

Key with Explanation

<p>1</p>	<p>B Except 3rd Statement. rest all the statements are correct. The Indian independence Act 1947 abolished the office of Secretary of State of India and transferred his functions to the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Affairs.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>2</p>	<p>A Independent judiciary is same in both countries. Rest all are different.</p>	<p>5</p> <p>B "Equality" means no section of the society enjoys special privileges and Individuals are provided with adequate opportunities without any discrimination Secular: In S.R, Bommai vs UOI(1994) The SC of India held "A state which does not recognise any religion as the state religion. it treats all religions equally".</p> <p>Republic: means Head of the State is an elected person and not a hereditary monarch. The manner of election can be both direct and indirect. However, in India, the of the State is indirectly elected .</p>
<p>3</p>	<p>B The North Eastern Council is the nodal agency for the economic and social development of the North Eastern Region which consists of the eight States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura. The North Eastern Council was constituted in 1971 by an Act of Parliament and is not a constitutional body. Prime Minister had recently hinted at the possibility of upgrading the North Eastern Council (NEC) as a state-of-the-art resource centre.</p>	<p>6</p> <p>C Article 239AA of the Indian Constitution, enacted as per 69th Amendment Act of 1991, confers special provisions for National Capital Territory of Delhi. It will be administered by Lieutenant Governor. The Delhi High Court has held that the special provisions incorporated for Delhi, under Article 239AA of the Constitution; do not negate the effect of Article 239, which empowers the Lieutenant Governor to Act independently of his Council of Ministers. All services under NCT of Delhi which is a Union Territory are governed by Entry 70 of List I alone and thus fall beyond the legislative competence of the Legislative Assembly of NCT of Delhi.</p>
<p>4</p>	<p>D Statement 1 is correct: The Attorney General (AG) is appointed by the president. He must be a person who is qualified to be appointed a judge of the Supreme Court. In other words, he must be a citizen of India and he must have been a judge of some high court for five years or an advocate of some high court for ten years or an eminent jurist, in the opinion of the president. Statement 2 is correct: The term of office of the AG is not fixed by the Constitution. Further, the Constitution does not contain the procedure and grounds for his removal. He holds office during the pleasure of the president. Statement 3 is correct: He has the right to speak and to take part in the proceedings of both the Houses of Parliament or their</p>	<p>7</p> <p>A The National Commission for SC's and ST's are vested with the power to regulate its own procedure. These Commissions while investigating into any matter has the powers of a civil court. The National Human Rights Commission is a statutory body cre-</p>

	ated in 1993. It is vested with the power to regulate its own procedure. It has all the powers of a civil court and its proceedings have a judicial character. The Election Commission is a quasi-judicial body. And it has the powers of a civil court.		4.Equality of citizens 5.Independent judiciary 6.Equality to all citizens The following are the features of the Direct Democracy; Plebiscite, recall, referendum, initiative.
8	B Delimitation commission is a statutory body formed under Delimitation commission act,1972 . The orders issued by delimitation commission cannot be challenged in any court.	12	A Population of the state where MLA is elected affect the value of vote. Nominated members are not considered while considering the value of vote. This can be understood from following formula: Every elected member of the legislative assembly of a State shall have as many votes as there are multiples of one thousand in the quotient obtained by dividing population of the State by the total number of the elected members of the assembly. This can be expressed as: Value vote of an MLA = {Total population of state / Total number of elected members in the state legislative assembly x 1/1000} Every elected member of either House of Parliament shall have such number of votes as may be obtained by dividing the total number of votes assigned to the members of legislative assemblies of the states by the total number of the elected members of both the houses of parliament ,This can be expressed as: Value of the vote of an MP- Total value of votes of all MLAs of all states/ Total number of elected members of parliament
9	C Population of Indian has nothing to do with the bulkiness of constitution. Rather it is the diversity of language, caste and creed which our constitution aims to protect through the ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity, it was also felt that smooth functioning of infant democracy might be jeopardized unless the constitution mentioned in the detailed things Which Were left in other constitution to ordinary legislation. This explains why we have detailed provision about the organization of judiciary, UPSC, Elections etc.		
10	D If the provisions of the constitution are codified into a single legal document, it is a written constitution whereas unwritten constitution means its provisions are not codified into a single legal document. Since its provisions are codified in a written form, it serves as the basic law of the land and all other laws are originated from it. Hence, written constitution is formal source of all laws including constitutional law. On the other hand, unwritten constitution is evolved and developed over period of time and conventions, customs and laws play a dominant role in the governance of the country.	13	D Statement 1 is not correct : Article 244 of the Indian Constitution vests administrative powers to the Governor in Scheduled and tribal areas Statement 2 is not correct: The Commission presents an annual report to the President. It can also submit a report as and when it thinks necessary. The President places all such reports before the Parlia-
11	C The following are the features of the Representative democracy: 1. Free and fair elections 2.Free to form political parties 3.Universal adult suffrage		

	<p>ment, along with a memorandum explaining the action taken on the recommendations made by the Commission. The memorandum should also contain the reasons for the non-acceptance of any of such recommendations. The President also forwards any report of the Commission pertaining to a state government to the state governor. The governor places it before the state legislature, along with a memorandum explaining the action taken on the recommendations of the Commission. The memorandum should also contain the reasons for the non-acceptance of any of such recommendations.</p>	<p>pugnant to the provisions of an earlier law made by Parliament or an existing law with respect to that matter, then, the law so made by the Legislature of such State shall, if it has been reserved for the consideration of the President and has received his assent, prevail in that State. Provided that nothing in this clause shall prevent Parliament from enacting at any time any law with respect to the same matter including a law adding to, amending, varying or repealing the law so made by the Legislature of the State.</p>
<p>14</p>	<p>A</p> <p>Statement 1 is correct. Statement 2 is incorrect: No law which seek to implement the directive principles under Art, 39(b) and (c) shall be void on the ground of contraventions of the Fundamental rights conferred by Article 14, 19 or 31, not all the fundamental rights.</p>	<p>16</p> <p>D</p> <p>o The veto power enjoyed by the executive in modern states can be classified into the following four types:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ABSOLUTE VETO -withholding of assent to the bill passed by the legislature 2. QUALIFIED VETO -can be overridden by the legislature with higher majority. 3. SUSPENSIVE VETO - which can be overridden by the legislature with an ordinary majority
<p>15</p>	<p>C</p> <p>The Concurrent List or List-III (Seventh Schedule) is a list of 52 items (though the last item is numbered 47) given in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The legislative section is divided into three lists: Union List, State List and Concurrent List.</p> <p>If any provision of a law made by the Legislature of a State is repugnant to any provision of a law made by Parliament which Parliament is competent to enact, or to any provision of an existing law with respect to one of the matters enumerated in the Concurrent List, then, the law made by Parliament, whether passed before or after the law made by the Legislature of such State, or, as the case may be, the existing law, shall prevail and the law made by the Legislature of the State shall, to the extent of the repugnancy, be void. There is an exception to this in cases "where a law made by the Legislature of a State with respect to one of the matters enumerated in the Concurrent List contains any provision re-</p>	<p>4. POCKE VETO - taking no action on the bill passed by the legislature.</p> <p>o Of the four, Indian president is vested with only three vetoes - suspensive, pocket and absolute.</p> <p>17</p> <p>A</p> <p>The concept of Right to Equality means that the State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India. The concept of equality provides for protection against arbitrariness and promotes natural justice. Article 14 does not involve the idea of absolute equality amongst all. Article 14 guarantees the similarity of treatment and not identical treatment. It is a positive concept and it does not mean that the same law shall apply to all individuals uniformly. It only means equality of treatment in equal circumstances. The concept of equality permits rational or discriminating discrimi-</p>

	<p>nation. Conferment of special benefits or protection or rights to a particular group of citizen for rational reasons is envisaged under Article 14 and is?</p> <p>implicit in the concept of equality. It is the equal protection of the laws that provides for positive or protective discrimination.</p>		<p>islative which came to be known as the (Indian Central Legislative Council). It functioned as a mini parliament.</p>
18	D <p>Goa was conferred Statehood in 1987. Both Manipur and Tripura became States In 1972, Sikkim was never a Union Territory, it became a 'Protectorate' of India and in 1974 it expressed its desire for greater association with India. Thus, under 35th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1974 it was made a state.</p>	22	A <p>The major difference between these two Systems is that the executive leader of parliamentary system is elected from the legislative branch directly , in the Presidential System, it is more difficult to enact legislation, especially in the event that the president has different views than the legislative body.</p>
19	B <p>Schedule is a statement of supplementary details added to a document. A schedule is an explanation to one or more Articles (provisions) of the constitution. It makes the reading of the constitution smoother. A schedule is a part of the constitution and is subject to amendment by the Parliament. Eighth Schedule to the Indian Constitution deals with languages.</p>	23	B <p>The governor has constitutional discretion in the following cases: Reservation of a bill for the consideration of the President. Recommendation for the imposition of the President's Rule in the state. While exercising his functions as the administrator of an adjoining union territory (in case of additional charge). Determining the amount payable by the Government of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram to an autonomous Tribal District Council as royalty accruing from licenses for mineral exploration. Seeking information from the chief minister with regard to the administrative and legislative matters of the state. In addition to the above constitutional discretion (i.e., the express discretion mentioned in the Constitution), the governor, like the president, also has situational discretion (i.e., the hidden discretion derived from the exigencies of a prevailing political situation) in the following cases: Appointment of chief minister when no party has a clear-cut majority in the state legislative assembly or when the chief minister in office dies suddenly and there is no obvious successor. Dismissal of the council of ministers when it cannot prove the confidence of the state legislative assembly. Dissolution of the state legislative assembly if the council of ministers has lost its majority.</p>
20	B <p>Cabinet committees - They assist the cabinet in taking the decisions. They are the support system of government and not an instrument of accountability.</p> <p>CAG - Ensures financial accountability of the Government.</p> <p>Parliamentary Committees- Ensures Legislative accountability of the Government.</p> <p>Supreme Court- Ensures the accountability of the Government through Judicial Review.</p>	24	C <p>1st statement is wrong. The Proclamation under Article 356 must be laid before both Houses of Parliament within two months</p>
21	A <p>The Charter Act of 1853 separated, for the first time, The executive and legislative functions of the Governor Generals council. It provided for addition of 6 legislative councilors to the council. In other words, It created a separate Governor General's leg-</p>		

	from the date of proclamation. It is within two months and not within one month. Other statements are correct. The President can assume to himself the functions of the State Government when President's Rule is imposed in a State. The Proclamation will be in force for six months if it is approved by both Houses of Parliament.	29	A AIS, Integrated judiciary and single citizenship are unitary features of our constitution whereas, Written constitution is a federal feature as it Empowers the central government and state government both for their power and roles in governance.
25	D Article 36 states that the definitions of 'State' in part III and IV of the constitution are the same, so all bodies that qualify as state for Fundamental Rights also do so for Directive Principles unless stated otherwise.	30	A The Lower House gets dissolved only in the case of No-Confidence Motion whereas, in case of Censure Motion which is moved for censuring the council of ministers for specific policies and actions. Also, in the case of Privilege Motion the purpose is to censure the concerned minister. Hence, Censure and Privilege motions don't lead to dissolution of Lower House.
26	A PIL is a way of using the law strategically to effect social change. Not everyone has equal access to those rights and not everyone has the resources or capacity to challenge an abuse of their rights through the courts. By taking cases that can benefit disadvantaged groups or minorities rather than just one person, PIL can be used to provide access to justice to those who are most in need of it and yet who find themselves furthest from it.	31	C The Second Schedule to the Constitution of India contains provisions for the emoluments, allowances and privileges of the president, the Governors of the States, Speakers, Deputy Speakers, Chairmen and Deputy Chairmen in Parliament and State Legislatures, Judges of the Supreme and of the High court and the comptroller and Auditor General of India. It does not apply to Chairman of UPSC.
27	D The Constitution empowers Parliament to make laws on any matter in state list under five extra ordinary circumstances - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rajya Sabha passes resolution, • National Emergency, • States make a request, • To implement International agreements, • During President's rule. 	32	A Statements 1 and 2 are correct, President was bound to the advice of cabinet by 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act.
28	A The resignation of the PM leads to the dissolution of the Lok Sabha only in case another government cannot be formed. But his resignation may bring the collapse of the council of ministers only if an alternative PM from the same party is not present.	33	D The Constitution has made the following provisions to safeguard and ensure the independent and impartial functioning of the Supreme Court: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Mode of Appointment > Security of Tenure > Fixed Service Conditions > Expenses Charged on Consolidated Fund > Conduct of Judges cannot be Discussed > Ban on Practice after Retirement >Power to Punish for its Contempt >Freedom to Appoint its Staff >Its Jurisdiction cannot be Curtailed >Separation from Executive

<p>34</p>	<p>C</p> <p>Within a year of the adoption the universal declaration of Human Rights, the assembly incorporated in the constitution of India the substance of most of these rights. The two parts, the Fundamental rights and directive principles of the constitution of India between them covered almost the entire field of Human Rights.</p>	
<p>35</p>	<p>D</p> <p>The Constitution of India, adopted on November 26, 1949, came into force on 26th January, 1950 and this date is referred to in the Constitution as the date of its commencement. The date of adoption is relevant because certain provisions relating to citizenship, elections, provisional Parliament, temporary and transitional provisions, were given effect from this date. The rest of the Constitution came into force on its date of commencement. At the time of adoption of Constitution, it contained a Preamble, 395 Articles divided into 22 Parts and 8 Schedules. But presently, it consists of a Preamble; more than 450 Articles divided into 25 Parts and 12 Schedules.</p>	<p>effect immediately on the expiry of the day on which the Bill is introduced by virtue of a declaration under the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act. Parliament has to pass the Finance Bill within 75 days of its introduction.</p> <p>Difference between Appropriation and Finance Bills / Acts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While Appropriation Act legalizes the expenditure side of the budget, Finance Act legalizes the income side (Taxes) of budget. • While no amendments can be moved or passed in case of appropriation bill, amendments seeking to reject or reduce a tax can be moved in the case of finance bill.
<p>36</p>	<p>D</p> <p>Appropriation bill:</p> <p>After the General Discussion on the Budget proposals and Voting on Demands for Grants have been completed, Government introduces the Appropriation Bill. The Appropriation Bill is intended to give authority to Government to incur expenditure from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India. The procedure for passing this Bill is the same as in the case of other money Bills.</p> <p>Finance Bill</p> <p>The Finance Bill seeking to give effect to the Government's taxation proposals which is introduced in Lok Sabha immediately after the presentation of the General Budget, is taken up for consideration and passing after the Appropriation Bill is passed. However, certain provisions in the Bill relating to levy and collection of fresh duties or variations in the existing duties come into</p>	<p>37</p> <p>C</p> <p>Constitution (Seventy Forth Amendment) Act, 1992 has introduced a new Part IXA in the Constitution, which deals with Municipalities in an Article 243 P to 243 ZG. This amendment, also known as Nagarpalika Act, came into force on 1st June 1993. It has given Constitutional status to the municipalities and brought them under the justifiable part of the Constitution. Article 243Q provides for establishment of 3 kinds of Municipalities of every state.</p> <p>Nagar Panchayat: A Nagar Panchayat is for those areas which are transitional areas i.e. transiting from Rural Area to Urban areas. "Governor" will by public notice, will define these three areas based upon the population, density of population, revenue generated for local administration, of employment in Non-agricultural Activities and other factors.</p> <p>Municipal Council: A Municipal council is for smaller urban area Municipal Corporation: A municipal Corporation for Larger urban Areas</p>
		<p>38</p> <p>A</p> <p>GoI act, 1935 abolished dyarchy at the provincial level, whereas it was introduced at central level. The division of subjects as centre and provincial lists was found in GoI</p>

	act, 1919. In GoI act, 1935, the subjects were divided into concrete divisions called Federal, Provincial and Concurrent.		Statement 4 is correct: Art 5IA Was added by the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002 as part of Fundamental duties and it reads: "who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child or, as the case may be, ward between the age of six and fourteen.
39	C First and second elements have been imbibed in the Indian Constitutional Scheme. Third is not applicable as it is the constitution of India which is the source of the Individual rights.	42	D Statement 1 is incorrect: The bill can be Introduced by either a minister or by a private member. Statement 2 is Correct: The provisions of the Constitution Which Can be amended by a simple majority are outside the scope of Article 368 like admission or establishment of new states; abolition or creation of legislative councils in states. Statement 3 is correct : The bill does not require the Prior permission of the president.
40	D Statement 1 is correct : The Constitution does not contain any specific procedure for the selection and appointment of the Prime Minister. Article 75 says only that the Prime Minister shall be appointed by the president. However, this does not imply that the president is free to appoint any one as the Prime Minister. Statement 2 is correct: In 1997, the Supreme Court held that a person who is not a member of either House of Parliament can be appointed as Prime Minister for six months, within which, he should become a member of either House of Parliament; otherwise, he ceases to be the Prime Minister. Constitutionally, the Prime Minister may be a member of any of the two Houses of parliament. Statement 3 is correct: Since the Prime Minister stands at the head of the council of ministers, the other ministers cannot function when the Prime Minister resigns or dies. In other words, the resignation or death of an incumbent Prime Minister automatically dissolves the council of ministers and thereby generates a vacuum. The resignation or death of any other minister, on the other hand, merely creates a vacancy which the Prime Minister may or may not like to fill.	43	A Backward classes" means such backward classes of citizens other than the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes as may be specified by the Central Government in the lists. "lists" means lists prepared by the Government of India from time to time for purposes of making provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of backward classes of citizens which, in the opinion of that Government, are not adequately represented in the services under the Government of India. The Commission, consists of the following Members nominated by the Central Government:- A Chairperson, who is or has been a Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court; A social scientist; A two persons, who have special knowledge in matters relating to backward classes; and A Member Secretary, who is or has been an officer of the Central Government in the rank of a Secretary to the Government of India. Functions of the Commission: The Commission examines the requests for inclusion of any class of citizens as a
41	B Statement1 is correct: DPSP Article 45 says :The State shall endeavor to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years. Statement2 is correct: Art 21A (part of fundamental rights)- The State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years in such manner as the State may, by law, determine.		

	<p>backward class in such lists and hear complaints of over-inclusion or under-inclusion of any backward class in such lists and tender such advice to the Central Government as it deems appropriate.</p> <p>The Act mentions that the advice of the Commission shall ordinarily be binding, upon the Central Government.</p> <p>Quasi-judicial powers: all the power of a civil court trying a suit and in particular, in respect of the matters namely: summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person, requiring the discovery and production of any document, requisitioning any public record or copy thereof from any court or office etc.</p> <p>The advice of the NCBC is ordinarily binding on the Government. Since in the Jat case, the Ministry has overturned the advice of the NCBC, Section 15 of the NCBC Act requires that MOSJE place the reasons for non-acceptance of the advice of the NCBC before the Parliament.</p>	<p>the speaker of the united kingdom is more when compared to the speaker of the parliament of India. This is because that the speaker's power in India is limited by the judiciary review. The Judiciary has limited the powers of the speaker of the Lok Sabha by increasing the scope of the judicial review. The judiciary has made the disqualifications made by the speaker comes under the scrutiny of the judiciary.</p>
<p>44</p>	<p>B</p> <p>Statement 1 is incorrect as it is not essential to state the reasons for adoption of No-Confidence motion. Statement 2 is incorrect as a No-Confidence motion cannot be moved against an individual minister. Statement 3 is correct as if it is passed in the Lok Sabha, the council of ministers must resign from office.</p>	<p>47</p> <p>A</p> <p>Compulsory Provisions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organization of Gram Sabha in a village or group of villages 2. Establishment of panchayats at the village, intermediate and district levels 3. Direct elections to all seats in panchayats at the village, intermediate and district levels 4. Indirect elections to the post of chairperson of panchayats at the intermediate and district levels 5. 21 years to be the minimum age for contesting elections to panchayats 6. Reservation of seats (both members and chairpersons) for SCs and STs in panchayats at all the three levels 7. Reservation of one-third seats (both members and chairpersons) for women in panchayats at all the three levels 8. Fixing tenure of five years for panchayats at all levels and holding fresh elections within six months in the event of supersession of any panchayat 9. Establishment of a State Election Commission for conducting elections to the panchayats 10. Constitution of a State Finance Commission after every five years to review the financial position of the Panchayats <p>B. Voluntary Provisions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Giving representation to members of the Parliament (both the Houses) and the state legislature (both the Houses) in the panchayats at different levels falling within their constituencies.
<p>45</p>	<p>C</p> <p>The Constitution of India does not explain the basic structure of the Constitution. However, the Supreme Court in Kesavananda Bharati's case held that every provision of the Constitution can be amended provided the basic structure of the Constitution remains the same. Hence, the basic structure doctrine is a judicial innovation in India. The basic features cannot be altered in exercise of the power under Article 368.</p>	
<p>46</p>	<p>C</p> <p>The term of the Rajya Sabha in India is 6 years. The term of the senate is also 6 years in the united states. The power of</p>	

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Providing reservation of seats (both members and chairpersons) for backward classes in panchayats at any level. 3. Granting powers and authority to the panchayats to enable them to function as institutions of self-Government. 4. Devolution of powers and responsibilities upon panchayats to prepare plans for economic development and social justice; and to perform some or all of the 29 functions listed in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution. 5. Granting financial powers to the panchayats, i.e. authorizing them to levy, collect and appropriate taxes, duties, tolls and fees. 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Provincial Constitution Committee - Sardar Patel 4. Drafting Committee--Dr. B.R Ambedkar 5. Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights, Minorities and Tribal and Excluded areas - Sardar Patel This committee had the following sub-committees: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fundamental Rights sub-committee-- J.B. Kripalani. 2. Minorities sub-committee- H.C. Mukherjee 3. North Eastern Frontier Tribal Areas and Assam Excluded & Partially Excluded Areas sub-committee--Gopinath Bardoloi. 4. Excluded and Partially Excluded Areas (Other than those in Assam) sub-committee-- A.V Thakkar. 5. Rules of Procedure committee--Dr. Rajendra prasad 6. States Committee (Committee Negotiating with states) - Jawaharlal Nehru . 7. Steering committee - Dr. Rajendra Prasad
48	D Electoral bonds will be issued by a notified bank for specified denominations. If you are keen to donate to a political party, you can buy these bonds by making payments digitally or through cheque. You are then free to gift the bond to a registered political party. The bonds will likely be bearer bonds and the identity of the donor will not be known to the receiver.		
49	A Only statement 1 is correct ,According to the objectives Resolution. the Constituent Assembly declared its firm and solemn resolve to proclaim India as an Independent Sovereign Republic.	52	A Nominated members of Rajya Sabha are not selected in accordance with the system of proportional representation
50	C Water is a state subject. Public health and sanitation; hospitals and dispensaries is a subject in state list. Land is a state subject but land acquisition is a concurrent subject. Audit of the accounts of the Union and of the States is a subject in Union list.	53	B The President's rule can be proclaimed under Article 356 on two grounds-one mentioned in Article 356 itself and another in Article 365. 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. Notable, the President can act wither on a report by the Governor of the state or otherwise too. Article 365 says that whenever a state fails to comply with or to give effect to any direction from the Centre, it will be lawful for the President to hold that a situation has arisen in which the state government cannot be car-
51	D <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Union powers Committee-- Jawaharlal Nehru 2. Union Constitution Committee - Jawaharlal Nehru 		

	<p>ries on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. As per various supreme court rulings, persistence of corruption can't be a criteria for imposing president rule in a state.</p>		<p>mission. As per the Constitution, the Commission is appointed every five years and consists of a chairman and four other members. Since the institution of the first finance Commission, stark changes have occurred in the Indian economy causing changes in the macroeconomic scenario. This has led to major changes in the Finance Commission's recommendations over the years. The Finance Commissions submit their reports to the President of India. The members are eligible for re-appointment. The recommendations of the finance Commission are advisory in nature.</p>
54	<p>B</p> <p>The Sawaran Singh Committee suggested inclusion of duty to pay taxes under fundamental duties ,but it was not agreed upon, as per direct taxation laws ; income and other kinds of taxes are a legal obligation for an Indian citizen as he uses public services , receives social and political security from the state etc.</p>		
55	<p>C</p> <p>The writ of Habeas Corpus is an order issued by the court to a person who has detained another person, to produce the body of the latter before it. The court then examines the cause and legality of detention. It would set the detained person free, if the detention is found to be illegal. Thus, this writ is a bulwark of individual liberty against arbitrary detention. Hence, 1st statement is correct. The Constitution has divided the legislative power with regard to preventive detention between the Parliament and the state legislatures. The Parliament has exclusive authority to make a law of preventive detention for reasons connected with defence, foreign affairs and the security of India. Both the Parliament as well as the state legislatures can concurrently make a law of preventive detention for reasons connected with the security of a state, the maintenance of public order and the maintenance of supplies and services essential to the community. Hence, 2nd statement is correct.</p>	57	<p>D</p> <p>The Constitution does not prohibits the appointment of a nominated member of the Rajya Sabha to the post of a Minister. It provides that to become a Minister a person should be a member of the parliament. so he can be a member of Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha. Even some of the Prime Ministers come from the Rajya Sabha.</p> <p>The Vice President is the ex-officio chairperson of the Rajya Sabha. Any person who is a citizen of India, above 35 years of age, qualifies for the election as a member of Rajya Sabha and who does not hold any office of profit is eligible for election as Vice-President.</p> <p>In Rajya Sabha 12 members are nominated by the President of India. So it consists of elected and nominated members.</p>
56	<p>D</p> <p>The Finance Commission is periodically established under Article 280 by the President of India. It was formed to define the financial relations between the Centre and the State. The Finance Commission Act of 1951 states the terms of qualification, appointment and disqualification, the term, eligibility and powers of the Finance Com-</p>	58	<p>A</p> <p>Statement 1 is correct: Art 98 provides that each house shall have its own secretarial staff .</p> <p>Statement 2 is incorrect: Office of Whig is based on the conventions of the Parliamentary government .</p>
		59	<p>C</p> <p>President's rule has no effect on fundamental rights whereas National Emergency and martial rule have. When a National Emergency is declared, the Fundamental Rights under Article 19 are automatically suspended and this suspension continues till the end of the emergency.</p>

<p>60</p>	<p>D</p> <p>Every Cut Motion to a demand for Grant represents disapproval of some aspect or other of the Budget or the economic policy of the Government. Accordingly Cut Motion is of three kinds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy Cut: This type of cut motion aims that the amount of that demand be reduced to Re. 1. It represents the complete disapproval of policy underlying the Demand. • Economy Cut: This type of cut motion aims that the amount of demand be reduced to certain other amount and it represents that the demand for grants should be altered. • Token Cut: aims that the amount of the Demand be reduced by ' 100" in order to ventilate a specific grievance, which is within the sphere of responsibility of the Government. Actually, Token cut is symbolic and is humiliating for the Government. 	<p>The report of the committee cannot contain any proposal for cut motions on the expenditures concerned. Out of the 24 committees, 8 functions under the Rajya Sabha and 16 under the Lok Sabha.</p>
<p>61</p>	<p>A</p> <p>State and Union territories are dealt in first schedule of the constitution.</p>	<p>65</p> <p>C</p> <p>Except Statement 2 i.e : "To minimise inequalities in income , status, facilities and opportunities" (Art 38) Which was added by 44th Amendment act, 1978 . Rest all the statements are correct.</p>
<p>62</p>	<p>C</p> <p>Speaker of the Lok Sabha and Chairman of the Rajya Sabha has the power to Cast their vote.</p>	<p>66</p> <p>A</p> <p>In the state, the Chief Minister is appointed by Governor and other Ministers are appointed by Governor on advice of Chief Minister. A Minister who for any period of six consecutive months is not a member of the Legislature of the State, at the expiration of that period ceases to be a Minister. (Article 164)</p>
<p>63</p>	<p>B</p> <p>CAG is the only constitutional post which are not allowed for further office either with the centre or state after they ceases their offices.</p>	<p>67</p> <p>C</p> <p>Statement 1 is correct. Only elected members of Parliament vote in President's election. While both elected and nominated participate in the election of VP. Statement 2 is correct. Nominated members vote in the impeachment/removal of both President and Vice-President.</p>
<p>64</p>	<p>C</p> <p>The committees perform many functions, the major one of which is scrutinising the budgetary proposals during the recess of the budget session. Apart from this, the committee also examines the bills of related ministries and considers the annual reports of ministries. The members of the committee may be elected, appointed, nominated by the Speaker of Lok Sabha and Chairman of Rajya Sabha from among their members.</p>	<p>68</p> <p>D</p> <p>All the given options are the functions of parliament Legislative functions through enacting laws. electoral functions through election of president and Vice-president, Council of ministers are collectively responsible for Lok Sabha. This ensures the accountability of executive, functions are performed through constitution amendments and judicial functions are performed through the power to remove judges and others Constituent .</p>
		<p>69</p> <p>C</p> <p>Directive Principles of states policy aim to establish a welfare state and promote social and economic democracy. These are not justiciable in nature and hence cannot be enforced by the court of law.</p>

70	<p>A</p> <p>The Vice-President of India is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. It, however, elects a Deputy Chairman from among its members who takes care of the day-to-day working of the House.</p>		<p>respective of these matters, any opinion given by Supreme Court is advisory and not binding on the President.</p>
71	<p>A</p> <p>Legislative Councils can be established by the Parliament and not by an amendment to the constitution</p>	74	<p>C</p> <p>There are six religions in India which have been awarded "National minority" status- Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Jains, Buddhists and Zoroastrians. Jews in Maharashtra are now a minority community. The State Cabinet on Tuesday approved the decision to grant minority status to the Jews, a demand pending for many years. However, they do not have the national minority status.</p>
72	<p>B</p> <p>The Supreme Court and High Courts of State have got the power to issue writs under Articles 32 and 226 of the Indian Constitution respectively. The writ of habeas corpus is a very powerful safeguard to the subject against arbitrary acts not only of private individuals but also of the executive. The words 'habeas corpus' literally mean 'to have a body'. A writ of habeas corpus is in the nature of an order calling upon the person who has detained another to produce the latter before the Court, in order to let the Court know on what ground he has been confined and to set him free if there is no legal justification for the imprisonment. The disobedience to the writ is met with punishment for contempt of court. Recently, the wife of Tej Bahadur Yadav, who had posted a video complaining about the poor quality of rations provided to soldiers, moved a habeas corpus writ petition, seeking a directive to produce her husband before the court, since he was not traceable.</p>	75	<p>D</p> <p>Tribal Advisory Council will be made of maximum 20 members out of whom three-fourth will be Scheduled Tribes MLAs in the state. It advises the Governor on matters pertaining to the welfare and advancement of the Scheduled Tribes in the State. The number of members of these councils, mode of their appointment, appointment of the chairman, officers and servants of these councils, conduct of its meeting and general business are controlled by the Governor of the state in question". Currently Tribal Advisory Councils are present in ten states viz. Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan and Telangana have established Tribal Advisory Councils in Scheduled areas. Further, two other States viz. Tamil Nadu and West Bengal, have also set up TAC in Non-scheduled areas.</p>
73	<p>D</p> <p>both the statements are incorrect Under Article 143, the President can seek the opinion of the Supreme Court in 2 categories matters</p> <p>(i) relating to a question of law or fact of public importance .The Supreme Court in this case may advice or may refuse to tender its opinion while on</p> <p>(ii) any dispute arising out of any pre constitution treaty, agreement etc., the supreme court must tender its opinion. Ir-</p>	76	<p>C</p> <p>Statement 1, 2 and 3 are correct, Bicameralism in States is not part of the basic structure.</p>
		77	<p>C</p> <p>Directive principles of State Policy are guidelines or principles to be kept in mind While framing laws and policies. The DPSP are non- justiciable in nature or not enforceable by courts & Therefore does not restrict the supremacy of the parliament. Rest all the other options restricts the supremacy of the parliament.</p>

78	<p>D</p> <p>The eleventh schedule of the constitution governs the items which are under the purview of the local self government like:</p> <p>Social and farm forestry Watershed development Poverty alleviation Rural electrification, including distribution of electricity Non conventional energy sources</p>	82	<p>A</p> <p>The opinion of the Commission in all such matters is binding on the President or, as the case may be, the Governor to whom such opinion is tendered. The Commission has the power to disqualify a candidate who has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses within the time and in the manner prescribed by law. The Commission has also the power for removing or reducing the period of such disqualification as also other disqualification under the law.</p>
79	<p>C</p> <p>Constitution guarantees RTE via Article 21(a) for the age of 6-14 group children. Below that age, it comes under Fundamental Duties & DPSP (Article 45: Free and compulsory education to children). The RTI is available to children too, as we recently saw a little girl creating confusion in authorities when she sought the information regarding Gandhiji's status as the father of nation.</p>	83	<p>D</p> <p>Statement 1 is correct: It provides for the appointment of a public information officer in each department to provide information to the public on request. PIOs are officers designated by the public authorities in all administrative units or offices under it to provide information to the citizens requesting for information under the Act. Any officer, whose assistance has been sought by the PIO for the proper discharge of his or her duties, shall render all assistance and for the purpose of contraventions of the provisions of this Act, such other officer shall be treated as a PIO.</p> <p>Statement 2 is correct: OCI's (Overseas Citizens of India) and PIO's (Persons of Indian Origin) card holders can also ask for information under the RTI Act. For citizens, OCI's and PIO's who are staying out of India, the RTI Application can be filed with the PIO of the local Indian Embassy/Consulate/High Commission and they will inform you regarding the amount of application fee in local currency as well as the mode of payment.</p> <p>Statement 3 is correct: The Act imposes obligation on public agencies to disclose the information suo- motu to reduce requests for an information.</p>
80	<p>D</p> <p>Most of the Fundamental Rights are available against the arbitrary action of the State, with a few exceptions like those against the State's action and against the action of private Individuals, For example, Abolishing untouchability, when the rights that are available against the state's actions only are violated by private individuals, there are no constitutional remedies but only ordinary legal remedies, some of them are negative in character, that is, place limitations on the authority of the State. while Others are positive In nature, conferring certain privileges on the persons. For example, Article 2 IA, Right to education. Hence, both statements are wrong.</p>		
81	<p>B</p> <p>Separation of power under seventh Schedule is a federal provision of our constitution which can be amended by special majority of house under Article 368 and needs to be ratified by half of the state legislatures with simple majority. Both Union and State lists are part of seventh Schedule, Hence only statement 2 is correct.</p>	84	<p>C</p> <p>1st and 3rd statements are incorrect as they pertain to Article 15 and 29 respectively Right to Freedom of Religion consists of the following Articles (25-28):</p>

	<p>Article 25 - freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion.</p> <p>Article 26 - freedom to manage religious affairs.</p> <p>Article 27 - freedom from payments of taxes for promotion of any religion.</p> <p>Article 28 -Freedom as to attendance at religious instruction or religious worship in certain educational Institutions.</p>	88	<p>B</p> <p>A unique feature of all india service is that the members of these services are recruited by the center(union government in federal polity),but their services are placed under various state cadres and they have the liability to serve both under the state and center ,due to federal polity of the country, this is considered one of the tools that makes union government stronger than state governments. The National development Council (NDC) or the Rashtriya Vikas Parishad is the apex body for decision making and deliberations on development matters in India, presided over by the prime minister it was set up on august 6,1952 to strengthen and mobilize the effort and resources of the nation in support of the plan, to promote common economic policies in all vital spheres, and to ensure the balanced and rapid development of all parts of the country .The Council comprises the prime minister, the union Cabinet Ministers, Chief Ministers of all States or their substitutes, representatives of the union territories and the members of the Commissions, it is not a Constitutional The Inter-State Council was set up under Article 263 of the Constitution of India by the president in 1990 Grant-in-aid is provided by the Union government under Article 215.</p>
85	<p>C</p> <p>All the provisions are amended by a Simple majority of both House, except the extent of the Executive power of the Union Which is amended by special majority of the parliament and consent of states.</p>		
86	<p>B</p> <p>Statement 1 is incorrect: The State may by law can adopt Hindi as official language even if it is not used in the state. President if he is satisfied that a substantial proportion of the population of a State desire the use of any language , he may then direct the state to recognized that language throughout that State or any part thereof for such purpose as he may specify. (statement 2 is correct). State may by law can adopt Hindi as official language even if it is not used in the state. (statement-3 is incorrect) Hence 'b' is the correct answer. Statement 2 is correct: The President if he is satisfied that a substantial proportion of the population of a State desire the use of any language , he may then direct the state to recognized that language throughout that State or any part thereof for such purpose as he may specify.</p>		
87	<p>B</p> <p>The directive principles are like the instrument of instructions, which were issued to the Governor-General and to the Governors of the colonies of India by the British Government under the Government of India Act of 1935. The only difference is that the DPSPs are the instructions to the legislature and the executive.</p>	89	<p>A</p> <p>Fundamental Rights are those elementary rights which are inviolable in all conditions. Fundamental Rights are meant for protecting the ideal of political democracy. Fundamental Rights are justiciable in nature, i.e. can be enforced by courts if violated. _Fundamental Rights enjoyed by individuals are not absolute rights but they are restricted rights.</p> <p>There is no right that is unfettered (absolute) and uncontrolled, because it may amount to violation of another rights or at a cost to the society. Some Fundamental Rights need no legislation to make them enforceable, e.g. Articles 14, 19 and 21 etc. but there are certain rights in Part III which are imperfect and need further legislation</p>

	to complete them and make them enforceable. Such rights are Article 17 (where untouchability is to be made punishable by law), Article 21A (to provide education in such manner as the State may, by law, determine) Article 23 (where traffic in human being is to be made an offence by law), and Article 24 (child labour).		dance with the aid and advice of the Chief Minister and the Council of Ministers. Second statement is correct. Article 163 deals with discretionary powers of the Governor. The Constitution provides that the Governor himself can decide the matters in which he can exercise discretionary powers.
90	B Indirect elections to the posts of chairperson of panchayats at intermediate and district levels. At village level election should be direct.	93	B The Constitution deals with the citizenship from Articles 5 to 11 under part II, it only identifies the persons who became citizens of India at its commencement. It empowers the Parliament to enact a law to provide for such matters and any other matter relating to Citizenship.
91	B Although the Chairman and members of a SPSC are appointed by the governor, they can be removed only by the president (and not by the governor). The President can remove them on the same grounds and in the same manner as he can remove a chairman or a member of the UPSC. Thus, he can remove him under the following circumstances: (a) If he is adjudged an insolvent (i.e., has gone bankrupt); or (b) If he engages, during his term of office, in any paid employment outside the duties of his office; or (c) If he is, in the opinion of the president, unfit to continue in office by reason of infirmity of mind or body ³ . In addition to these, the president can also remove the chairman or any other member of SPSC for misbehaviour.	94	A The Constitution does not specify the castes or tribes which are to be called the SCs or the STs. It leaves to the President the power to specify as to what castes or tribes in each state and union territory are to be treated as the SCs and STs. Thus, the lists of the SCs or STs vary from state to state and union territory to union territory. In case of the states, the President issues the notification after consulting the governor of the state concerned. But, any inclusion or exclusion of any caste or tribe from Presidential notification can be done only by the Parliament and not by a subsequent Presidential notification. Hence, 1st statement is correct. The 82nd Amendment Act of 2000 provides for making of any provision in favour of the SCs and STs for relaxation in qualifying marks in any examination or lowering the standards of evaluation, for reservation in matters of promotion to the public services of the Centre and the states. Hence, 2nd statement is correct. The Centre should pay grants-in-aid to the states for meeting the costs of schemes of welfare of STs (Article 275(1)) and for raising the level of administration in scheduled areas. There is no such mandatory provision for SCs. Hence, 3rd statement is incorrect.
92	B 1st statement is not correct. The Governor has two types of powers and functions - firstly, functions exercised with the aid and advice of the Chief Minister and Council of Ministers; secondly, discretionary powers. Discretionary powers are exercised by the Governor with his own individual judgment or without the aid and advice of the Chief Minister and Council of Ministers. Sending report to the President about the failure of the constitutional machinery in a State is a discretionary power exercised by the Governor. It is not exercised in accor-		

95	<p>B</p> <p>Statement 1 is incorrect : The Constitution does not specify the qualifications, tenure, salaries and allowances, service conditions and procedure for removal of the Special officer for linguistic minorities. Statement 2 is correct : The reports of Special officer for linguistic minorities are placed before Parliament by the President.</p>	98	<p>C</p> <p>The Cabinet Secretariat is under the direct charge of the Prime Minister. The administrative head of the Secretariat is the Cabinet Secretary who is also the ex-officio Chairman of the Civil Services Board.</p>
96	<p>D</p> <p>As a Court of Record, the Supreme Court has two powers:</p> <p>(a) The judgements, proceedings and acts of the Supreme Court are recorded for perpetual memory and testimony. These records are admitted to be of evidentiary value and cannot be questioned when produced before any court. They are recognized as legal precedents and legal references.</p> <p>(b) It has power to punish for contempt of court, either with simple imprisonment for a term up to six months or with fine up to '2,000 or with both. In 1991, the Supreme Court has ruled that it has power to punish for contempt not only of itself but also of high courts, subordinate courts and tribunals functioning in the entire country.</p>	99	<p>A</p> <p>When the Lok Sabha is dissolved, all business including bills, motions, resolutions, notices, petitions and so on pending before it or its committees lapse. They (to be pursued further) must be reintroduced in the newly-constituted Lok Sabha. However, some pending bills and all pending assurances that are to be examined by the Committee on Government Assurances do not lapse on the dissolution of the Lok Sabha. The position with respect to lapsing of bills is as follows: A bill pending in the Lok Sabha lapses (whether originating in the Lok Sabha or transmitted to it by the Rajya Sabha). A bill passed by the Lok Sabha but pending in the Rajya Sabha lapses. A bill not passed by the two Houses due to disagreement and if the president has notified the holding of a joint sitting before the dissolution of Lok Sabha, does not lapse. A bill pending in the Rajya Sabha but not passed by the Lok Sabha does not lapse. A bill passed by both Houses but pending assent of the president does not lapse. A bill passed by both Houses but returned by the president for reconsideration of Houses does not lapse.</p>
97	<p>B</p> <p>Statement 1 is incorrect: Right to constitutional remedies is available only against violation of Fundamental Rights . Statement 2 is correct: as per the supreme court of India. 'Right to Constitutional Remedies' under Article 32 part of the basic structure of the constitution and thus cannot be amended.</p>	100	<p>A</p> <p>statement I is correct as certain duties such as cherishing noble ideals of freedom struggle is a moral precept while respecting the constitution is a civic duty, statement 2 is wrong Fundamental duties are confined to citizens only.</p>
<p><i>For further clarifications and feedback feel free to write to us at “testseriesrcr@gmail.com”</i></p>			