

**Q1. Consider the following statements regarding the significant provisions of the Charter Act of 1813:**

1. The Company's monopoly in tea trade with China was abolished.
2. The Act placed restrictions on the power of local governments in India to impose taxes.

**Choose the correct option from the codes given below:**

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

**Ans: d**

- Significant provision of Charter Act of 1813
- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** The Company's monopoly in tea trade with China was kept unchanged, but trade monopoly with India was abolished and the private merchants of England were permitted to develop free trading contacts with India.
- No Changes were made in the Company's constitution and the grant of its territorial acquisition in India with the attended revenues was extended for another twenty years.
- Nothing substantial was changed in terms of governance in India except that the Charter Act of 1813 for the first time explicitly defined the constitutional position of the British territories in India.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** The Act also empowered the Local Governments in India to impose taxes on persons and to punish those who did not pay them.

**Q2. Consider the following statement:**

1. Abolition of diarchy
2. Establishment of a federation of British India and princely states
3. Abolition of communal electorates

**Which of the above mentioned were the recommendations of the Simon Commission?**

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

**Ans: a**

- The Simon Commission, officially known as the Simon's Statutory Commission, was a British parliamentary commission established in 1927 to examine and make recommendations on constitutional reforms in British India.
- **Statement 1 is correct:** The Simon Commission did recommend the abolition of diarchy in the provinces, which meant the end of the dual system of government in which some powers were devolved to elected Indian representatives while other powers remained under British control.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The Simon Commission did recommend the establishment of a federal system for British India, but it did not specifically address the issue of princely states. The

question of princely states' participation in a federal system was a complex one and was not fully resolved by the Simon Commission's recommendations.

- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** The Simon Commission did not recommend the abolition of communal electorates. In fact, it did not make significant recommendations regarding communal representation, which was a contentious issue in Indian politics at the time.

**Q3. Consider the following statement regarding Government of India Act, 1935:**

1. It abolished Diarchy both in the provinces and at the centre.
2. The Central Legislature was made bi-cameral comprising the federal assembly and Council of States.
3. Bicameral legislatures were introduced all provinces.

**How many of the statement/s given above are correct?**

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

**Ans: a**

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** The Government of India Act 1935, abolished the Diarchy in the provinces and continued the system of Diarchy at the centre. According to this system, the administration of defence, external affairs, ecclesiastical affairs, and of tribal areas, was to be made by the Governor-General in his discretion with the help of 'counsellors' appointed by him. These counsellors were not responsible to the legislature.
- With regards to matters other than the above reserved subjects, the Governor-General was to act on the advice of a Council of Ministers who was responsible to the legislature. However, in regard to the Governor-General's 'special responsibilities', he could act contrary to the advice given by the ministers.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** It also introduced bicameralism in six out of eleven provinces, such as Assam, Bombay, Bengal, Madras, Bihar, and the United Province. However, the legislative powers of the central and provincial legislatures had various limitations and neither of them had the features of a sovereign legislature.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Federal Legislature needed to comprise two houses: The Council of State (Upper House) and the Federal Assembly (Lower House).

**Q4. Consider the following:**

1. Baldev Singh
2. Sir Shafaat Ahmad Khan
3. John Matthai
4. C.H. Bhabha

**Who of the above represented minority communities during Interim Government of India in 1946?**

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

**Ans: b**

- On September 2, 1946, the Congress party formed the government. On September 23, the All-India Congress Committee (AICC) ratified the Congress Working Committee's decision.
- **Option 2 is incorrect:** The Muslim League initially decided to sit out of the government, and Asaf Ali, Sir Shafaat Ahmad Khan, and Syed Ali Zaheer, all non-League Muslim representatives, occupied three of the five ministries reserved for Muslims. Two posts remained vacant.
- However, after Lord Wavell agreed to allot all five reserved portfolios to the Muslim League if it agreed to cooperate, the latter finally joined. In October, the cabinet was reshuffled to accommodate the new Muslim League members and Sarat Chandra Bose, Sir Shafaat Ahmad Khan and Syed Ali Zaheer from the earlier team were dropped.
- **Option 1, 3 and 4 are correct:** Baldev Singh, C.H. Bhabha, and John Matthai continued to represent minority communities.

**Q5. Who was the Chairman of the National Flag Committee?**

- (a) C. Rajagopalachari
- (b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (c) J.B. Kripalani
- (d) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

**Ans: b**

- The National Flag Committee was appointed by the Constituent Assembly of India on June 23, 1947, to design the national flag of independent India.
  - The committee was chaired by Dr. Rajendra Prasad and included other prominent leaders such as Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Sarojini Naidu, C. Rajagopalachari, K. M. Munshi, and B. R. Ambedkar.
- So, option (b) is correct.**
- J.B. Kripalani was neither Chairman nor a member of the Flag Committee.

**Q 6. Consider the following statements regarding Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG):**

1. The office of the CAG is provided by the Article 148 of the Indian Constitution.
2. The CAG is the guardian of the public purse only at the Centre and not at the state.
3. The CAG was called as the most important officer under the Constitution of India by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

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

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

**Ans: (c)**

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The Constitution of India (Article 148) provides for an independent office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG). The Indian Audit and Accounts Department was created during the British rule in 1753.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** The CAG is the head of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department. He is the guardian of the public purse and controls the entire financial system of the country at both the levels- the Centre and the state.

- **Statement 3 is correct:** His duty is to uphold the Constitution of India and laws of Parliament in the field of financial administration. This is the reason why Dr. B.R. Ambedkar had said that the CAG shall be the most important Officer under the Constitution of India. He is one of the bulwarks of the democratic system of government in India: the others being the Supreme Court, the Election Commission and the Union Public Service Commission.

**Q7. Consider the following statements with reference to “Directive Principles of States Policies”:**

1. Constitution classifies it into three broad categories - socialistic, gandhian and liberal.
2. Its objective is to establish political democracy in the country.

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

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

**Ans: (c)**

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** The Constitution does not contain any classification of Directive Principles. However, on the basis of their content and direction, they can be classified into three broad categories, viz, socialistic, Gandhian and liberal-intellectual.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** The objective of the Directive Principles is to incorporate the concept of a public welfare state in the Indian Constitution. The Directive Principles want to establish economic and social democracy in the country. Political democracy is established by the Fundamental Rights.

**Q8. The provisions of the 73<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act can be grouped into two categories compulsory and voluntary. Which of the following are part of voluntary provisions?**

1. Establishment of a State Election Commission.
2. Reservation of one-third seats for women in panchayats at all the three levels.
3. Determining the manner of election of the chairperson of the village panchayat.
4. Making the grants-in-aid to the panchayats from the consolidated fund of the state.

**Select the correct answer using the code given below:**

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

**Ans: (c)**

- Compulsory provisions of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act (1992): Organization of Gram Sabha in a village or group of villages.
- Statement 1 is incorrect: Establishment of panchayats at the village, intermediate, and district levels. Establishment of a State Election Commission.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: Reservation of one-third of seats for women in panchayats at all the three levels. Voluntary provisions of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act (1992):
- Statement 3 is correct: Determining the manner of election of the chairperson of the village panchayat.



- Statement 4 is correct: Making the grants-in-aid to the panchayats from the consolidated fund of the state. Assigning to a panchayat the taxes, duties, tolls and fees levied and collected by the state government.

**Q9. Consider the following statements:**

1. A Panchayat constituted upon the dissolution of a panchayat before the expiration of its duration shall serve entire five years.
2. All the state laws relating to panchayats shall be ended with immediate effect at the commencement of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act (1992).
3. All the members of panchayats at the village, intermediate and district levels shall be elected directly by the people.

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

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

**Ans: (a)**

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** A panchayat constituted upon the dissolution of a panchayat before the expiration of its duration shall continue only for the remainder of the period for which the dissolved panchayat would have continued had it not been so dissolved.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** All the state laws relating to panchayats shall continue to be in force until the expiry of one year from the commencement of this act.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** All the members of panchayats at the village, intermediate and district levels shall be elected directly by the people.

**Q10. With reference to the National Institution for Transforming India (NITI Aayog), consider the following statements:**

1. It is neither a constitutional nor a statutory body.
2. Vice-Chairperson of the NITI Aayog is appointed by the President.
3. Its governing council consists of the chief minister of all the states.

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

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

**Ans: (b)**

- Statement 1 is correct: The National Institution for Transforming India (NITI Aayog) was created by an executive resolution of the Government of India. It is neither a constitutional body nor a statutory body.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: Vice-Chairperson of the NITI Aayog is appointed by the Prime Minister.

- Statement 3 is correct: The Governing Council of NITI Aayog consists of Chief Ministers of all the States and Union territories with Legislatures and lieutenant governors of Union Territories (except Delhi and Puducherry).

**Q11. Who among the following are the members of the National Development Council (NDC)?**

1. Members of NITI Aayog
2. All the Union Cabinet Ministers
3. Chief Minister of All the states
4. Governors of all the states

**Select the correct answer using the code given below:**

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

**Ans: (b)**

Composition of National Development Council (NDC) is:

Prime Minister

All Union Cabinet Ministers

Members of NITI Aayog

Representatives of Union Territories, and

Chief Ministers of all states in India

Governors of all the states are not included in the Composition of National Development Council (NDC). So, option (b) is correct.

**Q12. Consider the following statements about the Adjournment Motion:**

1. This Motion needs the support of at least 50 members to be admitted.
2. This motion can be introduced in the Lok Sabha as well as the Rajya Sabha.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

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

**Ans : (a)**

- Statement 1 is correct: An adjournment motion can only be admitted if it has the support of 50 members.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: Adjournment motion is introduced only in the Lok Sabha. Since it involves an element of censure against the government, therefore Rajya Sabha is not permitted to make use of this device.

**Q13. With reference to the Anti-Defection Law, consider the following statements:**

1. Under the anti-defection law, an independent MLA would have to give up their seat if he or she chooses to join a political party after being elected.

2. If a member elected on the ticket of a political party “voluntarily gives up” membership of the party and joins another party, he or she is subjected to dismissal under the anti-defection law.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

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

**Ans: (c)**

- Anti-Defection Law was introduced through the 52nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1985.
- Statement 1 is correct: Under the anti-defection law, an independent MLA would have to give up their seat if he or she chooses to join a political party after being elected.
- Statement 2 is correct: As per the Act, even if a member elected on the ticket of a political party “voluntarily gives up” membership of the party and joins another party, he or she is subjected to anti-defection law where they lose their elected seat.

**Q14. With reference to the Lokpal and Lokayuktas, consider the following statements:**

- 1. Lokpal is a multi-member body, that consists of one chairperson and a maximum of five members.
- 2. These are statutory bodies.
- 3. In India, Maharashtra became the first state to establish the Institution of Lokayuktas.

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

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

**Ans: (b)**

- Statement 1 is incorrect: In 1966, the First Administrative Reforms Commission recommended the setting up of two independent authorities- at the central and state level, to look into complaints against public functionaries, including MPs. Lokpal is a multi-member body, that consists of one chairperson and a maximum of 8 members.
- Statement 2 is correct: The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013, commonly known as The Lokpal Act, is an anti-corruption Act of the Indian Parliament in India which “seeks to provide for the establishment of these two institutions. So, these are statutory bodies.
- Statement 3 is correct: In India, Maharashtra became the first state to establish the Institution of Lokayuktas in 1971.

**Q15 The Constituent Assembly has been criticized for which of the following mentioned points?**

- 1. Not a Representative Body
- 2. A Sovereign Body

### 3. Time-Consuming

#### Codes:

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 2 and 3
- (C) 1 and 3
- (d) All of the above

Ans: c

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The critics have argued that the Constituent Assembly was not a representative body as its members were not directly elected by the people of India on the basis of universal adult franchise.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** The critics maintained that the Constituent Assembly was not a sovereign body as it was created by the proposals of the British Government. Further, they said that the Assembly held its sessions with the permission of the British Government.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** According to the critics, the Constituent Assembly took unduly long time to make the Constitution. They stated that the framers of the American Constitution took only four months to complete their work.

**Q16 Which of the following aspects of the Indian political system are included in the Constitution of India?**

- a) Citizenship
- b) Directive Principles of State Policy
- c) Territories of India
- d) All of the above

Ans: d

- The Constitution of India defines all aspects of the Indian political system including its basic objectives.
- It has provisions regarding the territories that India will comprise
  - Citizenship
  - Fundamental rights
  - Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Duties
- The structure and functioning of governments at union, state and local levels
- Several other aspects of the political system.
- It defines India as a sovereign, democratic, socialist and secular republic.
- It has provisions for bringing about social change and defining the relationship between individual citizen and the state. So, option (d) is the correct answer.

**Q17. Consider the following statements:**

Statement I: Article 1 of Indian Constitution describes India as a 'Federation'.

Statement II: Granville Austin has described Indian Constitution as 'co-operative federalism'.

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

- (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I



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

Ans: d

- **Statement I is incorrect:** The term 'Federation' has nowhere been used in the Constitution. Article 1, describes India as a 'Union of States' which implies two things: one, Indian Federation is not the result of an agreement by the states; and two, no state has the right to secede from the federation.
- **Statement II is correct:** The Indian Constitution has been variously described as 'federal in form but unitary in spirit', 'quasi-federal' by K C Wheare, 'bargaining federalism' by Morris Jones, 'co-operative federalism' by Granville Austin, 'federation with a centralising tendency' by Ivor Jennings, and so on.

**Q18. Consider the following statements regarding the Preamble of the Constitution:**

1. The objectives Resolution moved by Jawaharlal Nehru finally became Preamble.
2. It is non-Justiciable.
3. It cannot be amended.
4. Preamble cannot override the specific provisions of the Constitution.

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

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All Four

Ans: c

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The Objectives Resolution moved by Jawaharlal Nehru on 13 December 1946 was unanimously adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 22 January 1947. Later, this Resolution became the foundation of the Preamble.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Preamble of the Constitution of India is non-justiciable. This means that the provisions of the Preamble cannot be directly enforced in a court of law. However, the Preamble is considered to be an integral part of the Constitution and its provisions can be used to interpret the other provisions of the Constitution.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** Preamble of the Constitution of India can be amended under Article 368 of the Constitution. However, the basic structure of the Preamble cannot be altered. The Supreme Court of India held in the landmark case of Kesavananda Bharati (1973) that the Preamble is a part of the basic structure of the Constitution. This means that the Preamble's basic principles, such as sovereignty, democracy, secularism, socialism, and justice, cannot be altered through the amendment process.

- **Statement 4 is correct:** Preamble of the Constitution of India cannot override the specific provisions of the Constitution. This means that if there is a conflict between the Preamble and a specific provision of the Constitution, the latter will prevail.

**Q19. The Kesavananda Bharati case is a landmark ruling in the constitutional history of India. Consider the following statements:**

1. The Preamble should be used as a meaningful mechanism to understand and interpret the Constitution.
2. Preamble is justiciable and its provisions are enforceable in courts of law.
3. The “Basic Elements” in the Preamble cannot be amended under Article 368 of Constitution.

**Which of the following statements related to its interpretation is/are correct?**

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

**Ans: d**

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The Preamble is the key to understanding the basic philosophy and structure of the Constitution. It sets out the fundamental principles that the Constitution is based on, such as sovereignty, socialism, secularism, democracy, and justice. The Supreme Court of India has held that the Preamble is an integral part of the Constitution and that it can be used to interpret the other provisions of the Constitution.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** The Preamble is not justiciable, meaning that its provisions cannot be directly enforced in a court of law. However, the Supreme Court has held that the Preamble is an important source of constitutional law and that it can be used to interpret the other provisions of the Constitution.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** The Supreme Court of India held in the Kesavananda Bharati case that the basic structure of the Constitution cannot be amended under Article 368 of the Constitution. The Preamble is considered to be a part of the basic structure of the Constitution. Therefore, the “basic elements” in the Preamble cannot be amended under Article 368 of the Constitution.

**Q20. Consider the following statements related to amendment to the Preamble:**

Statement I: The 44th Constitutional Amendment Act has amended the Preamble only once so far.

Statement II: Three new words; Socialist, Secular and Integrity were added to the Preamble.

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

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

**Ans: d**

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** The Preamble has been amended only once so far, in 1976, by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act. The 42nd Amendment Act was passed during the Emergency period. However, the Supreme Court of India upheld the validity of the 42nd Amendment Act in the case of *Minerva Mills* (1980).
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The 42nd Amendment Act added three new words to the Preamble: Socialist, Secular, and Integrity. These words reflect the commitment of the Indian Constitution to social justice, religious freedom, and national unity.

**Q21. Which of the following Directive Principles were added by the 42<sup>nd</sup> Constitution amendment?**

1. To take steps to secure the participation of workers in the management of industries.
2. To protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wildlife.
3. To secure opportunities for the healthy development of children.
4. To promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor.

**Select the correct answer using the code given below:**

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

**Ans: (d)**

- The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 added four new Directive Principles to the original list:

Article 43A: To take steps to secure the participation of workers in the management of industries.

Article 48A: To protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wild life.

Article 39: To secure opportunities for the healthy development of children.

- Article 39A: To promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor.
- Q-21 Which DPSP was added by the 97<sup>th</sup> Amendment to the Constitution?**

Equal pay for equal work for both men and women.

Participation of workers in the management of industries.

Promotion of co-operative societies.

Securing living wage and human conditions of work to workers.

**Q22. Which DPSP was added by the 97<sup>th</sup> Amendment to the Constitution?**

- (a) Equal pay for equal work for both men and women.
- (b) Participation of workers in the management of industries.
- (c) Promotion of co-operative societies.
- (d) Securing living wage and human conditions of work to workers.

Ans: (c)

- The 97th Amendment Act of 2011 added a new Directive Principle relating to co-operative societies. It requires the state to promote voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control and professional management of co-operative societies (Article 43B). So, option (c) is correct.

**Q23 With reference to Fast Track special Courts (FTSCs), consider the following statements:**

1. FTSCs is Centrally Sponsored Scheme and implemented by Department of Justice, Ministry of Law & Justice.
2. The Central Share is to be funded from Nirbhaya Fund.
3. FTSCs are not linked to National Judicial Data Grid.

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

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

Ans:(b)

- Incidents of sexual offences and prolonged trials of accused necessitated dedicated court machinery to provide immediate relief to the victims.
- **Statement 1 is correct:** FTSCs, designed as dedicated courts, were established for hearing rape and Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO Act) cases. FTSCs is Centrally Sponsored Scheme and implemented by Department of Justice, Ministry of Law & Justice.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The Central Share is to be funded from Nirbhaya Fund, aimed at enhancing the safety and security for women in country.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** FTSCs are linked to National Judicial Data Grid.

**Q24. With reference to Electoral Bonds (EBs), consider the following statements:**

1. EBs are interest-free bearer bonds that can be purchased by companies and individuals.
2. There is a limit on number of EBs that a person or company can purchase.
3. All transactions of EBs are carried out via cheques or digitally.

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

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

Ans: (b)

- Statement 1 is correct: EBs are interest-free bearer bonds or money instruments that can be purchased by companies and individuals in India from authorised branches of State Bank of India (SBI).
- Statement 2 is incorrect: There is no cap on number of EBs that a person or company can purchase.
- Statement 3 is correct: All transactions of EBs are carried out via cheques or digitally.

**Q25. With reference to Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam, Consider the following statements:**

1. It provides for one-third reservation to women in the Lok Sabha, and State Assemblies.
2. Provisions relating to reservation of seats for women shall cease after the expiration of 20 years.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

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

**Ans: a**

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Nari Shakti Vandan (106th Amendment) Act, 2023, to provide for one-third reservation to women in the Lok Sabha, State Assemblies and the assembly of NCT of Delhi.
- Article 239AA: Reservation of 1/3rd seats for women in the Legislative Assembly of the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi.
- Article 330A: Reservation of 1/3rd seats for women in the House of People (Lok Sabha).
- Article 332A: Reservation of 1/3rd seats for women in the Legislative Assembly of every State.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** It has a Sunset clause: Provisions relating to reservation of seats for women shall cease to have effect after the expiration of 15 years.

**Q26. Consider the following statements regarding Returning Officer:**

1. The Returning Officer's duties include accepting and scrutinizing nomination forms.
2. He/she is responsible for overseeing the election only in one constituency.
3. Election Commission of India appoints the Returning Officer a constituency, in consultation with the State Governments.

**How many of the statements given above is/are incorrect?**

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



Ans: a

- Statement 1 is correct: The Returning Officer has a pivotal role in election management. He/she is so called because he/ she conducts the election in a constituency and returns elected candidate.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: A Returning Officer is responsible for overseeing the election in one constituency or sometimes in two, as directed by the Election Commission of India.
- Statement 3 is correct: The Election Commission of India appoints the Returning Officer and Assistant Returning Officer for a constituency, in consultation with the State Governments and the Union Territories as the case may be.

**Q27. Consider the following statements regarding Notified Area Committee:**

1. It is created for the town which does not yet fulfil all the conditions necessary for the constitution of a municipality.
2. It is set up by an act of a state legislature.
3. It is an elected body.

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

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

Ans:(a)

- Statement 1 is correct: A notified area committee is created for the administration of two types of areas—a fast-developing town due to industrialization, and a town that does not yet fulfil all the conditions necessary for the constitution of a municipality, but which otherwise is considered important by the state government.
- Statements 2 and 3 are incorrect: It is an entirely nominated body, that is, all the members of a notified area committee including the chairman are nominated by the state government. Thus, it is neither an elected body nor a statutory body.

**Q28. Consider the following statements:**

1. Dispute between the Centre and one or more states.
2. Dispute between two or more states.
3. A dispute arising out of any pre-Constitution treaty, agreement or covenant

**How many of the given above is/are Original Jurisdiction of Supreme Court?**

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

**Ans:(b)**

- As a Federal court, the Supreme Court decides disputes between different units of the Indian Federation. In the following federal disputes, the Supreme Court has exclusive original jurisdiction:
- the Centre and one or more states; or
- the Centre and any state or states on one side and one or more states on the other; or
- between two or more states.
- The original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court does not extend to a dispute arising out of any pre-Constitution treaty, agreement, covenant.
- So, option (b) is correct.

**Q29. The writ of Prohibition can be issued for which of the following?**

1. Lower courts
2. Tribunal
3. Administrative authorities
4. Legislative bodies

**Select the correct answer using the code given below:**

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

**Ans: a**

- Prohibition writ is issued by a higher court to a lower court or tribunal to prevent the latter from exceeding its jurisdiction or usurping a jurisdiction that it does not possess. Thus, unlike mandamus that directs activity, the prohibition directs inactivity.
- The writ of prohibition can be issued only against judicial and quasi-judicial authorities. It is not available against administrative authorities, legislative bodies, and private individuals or bodies. So, option (a) is correct.

**Q30. Consider the following statements about the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC):**

1. It is neither a constitutional body nor a statutory body.
2. The Central Vigilance Commissioner holds the for a term of four years or till 65 years of age, whichever is earlier.
3. The Central Vigilance Commissioner is not eligible for any employment under central or state government after the completion of his/her tenure.

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

- (a) Only 1 and 2
- (b) Only 2 and 3

(c) Only 1 and 3

(d) 1, 2 and 3

**Ans: b**

- Statement 1 is incorrect: The Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) was neither a statutory body nor a constitutional body during the time of its establishment, but in 2003, it was conferred a statutory status.
- Statement 2 is correct: The Central Vigilance Commissioner holds the office for a term of four years or until they attain the age of sixty-five years, whichever is earlier.
- Statement 3 is correct: The Central Vigilance Commissioner is not eligible for any employment under central or state government after the completion of his/her tenure.

**Q 31. Consider the following statements:**

1. If there is a conflict between the Concurrent List and the State List, state list should be prevailed.
2. The power to levy residuary taxes lies with the respective state government.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

(a) Only 1

(b) Only 2

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Ans: (d)**

- Statement 1 is incorrect: The Constitution expressly secures the predominance of the Union List over the State List and the Concurrent List and that of the Concurrent List over the State List. Where there is a conflict between the Concurrent List and the State List, then concurrent list should prevail.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: The power to make laws with respect to residuary subjects (i.e., the matters which are not enumerated in any of the three lists) is vested in the Parliament. This residuary power of legislation includes the power to levy residuary taxes.

**Q 32. The Directive Principles of State policy have been useful to India because:**

1. They serve as a crucial test for the performance of the government.
2. They have helped the courts in exercising their power of judicial review.
3. They serve as common political manifesto.

**Select the correct answer using the code given below:**

(a) Only 1 and 2

(b) Only 2 and 3

(c) Only 1 and 3

(d) 1, 2 and 3

**Ans: (d)**

- The Directive Principles, although confer no legal rights and create no legal remedies, are significant and useful in the following ways:
- **Statement 1 is correct:** They serve as a crucial test for the performance of the government. The people can examine the policies and programmes of the government in the light of these constitutional declarations.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** They have served as useful beacon-lights to the courts. They have helped the courts in exercising their power of judicial review, that is, the power to determine the constitutional validity of a law.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** They serve as common political manifesto. 'A ruling party, irrespective of its political ideology, has to recognise the fact that these principles are intended to be its guide, philosopher and friend in its legislative and executive acts.'

**Q 33. Consider the following statements:**

1. While a proclamation of National emergency is in operation President acquires the power to legislate with respect to matters in the State List.
2. The laws formulated during National emergency will become inoperative on the expiration of six months after the emergency has ceased to operate.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

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

**Ans: (b)**

- Statement 1 is incorrect: The Parliament acquires the power to legislate with respect to goods and services tax or matters in the State List, while a proclamation of national emergency is in operation.
- Statement 2 is correct: The laws become inoperative on the expiration of six months after the emergency has ceased to operate.

**Q34. Consider the following statements about The National Green Tribunal (NGT):**

1. The National Green Tribunal is a statutory body.
2. The NGT predominantly hears the matters relating to the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, and the Indian Forest Act, 1927.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

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

**Ans: a**

- Statement 1 is correct: The National Green Tribunal has been established under the National Green Tribunal Act 2010. So, it is a statutory body.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: The NGT has not been vested with powers to hear any matter relating to the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, the Indian Forest Act, 1927, and various laws enacted by States relating to forests, tree preservation, etc.

**Q35. Consider the following statements regarding the Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT):**

1. The CAT exercises original jurisdiction in matters related to servants of the Supreme Court and the secretarial staff of the Parliament.
2. The appeals against the orders of the CAT could be made only in the Supreme Court.
3. The selection committee of the members of the CAT is chaired by the Chief Justice of India.

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

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

**Ans: d**

- Statement 1 is incorrect: The CAT exercises original jurisdiction in relation to recruitment and all service matters of public servants covered by it. Its jurisdiction extends to the all-India services, the Central civil services, civil posts under the Centre and civilian employees of defence services. However, the members of the defence forces, officers and servants of the Supreme Court and the secretarial staff of the Parliament are not covered by it.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: Originally, appeals against the orders of the CAT could be made only in the Supreme Court and not in the high courts. However, in the Chandra Kumar case (1997), the Supreme Court declared this restriction on the jurisdiction of the high courts as unconstitutional, holding that judicial review is a part of the basic structure of the Constitution.
- Statement 3 is incorrect: The appointment of Members in CAT is made based on recommendations of a high-powered selection committee chaired by a sitting Judge of the Supreme Court who is nominated by the Chief Justice of India.



**Q36. Recently, a dispute has arisen over the minority status of AMU, in this regard consider the following statements:**

1. The Constitution of India mandates that all minorities, religious or linguistic, can establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.
2. According to the constitution, a minority can impart education to its children in its language.

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

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

**Ans: (c)**

- Statement 1 is correct: As per Article 30, All minorities shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.
- Statement 2 is correct: The right under Article 30 also includes the right of a minority to impart education to its children in its language.

**Q37. With reference to the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG), Consider the following statements:**

1. He is eligible for further office after he ceases to hold his office.
2. The service conditions of the CAG are determined by the President.
3. He is provided with the security of tenure.

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

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

**Ans: a**

- Statement 1 is incorrect: He is not eligible for further office, either under the Government of India or of any state, after he ceases to hold his office.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: His salary and other service conditions are determined by the Parliament. His salary is equal to that of a judge of the Supreme Court.
- Statement 3 is correct: He is provided with the security of tenure. He can be removed by the president only following the procedure mentioned in the Constitution. Thus, he does not hold his office till the pleasure of the president, though he is appointed by him.

**Q38. Consider the following statements with reference to the Law Commission of India:**

1. It is a statutory body.
2. The Commission is reconstituted every four years.
3. The Commission can initiate study on specific subjects Suo moto.

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

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

**Ans: a**

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** The Law Commission of India is a non-statutory body constituted by the Government from time to time.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** The Commission was originally constituted in 1955 and is reconstituted every three years.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** The Commission works on projects based on the references received from the Central Government and/or from the Supreme Court and High Courts. At times, keeping in view the importance of the subject matter, the Commission initiates study on specific subjects Suo moto.

**Q39. Consider the following:**

1. Dadar & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
2. Puducherry
3. Chandigarh
4. Ladakh

**Which of the above-mentioned Union Territories of India are without a legislature?**

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

**Ans: c**

- As per present position, the Union Territories can be divided into three categories:
- Union Territories without legislature— Comprising Andaman & Nicobar, Lakshadweep, Dadar & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, Chandigarh and Ladakh. **So, option (c) is correct.**
- Union Territories for which legislatures can be created by Parliament under Article 239A – This category covers Union territories of Puducherry and J&K.
- Union Territories which have legislatures as per the Constitution (Articles 239AA and 239AB) – This category covered Union Territory of Delhi.

**Q40. Consider the following pairs:**

Classification of the states of the Indian Union	States from which they were included
Part A	Former Governors' provinces of British India
Part B	Former Princely States with legislatures
Part C	Former Chief Commissioners' Provinces
Part D	Dadra and Nagar Haveli

**Which of the above pairs are matched correctly?**

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

**Ans: a**

- In 1950, the Constitution contained a four-fold classification of the states of the Indian Union—Part A, Part B, Part C and Part D State. In all, they numbered 29.
- **Pair 1 is correct:** Part-A states comprised nine erstwhile Governor's Provinces of British India.
- **Pair 2 is correct:** Part-B states consisted of nine erstwhile Princely States with legislatures.
- **Pair 3 is correct:** Part-C states consisted of erstwhile Chief Commissioner's Provinces of British India and some of the erstwhile Princely States. These Part-C states (in all 10 in number) were centrally administered.

The Andaman and Nicobar Islands were kept as the solitary Part-D state. So, option (d) is incorrect.

**Q41. Consider the following statements:**

1. 'Union of India' is a wider expression than 'Territory of India'.
2. The term 'Indian Territory' includes States, the Union Territories and other territories that India may acquire in future.
3. The States and Territories are specified in the Second Schedule of the Constitution.

**Which of the above statements given above is/are correct?**

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 2 Only
- (c) 3 Only
- (d) All of the above

Ans: b

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** The 'Territory of India' is a wider expression than the 'Union of India' because the latter include only the States while the former includes not only the States but also Union Territories and territories that may be acquired by the Government of India at any future time.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The States are the members of the federal system and share a distribution of powers with the Centre. The Central government, on the other hand, directly administers the union territories and the acquired territories. The term Indian Territory includes not only the States but also the Union Territories and other territories that India may acquire.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** In the First Schedule of the Constitution, the States and Territories are specified.

Q42. Consider the following pairs:

1. Article 9: Holding the citizenship of another country simultaneously with Indian citizenship is not prohibited.
2. Article 10: Persons voluntarily acquiring citizenship of a foreign State not to remain citizens of India.
3. Article 11: Power of the Indian Parliament to regulate the Right of Citizenship by law.

**Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?**

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

Ans: a

- The constitutional provisions with respect to citizenship are as follows:
- **Pair 1 is incorrect:** No person shall be a citizen of India or be deemed to be a citizen of India, if he has voluntarily acquired the citizenship of any foreign state (Article 9).
- **Pair 2 is incorrect:** Every person who is or is deemed to be a citizen of India shall continue to be such citizen, subject to the provisions of any law made by Parliament (Article 10).
- **Pair 3 is correct:** Parliament shall have the power to make any provision with respect to the acquisition and termination of citizenship and all other matters relating to (Article 11).

Q43. Consider the following statements:

1. The tribal areas of Tripura, Mizoram, Assam and Meghalaya.
2. The 'Inner Line Permit' areas of Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Nagaland.
3. Areas specified as "Scheduled Areas" in the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution of India.

**Which among the above mentioned is/are excluded under the 'Citizenship (Amendment) Act 2019'?**

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 2 Only
- (c) 3 Only
- (d) All of the above

**Ans: a**

- According to the 2019 Act, a foreigner may register as an OCI under the 1955 Act if they are of Indian origin (e.g., a former citizen of India or their descendants) or the spouse of a person of Indian origin.
- The new Act also entitles the OCI cardholders to benefits such as the right to travel to India and to work and study in the country.
- **Statement 1 is correct:** The 2019 Amendment Act does not apply to tribal areas of Tripura, Mizoram, Assam and Meghalaya because they are included in the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Areas that fall under the “Inner Line Permit” notified under the Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation, 1873, will also be outside the Act’s purview. This keeps almost entire Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Nagaland out of the ambit of the Act.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** Scheduled Tribes and other indigenous people residing in the Scheduled Areas under the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution of India are not excluded under the Citizenship (Amendment) Act of 2019. They are considered to be original inhabitants of India and are not considered as illegal immigrants.

**Q44. Consider the following statements related to ‘Renunciation of Citizenship’:**

**Statement I:** In the event of India’s engagement in war, the registration of citizenship renunciations shall be temporarily suspended until the Central Government issues new directives.

**Statement II:** The citizenship of a minor child of person, renouncing citizenship, remains unaffected.

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

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

**Ans: c**

- **Statement 1 is correct:** An Indian Citizen of full age and capacity can renounce his Indian citizenship by making a declaration to that effect and having it registered. But if such a declaration is made during any war in which India is engaged, the registration shall be withheld until the Central Government otherwise directs.



- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** When a male person renounces his citizenship, every minor child of him ceases to be an Indian citizen. Such a child may, however, resume Indian citizenship if he makes a declaration to that effect within a year of his attaining full age, i.e. 18 years.

**Q45. The purview of Article 12 of the Constitution of India?**

- (a) State Electricity Board
- (b) Society registered under the Societies Registration Act
- (c) Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI)
- (d) Industrial Finance Corporation

**Ans: c**

- **Option (a) is correct:** In *Rajasthan State Electricity Board vs. Mohanlal*, the Supreme Court ruled that a State Electricity Board, set up by a statute, having some commercial function to discharge, would be an authority under Article 12 the court emphasized that it is not material that some of the power conferred in the concerned authority are of commercial nature. This is because under Article 298, the government is empowered to carry trade or commerce.
- **Option (b) is correct:** In *Sukhdev Singh vs Bhagatram*, the Supreme Court following the test laid down in Electricity Board Rajasthan case by 4:1 majority held that Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Life Insurance Corporation and Industrial Finance Corporation are authorities within the meaning of Article 12 of the Constitution and therefore all three statutory corporation have the power to make regulation under the statute for regulating condition.
- **Option (d) is correct:** In *Ajay Hasia vs Khalid Mujib*, it has been held that a society registered under the Societies Registration Act 1898 is an agency or instrumentality of the state and hence a state within the ambit of Article 12. Its composition is determined by the representatives of the government.
- **Option (c) is incorrect:** The Supreme Court by a majority judgement held that Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) is not a "State" or "Authority". It was held that merely because a non-governmental body exercise some public duty that itself would not suffice to make such body a State for the purpose of Article 12.

**Q46. Consider the following statements related to the 24th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1971:**

1. The objective was to nullify the Supreme Court's ruling in *Golak Nath v. State of Punjab*.
2. Clause (4) was inserted under Article 13 by this Act.
3. It brought Fundamental Rights within the purview of amending the Constitution.

**Which of the above-mentioned statements are correct?**

- (a) 1 and 3
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 1 and 2
- (d) All the above

Ans: d

- **Statement 1 is correct:** In the case of *Golak Nath v. State of Punjab*, the apex court by 6:5 majority held that the word 'law' in Article 13 (2) included the amendment of the constitution and as a consequence, if an amendment abridged or took away fundamental rights guaranteed under Part III of the Constitution of India, the amending Act itself will become void and ultra vires.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Clause (4) was inserted in Article 13 by the 24th Constitutional Amendment Act. This clause provided that the State shall not make any law which takes away or abridges the rights conferred by Articles 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, and 22, or any of them. This clause was intended to protect the Fundamental Rights from being diluted by ordinary legislation.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** The 24th Constitutional Amendment Act brought Fundamental Rights within the purview of amending the Constitution. This means that Parliament could now amend the provisions related to Fundamental Rights, which it was previously prohibited. This amendment significantly expanded the Parliament's power to amend the Constitution.

**Q47. Consider the following statements related to 'strike' under Indian Constitution:**

1. Indian judiciary has recognized the right to strike as a statutory right.
2. The right to strike is controlled under Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.
3. The government or private employees can call a strike but with a prior notice to the employer.

Which of the above-mentioned statements are correct?

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

Ans: c

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The Indian judiciary has recognized the right to strike as a statutory right. This means that the right to strike is not explicitly enshrined in the Constitution, but it has been recognized by the courts as a right that is protected by law.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The right to strike is controlled under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. This Act outlines the conditions under which a strike is legal, as well as the procedures that must be followed before a strike can be called.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** While private employees can call a strike, government employees generally cannot. There are some exceptions to this rule, such as when the strike is called in response to a breach of contract. However, government employees are typically subject to more restrictions on their right to strike than private employees.

**Q48. Which of the following are among the salient features of the Family Courts Act, 1984?**

1. It makes it obligatory on the State Governments to set up a Family Court in every city or town with a population exceeding one million.

2. It exclusively provides within the jurisdiction of the Family Courts the matters relating to matrimonial relief.
3. It provides for only one right of appeal which shall lie to the High Court.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Ans: d

- The salient features of the Family Courts Act, 1984 are as follows:
- It provides for the establishment of Family Courts by the State Governments in consultation with the High Courts.
- **Statement 1 is correct:** It makes it obligatory on the State Governments to set up a Family Court in every city or town with a population exceeding one million.
- It enables the State Governments to set up Family Courts in other areas also, if they deem it necessary.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** It exclusively provides within the jurisdiction of the Family Courts the matters relating to matrimonial relief, including nullity of marriage, judicial separate divorce, restitution of conjugal rights, or declaration as to validity of marriage or as to the matrimonial status of any person
- It simplifies the rules of evidence and procedure so as to enable a Family Court to deal effectively with a dispute.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** It provides for only one right of appeal which shall lie to the High Court.

Q49. Which of the following constitutional amendments is/are related to fundamental duties?

1. Forty-second Amendment
2. Forty-fourth Amendment
3. Forty-eighth Amendment
4. Eighty-sixth Amendment

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Ans: a

- By the Forty-second Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976, 10 fundamental duties were provided for Indian citizens by including Article 51A in Part (IV A) of the Indian Constitution.

- By the Eighty-sixth Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002, one fundamental duty was added to it, increasing their number to 11.
- Fourth-fourth and fourth-eighth amendment don't added in any fundamental duty. **So, option (a) is correct.**

**Q50. Consider the following statements:**

1. The origin of this committee can be traced to the standing financial committee set up in 1921.
2. In the post-independence era this committee was constituted on the recommendation of John Mathai.
3. All the thirty members of this committee are from Lok Sabha only.

**Which of the following committee is mentioned in the above statements?**

- (a) Public account committee
- (b) Estimate committee
- (c) Ethics committee
- (d) Committee on Public Undertakings

**Ans: (b)**

- The origin of this committee can be traced to the standing financial committee set up in 1921.
- The first Estimates Committee in the post-independence era was constituted in 1950 on the recommendation of John Mathai, the then finance minister.
- Originally, it had 25 members but in 1956 its membership was raised to 30. All the thirty members are from Lok Sabha only. The Rajya Sabha has no representation in this committee. **So, option (b) is correct.**

**Q51. Consider the following statements about the Right to Information (RTI) available to the people of India:**

1. RTI is a statutory right.
2. Information covered under the Official Secrets Act, 1923 (OSA) has been kept outside the purview of the RTI.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

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

**Ans: d**



- A citizen has a right to seek such information from a public authority that is held by the public authority or which is held under its control. The RTI Act of 2005 is a law that empowers citizens to seek and obtain information from public authorities.
- Statement 1 is incorrect: RTI has been given the status of a fundamental right under Article 19(1) of the Constitution. Under Article 19 (1) every citizen has freedom of speech and expression and has the right to know how the government works, what role it plays, what are its functions, etc.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: The Supreme Court held that the RTI Act is the primary law governing access to information and that the OSA can only be used to restrict access to information that is genuinely sensitive. Also, under Section 8(2) of the RTI Act, a public authority may allow access to information covered under the OSA, "if the public interest in disclosure outweighs the harm to the protected interests".

**Q52. With reference to the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), consider the following statements:**

1. The chairman and members of the UPSC are not eligible for further employment in Government of India or any state government.
2. The chairman and members of the UPSC hold the office for a term of six years or until they attain the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.
3. The salaries and allowance of members of UPSC are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India.

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

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

**Ans: b**

- Statement 1 is incorrect: The chairman of UPSC is not eligible for reappointment but the other members are eligible for being appointed as chairman of UPSC or that of any State Public Service Commission.
- Statement 2 is correct: The chairman and members of the UPSC hold the office for a term of six years or until they attain the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier. They can address their resignation to the President of India. Also, they can be removed from office in a manner as prescribed in the Constitution.
- Statement 3 is correct: The salaries and allowance of members of UPSC are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India. These are not subjected to a vote of the Parliament.

**Q53. With reference to the Finance Commission, consider the following statements:**

1. The recommendations made by commission are binding on the government.
2. The commission submits its report to the President.
3. The commission is a constitutional body and is constituted by the President for a term of five years.



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

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

**Ans: b**

- Statement 1 is incorrect: The recommendations made by the Finance Commission (FC) are only advisory in nature and not binding on the government.
- Statement 2 is correct: The commission submits its report to the President and he lays it before both Houses of Parliament.
- Statement 3 is correct: The Finance Commission (FC) is a constitutional body, that determines the method and formula for distributing the tax proceeds between the Centre and states, and among the states as per the constitutional arrangement and present requirements. Under Article 280 of the Constitution, the President of India is required to constitute a Finance Commission at an interval of five years or earlier.

**Q54. With reference to the Goods and Services Tax Council, consider the following statements:**

1. The Finance Secretary is the chairperson of the council.
2. The quorum required for conducting the meeting of the council is 10% of the total members.
3. The Union Revenue Secretary acts as the ex-officio Secretary to the council.

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

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

**Ans: a**

- The 101st Constitutional Amendment Act of 2016 inserted a new Article 279-A in the Constitution. This article empowered the President to constitute a GST Council.
- Statement 1 is incorrect: The Union Finance Minister is the chairperson of the GST Council and not the Finance Secretary.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: The quorum required for conducting the meeting of the council is one-half of the total members.
- Statement 3 is correct: The Union Revenue Secretary acts as the ex-officio Secretary to the Council.

**Q55. Consider the following statements regarding the North Eastern Council.**

1. It is a non-statutory body.
2. It works under the administrative control of the Ministry of Home Affairs.
3. Union Home Minister is the ex-officio Chairman of the Council

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

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

**Ans: a**

- 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.
- Statement 1 is correct: It is a statutory body created by Parliament through the North Eastern Council Act, 1971.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: It works under the administrative control of the Ministry of Development of NER
- Statement 3 is correct: Union Home Minister is ex-officio Chairman of the North Eastern Council (NEC).

**Q56. Consider the following statements regarding the Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS):**

1. It is a centrally sponsored scheme.
2. Lok Sabha Members of Parliament can recommend works in one or more districts in the State from where he/she has been elected.
3. MPs can track and oversee projects of the scheme through by e-SAKSHI application.

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

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

**Ans: a**

- Statement 1 is incorrect: The Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) is a central sector scheme under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

- Statement 2 is incorrect: Rajya Sabha Members of Parliament can recommend works in one or more districts in the State from where he/she has been elected.
- Statement 3 is correct: The launching of the e-SAKSHI mobile application for Members of Parliament (MPs) under the MPLAD scheme will bring forth a myriad of benefits, revolutionizing the way they engage with and manage development projects in their constituencies. The mobile app would offer convenience and accessibility, allowing MPs to propose, track, and oversee the projects.

**Q57. Consider the following statements regarding Social Audit Advisory Body (SAAB):**

1. It is set up under the ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.
2. It aims to capacity building of the member of social Justice cells of social audit units.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

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

**Ans: b**

- Statement 1 is incorrect: Social Audit advisory Body is set up by National Institute of Social Defence (NISD) under the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.
- Statement 2 is correct: Social Audit Advisory Body to work for the capacity building of the members of social justice cells of social audit units.

**Q58. Consider the following statement:**

1. The period of detention without obtaining the opinion of an advisory board is three months.
2. The grounds of detention need not be communicated to the detenu.
3. The detenu should be afforded an opportunity to make a representation against the detention order.

**Which of the above-mentioned rights are available to arrested persons under in case of 'preventive detention' as per Article 22(2) of the Constitution of India?**

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

**Ans: a**

- The Article 22 grants protection to persons who are arrested or detained under a preventive detention law. This protection is available to both citizens as well as aliens and includes the following:
- **Statement 1 is correct:** Clause 4 of the article states that no law framed for preventive detention gives authority to detain any person for more than 3 months unless; an advisory board reports a sufficient cause for such detention. The people on the advisory board should be equally qualified as that of a judge of the high court. The report needs to be submitted before the expiration of said 3 months.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** Clause 5 of the article states that any authority while detaining any person under law providing for preventive detention shall communicate the grounds of detention to the person as soon as possible. The ground of detention should have a rational connection with the object which the detenu is prevented from attaining. The communication should provide all the material facts related to the ground and should not be a mere statement of facts.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** Clause 5 of the article also states that the grounds of the detention should be communicated as soon as possible in order to enable the right of representation to the person. The authority providing the detention order shall afford to the person the earliest opportunity of making a representation against the order.

**Q59. Consider the following statements regarding the Fundamental Duties of an Indian citizen?**

1. They serve as a warning against the antinational and antisocial activities.
2. They help the courts in examining and determining the constitutional validity of a law.
3. They serve as a source of inspiration for the citizens.
4. They are enforceable by law.

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

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

**Ans: d**

- The fundamental duties are considered significant from the following viewpoints:
- **Statement 1 is correct:** They serve as a warning against the antinational and antisocial activities like burning the national flag, destroying public property and so on.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** They help the courts in examining and determining the constitutional validity of a law. In Mohan Kumar Singhania case (1991), the Supreme Court held that Article 51A (fundamental duties) can be used to interpret ambiguous laws in order to determine their constitutionality.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** They serve as a source of inspiration for the citizens and promote a sense of discipline and commitment among them. They create a feeling that the citizens are not mere spectators but active participants in the realisation of national goals.
- **Statement 4 is correct:** They are enforceable by law. Hence, the Parliament can provide for the imposition of appropriate penalty or punishment for failure to fulfil any of them. Many

legislations like the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971 make insult to national Symbols a punishable act.

**Q60. Consider the following statements:**

1. Presidential Impeachment charges should be passed by two-third of member that framed the charges.
2. An impeachment is a Quasi-Judicial procedure in the Parliament.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

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

**Ans: c**

- Statement 1 is correct: The impeachment charges of President can be initiated by either House of Parliament. These charges should be signed by one-fourth members of the House (that framed the charges) and a 14 days' notice should be given to the President. After the impeachment resolution is passed by a majority of two-thirds of the total membership of that House, it is sent to the other House.
- Statement 2 is correct: Impeachment shows Quasi-judicial nature because it reflects both legislative and judicial nature.

**Q61. Consider the following statements:**

1. The advice tendered by Supreme court on any dispute arising out of any pre-constitution treaty is binding on President.
2. If any question of law or fact of public importance which has arisen the Supreme court may refuse to tender its opinion to the president.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

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

**Ans: b**

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** While any dispute arising out of any pre-constitution treaty, the Supreme Court 'must' tender its opinion to the president. The opinion expressed by the Supreme Court is only advisory and not a judicial pronouncement. Hence, it is not binding on the president; he may follow or may not follow the opinion.



- **Statement 2 is correct:** On any question of law or fact of public importance which has arisen or which is likely to arise the Supreme Court may tender or may refuse to tender its opinion to the president.

**Q62. Consider the following statements regarding "Ordinance":**

1. It can be promulgated when either of the house is not in the session.
2. The satisfaction of President is final and beyond judicial review.
3. It ceases to operate on the expiry of three weeks from the reassembly of Parliament.

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

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

**Ans: a**

- Statement 1 is correct: Article 123 of the Constitution empowers the President to promulgate ordinances. An ordinance can also be issued when only one House is in session because a law can be passed by both the Houses and not by one House alone.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: In Cooper case (1970) the Supreme Court held that the President's satisfaction can be questioned in a court on the ground of malafide. The 38th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1975 made the President's satisfaction final and conclusive and beyond judicial review. But this provision was deleted by the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1978. Thus, the President's satisfaction is justiciable on the ground of malafide.
- Statement 3 is incorrect: If the ordinance is approved by both the Houses, it becomes an act. If Parliament takes no action at all the ordinance ceases to operate on the expiry of six weeks from the reassembly of Parliament. The ordinance may also cease to operate even earlier than the prescribed six weeks, if both the Houses of Parliament pass resolutions disapproving it.

**Q63. Consider the following statements with reference to "Judicial review":**

1. It can be defined as the power of the judiciary to examine the constitutionality executive orders of both the Central and State governments.
2. The Supreme Court has not declared the power of judicial review as an element of basic structure of the Constitution so far.
3. The Judicial review is needed to uphold the principle of the supremacy of the Constitution.

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

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

Ans: b

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Judicial review is the power of the judiciary to examine the constitutionality of legislative enactments and executive orders of both the Central and State governments.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** In Indira Gandhi vs Raj Narain Case 1975, the Supreme Court has declared the power of judicial review as an element of the basic structure of the Constitution.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** Judicial review is needed to uphold the principle of the supremacy of the Constitution, to maintain federal equilibrium, to protect the Fundamental Rights of the citizens.

**Q64. Consider the following statements regarding "Delimitation Commissions":**

1. Commissions have been constituted 5 times so far.
2. Orders of the commission cannot be questioned before any court of law.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

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

Ans: b

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** Delimitation Commissions have been constituted 4 times – in 1952 under the Delimitation Commission Act, 1952, in 1963 under Delimitation Commission Act, 1962, in 1973 under Delimitation Act, 1972 and in 2002 under Delimitation Act, 2002.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The Delimitation Commission in India is a high-power body whose orders have the force of law and cannot be called in question before any court.

**Q65. According to constitution of India which of the following is/are a ground of disqualification of membership of State Legislature:**

1. He is an undischarged insolvent.
2. He must not have any interest in government contracts, works or services.
3. He must not have been dismissed from government service for corruption.

**Select the correct answer using the code given below.**

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 1 and 2
- (c) 1, 2, 3
- (d) None

Ans: a

- Under the Constitution, a person shall be disqualified for being chosen as and for being a member of the legislative assembly or legislative council of a state:
- if he holds any office of profit under the Union or state government (except that of a minister or any other office exempted by state legislature).
- if he is of unsound mind and stands so declared by a court.
- if he is an undischarged insolvent.
- if he is not a citizen of India or has voluntarily acquired the citizenship of a foreign state or is under any acknowledgement of allegiance to a foreign state.
- if he is so disqualified under any law made by Parliament. **So, option (a) is correct.**

**Q66. With reference to the “Public Interest Litigation (PIL)”, Consider the following statements:**

1. The Constitution of India has defined the PIL as a legal action initiated in a court of law for the enforcement of public interest.
2. Service matter and those pertaining to pension and gratuity can be entertained as PIL.
3. The Court should ensure that there is no personal gain, private motive or oblique motive behind filing PIL.

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

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

**Ans: a**

- Statement 1 is incorrect: The Supreme Court has defined the PIL as “a legal action initiated in a court of law for the enforcement of public interest or general interest in which the public or a class of the community have pecuniary interest or some interest by which their legal rights or liabilities are affected”.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: The cases falling under the following categories will not be entertained as PIL:
  - Landlord-tenant matters
  - Service matter and those pertaining to pension and gratuity
  - Admission to medical and other educational institution
- Statement 3 is correct: The Court before entertaining the PIL must ensure that the PIL is aimed at redressal of genuine public harm and public injury. The Court should also ensure that there is no personal gain, private motive or oblique motive behind filing PIL.

**Q67. Consider the following statements:**

1. The judges of a high court are appointed by the Governor.
2. The Constitution does not specify the strength of a high court and leaves it to the discretion of the Parliament.

**Which of the above statement is/are correct?**

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

**Ans: d**

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** The judges of a high court are appointed by the President. The chief justice is appointed by the President after consultation with the chief justice of India and the governor of the state concerned.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** Every high court (whether exclusive or common) consists of a chief justice and such other judges as the president may from time to time deem necessary to appoint. Thus, the Constitution does not specify the strength of a high court and leaves it to the discretion of the president.

**Q68. Consider the following statements, regarding president veto power:**

1. A Constitutional Amendment Bill can only be ratified.
2. President has more Veto power regarding Ordinary Bill as compare to Money Bill.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

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

**Ans: c**

- Statement 1 is correct: When a Constitutional Amendment Bill is present to the President he can only ratify bill and cannot reject or return the bill.
- Statement 2 is correct: When a ordinary bill is presented to the president, he may either give his assent to the bill or withhold his assent to the bill and he may return the bill for reconsideration of the Houses and when a money bill is presented to the president, he may either give his assent to the bill or withhold his assent to the bill but cannot return the bill for reconsideration of the Houses.

**Q69. Consider the following statements regarding the Free Movement Regime Agreement (FMRA):**

1. It was Implemented as a part of the Act East Policy.
2. It is a mutual agreement between India and Bangladesh.
3. This agreement allows tribes living along the border on either side to travel other country without a visa.

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

- (a) Only one

- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

**Ans: b**

- Statement 1 is correct: The Free Movement Regime Agreement was implemented in 2018 as part of the government's Act East policy when diplomatic relations between India and Myanmar were on the upswing.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: The FMRA is a mutually agreed arrangement between India and Myanmar.
- Statement 3 is correct: This agreement allows tribes living along the border on either side to travel up to 16 km inside the other country without a visa.
- Union Home Minister announced that the Centre has decided to fence the entire length of the India-Myanmar border to stop the free movement of people.

**Q70. Consider the following statements regarding the Multi-State Cooperative Societies (Amendment) Act, 2023:**

1. The act necessitates concurrent audits for all multi-state cooperative societies.
2. The Cooperative Election Authority oversees elections in single-state cooperative societies as well.
3. The administrative and financial control of these societies is predominantly under state government officials' jurisdiction.

**How many of the above statements are correct?**

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

**Ans: d**

- Statement 1 Incorrect: The act mandates concurrent audits only for multi-state cooperative societies with substantial financial turnover.
- Statement 2 Incorrect: The Cooperative Election Authority is established solely for multi-state cooperative societies, not single-state ones.
- Statement 3 is incorrect: The administrative and financial control of MSCS predominantly resides with the central registrar, as outlined by the law, to avoid state government interference.

**Q71. Consider the following statements about the language of the Judiciary:**

1. Any judgment or order made in a language other than English must be accompanied by an English translation.



2. The use of Hindi in High Courts, with the President's prior consent, overrides the necessity for an English translation.
3. The Governor's consent is required for the use of Hindi or the official language of the State, in addition to English, in court proceedings.

**How many of the above statements are correct?**

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

**Ans: c**

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Any judgment or order made in a language other than English must be accompanied by an English translation, as per the provisions.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The use of Hindi in high courts, even with the President's consent, overrides the necessity for an English translation. However, it doesn't nullify the requirement of an English translation.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** The Governor's consent is required for the use of Hindi or the official language of the State, in addition to English, in court proceedings, as mentioned in the constitutional provisions.

**Q72. Consider the following statements regarding the safeguards to civil servants in India:**

1. The All-India Services Act of 1951 authorizes the Central government alone to take disciplinary action against officers belonging to these services.
2. The constitution empowers the President to dismiss or remove civil servants without providing any specific reasons.
3. State services are exclusively classified into four categories: class I, class II, class III, and class IV.

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

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

**Ans: a**

- Statement 1 correct: The Act grants authority solely to the Central government for disciplinary actions against All-India service officers.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: Article 310 allows for dismissal or removal at the pleasure of the President or the Governor with specific conditions.
- Statement 3 is incorrect: While state services are classified, they are not necessarily exclusive to these four categories; they encompass a broader range.

- Office during pleasure of the President under Article 310: states that members of the defence services, the civil services of the Centre, and the all-India services, as well as those holding military or civil posts under the Centre, hold office during the president's pleasure.
- Article 311 imposes two limitations on the doctrine of pleasure: it protects civil servants from arbitrary dismissal by providing two safeguards.
- Informed charges: A civil servant may not be dismissed, removed, or reduced in rank unless he has been informed of the charges against him.

**Q73. Consider the following statements about the criteria for a political party:**

1. A political party can qualify as a national party if its candidates secure at least 6% of total valid votes in at least 4 states during the latest Lok Sabha or Assembly elections, and the party has at least 4 MPs in the last LS polls to be recognized as a national party in India.
2. A party can be declared a state party if it wins 3% of seats in the Legislative Assembly at a general election to the legislative assembly of the state concerned or 3 seats in the assembly (whichever is more).
3. The recognised national party is allotted a symbol exclusively reserved for its use throughout the country for a period of 5 years.

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

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

**Ans: c**

- Statement 1 is correct: It outlines one of the conditions related to securing a minimum percentage of votes in multiple states, but it also adds the condition of having at least 4 MPs, which is not part of the same criterion.
- Statement 2 is correct: The conditions for a party to be recognized as a state party if it wins 3% of seats in the Legislative Assembly at a general election to the legislative assembly of the state concerned or 3 seats in the assembly
- Statement 3 is incorrect: Every national party is allotted a symbol exclusively reserved for its use throughout the country. And there is no time duration as such. This symbol is reserved for that party even in the states where it is not contesting elections.
- Conditions for Recognition as a State Party:
  - At the last General Elections to State Legislative Assembly: Securing not less than 6% of the total valid votes + win at least 2 seats in the state legislative assembly
  - At the last General Election to Lok Sabha from the state: Securing not less than 6% of the total valid votes polled in the State + win at least 1 seat in Lok Sabha Election from the state.
- At the last general election to State Legislative Assembly: : Party wins at least 3% of the Legislative Assembly's seats (any fraction over half counts as one) or 3 seats, whichever is greater.
- At the last General Election to Lok Sabha from the state: Win at least 1 for every 25 seats from a state in Lok Sabha Elections.
- Minimum votes required: Political Party Securing at least 8% of the total valid votes polled in the State.
- Conditions for Recognition as a National Party:

- Minimum votes/seats required: Securing at least 6% of the valid vote in an Assembly or Lok Sabha General Election in:
- No. of states or seats: Any 4 or more states and won at least 4 seats in a Lok Sabha General
- Election from any State or States: Win at least 2% of the total Lok Sabha seats and these seats must be won from 3 different states.
- Recognition in multiple states: The party is recognized as a State Party in at least 4 states.
- Example: Latest addition to the list of National Party includes All India Trinamool Congress

**Q74. Consider the following statements:**

1. The spending limit for Assembly constituencies was hiked from Rs 20 lakh-Rs 28 lakh to Rs 28 lakh-Rs 40 lakh.
2. The Supreme Court in 2013 Lily Thomas Case mandated a three-month time limit for submitting a case of corrupt practice for disqualification.

**Which of the above given statements is/are correct?**

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

**Ans: a**

- Statement 1 is correct: The spending limit for Assembly constituencies was increased from Rs 20 lakh-Rs 28 lakh to Rs 28 lakh-Rs 40 lakh.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: The Supreme Court in the Lily Thomas case (2013) held that convicted MPs and MLAs would be immediately disqualified without a three-month grace period, which was the case before.

**Q75. Consider the types of pressure groups in India:**

1. Associational Interest Groups include political parties and legislatures.
2. Institutional Interest Groups consist of professionally employed individuals and are not part of the government machinery.
3. Non-Associational Interest Groups articulate interests based on kinship and lineage structures.

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

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

**Ans: a**

- Statement 1 is incorrect: Associational Interest Groups, like trade unions or business organizations, are different from political parties and legislatures, which fall under different categories within the political system.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: Institutional Interest Groups are formally organized groups often consisting of professionally employed individuals and can be a part of the government machinery.
- Statement 3 is correct: Non-Associational Interest Groups articulate interests based on kinship, lineage, ethnicity, regional affiliations, or class structures.

**Q76. Consider the following statements related to the right to vote as per the Representation of the People Act (RPA), 1951:**

1. RPA, 1951 ensures that every person in the electoral roll of that constituency is entitled to vote.
2. If a person is confined in a prison under a sentence of imprisonment, they are eligible for voting.
3. The Act disallows individuals under preventive custody from exercising their right to vote.

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

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

**Ans: a**

- Statement 1 is correct: Along with Article 326 of constitution, Section 62 of the RPA, 1951 indeed ensures that every person in the electoral roll is entitled to vote.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: Individuals confined in prison under a sentence of imprisonment are not eligible for voting.
- Statement 3 is incorrect: The Act allows persons under preventive custody to vote.

**Q77. Consider the following statements regarding Electoral Bonds' eligibility criteria for political parties in India:**

1. Only parties securing more than 2% of the votes in the previous general elections are eligible to receive Electoral Bonds.
2. Regional parties securing not less than 1% of the votes in the last general elections are eligible to receive Electoral Bonds.
3. Parties must be registered under the Representation of the People Act, 1951, to qualify for receiving Electoral Bonds.

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

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

**Q78. Consider the following statements regarding Enforcement Directorate (ED):**

1. ED was established under the Ministry of Home Affairs.
2. The ED Director is appointed by the President.
3. ED has the authority to undertake search, seizure, and arrest actions against violations under Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA)

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

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

**Ans: a**

- Statement 1 is incorrect: The Enforcement Directorate was established in 1956 as 'Enforcement Unit' under the Department of Economic Affairs. In 1960, the administrative control of the Directorate was transferred from the Department of Economic Affairs to the Department of Revenue.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: The ED Director is appointed by a committee chaired by the Central Vigilance Commissioner, along with several other members.
- Statement 3 is correct: While the ED has powers to undertake search, seizure, and arrest actions under PMLA and violations of foreign exchange laws, Fugitive Economic Offenders Act. but it's not the sole authority, as various provisions and agencies might be involved.

**Q79. With reference to the National Human Rights Commission, consider the following statements:**

1. It is a constitutional body.
2. The chairperson of the commission holds the office for a term of 5 years or till the age of 65, whichever is earlier.
3. The commission can suo motu inquire against a public servant in case of charges of violation of human rights.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

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



(d) 1, 2 and 3

**Ans: b**

- Statement 1 is incorrect: The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) is a statutory body formed in 1993 with the enactment of the Protection of the Human Rights Act, 1993. It is not a constitutional body.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: The chairperson and members hold the office for a term of three years or until they attain the age of 70 years, whichever is earlier.
- Statement 3 is correct: The commission can suo-motu inquire into any violation of human rights by a public servant. Also, the inquiry can be done on the order of a court or a petition presented to it.

**Q80. With reference to the Central Information Commission, consider the following statements:**

1. It is a constitutional body.
2. The commission consists of a Chief Information Commissioner and not more than 5 Information Commissioners.
3. The members of the commission hold the office for a term of 5 years or till 65 years of age, whichever is earlier.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

- (a) Only 1 and 2
- (b) Only 2 and 3
- (c) Only 3
- (d) None

**Ans: d**

**Statement 1 is incorrect:** The Central Information Commission (CIC) was established by the central government in 2005. It was constituted under the provisions of the Right to Information Act of 2005. It is not a constitutional body.

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** The Central Information Commission (CIC) consists of a Chief Information Commissioner and not more than ten information commissioners.

**Statement 3 is incorrect:** The Chief Information Commissioner and other Information Commissioners hold the office for such term as prescribed by the Central Government or until they attain the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.

**Q81. The Chief Information Commissioner and other Information Commissioners of the Central Information Commission are appointed by the President on the recommendations of a committee. The committee consists of:**

1. Prime Minister
2. Leader of Opposition Lok Sabha
3. Speaker of Lok Sabha
4. Chief Justice of India
5. Chairman of Rajya Sabha

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Ans: a

- The Chief Information Commissioner and other Information Commissioners of the Central Information Commission (CIC) are appointed by the President on the recommendations of a committee. The committee consists of the Prime Minister as chairperson, the Leader of the opposition in the Lok Sabha, and a Union Cabinet Minister nominated by the Prime Minister. So, option (a) is correct.

**Q82. Consider the following statements with reference to the Finance Commission:**

1. It is a quasi-judicial body.
2. A Judge of the high court can become a member of the Finance Commission.

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

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

Ans: c

**Statement 1 is correct:** Article 280 of the Constitution of India provides for a Finance Commission as a quasi-judicial body.

**Statement 2 is correct:** The chairman should be a person having experience in public affairs and the four other members should be selected from amongst the following:

A judge of the high court or one qualified to be appointed as one.

A person who has specialized knowledge of finance and accounts of the government

A person who has wide experience in financial matters and in administration.

A person who has special knowledge of economics

**Q83. Recently, the Indian government designated Farsi as one of the classical languages, in this regard consider the following:**

1. High antiquity of its early texts/recorded history over a period of 1500-2000 years.
2. A body of ancient literature/texts, which is considered a valuable heritage by generations of speakers.
3. The literary tradition be original and not borrowed from another speech community.

**Which of the given above is/are criteria to declare classical language?**

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

Ans: d

The criteria evolved by the Government to determine the declaration of a language as a Classical language are as under:  
High antiquity of its early texts/recorded history over a period of 1500-2000 years.  
A body of ancient literature/texts, which is considered a valuable heritage by generations of speakers.  
The literary tradition be original and not borrowed from another speech community.  
The classical language and literature being distinct from modern, there may also be a discontinuity between the classical language and its later forms or its offshoots. **So, option (d) is correct.**

**Q84. Consider the following statements with reference to the “High court”:**

1. All the High courts which exist today were set up under the provisions of the Indian High Courts Act, 186
2. The Writ jurisdiction of High court kept outside the doctrine of basic structure doctrine.
3. Under Article 220, President may transfer a Judge from one High Court to another High Court.

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

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

**Ans: d**

**Statement 1 is incorrect:** Not all, only three high courts were set up under the provisions of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861. The institution of high court originated in India in 1862 when the high courts were set up at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** In the Chandra Kumar case (1997), the Supreme Court ruled that the writ jurisdiction of both the high court and the Supreme Court constitute a part of the basic structure of the Constitution. Hence, it cannot be ousted or excluded even by way of an amendment to the Constitution.

**Statement 3 is incorrect:** Article 222 of the Constitution makes provision for the transfer of a Judge (including Chief Justice) from one High Court to any other High Court. The initiation of the proposal for the transfer of a Judge should be made by the Chief Justice of India whose opinion in this regard is determinative.

**Q85. Consider the following statements with reference to the “Gram Nyayalayas”:**

1. These shall be bound by the rules of evidence provided in the Indian Evidence Act, 187
2. They are mobile courts and shall exercise the powers of both Criminal and Civil Courts.
3. The presiding officer shall be appointed by the State Government in consultation with the High Court.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

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

**Ans: a**

**Statement 1 is incorrect:** The Gram Nyayalaya shall not be bound by the rules of evidence provided in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 but shall be guided by the principles of natural justice and subject to any rule made by the High Court.

**Statement 2 is correct:** The Gram Nyayalaya shall be a mobile court and shall exercise the powers of both Criminal and Civil Courts. The seat of the Gram Nyayalaya will be located at the headquarters of the intermediate Panchayat, they will go to villages, work there and dispose of the cases.

**Statement 3 is correct:** The Gram Nyayalaya shall be court of Judicial Magistrate of the first class and its presiding officer shall be appointed by the State Government in consultation with the High Court.

**Q86. Original Jurisdiction means the power of a high court to hear disputes in the first instance, not by way of appeal. which of the following is/are included under original jurisdiction of High Court?**

1. Enforcement of fundamental rights of citizens.
2. Disputes relating to the election of members of Parliament and state legislatures.
3. Cases ordered to be transferred from a subordinate court involving the interpretation of the Constitution to its own file.

**Select the correct answer using the code given below?**

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 1 and 2
- (c) 1, 2 and 3
- (d) None

**Ans: c**

Original Jurisdiction means the power of a high court to hear disputes in the first instance, not by way of appeal. It extends to the following:

**Statement 1 is correct:** Enforcement of fundamental rights of citizens, Matters of admiralty and contempt of court.

**Statement 2 is correct:** Disputes relating to the election of members of Parliament and state legislatures.

**Statement 3 is correct:** Cases ordered to be transferred from a subordinate court involving the interpretation of the Constitution to its own file.

**Q87. Consider the following statements, with reference to Attorney General of India:**

1. He/she has the right to audience in all courts in India.
2. His/her fees for private legal practice are separate from the salary received for holding the office.
3. He enjoys all the privileges and immunities that are available to a member of Parliament.

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

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

**Ans: c**

**Statement 1 is correct:** The Attorney General of India is considered the first law officer of the government and holds the right of audience in all courts in the country. This means that he can represent the government and have the privilege to appear and plead on behalf of the government in any court, including the Supreme Court.

**Statement 2 is correct:** The Attorney General of India is allowed to engage in private legal practice while holding the office, and any fees earned from private practice are separate from the salary received for serving as the Attorney General. This provision is in place to allow the Attorney General to continue private legal practice.

**Statement 3 is correct:** He enjoys all the privileges and immunities that are available to a member of Parliament.

**Q88. Consider the following statements:**

1. Zero Hour is a formal device available to raise matters without any prior notice.
2. Short notice questions are answered in writing.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

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

**Ans: d**

**Statement 1 is incorrect:** Unlike the question hour, the zero hour is not mentioned in the Rules of Procedure. Thus, it is an informal device available to the members of the Parliament to raise matters without any prior notice.

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** A short notice question is one that is asked by giving a notice of less than ten days. It is answered orally.

**Q89. Consider the statements with reference to the "term of Vice-president of India":**

1. The term is five years from the date which he enters upon his office.
2. H/she is eligible for re-election for an unlimited number of terms.
3. H/she can resign from his office at any time by addressing the resignation letter to the Chairman of Rajya Sabha.

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

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

**Ans: b**

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The Vice-President holds office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office.



- **Statement 2 is correct:** The Vice-President can hold office beyond his term of five years until his successor assumes charge. He is also eligible for re-election to that office. He may be elected for any number of terms.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** The Vice-President can resign from his office at any time by addressing the resignation letter to the President. He can also be removed from the office before completion of his term.

**Q90. Which of the following writs can be sought by any interested person and not necessarily by the aggrieved person?**

- (a) Habeas corpus
- (b) Quo-Warranto
- (c) Prohibition
- (d) Certiorari

**Ans: b**

Quo-Warranto

In the literal sense, it means "by what authority or warrant". It is issued by the court to enquire into the legality of claim of a person to a public office.

Hence, it prevents illegal usurpation of public office by a person.

The writ can be issued only in case of a substantive public office of a permanent character created by a statute or by the Constitution. It cannot be issued in cases of ministerial office or private office.

Unlike the other four writs (habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, certiorari), this can be sought by any interested person and not necessarily by the aggrieved person. **So, option (b) is correct.**

**Q91. With reference to the strength of State Legislature, consider the following statements:**

1. The strength of a legislative assembly depends on the population size of the State.
2. The maximum strength of the legislative council is fixed at one-third of the total strength of the assembly.
3. The actual strength of a legislative council is fixed by the legislature of the concerned state.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

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

**Ans: a**

**Statement 1 is correct:** The legislative assembly consists of representatives directly elected by the people on the basis of universal adult franchise. Its maximum strength is fixed at 500 and minimum strength at 60. It means that its strength varies from 60 to 500 depending on the population size of the State.

**Statement 2 is correct:** The maximum strength of the council is fixed at one-third of the total strength of the assembly and the minimum strength is fixed at 40. It means that the size of the council depends on the size of the assembly of the concerned state. This is done to ensure the predominance of the directly elected House (assembly) in the legislative affairs of the state.

**Statement 3 is incorrect:** Though the Constitution has fixed the maximum and the minimum limits, the actual strength of a Council is fixed by Parliament.

**Q92. In the questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.**

**Assertion (A):** The Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) holds his office till the pleasure of the President.

**Reason (R):** The Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) is appointed by the President of India.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) A is correct but (R) is incorrect
- (d) A is incorrect but (R) is correct.

**Ans: d**

- The Constitution has made the following provisions to safeguard and ensure the independence of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG).
  - He is provided with the security of tenure; He can be removed by the President only in accordance with the procedure mentioned in the Constitution. Thus, he does not hold his office till the pleasure of the President, though he is appointed by him.
  - The administrative expenses of the office of the CAG, including all salaries, allowances and pensions of persons serving in that office are charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India. Thus, they are not subject to the vote of Parliament.
  - The Constitution (Article 149) authorizes the Parliament to prescribe the duties and powers of the CAG in relation to the accounts of the Union and of the states and of any other authority or body.
  - The Comptroller and Auditor General of India shall be appointed by the President by a warrant under his hand and seal.
  - Accordingly, the Parliament enacted the CAG's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) act, 1971. This Act was amended in 1976 to separate accounts from audit in the Central government.
- So, option (d) is the correct.**

**Q93. Vice-President plays a key role in the Upper House of Parliament. In this regard, consider the following statements:**

1. He/she can cast a vote in the Rajya Sabha only in case of equality of votes.
2. He/she cannot preside over a sitting of the Rajya Sabha as its Chairman when a resolution for his removal is under consideration.

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

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

**Ans: c**

**Statement 1 is correct:** The Vice-President of India is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. H/she does not have the power to vote on any resolution in the Rajya Sabha. H/She can participate in the debates but cannot cast a vote in the Rajya Sabha until tie.

**Statement 2 is correct:** The Vice-President cannot preside over a sitting of the Rajya Sabha as its Chairman when a resolution for his removal is under consideration. However, he can be present and speak in the House and can take part in its proceedings, without voting, even at such a time.

**Q94. Which of the following statements regarding Lok Adalats are correct?**

1. There is no court fee and if court fee is already paid the amount will be refunded if the dispute is settled at Lok Adalat.
2. There is no strict application of procedural laws like the Civil Procedure Code and the Evidence Act while assessing the claim by Lok Adalat.
3. The parties to the dispute can directly interact with the judge through their counsel which is not possible in regular courts of law.
4. The award by the Lok Adalat is binding on the parties.

**Select the correct answer using the code given below:**

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

**Ans: d**

- According to the Supreme Court, the benefits under Lok Adalat are as follows:
- There is no court fee and if court fee is already paid the amount will be refunded if the dispute is settled at Lok Adalat.
- The basic features of Lok Adalat are the procedural flexibility and speedy trial of the disputes. There is no strict application of procedural laws like the Civil Procedure Code and the Evidence Act while assessing the claim by Lok Adalat.
- The parties to the dispute can directly interact with the judge through their counsel which is not possible in regular courts of law.
- The award by the Lok Adalat is binding on the parties and it has the status of a decree of a civil court and it is non-appealable, which does not cause the delay in the settlement of disputes finally. **So, option (d) is correct**

**Q95. Consider the following statements about Writ Petition of 'Quo Warranto' filed in High Court of a state:**

1. It is issued to enquire into the legality of claim of a person to a public office.
2. It cannot be filed by one who is not an aggrieved person.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

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

**Ans: a**

Quo Warranto is a judicial order asking a person, who occupies public office, to show by what authority she/he holds the office. If it is found that the holder of the office has no valid title, then this writ is issued to him to oust from the office.

The writ is issued to the person ousting him from holding a public post to which he has no right. It is used to try the civil right to a public post.

**Statement 1 is correct:** Accordingly, the use of the writ is made in cases of usurpation of a public office and removal of such usurper. Conversely, it protects citizen from being deprived of public office to which he may have a right.

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** A petition for the writ of Quo Warranto can be filed by any person though he is not an aggrieved person (Traditional rule of 'locus — standi': According to this rule, only that person whose rights are infringed alone can move the court for the remedies).

**Q96. Consider the following statements with reference to the "removal of Vice-President of India":**

1. The motion of removal of the Vice-President can be initiated in either House of Parliament.
2. The charges for impeachment must be supported by a special majority in the initiating House.
3. Like the President of India, Constitution provides specific grounds for removal of Vice-President of India.

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

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

**Ans: d**

**Statement 1 is incorrect:** The process of impeachment of the Vice-President can only be initiated in the Rajya Sabha.

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** The charges for impeachment must be supported by a effective majority, not a special majority, in the initiating House

**Statement 3 is incorrect:** Unlike President of India who can be impeached on the ground of 'Violation of Constitution,' there is no ground mentioned in the constitution for the removal of Vice President of India.

**Q97. Which of the following committees is only formed in the Lok Sabha?**

- (a) Committee on Assurances
- (b) Estimates Committee
- (c) Committee on Public Undertakings
- (d) Committee on Delegated Legislation

**Ans: b**

- The Estimates Committee is a Committee of Lok Sabha.
- The Committee consist of not more than 30 Members from Lok Sabha who shall be elected by the House every year from amongst its members according principle of promotional representation by means of single transferable vote.
- The Speaker is empowered to appoint the Chairman of the Committee from amongst its members. **So, option (b) is the correct.**

**Q98. Consider the following statements with reference to the "Attorney General of India":**

1. He/she can participate in the proceedings of the Parliament, but cannot vote on any matter.
2. He/she is eligible for reappointment for multiple terms, subject to the pleasure of the President.
3. He/she has the authority to grant pardons in few cases.

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



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

**Ans: b**

**Statement 1 is correct:** The Attorney General, as per Article 88 of the Constitution, can participate in the proceedings of the Parliament, but does not have the right to vote.

**Statement 2 is correct:** The Attorney General is appointed by the President and holds office during the pleasure of the President. He can be reappointed for multiple terms.

**Statement 3 is incorrect:** The Constitution does not grant the Attorney General the authority to grant pardons. Pardoning powers are vested in the President.

**Q99. Recently, the e-SCR portal was in the news, which of the following best describes the aim of this portal?**

- (a) An initiative to file PIL digitally from any corner of the country.
- (b) An initiative to reduce the pending cases of the Supreme Court.
- (c) An initiative to provide the digital version of the apex court's judgments.
- (d) An initiative of Delhi University to translate law books into regional languages.

**Ans: c**

- e-SCR portal is an initiative to provide the digital version of the apex court's judgments in the manner as they are reported in the official law report.
- The Supreme Court has developed a search engine with the help of the National Informatics Centre. **So, option (c) is correct.**

**Q100. Consider the following statements with reference to the Central Vigilance Commission:**

1. Its establishment was recommended by the Santhanam Committee.
2. It is a non-statutory body.
3. The Central Vigilance Commissioner shall be appointed by the President.

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

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

**Ans: b**

**Statement 1 is correct:** The Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) is the main agency for preventing corruption in the Central government. It was established in 1964 by an executive resolution of the Central government. Its establishment was recommended by the Santhanam Committee on the Prevention of Corruption.

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** Originally the CVC was neither a constitutional body nor a statutory body. Later, in 2003, the Parliament enacted a law conferring statutory status on the CVC.

**Statement 3 is correct:** The Central Vigilance Commissioner and the Vigilance Commissioners shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal.