six months
- (c) need not necessarily be a member of one of the Houses of the Parliament but must become a member of one of the Houses within six months
- (d) must be a member of the Lok Sabha



Q98. When the annual Union Budget is not passed by the Lok Sabha, which of the following scenarios happens, select the correct one?

- (a) the Budget is modified and presented again
- (b) the Budget is referred to the Rajya Sabha for suggestions
- (c) the Union Finance Minister is asked to resign,
- (d) the Prime Minister submits the resignation of Council of Ministers

Q99. Consider the following statements

1. Collective responsibility requires each minister to support each Government decision.
2. Individual ministerial responsibility refers to the convention that a minister is responsible to Parliament for the

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q100. Which among the following act was the first act that empowered councils to discuss budget and question the executive?

- (a) The Indian council act 1909
- (b) The Indian council act 1919
- (c) The Indian Councils Act 1861
- (d) The Indian Councils act 1892

SOLUTIONS

S1. Ans.(b)

Sol. Adjournment sine die -Termination of a sitting of the House without any definite date being fixed for the next sitting. "Adjournment" is a postponement of the sitting or proceedings of the House from one time to another specified for the reassembling of the House. Hence statement 1 is incorrect. Dissolution The Lok Sabha is dissolved at the end of its five-year term (automatic dissolution) or by Presidential order. Dissolution terminates the life of the house. The Rajya Sabha is not dissolved. Its members have a fixed term of 6 years, with a third of its members up for elections every two years. When does the President give the order for Lok Sabha's dissolution? If authorised by the Council of Ministers, he can give the order even before the end of the five-year term. He can also dissolve if the Council of Ministers loses confidence and no party is able to prove majority. When the Lok Sabha is dissolved, all business including bills, motions, resolutions, notices, petitions, etc. pending before it or its committees lapse. The last session before the Lok Sabha is dissolved is called a Lamé Duck session. Only the President can dissolve the House. Hence statement 2 is correct.

S2. Ans.(b)

Sol. The National River Conservation Directorate (NRCD) in the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change is implementing the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) and National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco- systems'(NPCA) for conservation of rivers, lakes and wetlands in the country. The objective of the River Action Plans is to improve water quality of rivers through implementation of pollution abatement schemes in identified polluted stretches of rivers. NPCA aims at conserving aquatic ecosystems (lakes and wetlands) through implementation of sustainable conservation plans, and governed with application of uniform policy and guidelines.

S3. Ans.(d)

Sol. None of the statement is correct

NPC is a national level organization to promote productivity culture in India. Established by the Ministry of Industry, Government of India in 1958.

It is an autonomous, multipartite, non-profit organization with equal representation from employers' & workers' organizations and Government, apart from technical & professional institutions and other interests.

Minister of Commerce and Industry is the president and Secretary DPIIT is the Chairman of it.

NPC is a constituent of the Tokyo-based Asian Productivity Organisation (APO), an Inter-Governmental Body, of which the Government of India is a founder member.

S4. Ans.(b)

Sol. At present, the Public Accounts Committee consists of 22 members (15 from the Lok Sabha and 7 from the Rajya Sabha. The function of the committee is To examine the annual audit reports of the comptroller and auditor general of India (CAG), which are laid before the Parliament by the President. 2. To examine the appropriation accounts and the finance accounts of the Union government and any other accounts laid before the Lok-Sabha

S5. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Indian Constitution provides for the establishment of a Consolidated Fund and a Public Account under Article 266 and a Contingency Fund for each State under Article 267. Disbursements from Public Accounts of India are not subject to a Vote of Parliament

S6. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Committee recommended adopting some of the important features of the Inquisitorial System into our Adversarial System, such as involvement of the court in the investigation process, to search for truth, to assign a pro-active role to the judges, to give directions to the investigating officers and prosecution agencies in the matter of investigation.

☑ However, the Committee on balance felt that a fair trial and in particular, fairness to the accused, are better protected in the Adversarial System. In the Inquisitorial System, the members of the judiciary participate in the investigation process, whereas in the Adversarial System, the members of the judiciary do not participate in the investigation process, as it is done solely by the police or a separate agency.

S7. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners enjoy equal powers and salaries. The term of office of the Election Commissioner is 6 years or till he attains the age of 65 years or whichever is earlier.

S8. Ans.(a)

Sol. What is Autonomous District Council?

As per the Sixth Schedule, the four states viz. **Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram** contain the Tribal Areas which are technically different from the Scheduled Areas. Though these areas fall within the executive authority of the state, provision has been made for the creation of the District Councils and regional councils for the exercise of certain legislative and judicial powers. Each district is an autonomous district and Governor can modify/divide the boundaries of the said Tribal areas by notification.

S9. Ans.(b)

Sol. What is CBI?

- Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) is the premier investigating police agency in India.
- It functions under the superintendence of the Deptt. of Personnel, Ministry of Personnel, Pension & Public Grievances, Government of India - which falls under the prime minister's office. **CBI derives power to investigate from the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946.**
- CBI can suo-moto take up investigation of offenses only in the Union Territories.
- The Central Government can authorize CBI to investigate a crime in a State but only with the consent of the concerned State Government.
- The Supreme Court and High Courts, however, can order CBI to investigate a crime anywhere in the country without the consent of the State

S10. Ans.(c)

Sol. 92nd Amendment Act 2003 added Bodo, Santhali, Maithali, and Dogri languages in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution. Originally there were 14 languages in the 8th schedule. 21st amendment act added the Sindhi language. 71st amendment act added Konkani, Manipuri, and Nepali languages

S11. Ans.(b)

S12. Ans.(d)

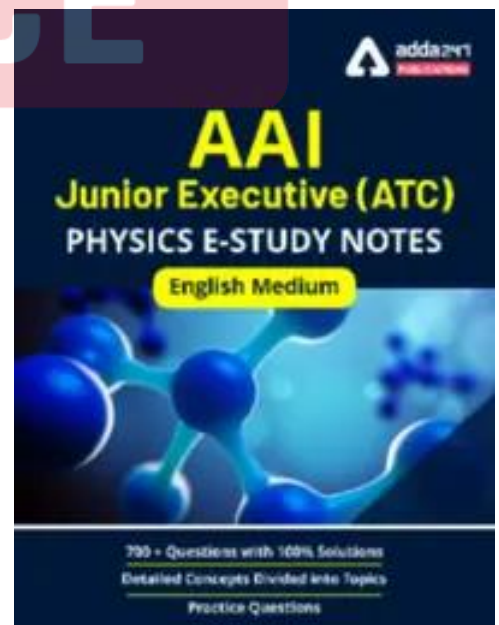
Sol. All are correct

S13. Ans.(c)

Sol. The 102nd Constitution Amendment Act, 2018 inserted the following articles:

"338B. (1) There shall be a Commission for the socially and educationally backward classes to be known as the National Commission for Backward Classes.

"342A. (1) The President may with respect to any State or Union territory, and where it is a State, after consultation with the Governor thereof, by public notification, specify the socially and educationally backward classes which shall for the purposes of this Constitution be deemed to be socially and educationally backward classes in relation to that State or Union territory, as the case may be.



- In article 366 of the Constitution, after clause (26B), the following clause shall be inserted, namely: — '(26C) "socially and educationally backward classes" means such backward classes as are so deemed under Article 342A for the purposes of this Constitution;'
- The National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) has the authority to examine complaints and welfare measures regarding socially and educationally backward classes.
- The Act provides for powers and functions of NCBC.

S14. Ans.(a)

Sol. Parallel to the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) at the Centre, there is a State Public Service Commission (SPSC) in a state. A State Public Service Commission consists of a chairman and other members appointed by the governor of the state. The Constitution does not specify the strength of the Commission but has left the matter to the discretion of the Governor.

The chairman and members of the Commission hold office for a term of six years or until they attain the age of 62 years, whichever is earlier (in the case of UPSC, the age limit is 65 years).

Statement 1 is Correct: The same set of Articles (i.e., 315 to 323 in Part XIV) of the Constitution also deal with the composition, appointment, and removal of members, power and functions, and independence of the SPSC.

Statement 2 Incorrect: The president and not the governor can remove the chairman and members of the SPSC on the same grounds and in the same manner as he can remove a chairman or a member of the UPSC.

S15. Ans.(d)

Sol. The president has assigned the following duties to the AG via Notification No. F.43-50C, 26 January 1950:

- To appear on behalf of the Government of India in all cases in the Supreme Court in which the Government of India is concerned.
- To represent the Government of India in any reference made by the president to the Supreme Court under Article 143 of the Constitution.
- To appear (when required by the Government of India) in any high court in any case in which the Government of India is concerned

S16. Ans.(d)

Sol. Some of the functions of the CVC are:

- To inquire or cause an inquiry or investigation to be conducted on a reference made by the Central government wherein it is alleged that a public servant being an employee of the Central Government or its authorities has committed an offense under the Prevention of Corruption Act
- To exercise superintendence over the functioning of the Delhi Special Police Establishment (CBI) insofar as it relates to the investigation of offenses under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.
- To give directions to the Delhi Special Police Establishment (CBI) for superintendence insofar as it relates to the investigation of offenses under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.
- To review the progress of investigations conducted by the Delhi Special Police Establishment into offenses alleged to have been committed under the prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.
- The Central Government is required to consult the CVC in making rules and regulations governing the vigilance and disciplinary matters relating to the members of Central Services and All-India Services.
- The Central Vigilance Commissioner (CVC) is the Chairperson and the two Vigilance Commissioners along with Secretaries of M/o Home Affairs, D/o Personnel and Training and the D/o Revenue in M/o Finance are the Members of the Selection Committees, on whose recommendation the Central Government appoints the Director of Enforcement.

S17. Ans.(c)

Sol. President has no veto power in respect of a constitutional amendment bill. The 24th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1971 made it obligatory for the President to give his assent to a constitutional amendment bill.

- Pocket Veto is the case where the President neither ratifies nor rejects nor returns the bill, but simply keeps the bill pending for an indefinite period. This power of the President not to take any action (either positive or negative) on the bill is known as the pocket veto. The President can exercise this veto power as the Constitution does not prescribe any time-limit within which he has to decide with respect to a bill presented to him for his assent.
- Further, the Constitution has not prescribed any time limit within which the President has to decide about a bill reserved by the governor for his consideration. Hence, the President can exercise a pocket veto in respect of state legislation also.

S18. Ans.(a)

Sol. Article 123 of the Constitution empowers the President to promulgate ordinances during the recess of Parliament. These ordinances have the same force and effect as an act of Parliament but are like temporary laws.

The ordinance-making power is the most important legislative power of the President. It has been vested in him to deal with unforeseen or urgent matters.

An ordinance like any other legislation can be retrospective, that is, it may come into force from a backdate. It may modify or repeal any act of Parliament or another ordinance. It can alter or amend a tax law also. However, it cannot be issued to amend the Constitution.

S19. Ans.(c)

Sol. Ordinance-making power of the President is coextensive as regards all matters except duration, with the law-making powers of the Parliament. This has two implications:

- (a) An ordinance can be issued only on those subjects on which the Parliament can make laws.
- (b) An ordinance is subject to the same constitutional limitation as an act of Parliament. Hence, an ordinance cannot abridge or take away any of the fundamental rights

The President can withdraw an ordinance at any time. However, his power of ordinance-making is not a discretionary power, and he can promulgate or withdraw an ordinance only on the advice of the council of ministers headed by the prime minister.

S20. Ans.(c)**Sol. Cooperation Between the Centre and States**

The Constitution contains the following provisions to secure cooperation and coordination between the Centre and the states:

- (i) The Parliament can provide for the adjudication of any dispute or complaint with respect to the use, distribution, and control of waters of any inter-state river and river valley.
- (ii) The President can establish (under Article 263) an Inter-State Council to investigate and discuss the subject of common interest between the Centre and the states. Such a council was set up in 1990.
- (iii) Full faith and credit are to be given throughout the territory of India to public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of the Centre and every state.
- (iv) The Parliament can appoint an appropriate authority to carry out the purposes of the constitutional provisions relating to the interstate freedom of trade, commerce, and intercourse. But, no such authority has been appointed so far.

S21. Ans.(c)

Sol. In India, the PIL is a product of the judicial activism role of the Supreme Court. It was introduced in the early 1980s. A Public Interest Litigation can be filed before the Supreme Court under Article 32 of the Constitution or before the High Court of a State under Article 226 of the Constitution under their respective Writ Jurisdictions.

S22. Ans.(b)

Sol. Article 356 empowers the President to issue a proclamation, if he is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of a state cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. Notably, the president can act either on a report of the governor of the state or otherwise too (ie, even without the governor's report). A proclamation imposing President's Rule must be approved by both the Houses of Parliament within two months from the date of its issue. If approved by both the Houses of Parliament, the President's Rule continues for six months

S23. Ans.(d)

Sol. The governor is neither directly elected by the people nor indirectly elected by a specially constituted electoral college as is the case with the president. He is appointed by the president by warrant under his hand and seal. As held by the Supreme Court in 1979, the office of governor of a state is not an employment under the Central government. It is an independent constitutional office and is not under the control of or subordinate to the Central government.

S24. Ans.(c)

Sol. In India, the practice of the President addressing Parliament can be traced back to the Government of India Act of 1919. This law gave the Governor-General the right of addressing the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State. The law did not have a provision for a joint address but the Governor-General did address the Assembly and the Council together on multiple occasions. There was no address by him to the Constituent Assembly (Legislative) from 1947 to 1950. And after the Constitution came into force, President Rajendra Prasad addressed members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha for the first time on January 31, 1950. The President's address is one of the most solemn occasions in the Parliamentary calendar. It is the only occasion in the year when the entire Parliament, i.e. the President, Lok Sabha, and Rajya Sabha come together. In the past, there are instances where the President's speech is delivered by the Vice president discharging the functions of the President.

S25. Ans.(c)

Sol. Public Account of India accounts for flows for those transactions where the government is merely acting as a banker. This fund was constituted under Article 266 (2) of the Constitution. Examples of those are provident funds, small savings and so on. These funds do not belong to the government. They have to be paid back at some time to their rightful owners. Because of this nature of the fund, expenditures from it are not required to be approved by the Parliament.

S26. Ans.(c)

Sol. Only 16 members of the Rajya Sabha attended all the scheduled 361 meetings held in 2020. Eight committees of the Rajya Sabha and 16 of the Lok Sabha are recast every year by both the Presiding Officers of Parliament in consultation with the respective parties and the government. Each committee has 10 members from Rajya Sabha and 21 from Lok Sabha

S27. Ans.(a)

Sol. “The Governor shall from time to time summon the House or each House of the Legislature of the State to meet at such time and place as he thinks fit...” says Article 174 of the Constitution. The provision also puts on the Governor the responsibility of ensuring that the House is summoned at least once every six months. Although it is the Governor’s prerogative to summon the House, according to Article 163, the Governor is required to act on the “aid and advice” of the Cabinet. So when the Governor summons the House under Article 174, this is not of his or her own will but on the aid and advice of the Cabinet. There are a few instances where the Governor can summon the House despite the refusal of the Chief Minister who heads the Cabinet. When the Chief Minister appears to have lost the majority and the legislative members of the House propose a no-confidence motion against the Chief Minister, then the Governor can decide on his or her own on summoning the House. But the actions of the Governor, when using his discretionary powers can be challenged in court

S28. Ans.(b)

Sol. India does not allow dual citizenship. According to Section 9 of the Indian Citizenship Act, 1955, any Indian citizen who acquires foreign citizenship ceases to be an Indian citizen. “Any citizen of India who by naturalisation, registration, otherwise voluntarily acquires, or has at any time between the 26th January, 1950 and the commencement of this Act, voluntarily acquired the citizenship of another country shall, upon such acquisition or, as the case may be, such commencement, cease to be a citizen of India,” Section 9 says. The only exception when this law does not apply is when the two concerned countries are at war with each other. Neither the Act nor the Citizenship Rules of 2009 specify any procedure required for termination of citizenship in case of acquisition of foreign citizenship. Legal experts say the law is clear that Indian citizenship will cease to exist the moment one acquires foreign citizenship.

S29. Ans.(c)

Sol. India does not have a fixed parliamentary calendar. By convention, Parliament meets for three sessions in a year. The summoning of Parliament is specified in Article 85 of the Constitution. Like many other articles, it is based on a provision of The Government of India Act, 1935.

S30. Ans.(b)

Sol. Who is a star campaigner?

A recognized political party can have 40-star campaigners and an unrecognized (but registered) political party can have 20. The list of star campaigners has to be communicated to the Chief Electoral Officer and Election Commission within a week from the date of notification of an election.

What if a star campaigner campaigns specifically for one candidate?

If a candidate or her election agent shares the stage with a star campaigner at a rally, then the entire expenditure on that rally, other than the travel expenses of the star campaigner, is added to the candidate’s expenses.

Even if the candidate is not present at the star campaigner’s rally, but there are posters with her photographs or her name on display, the entire expenditure will be added to the candidate’s account. This applies even if the star campaigner mentions the candidate’s name during the event. When more than one candidate shares the stage, or there are posters with their photographs, then the expenses of such rally/meeting are equally divided between all such candidates

S31. Ans.(a)

Sol. After 1987, a thorough review of the functioning of local government institutions was initiated. In 1989 the P.K.Thungon Committee recommended constitutional recognition for the local government bodies. A constitutional amendment to provide for periodic elections to local government institutions, and enlistment of appropriate functions to them, along with funds, was recommended.

S32. Ans.(a)

Sol. Special Provisions

The most extraordinary feature of the federal arrangement created in India is that many States get a differential treatment. In the case of division of powers, the Constitution provides a division of powers that is common to all the States. And yet, the Constitution has some special provisions for some States given their peculiar social and historical circumstances. Most of the special provisions pertaining to the northeastern States (Assam, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, etc.) largely due to a sizeable indigenous tribal population with a distinct history and culture, which they wish to retain (Art 371). However, these provisions have not been able to stem alienation and the insurgency in parts of the region.

Special provisions also exist for hilly States like Himachal Pradesh and some other states like Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Sikkim. But they are provided by the Central Government and not by the Constitution.

S33. Ans.(b)

Sol. If the Rajya Sabha declares that it is necessary for the national interest that Parliament should make laws **with respect to goods and services tax** or a matter in the State List, then the Parliament becomes competent to make laws on that matter. **(statement (a) is incorrect)**

Such a resolution must be supported by two-thirds of the special majority of the members present and voting. **(statement b is correct)**

The resolution remains in force for one year; it can be renewed any number of times but not exceeding one year at a time. **(Statement (c) is incorrect. It's not 6 months)**

The laws cease to have an effect on the expiration of six months after the resolution has ceased to be in force. **(statement (d) is incorrect . it's not 1 year)**

S34. Ans.(c)

Sol. Appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court

Appellate jurisdiction means that the Supreme Court will reconsider the case and the legal issues involved in it. If the Court thinks that the law or the Constitution has a different meaning from what the lower courts understood, then the Supreme Court will change the ruling and along with that also give a new interpretation of the provision involved. The High Courts too, have appellate jurisdiction over the decisions given by courts below them.

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S35. Ans.(c)

Sol. Both statements are correct Constitutions limit the power of government in many ways The most common way of limiting the power of government is to specify certain fundamental rights that all of us possess as citizens and which no government can violate. Citizens will be protected from being arrested arbitrarily and for no reason.

This is one basic limitation upon the power of government. Right to Constitutional Remedies Right to freedom of speech and expression has established media as the fourth pillar of democracy and ensured a check on government.

S36. Ans.(d)

Sol. K. Santhanam committee is related to the study on Panchayati Raj Finances. Electoral Reforms

The process of electoral reforms focuses mainly on broadening the core meaning of democracy, making it more citizen-friendly, and implementation of adult suffrage in the letter as well as spirit. Some important Committees related to

Electoral reforms:

- Tarkunde / J.P. Committee
- Indrajit Gupta committee
- Wanchoo committee
- Dinesh Goswami committee
- Vohra committee

S37. Ans.(d)**S38. Ans.(d)**

Sol. CAG can audit the following:

1. Accounts related to all expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India, consolidated fund of each state and consolidated fund of each union territory having a Legislative Assembly.
2. Expenditure from the Contingency Fund of India and Public Account of India and Contingency fund, public account of each state
3. All trading, manufacturing, profit and loss accounts, balance sheets and other subsidiary accounts kept by any department of Central Government and state governments.
4. Receipts and expenditure of the Centre and each state
5. Receipts and expenditure of Government companies, bodies and authorities substantially financed from Central or state revenues.

Secret service expenditure is a limitation on the auditing role of CAG. He has to accept a certificate from the competent authority in this regard.

Thus, option (d) is correct.

S39. Ans.(b)

Sol. Statement 1 is not correct: The organisational structure, jurisdiction and nomenclature of the subordinate judiciary are laid down by the states. Hence, they differ slightly from state to state. However, the control over district courts and other subordinate courts including the posting, promotion and leave is vested in the high court.

Statement 2 is correct: The appointment, posting and promotion of district judges in a state are made by the governor of the state in consultation with the high court.

Appointment of persons (other than district judges) to the judicial service of a state is made by the governor of the state after consultation with the State Public Service Commission and the High Court.

S40. Ans.(b)

Sol. Article 262 of the Constitution provides for the adjudication of inter-state water disputes. It makes two provisions:

1. The Parliament may by law provide for the adjudication of any dispute or complaint with respect to the use, distribution, and control of waters of any inter-state river and river valley.
2. The Parliament may also provide that neither the Supreme Court nor any other court is to exercise jurisdiction in respect of any such dispute or complaint.

Article 262 of India's Constitution provides for barring the Supreme Court's jurisdiction over interstate river water disputes. Accordingly, the Interstate River Water Disputes Act 1956 bars the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court or any other court over interstate river water disputes. So, statement (2) is correct.

Water, water supply, irrigation, canal, drainage, embankments, water storage, and water power come under the State List. So, statement (1) is not correct.

Entry 56 of the Union List empowers the Union Government for the regulation and development of inter-state rivers and river valleys to the extent declared by the Parliament to be expedient in the public interest. Therefore, the correct answer is (b).

S41. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Chief Electoral Officer of a state/ Union Territory is authorized to supervise the election work in the state/Union Territory subject to the overall superintendence, direction, and control of the Election Commission. The Election Commission of India nominates or designates an Officer of the Government of the state / Union Territory as the Chief Electoral Officer in consultation with that State Government / Union Territory Administration

S42. Ans.(c)

Sol. Under proxy voting, a registered elector can delegate his voting power to a representative.

In 2003, India's People's Representative Act was amended to allow armed forces personnel to appoint a proxy to vote on their behalf.

The Lok Sabha had passed the Bill to allow proxy voting for NRIs but the bill lapsed due to the dissolution of Lok Sabha hence recently proxy voting is not allowed for NRI voters.

An NRI can vote in the constituency in which her place of residence, as mentioned in the passport, is located. She can only vote in person and will have to produce her passport in original at the polling station for establishing identity. Voting rights for NRIs were introduced only in 2011, through an amendment to the Representation of the People Act 1950

S43. Ans.(b)

Sol. As per the latest directions by ECI Currently, the following voters are also allowed to cast their votes through postal ballot:

- Service voters (armed forces, the armed police force of a state and government servants posted abroad)
- Voters on election duty,
- Voters above 80 years of age or Persons with Disabilities (pwd)
- Voters under preventive detention.
- Covid-19 patients
- Media persons

S44. Ans.(a)

Sol. Absentee voter' means a person belonging to such class of persons as may be notified, under section 60 of the RP Act, 1951 and who is employed in essential services as mentioned in the said notification, and includes an elector belonging to the class of senior citizens or persons with disabilities;

On the legal front, the Commission made a recommendation to the Union Government (Ministry of Law and Justice) on 2nd September 2019 following which the Government amended the Representation of the People's Act, 1951 (RP Act), and the Conduct of Election Rules, 1961.

S45. Ans.(a)

Sol. This category was introduced in 1997 at the time EC was revising the state's voter list. 'D' voters are a category of voters in Assam whose citizenship is doubtful or under dispute.

While 'D' voters continue to remain on Assam's electoral roll, they cannot vote in an election unless a Foreigners' Tribunal decides their case.

S46. Ans.(d)

Sol. D- the voter is the acronym used for 'doubtful voter'. Those persons whose citizenship was doubtful or was under dispute were categorized as 'D- Voters' during the preparation of the National Register of Citizens in Assam.

However, 'doubtful voter' or 'doubtful citizenship' have not been defined in the Citizenship Act, 1955 or the Citizenship Rules of 2003. The Citizenship Rules, 2003 was framed under the provisions of the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2003. The rules framed in 2003 list out the steps to be followed for the preparation of the National Population Register (NPR) and the National Register of Indian Citizens (NRIC). Once a family or an individual is marked as a doubtful citizen (D-Category), they are then informed in a specified pro forma as soon as the verification process comes to an end. They are also given a chance to be heard by the Sub-district or Taluk Registrar of Citizen Registration before arriving at a final decision on whether their name will be included in the register. The Registrar has the time of 90 days to finalize his findings and justify them.

The Electoral Registration Officer (ERO) considers the verification report. If the Registration Officer feels that the person is not an Indian citizen, then the case is referred to the Superintendent of Police who refers it to the Foreigners Tribunal for its opinion. The Foreigner tribunals are set up under the Foreigners (Tribunals) Order, 1964. Based on the tribunal's decision, the Officer must add or delete the names of doubtful citizens.

Classifying individuals as doubtful voters took place in Assam during the revision of electoral rolls in 1997 by the Election Commission of India

Doubtful voters are not eligible to cast their vote in elections as their Indian citizenship is not confirmed. They are also barred from contesting elections in the country. The marking as the doubtful voter is a temporary measure and cannot be prolonged. A decision in a definite period of time must be taken. If the person is found to be an illegal migrant or a foreigner, they are sent to detention camps and deported depending on the documents presented

S47. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Rajya Sabha or Council of States is the upper house of the bicameral Parliament of India. It is a permanent body and is not subject to dissolution. At present, the Rajya Sabha has a maximum membership of 245, of which 233 are elected by the legislatures of the states and union territories using single transferable votes through Open Ballot while the President has the power to appoint 12 members for their contributions to art, literature, science, and social service

The Rajya Sabha elections are different from the Lok Sabha. The representatives of the States and of the Union Territories in the Rajya Sabha are elected by the method of indirect election. Only the elected members of the State Legislative Assemblies can vote in a Rajya Sabha election.

S48. Ans.(c)

Sol. Recently, the Supreme Court (SC) in a recent judgment has held that secrecy of the ballot is the cornerstone of free and fair elections. The judgment came on an appeal against the Allahabad High Court decision setting aside the voting of a no-confidence motion in a Zila panchayat in Uttar Pradesh in 2018. The High Court had found that some of the panchayat members had violated the rule of secrecy of the ballot. Relying on the CCTV footage it was found that they had either displayed the ballot papers or by their conduct revealed the manner in which they had voted.

The principle of secrecy of ballots is an important postulate of constitutional democracy and referred to Section 94 of the Representation of People Act (RPA) 1951.

3. Section 94 of the Representation of the People Act upholds the privilege of the voter to maintain confidentiality about her choice of vote.

S49. Ans.(c)

Sol. NOTA is available only for direct elections such as the Lok Sabha and State assemblies, not for Rajya Sabha and the Legislative Council.

"**None of the Above**" (or **NOTA**) has been provided as an option to the voters of India in most elections since 2009. The vote does not hold any electoral value: even if a majority of votes are cast the candidate with the largest vote share would be declared the winner.^[1] By expressing a preference for **none of the above**, a citizen can choose not to vote for any candidates who are contesting the elections.

The **Supreme Court** in PUCL vs. Union of India Judgement 2013 directed the use of NOTA in the context of direct elections to the Lok Sabha and the respective state assemblies. The NOTA option was first used in the 2013 assembly elections held in four states (Chhattisgarh, Mizoram, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh), and the Union Territory of Delhi.

Chhattisgarh was the first state in the country to give this right to the voters in the local government elections.

S50. Ans.(d)

Sol. The formal process for the elections starts with the Notification or Notifications calling upon the electorate to elect Members of a House.

As soon as Notifications are issued, candidates can start filing their nominations in the constituencies from where they wish to contest.

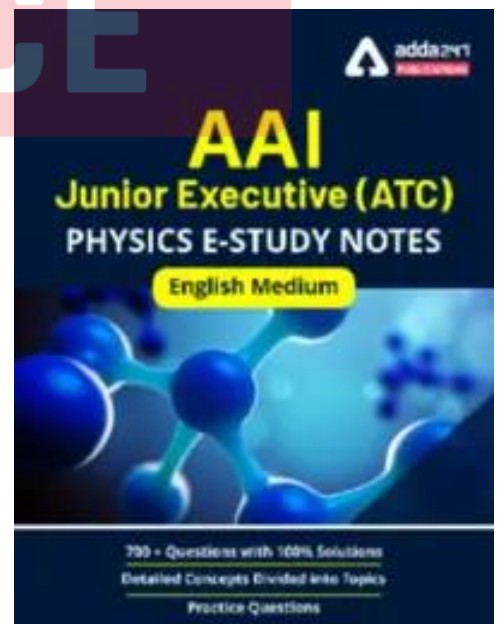
The Commission normally announces the schedule of elections in a major press conference a few weeks before the formal process is set in motion. The Model Code of Conduct for guidance

of candidates and political parties comes immediately into effect after such an announcement

S51. Ans.(a)

Sol. Context - US Supreme Court nominee Amy Coney Barrett has described "originalism" as her legal philosophy.

• About Legal Philosophy of 'Originalism' -It is a legal philosophy that believes that the constitution should be interpreted the way it was written. Hence option (a) is the correct answer.



- This theory prescribes that while resolving disputes, judges should interpret the constitution as it was understood at the time it was ratified, irrespective of whether they personally agree or disagree with the outcome of a case decided this way.

S52. Ans.(b)

Sol. Since it is not practical for all ministers to meet regularly and discuss everything, (hence) the decisions are taken in Cabinet meetings. That is why parliamentary democracy in most countries is often known as the Cabinet form of government. Hence "B" is the answer

S53. Ans.(c)

Sol. The parliamentary system is also known as Cabinet Government. It provides for the collective responsibility of the executive to the legislature. Hence answer "C".

S54. Ans.(a)

Sol. In India, if a bill has been rejected by any house of the parliament and if more than six months have elapsed, the President may summon a joint session for purpose of passing the bill. The bill is passed by a simple majority of joint sitting. Joint sitting is extraordinary machinery provided by the constitution to resolve a deadlock between the two houses over the passage of a bill. If the bill in dispute is passed by a majority of the total number of member both the houses present and voting in the joint sitting, the bill is deemed to have been passed by both houses

S55. Ans.(c)

Sol. He appoints the attorney general of India. He appoints the comptroller and auditor general of India, the chief election commissioner and other election commissioners, the chairman, and members of the Union Public Service Commission, the governors of states, the chairman and members of the finance commission, and so on. As per article 350-B of the Indian Constitution – There should be a Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities appointed by the President of India.

Vice-Chairperson of NITI Aayog is appointed by the Prime Minister. He enjoys the rank of a Cabinet Minister.

The Chief Minister of UTs with legislative assemblies like Delhi and Puducherry are appointed by the President and not by the administrator appointed by the President.

S56. Ans.(b)

Sol. Statement 1 is incorrect as the Advocate General of the state is appointed by the governor of the State.

Statement 2 is correct. The original civil jurisdiction of the High Courts has not altogether been abolished but retained in respect of actions of higher value. The Original Criminal Jurisdiction of High Courts has, however, been completely taken away by the criminal procedure code, 1973

S57. Ans.(b)

Sol. According to Article 70, the Prime Minister shall be appointed by the President and the other Ministers shall be appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister. The government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961 is made by the President of India under Article 77 of the constitution for the allocation of business of the government of India. The Ministries/ Departments of the government of India are created by the president on the advice of the Prime Minister under these Rules

S58. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Attorney General is not a full-time counsel for the Government. He does not fall in the category of government servants. He is not debarred from private legal practice.

In the performance of his official duties, the Attorney General has the right of audience in all courts in the territory of India.

He has the right to speak and to take part in the proceedings of both the Houses of Parliament or their joint sitting and any committee of the Parliament of which he may be named a member but without a right to vote.

He enjoys all the privileges and immunities that are available to a member of Parliament.

He should not advise or hold a brief against the Government of India.

He should not advise or hold a brief in cases in which he is called upon to advise or appear for the Government of India.

He should not defend accused persons in criminal prosecutions without the permission of the government of India.

He should not accept an appointment as a director in any company or corporation without the permission of the Government of India.

S59. Ans.(d)

Sol. He must be a person who is qualified to be appointed a judge of a high court and not of the Supreme Court.

It is the duty of the solicitor general of India and the additional solicitor general of India to assist AG.

S60. Ans.(d)

Sol. The chairperson and members hold office for a term of five years or until they attain the age of 70 years. Although the chairperson and members of a State Human Rights Commission are appointed by the governor, they can be removed only by the President (and not by the governor).

S61. Ans.(c)

Sol. Statement 1 is incorrect: Special leave petition is a power of the Supreme Court of India granted by the Constitution under Article 136. This article says that Supreme Court may, in its discretion, grant special leave to appeal from any judgment, decree, determination, sentence, or order in any cause or matter passed or made by any court or tribunal in the territory of India.

Statement 2 is correct: The law declared by the Supreme Court shall be binding on all courts within the territory of India (Article 141).

Statement 3 is incorrect: The Supreme Court may, in its discretion, grant special leave to appeal from any judgment, decree, determination, sentence, or order in any cause or matter passed or made by any court or tribunal in the territory of India. (Article 136).

Thus, Option C is correct.

S62. Ans.(c)

Sol. Statement 1 is incorrect: Article 123 of the Constitution grants the President certain law-making powers to promulgate Ordinances when either of the two Houses of Parliament is not in session and hence it is not possible to enact laws in the Parliament.

Statement 2 is correct: The President can send any bill for reconsideration except the Constitutional amendment bill.

Statement 3 is correct: Both ordinary and criminal laws can be amended. For example, the Ordinance route is taken to amend the IPC, 1860 and POCSO Act, 2012 to increase the minimum punishment for rape of women from seven years to ten years.

Thus, Option C is correct.

S63. Ans.(b)

Sol. Statement 1 is correct: The Estimates Committee has 30 members and all these members are from Lok Sabha. The members are elected by proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote. The members are appointed for a period not exceeding one year. Statement 2 is correct: A Minister cannot be elected to the committee and if after the election a person is appointed a Minister, he ceases to be a member of the committee.

Statement 3 is incorrect: This committee of the Lok Sabha examines the estimates in order to suggest in regard to—

- Economy and improvement in organizational efficiency or administrative reform consistent with policies underlying the estimates.
- Suggest alternative policies for bringing efficiency and economy in administration.
- Examine whether the money is well laid out within the limits of the policy.
- To suggest the form in which the estimates are to be presented to the Parliament.
- The committee functions would not include a Government undertaking which has been referred to the Committee on Public Undertakings. Examining the appropriation accounts is the function of the Public Accounts Committee.

Thus, Option B is correct.

S64. Ans.(a)

Sol. The ordinance making power (Article 213) and Pardoning power (Article 161) is based on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers. Reservation of a bill for the consideration of the President (200) and recommending President's Rule (Article 356) are discretionary powers of the Governor.

Thus, Option A is correct.

S65. Ans.(a)

Sol. Statement 1 is correct: The Hartog Committee was set up in 1929 to report on the development of education.

Statement 2 is correct: The Butler Committee (1927) was set up to examine the nature of the relationship between the princely states and government.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Lee Commission, the body appointed by the British government in 1923 to consider the ethnic composition of the superior Indian public services of the government of India.

Thus, Option A is correct.

S66. Ans.(d)

Sol. Statement 1 is correct: The law does not specify a time-period for the Presiding Officer to decide on a disqualification plea.

Statement 2 is correct: All proceedings in relation to any question on disqualification of a member of a House under this Schedule are deemed to be proceedings in Parliament or in the Legislature of a state. No court has any jurisdiction. This was subsequently struck down by the Supreme Court in Kihoto Hollohon vs Zachillhu And Others (1992). Currently, the anti-defection law comes under the judicial review of courts.

Statement 3 is correct: Summary of Provisions Regarding the Tenth Schedule

Conditions of Disqualification

- If a member of a house belonging to a political party:
- Voluntarily gives up the membership of his political party, or
- Votes, or does not vote in the legislature, contrary to the directions of his political party.
- However, if the member has taken prior permission, or is condoned by the party within 15 days from such voting or abstention, the member shall not be disqualified.
- If an independent candidate joins a political party after the election.
- If a nominated member joins a party six months after he becomes a member of the legislature.

Power to Disqualify

- The Chairman or the Speaker of the House takes the decision to disqualify a member.
- If a complaint is received with respect to the defection of the Chairman or Speaker, a member of the House elected by that House shall take the decision.

Exceptions – Merger

- A person shall not be disqualified if his original political party merges with another, and:
- He and other members of the old political party become members of the new political party, or
- He and other members do not accept the merger and opt to function as a separate group. This exception shall operate only if not less than two-thirds of the members of the party in the House have agreed to the merger.

Thus, Option D is correct.

S67. Ans.(c)

Sol. Usage of Discretionary powers cannot be grounds for Writ petitions.

Thus, Option C is correct.

S68. Ans.(a)

Sol. Statement 1 is correct: According to Article 23, traffic in human beings, begar, and other similar forms of forced labour are prohibited and any contravention of this provision shall be an offense punishable in accordance with the law.

Statement 2 is incorrect: ARTICLE 43 of DPSP ensures that the State shall endeavor to secure, by suitable legislation or economic organization or in any other way, to all workers agricultural, industrial or otherwise, work, a living wage, conditions of work ensuring a decent standard of life and full enjoyment of leisure and social and cultural opportunities and, in particular, the State shall endeavor to promote cottage industries on an individual or co-operative basis in rural areas.

Thus, Option A is correct.

S69. Ans.(a)

Sol. Statement 1 is correct.

Statement 2 is incorrect: In Article 244(1) of the Constitution, the expression Scheduled Areas means such areas as the President may by order declare to be Scheduled Areas.

The President may at any time by order

- direct that the whole or any specified part of a Scheduled Area shall cease to be a Scheduled Area or a part of such an area;
- increase the area of any Scheduled Area in a State after consultation with the Governor of that State;
- alter, but only by way of rectification of boundaries, any Scheduled Area;

- on any alteration of the boundaries of a State on the admission into the Union or the establishment of a new State, declare any territory not previously included in any State to be, or to form part of, a Scheduled Area;
- rescind, in relation to any State of States, any order or orders made under these provisions and in consultation with the Governor of the State concerned, make fresh orders redefining the areas which are to be Scheduled Areas.

Statement 3 is correct: The Governor may, by public notification, direct that any particular Act of Parliament or the Legislature of the State shall or shall not apply to a Scheduled Area or any part thereof in the State, subject to such exceptions and modifications, as specified.

Thus, Option A is correct.

S70. Ans.(d)

Sol. Statement 1 is incorrect: Representation of People's Act (RPA), 1951 imposes the expenditure limit on candidates and not on political parties

Statement 2 is incorrect: Electoral Bonds are interest-free bonds used in donating money to the political parties.

Statement 3 is incorrect.

Thus, Option D is correct.

S71. Ans.(b)

Sol. Amendment of certain provisions of the Constitution by a simple majority of Parliament, that is, a majority of the members of each House present and voting (similar to the ordinary legislative process). Notably, these amendments are not deemed to be amendments of the Constitution for the purposes of Article 368. The majority of the provisions in the Constitution need to be amended by a special majority of the Parliament, that is, a majority (that is, more than 50 per cent) of the total membership of each House and a majority of two-thirds of the members of each House present and voting.

S72. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Constitution of India vests in the State Election Commission, consisting of a State Election Commissioner, the superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of electoral rolls for, and the conduct of all elections to the Panchayats and the Municipalities (Articles 243K, 243ZA).

- The State Election Commissioner is appointed by the Governor.
- The State Election Commissioners work independently of the Election Commission of India and each has its own sphere of operation.
- Powers and removal of state election commissioner:
- The State Election Commissioner has the status, salary and allowance of a Judge of a High Court and cannot be removed from office except in like manner and on the like grounds as a Judge of a High Court

S73. Ans.(a)

Sol. Though the constitution has sought to safeguard and ensure the independence and impartiality of the Election Commission, some flaws with respect to the members of the EC can be noted, viz.,

- The Constitution has not prescribed the qualifications (legal, educational, administrative or judicial) of the members of the Election Commission.
- The Constitution has not specified the term of the members of the Election Commission.
- The Constitution has not debarred the retiring election commissioners from any further appointment by the government.



S74. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Election Commission is a constitutional authority whose responsibilities and powers are prescribed in the Constitution of India under Article 324.

- The Election Commission is insulated from executive interference.
- It is the Commission which decides the election schedules for the conduct of elections, whether general elections or by-elections.
- It is the Commission which decides on the location of polling stations, assignment of voters to the polling stations, location of counting centres, arrangements to be made in and around polling stations and counting centres and all allied matters.
- The decisions of the Commission can be challenged in the High Court and the Supreme Court of India by appropriate petitions.
- By long-standing convention and several judicial pronouncements, once the actual process of elections has started, the judiciary does not intervene in the actual conduct of the polls

S75. Ans.(c)

Sol. Since its inception in 1950 and till 15 October 1989, the election commission functioned as a single member body consisting of the Chief Election Commissioner. On 16 October 1989, the president appointed two more election commissioners to cope with the increased work of the election commission on account of lowering of the voting age from 21 to 18 years. Thereafter, the Election Commission functioned as a multimember body consisting of three election commissioners.

- Any other election commissioner or a regional commissioner cannot be removed from office except on the recommendation of the chief election commissioner.
- EC determine the territorial areas of the electoral constituencies throughout the country on the basis of the Delimitation Commission Act of Parliament

S76. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Constitution does not define the criteria for recognition of Scheduled Tribes.

- However, Article 366(25) of the Constitution only provides process to define Scheduled Tribes: "Scheduled Tribes means such tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within such tribes or tribal communities as are deemed under Article 342 to be Scheduled Tribes for the purposes of this Constitution."
- Article 342(1): The President may with respect to any State or Union Territory, and where it is a State, after consultation with the Governor, by a public notification, specify the tribes or tribal communities or part of or groups within tribes or tribal communities as Scheduled Tribe in relation to that State or Union Territory.
- The Constitution empowers the President to specify the Scheduled Tribes (STs) in various states and union territories. Further, it permits Parliament to modify this list of notified ST

S77. Ans.(c)

Sol. National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR):

- Set up in March 2007 under the Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005.
- It works under the administrative control of the Ministry of Women & Child Development.
- Definition: The Child is defined as a person in the 0 to 18 years age group.

- The Commission's Mandate is to ensure that all Laws, Policies, Programmes, and Administrative Mechanisms are in consonance with the Child Rights perspective as enshrined in the Constitution of India and also the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Composition:

- This commission has a chairperson and six members of which at least two should be women.
- All of them are appointed by Central Government for three years.
- The maximum age to serve in commission is 65 years for Chairman and 60 years for members.

S78. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Juvenile Justice Board is an institutional body constituted under Section 4 of the JJ Act, 2015. According to the division of powers, the subject of administration of criminal justice has been included in the State List (List II, Schedule VII) of the Indian Constitution. Therefore, one or more than one Juvenile Justice Board(s) are established by the State Government for each district. The Board exercises its powers and discharges functions relating to the 'child in conflict with law' as has been defined under Section 2(13) of this Act

S79. Ans.(c)

Sol. Article 157 and Article 158 of the Constitution of India specify eligibility requirements for the post of governor. They are as follows:

- A governor must:
 - be a [citizen of India].
 - be at least 35 years of age.
 - not be a member of the either house of the parliament or house of the state legislature. ○ not hold any office of profit.
 - Additionally, two conventions have also developed over the years.
- First, he should be an outsider, that is, he should not belong to the state where he is appointed, so that he is free from the local politics Second, while appointing the governor, the president is required to consult the chief minister of the state concerned, so that the smooth functioning of the constitutional machinery in the state is ensured.
- However, both the conventions have been violated in some of the cases

S80. Ans.(a)

Sol. When a bill is sent to the governor after it is passed by state legislature, he can:

- (a) Give his assent to the bill, or
 - (b) Withhold his assent to the bill, or
 - (c) Return the bill (if it is not a money bill) for reconsideration of the state legislature. However, if the bill is passed again by the state legislature with or without amendments, the governor has to give his assent to the bill, or
 - (d) Reserve the bill for the consideration of the president. In one case such reservation is obligatory, that is, where the bill passed by the state legislature endangers the position of the state high court.
- In addition, the governor can also reserve the bill if it is of the following nature:
 - (i) Ultra-vires, that is, against the provisions of the Constitution.
 - (ii) Opposed to the Directive Principles of State Policy.
 - (iii) Against the larger interest of the country.
 - (iv) Of grave national importance.
 - (v) Dealing with compulsory acquisition of property under Article 31A of the Constitution

S81. Ans.(c)

Sol. Article 243M of the Indian Constitution, while exempting the Fifth Schedule areas from Part IX of the Constitution, provides that Parliament may by law extend its provisions to the Scheduled and Tribal Areas subject to such exceptions and modifications as may be specified in such law and no such law shall be deemed to be an amendment to the Constitution.

- On the basis of the report of the Bhuria Committee submitted in 1995, the Parliament enacted the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA) to extend Part IX of the Constitution with certain modifications and exceptions to the Schedule V areas.
- At present Scheduled V areas exist in 10 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, and Telangana. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj is the nodal Ministry for implementation of the provisions of PESA in the States.

S82. Ans.(a)

Sol. 1. Madras High Court-Tamil Nadu and Puducherry only

2. Kerala High Court-Kerala and Lakshadweep only

3. Gauhati High Court- Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Mizoram, Nagaland

S83. Ans.(d)

Sol. Social media posting is a fundamental right:

Why in news?

- The High Court of Tripura ordered the police to refrain from prosecuting a man who was earlier arrested over a social media post under Sections 120(B) and 153(A) of the Indian Penal Code (IPC).
- The High Court of Tripura remarked that posting on social media was tantamount to a “fundamental right” applicable to all citizens, including government employees.
- Section 153A & Section 120B of IPC:
- Section 153A of the IPC deals with the offense of promoting disharmony, enmity, or feelings of hatred between different groups on the grounds of religion, race, place of birth, residence, language, etc., and doing acts prejudicial to maintenance of harmony. Section 120B of the IPC deals with an offense in which punishment is death; an offense in which punishment is life imprisonment; or an offense in which punishment is rigorous imprisonment for a term of two years or upwards.

S84. Ans.(b)

Sol. The chief justice of a high court can appoint officers and servants of the high court without any interference from the executive. He can also prescribe their conditions of service

The jurisdiction and powers of a high court in so far as they are specified in the Constitution cannot be curtailed both by the Parliament and the state legislature. But, in other respects, the jurisdiction and powers of a high court can be changed both by the parliament and the state legislature

S85. Ans.(a)

Sol. ADVOCATES-ON-RECORD

Only these advocates are entitled to file any matter or document before the Supreme Court. They can also file an appearance or act for a party in the Supreme Court. No other High Court in India has a similar provision.

An advocate on record is **an advocate who has passed a qualifying examination conducted by the Supreme Court of India**. The examination is taken by an advocate who has been enrolled with a Bar Council for at least five years and has completed one-year training with an Advocate On Record of not less than five years standing

S86. Ans.(c)

Sol. Indian Supreme Court: It defends the rights of the citizen according to the 'procedure established by law'. 6.. 7. Its jurisdiction and powers can be enlarged by Parliament.

American Supreme Court: It defends the rights of the citizen according to the 'due process of law' Its jurisdiction and powers are limited to that conferred by the Constitution

S87. Ans.(b)

Sol. Article 19 can't be asserted against private parties; Facebook tells Delhi HC. Fundamental Rights Article 19: Article 19 of the Constitution provides freedom of speech which is the right to express one's opinion freely without any fear through oral/written/electronic/broadcasting/press. P.D. Shamdasani vs Union Bank of India, 1951 The question of the enforceability of fundamental rights against private actors came for the first time. The Court drew a line between private and state action and held that fundamental rights are not enforceable against private actors. Violation of Fundamental rights can only be enforced against the public authorities and not private individuals. Rights guaranteed under articles 19, 21, and 31 are guaranteed against the state as distinguished from violation of such rights by the private individual. The violation of rights by private individuals gives the person aggrieved a right to seek remedy under general laws.

S88. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Constitution has empowered the Parliament to prescribe the manner of choosing the representatives of the union territories in the Lok Sabha. Accordingly, the Parliament has enacted the Union Territories (Direct Election to the House of the People) Act, 1965, by which the members of Lok Sabha from the union territories are also chosen by direct election.

S89. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Rajya Sabha (first constituted in 1952) is a continuing chamber, that is, it is a permanent body and not subject to dissolution. However, one-third of its members retire every second year.

- Their seats are filled up by fresh elections and presidential nominations at the beginning of every third year.
- The retiring members are eligible for re-election and renomination any number of times. The Constitution has not fixed the term of office of members of the Rajya Sabha and left it to the Parliament.
- Accordingly, the Parliament in the Representation of the People Act (1951) provided that the term of office of a member of the Rajya Sabha shall be six years.
- Further, the Act also authorized the President to make provisions to govern the order of retirement of the members of the Rajya Sabha.
- Under this, the president has made the Rajya Sabha (Term of Office of Members) Order, 1952

S90. Ans.(c)

Sol. The sex ratio at birth is the number of females per thousand males.

- It is compulsory to report births and deaths to the Registrar of Births and Deaths under the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969, and births and deaths are registered only at the place of their occurrence.
- The Union Territory of Ladakh recorded the highest sex ratio at birth in the country in 2020, followed by Arunachal Pradesh, Andaman, and the Nicobar Islands, Tripura, and Kerala, according to the annual report on Vital Statistics based on the 2020 Civil Registration System report.

Additional info:

- The lowest sex ratio at birth was reported by Manipur (880), followed by Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu (898), Gujarat (909), Haryana (916) and Madhya Pradesh (921)

S91. Ans.(c)

Sol. recently the Supreme Court has repeatedly expressed concern over the manner in which trial courts and High Courts have carried out sentencing with very little (relevant) information.

In May 1980, when the Supreme Court upheld the constitutional validity of the death penalty in Bachan Singh's case, a framework was developed for future judges to follow when they had to choose between life imprisonment and the death penalty. At the heart of that framework was the recognition that the legislature in the Criminal Procedure Code had made it clear that life imprisonment would be the default punishment and judges would need to give "special reasons" if they wanted to impose the death sentence. The court is undertaking an exercise to reform the procedures by which information necessary in a death penalty case is brought before courts. In so doing, the Supreme Court is acknowledging concerns with the manner in which death penalty sentencing is being carried out. While the death penalty has been held to be constitutional, the manner in which it has been administered has triggered accusations of unfairness and arbitrariness

S92. Ans.(d)

Sol. Article 17 of the Indian constitution mainly deals with **the account of untouchability**. This article puts restrictions and prohibits the practice of untouchability.

1. The right to equality (A14-18) includes equality before the law, the prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, gender, or place of birth, equality of opportunity in matters of employment, the abolition of untouchability, and abolition of titles.
2. The right to freedom of religion (A25-28) includes freedom of conscience and free profession, practice, and propagation of religion, freedom to manage religious affairs, freedom from certain taxes, and freedom from religious instructions in certain educational institutes.
3. The Cultural and Educational Rights (A29-30) preserve the right of any section of citizens to conserve their culture, language, or script, and the right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.

S93. Ans.(b)

Sol. It is chaired by the prime minister with the Deputy Chairman Planning Commission as vice-chairman. Chief Ministers of all states, ministers of the related central ministries, secretaries of the concerned departments, eminent physicians, demographers, and the representatives of the civil society are members of the commission.

S94. Ans.(b)

Sol. • Writs are a written order from the Supreme Court or High Court that commands constitutional remedies for Indian Citizens against the violation of their fundamental rights. Article 32 in the Indian Constitution deals with constitutional remedies that an Indian citizen can seek from the Supreme Court and High Court against the violation of his/her fundamental rights.

- The same article gives the Supreme Court power to issue writs for the enforcement of rights whereas the High Court has the same power under Article 226.

Supreme Court	High Court
SC is empowered to issue writs including habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, quo-warranto and certiorari for the enforcement of FRs of an aggrieved citizen.	HC can issue writs including habeas corpus, mandamus, certiorari, prohibition and quo-warranto for the enforcement of the FRs of citizens and for any other purpose.
In this regard, SC has original jurisdiction.	HC also has original jurisdiction in this regard.
SC can issue writs only for the enforcement of the FRs and not for other purposes.	HC can issue writs not only for enforcement of FRs but also for other purposes. Writ jurisdiction of HC is wider than that of SC.
	The writ jurisdiction of the HC is not exclusive but concurrent with the writ jurisdiction of SC.

S95. Ans.(d)

Sol. All are correct about Indian Judiciary.

S96. Ans.(d)

- **Sol.** The Constitution of India provides for a single integrated judiciary with the Supreme Court at the apex of judicial system.
- The single system of courts, adopted from the Government of India Act 1935, enforces both central laws as well as state laws.
- The Constitution of India has established an integrated judicial system with the Supreme Court at the top and the high courts below it.
- The Supreme Court of India is the guardian of Indian Constitution. It was inaugurated on January 28, 1950.
- It succeeded the Federal court of India established under the Government of India Act of 1935. Articles 124 to 147 in Part V of the constitution deal with the organization, independence, jurisdiction, powers and procedures so on of the Supreme Court.

S97. Ans.(c)

Sol. need not necessarily be a member of one of the Houses of the Parliament but must become a member of one of the Houses within six months
Explanation;- In 1977, SC held that a person who is not a member of either house of parliament can be appointed as PM for 6 months, within which, he should become a member of either house of parliament, otherwise he ceases to be a PM.

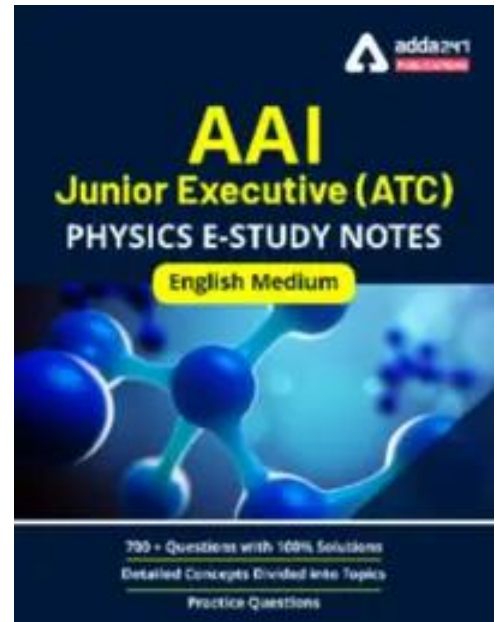
To become an Indian prime minister one has to be

- a. A citizen of India.
- b. A member of either Rajya Sabha or Lok Sabha
- c. He should have completed his 30 years if he is a member of the Rajya Sabha or can be 25 years of age if he is a member of the Lok Sabha

S98. Ans.(d)

Sol. the Prime Minister submits the resignation of Council of Ministers Explanation;-

- When the annual Union Budget is not passed by the Lok Sabha, the Prime Minister submits the resignation of Council of Ministers.
- If the budget is not passed under any condition in parliament then it can be understood that the ruling party is in minority.
- Technically it means the government has lost the confidence vote in the Lok Sabha and it has to resign. In Indian history, this has not happened so far.



S99. Ans.(c)

Sol. Both the statements are correct.

- Article 75 mentions about collective responsibility and Individual Responsibility of the Ministers. Individual ministerial responsibility refers to the convention that a minister is responsible to Parliament for the actions of their department. Collective responsibility requires each minister to support each Government decision.

S100. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Indian council act 1892 was the first act that empowered councils to discuss budget and question the executive

