

## **Solution**

1. Ans. B.

The Lok Sabha is composed of representatives of people chosen by direct election on the basis of adult suffrage. The maximum strength of the House envisaged by the Constitution is now 552 (530 members to represent States, 20 to represent Union Territories, and not more than two members of the Anglo-Indian community to be nominated by the President, if, in his opinion, that community is not adequately represented in the House). The total elective membership of the Lok Sabha is distributed among States in such a way that the ratio between the number of seats allotted to each State and population of the State is, as far as practicable, the same for all States. The Lok Sabha at present consists of 545 members. Of these, 530 members are directly elected from the States and 13 from Union Territories, while two are nominated by the President to represent the Anglo-Indian community.

However it should be noted that through the 104<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act passed in January 2020, the Anglo-Indian reserved seats in the Parliament and State Legislatures of India were abolished.

2. Ans. C.

The Comptroller and Auditor General is a constitutional body under Article 148 of the Indian Constitution that acts as an auditor of government finances. Its independence is ensured through several provisions of the Constitution, which include-

- \* He is appointed by the President.
- \* He is provided with a fixed tenure of six years or 65 years of age, whichever is early.
- \* He is not eligible for further office, either under the Government of India or of any state, after he ceases to hold his office.
- \* His salary and other service conditions though determined by the Parliament cannot be varied to his disadvantage after appointment.
- \* The administrative expenses of the office of CAG, including all salaries, allowances and pensions of persons serving in that office are charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India.

3. Ans. C.

The Election Commission of India is an autonomous constitutional authority responsible for administering Union and State election processes

in India. The body administers elections to the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, State Legislative Assemblies in India, and the offices of the President and Vice President in the country.

The Constitution of India has vested in the Election Commission of India the superintendence, direction and control of the entire process for conduct of elections to Parliament and Legislature of every State and to the offices of President and Vice-President of India. Election Commission of India is a permanent Constitutional Body.

4. Ans. B.

The Constitution of India was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 26<sup>th</sup> November 1949 and came into force on 26<sup>th</sup> January 1950.

Articles 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 60, 324, 366, 367, 379, 380, 388, 391, 392, 393, and 394 of the constitution came into force on 26 November 1949. These articles were related to Citizenship, Elections, provisional parliament, temporary & transitional provisions and thus were given immediate effect.

5. Ans. B.

Kailash Satyarthi founded Bachpan Bachao Andolan in 1980, and become a worldwide acclaimed anti-child labour activist.

6. Ans. D.

The idea of an ombudsman first came up in Parliament during a discussion on Budget allocation for the Law Ministry in 1963. Thus, Lokpal Bill was first introduced in 1968 which was eventually passed by both the Houses of Parliament in 2013.

It provided for the creation of anti-corruption ombudsman called as Lokpal at Centre and Lok-Ayukta at the state level.

The Lokpal consists of a Chairperson and 8 members to be appointed by a committee headed by the PM. Lokpal covers all public servants, including the Prime Minister.

Army is not covered under Lokpal

The States will have to set up Lokayukta within one year of the commencement of the Act.

The consent of state governments is mandatory for the notification to set up Lokayuktas in the states, but the setting up of them in the states was made mandatory.

7. Ans. B.

Article 46 of the Constitution of India refers to the promotion of educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections.

Article 46 of the Indian Constitution reads as follows- "Promotion of educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation".

8. Ans. C.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was the first Education Minister of independent India. National Education Day is celebrated on 11th November, the birth anniversary of the great visionary and freedom fighter Maulana Azad whose real name was Abul Kalam Ghulam Muhiyuddin. A renowned scholar and poet, Maulana Azad was well versed in many languages, a brilliant orator and was one of the foremost leaders of the Indian freedom struggle.

9. Ans. C.

The Legislative Council is the upper House of the State. Its formation is outlined in Article 169 of the Constitution of India. Any member of a legislative council is referred to as an MLC. The Constitution of India doesn't mandate states to have a Legislative Council. As of May 2020, six out of twenty-nine states have a legislative council. The states which are having bicameral legislature include Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Telangana, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh. These states possess both the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly.

- The power of the abolition and creation of the State legislative council is vested in Parliament of India as per the Article 169. The members of the Council are either get nominated by the Governor of the State or are indirectly elected.

- The total strength of the State Legislative Council comprises of the following: One-third of the members of the Council are elected by the Legislative Assembly. One-third are elected by the local bodies such as a municipality or other local authorities. One-twelfth of the members are elected by the graduates. One-twelfth of the members are elected by teachers. About one-sixth of the members are nominated by the Governor. The Legislative Council elects its own Chairman, who plays the role of presiding officer and Deputy Chairman from amongst its own members.

- To create or to abolish the state legislative council, the state legislative assembly must pass a resolution, which must be supported by the majority of the strength of the House and a two-thirds majority of the present and voting (Absolute + Special Majority).
- Eligibility criteria for the Council's membership: Indian citizen who is at least of 30 years of age. Also, a person can't simultaneously be a Member of Parliament and State legislature.
- Here are some differences between Legislative Assembly and Council:  
The term of the Legislative Assembly is of 5 years unless it gets dissolved earlier on the request of the chief minister. The tenure of the members of the Council is 6 years, and a third of the members of the House retire after a period of every two years. Legislative Assembly is the lower House, similar to that of the Lok Sabha of the Parliament; it is a temporary house. Legislative Council is the upper House in the State similar to that of the Rajya Sabha of the Parliament; it is a permanent House.

10. Ans. C.

FSSAI is the sole agency in India for enforcing the laws on food security.

The food safety and standards authority of India has been established under the 'Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006' by the parliamentary provision. It was a statute in the country for food safety and regulation in India.

It is basically responsible for protecting and promoting public health. It was through the regulation and supervision of food safety.

11. Ans. A.

The Home Ministry of Maharashtra has proposed to enact a stringent law under the name Maharashtra protection of Internal Security Act.

This is to deal with the problem of terrorism, insurgency, communalism and caste violence.

12. Ans. D.

A Money Bill is one of that contains provisions for taxes, appropriate of funds, etc.

Money Bill can be introduced in Lok Sabha, and the Rajya Sabha cannot make amendments to such bills passed by the Lok Sabha. Rajya Sabha can suggest amendments, but it is the Lok Sabha's choice to accept or reject them.

13. Ans. C.

Article 3 of the Indian Constitution allowed parliament to form a new state and to alter its area or boundaries. It also empowers to change the boundaries or name of existing states. This all can be done by passing the resolution by a Simple Majority.

Under article 370 of the Indian Constitution, Jammu and Kashmir has been given special status.

14. Ans. C.

The registered party will be recognized as a national party only if it fulfils any one of the following three conditions

1. A party wins 2% of seats in the Lok Sabha from at least three different states
2. At a general election to Lok Sabha or Legislative Assembly, the party polls 6% of votes in any four or more states, and in addition, it wins four Lok Sabha seats.
3. A party should get recognition as a state party in at least four states

15. Ans. C.

On 20 September 2015, a new constitution, the "Constitution of Nepal 2015" was announced by President Ram Baran Yadav in the Constituent Assembly. The Constituent Assembly was changed into a Legislative Parliament.

Nepal changed practically to the Federal Democratic Republic by the new Constitution of Nepal, forming seven unnamed states.

16. Ans. C.

A Resident, or in full Resident Minister, was a government official required to take up permanent residence in another country. As a representative of his government, he officially has diplomatic functions which are often seen as a form of indirect rule. A Resident usually heads an administrative area called a Residency.

17. Ans. C.

Part-IX of the Constitution of India deals with the Panchayati Raj system for rural areas. It includes definitions of various terms, composition, duration, reservation, powers etc. of the Panchayat. It states that this part does not apply to the states of Nagaland, Meghalaya and Mizoram.

18. Ans. D.

The Vice President is the ex-officio chairman of the Rajya Sabha and its Presiding Officer.

He isn't a member of the Rajya Sabha unlike the Speaker of Lok Sabha. He has the same powers and functions as the Speaker of the Lok Sabha. He can be removed from his position only when he is removed from the post of Vice President.

19. Ans. D.

On 29th August 1947, the Constituent Assembly through a resolution appointed a Drafting Committee to make a constitution. The Drafting Committee had seven members: Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar, N. Gopalaswami; B.R. Ambedkar, K.M Munshi, Mohammad Saadulla, B.L. Mitter and D.P. Khaitan. At its first meeting on 30th August 1947, the Drafting Committee elected B.R Ambedkar as its Chairman.

20. Ans. C.

Characteristic of a Federal System:

- \* *Dual Government*: separate government at Centre and state
- \* *Written Constitution*: lays rules and provision regarding different laws and their amenability.
- \* *Distribution of Subjects among Centre and States*: to strengthen the federal relation between Centre and States.
- \* The supremacy of Constitution.
- \* Rigidity of the Constitution in which amending certain articles require passing by different states.
- \* Authority of Supreme Courts in matters of Centre-State and Inter-State dispute resolution.

21. Ans. A.

अनुसूचित जाति / अनुसूचित जनजाति (अत्याचार निवारण) अधिनियम, 1989 अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के सदस्यों के खिलाफ अत्याचार के अपराधों के कमीशन को रोकने के लिए एक अधिनियम है।

अधिनियम के प्रावधान ऐसे अपराधों के परीक्षण के लिए विशेष न्यायालयों के लिए प्रदान करते हैं और ऐसे अपराधों के पीड़ितों के राहत और पुनर्वास के लिए और इस तरह से या आकस्मिक चिकित्सा से जुड़े मामलों के लिए, इस प्रकार कानून से पहले समानता के अधिकार की गारंटी देते हैं।

एससी / एसटी को गैर-एससी / एसटी द्वारा उनके खिलाफ किए गए अत्याचारों से बचाने और उनकी रक्षा के लिए अधिनियम विशेष रूप से लागू किया गया था। यह उस समय की आवश्यकता बन गई जब नागरिक अधिकारों के संरक्षण अधिनियम 1955 के मौजूदा प्रावधानों और भारतीय दंड संहिता को इन अपराधों को रोकने और समाप्त करने के लिए अपर्याप्त पाया गया।

22. Ans. A.

The *National Population Register (NPR)* is a Register of usual residents of the country. It is being prepared at the local (Village/sub-Town), sub-District, District, State and National level under provisions of the Citizenship Act 1955 and the Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and Issue of National Identity Cards) Rules, 2003. It is mandatory for every usual resident of India to register in the NPR. A usual resident is defined for the purposes of NPR as a person who has resided in a local area for the past 6 months or more or a person who intends to reside in that area for the next 6 months or more.

#### Objectives:

The objective of the NPR is to create a comprehensive identity database of every usual resident in the country. The database would contain demographic as well as biometric particulars.

#### Demographic Particulars:

The following demographic details of every individual are required for every usual resident:

- \* Name of person
- \* Relationship to head of household
- \* Father's name
- \* Mother's name
- \* Spouse's name (if married)
- \* Sex

- \* Date of Birth
- \* Marital status
- \* Place of birth
- \* Nationality (as declared)
- \* Present address of usual residence
- \* Duration of stay at present address
- \* Permanent residential address
- \* Occupation/Activity
- \* Educational qualification

Present Status:

The data for National Population Register was collected in 2010 along with the house listing phase of Census of India 2011. The updation of this data was done during 2015 by conducting door to door survey. The digitisation of the updated information has been completed. Now it has been decided to update the National Population Register along with the Houselisting phase of Census 2021 during April to September 2020 in all the States/UTs except Assam. Gazette notification to this effect has already been published by the Central Government.

23. Ans. D.

भारत का महान्यायवादी भारतीय प्रणाली के अंतर्गत एकमात्र व्यक्ति है जो संसद या किसी संसदीय समिति की कार्यवाही में भाग ले सकता है लेकिन वोट नहीं दे सकता है। उन्हें संसद के दोनों सदनों और उनकी संयुक्त बैठक और संसद की किसी भी समिति की कार्यवाही में भाग लेने का अधिकार है जिसमें उन्हें सदस्य के रूप में नामित किया जा सकता है, लेकिन वोट देने के अधिकार के बिना।

24. Ans. D.

Under article 352, the President can declare a national emergency when the security of India or a part of it is threatened by war or external aggression or armed rebellion. He can declare even before the war if he is satisfied that there is imminent danger.

Article 360 provides financial emergency.



In article 356 provides President's rule due to the failure of constitutional machinery in states.

Article 358 provides suspension of fundamental rights conferred under Article 19 when national emergency is proclaimed. No separate order is required.

Article 359 authorizes President to suspend the right to move any court for the enforcement of fundamental rights during National emergency. That means fundamental rights are not suspended only the enforcement is suspended. Only those rights got suspended which is mentioned in presidential order and for the time of national emergency or as specified in the order.

25. Ans. C.

For any political party to be eligible for recognition as National Party, it has to fulfil any of the three conditions as follows:

- It has to secure 6% of valid votes in an assembly or a Lok Sabha General election in any four or more states and also won at least 4 seats in a Lok Sabha General election from any state or states.
- Win at least 2% of total Lok Sabha seats in General election, and they have to win these seats from at least 3 states.
- The party has to recognize as a State Party in at least four states.

26. Ans. B.

- The 73rd Amendment Act, 1992 added a new part, i.e. Part-IX to the Constitution. The act provides the powers of Panchayats with respect to the implementation of development schemes, raising taxes and social responsibilities. Further, it provides for regular elections and reservation to women and socially backward classes.
- The Anti-Defection Law was proceeded by Parliament in 1985 by the 52nd Amendment to the Constitution. It added the Tenth Schedule which laid down the process by which legislators can be disqualified on the grounds of defection.
- The 61st Amendment of the Constitution of India, officially known as The Constitution (Sixty-first Amendment) Act, 1988, lowered the voting age of elections to the Lok Sabha and the Legislative Assemblies of States from 21 years to 18 years.
- The 86th Amendment to the Constitution of India in 2002, provided '*Right to Education*' as a Fundamental Right in Part-III of the

Constitution. A new Article-21 A was inserted, which made the '*Right to Education*' a Fundamental Right for children between 6-14 years. No child is responsible for paying any kind of fee/ / Charges/ Capitation fee.

27. Ans. A.

The Comptroller and Auditor General of India is established by Article 148 of the Constitution of India. All receipts and expenditure of the Government of India and the state governments, audited by CAG which includes those of bodies and authorities substantially financed by the government of India.

- The CAG can attend the meetings of the committee on Public account.
- CAG cannot attend the sittings in Parliament. He can only voice his opinions concerning MPs.
- The jurisdiction of CAG is not co-extensive of the power of the union government.
- The CAG is also done external auditing for Government-owned corporations and conducts a supplementary audit of government companies

28. Ans. A.

### **FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES -**

Rights and Duties are two sides of a coin. There are no rights without duties, no duties without rights. In fact, rights are born in a world of Duties. The original Constitution enforced in 1950, did not mention the Fundamental Duties of the citizens. It was hoped that citizens would perform their duties willingly. But, 42nd Amendment to the Constitution added a new list of 10 duties in chapter IV under Article 51A of the Constitution.

### **Duties Enlisted -**

- (i) To abide by the Constitution and respect our National Flag and National Anthem.
- (ii) To follow the noble ideals that inspired our national freedom movement.
- (iii) To protect the unity and integrity of India.
- (iv) To defend the country when the need arises.

(v) To promote harmony and brotherhood among all sections of the people and to respect the dignity of women.

(vi) To preserve our rich heritage and composite culture.

(vii) To protect and improve our natural environment including forests, rivers, lakes and wildlife.

(viii) To develop a scientific outlook and humanism.

(ix) To protect public property and not to use violence.

(x) To strive for excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity.

### **New Addition -**

(xi) Clause (K) Art 51A Amendment Act 86th 2002.

(K) "a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education of his child or as the case

may be ward between the age of six and fourteen years.

29. Ans. D.

भारतीय संविधान के **अनुच्छेद 25** में देश के नागरिक और गैर-नागरिकों दोनों को धर्म की स्वतंत्रता और स्वतंत्रता के प्रचलन, अभ्यास और धर्म के प्रसार का मौलिक अधिकार दिया गया है।

स्वतंत्रता की चेतना नागरिक को अपने धार्मिक अभिविन्यास का चयन करने के लिए आंतरिक स्वतंत्रता का अधिकार देती है

प्राध्यापकों का अधिकार नागरिक को उसकी धार्मिक मान्यताओं को घोषित करने का अधिकार देता है।

अभ्यास का अधिकार नागरिक को उसके अनुष्ठानों, समारोहों और उसकी मान्यताओं की प्रदर्शनी का अभ्यास करने का अधिकार देता है।

प्रचार करने का अधिकार नागरिक को उसकी धार्मिक मान्यताओं का प्रचार और प्रसार करने का अधिकार देता है।

हालाँकि, ये FR कुछ प्रतिबंधों के लिए खुले हैं: जिन्हें निम्नलिखित आधारों पर लागू किया जा

सकता है- कानून और व्यवस्था, नैतिकता और स्वास्थ्य।

हालाँकि, संसद कोई ऐसा कानून नहीं बना सकती है जो नागरिकों के लिए इस अधिकार को निरस्त करता है।

30. Ans. C.

The freedom is subject to rules and ordered, which regulates the proceedings of Parliament. This right is given even to non-members who have a right to speak in the house. It has been guaranteed under Article 105(1) of the Indian Constitution.

31. Ans. C.

The total number of ministers, including the Prime Minister in the Council of the Minister shall not exceed 15% of the total strength of the Lok sabha. The provision was added by the 91<sup>st</sup> amendment act of 2013

Prime Minister recommends the persons who can be as Ministers by the President. The President can appoint only those persons as ministers. PM is appointed by the President, while the other ministers are appointed by the President on the aid advice of the PM.

32. Ans. B.

- The 22 Indian languages are listed in the Eighth Schedule.
- The Second Schedule constitute –
- The President of India
- The Governor of state
- The speaker and deputy speaker of Lok Sabha
- The Chairman and deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha.
- The speaker and deputy speaker of Legislative assembly in the state.
- The Chairman and deputy Chairman of legislative council in the state.
- The judges of Supreme court
- The Judges of High court
- The comptroller and auditor general of India.

- The Fourth Schedule contains the allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha to the states and the union territories.
- The 10th Schedule contains provisions related to disqualification of members of Parliament. This schedule was added by 52nd amendment act 1985. It is also known as Anti Defection Law.

33. Ans. D.

After the dissolution of the Lok Sabha, although the Speaker stopped to be a member of the House, but does not vacate the office.

The speaker can resign any time from office by giving resignation it to the Deputy Speaker by her hand.

Removal of the Speaker can be done only on a Resolution of the House passed by a majority of all the then members of the House.

34. Ans. A.

PART XX, Article 368 is the only article that deals with the amendment of the Constitution. Under this article, Parliament may add, amend or repeal any provision of the Constitution as per the procedure.

However, in Keshvanand Bharti Case 1973 Supreme Court ruled that parliament cannot amend the provisions related to the Basic Structure of the Constitution.

If a bill seeks to amend the federal provisions of the Constitution, it must also be ratified by the legislatures of half of the states by a simple majority; not all bills need the consent of the State.

35. Ans. B.

National Emergency is given under article 352. In this, an emergency can be declared on the basis of external aggression or armed rebellion. It can be declared for the whole country or any part of its territory. In past, it was declared in 1962 ( Indo-China war), 1971 (Indo-Pakistan war) and 1975 ( declared by India Gandhi, then prime minister).

36. Ans. B.

Schedules mentioned in the Constitution & their provisions -

FIRST SCHEDULE: I. The States and the Union Territories

SECOND SCHEDULE: Salary

THIRD SCHEDULE: Forms of Oaths or Affirmations

FOURTH SCHEDULE: Allocation of seats in the Council of States

FIFTH SCHEDULE: Provisions as to the Administration and Control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes. [Article 244(1)]

SIXTH SCHEDULE: Provisions as to the Administration of Tribal Areas in [the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram]. [Articles 244(2) and 275(1)]

SEVENTH SCHEDULE: (Article 246). List I-Union List, List II-State List, List III- Concurrent List

EIGHTH SCHEDULE: Languages. [Articles 344(1) and 351]

NINTH SCHEDULE: Validation of certain Acts and Regulations. Article 31B)

TENTH SCHEDULE: Provisions as to disqualification on ground of defection. Articles 102(2) and 191(2)]

ELEVENTH SCHEDULE: Powers, authority and responsibilities of Panchayats. [Article 243G]

TWELTH SCHEDULE: Powers, authority and responsibilities of Municipalities, etc. [Article 243W]

37. Ans. D.

Supreme Court during the Keshawananda Bharti Case laid down the new doctrine called Basic structure of the Constitution. It ruled that the Parliament under Article - 368 cannot alter the Basic Structure of the Constitution.

Supreme Court is yet to define or clarify that what element will come under the Basic Structure of the Constitution. From various judgments, various elements have come out as basic structures.

The unquestioned right of the Parliament to amend any part of the Constitution not comes under the Basic Structure of the Constitution.

38. Ans. C.

Article 54 of the Constitution states that the President shall be elected by the members of an electoral college. It should consist of elected members of both Houses of Parliament. Also the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the States.

1. The age eligibility of the election of the President is 35 years.
2. The President of India can participate in re-election.
3. The President of India cannot hold any office of profit.

All statements are correct.

39. Ans. D.

### **Proclamation of National Emergency (Article 352) –**

The Constitution of India has provided for the imposition of emergency caused by war, external aggression or internal rebellion. This is described as the National Emergency. This type of emergency can be declared by the President of India. According to the 44th Amendment of the Constitution, the President can declare such an emergency only if the Cabinet recommends in writing to do so. Such a proclamation of emergency has to be approved by both the Houses of Parliament by the absolute majority of the total membership of the Houses as well as 2/3 majority of members present and voting within one month; otherwise the proclamation ceases to operate.

40. Ans. C.

Article 21 of the Constitution provides the citizen as well as non-citizen the Fundamental Right to Life and Personal Liberty. It aims to guarantee that no person (whether citizen or non-citizen) shall be deprived of his life and personal liberty except in accordance with the procedure established by law.

The Supreme Court has weighed it highly by describing it as the 'Heart of Fundamental Rights'. The famous case of Maneka Gandhi vs. Union of India Case (1978) was concerned with this article only. The 44<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment act affirmed that Article 21 could not be suspended even during an emergency.

41. Ans. C.

\* भारत के संविधान की 11वीं अनुसूची द्वारा पंचायती राज संस्थाओं को समर्पित किया गया विषय इस प्रकार है:

\* ऊर्जा के गैर-पारंपरिक स्रोत

\* सड़क, पुलिया, पुल, घाट, जलमार्ग और संचार के अन्य साधन

- \* पुस्तकालय
- \* कृषि विस्तार सहित कृषि
- \* भूमि सुधार, भूमि सुधारों का कार्यान्वयन, भूमि समेकन और मिट्टी संरक्षण, इत्यादि.

42. Ans. D.

Fundamental Rights:

- \* Right to Equality: Articles 14-19
- \* Right to Freedom: Articles 19 to 22
- \* Right Against Exploitation: Articles 23 to 24
- \* Right To Freedom of Religion: Articles 25 to 28
- \* Cultural & Educational Rights: Articles 29 to 30
- \* Right to Constitutional Remedies: Article 32

43. Ans. C.

In Keshavananda Bharti Case, 1973, the Supreme Court laid down a 'New Doctrine of the Basic Structure' of the Constitution.

In Minerva Mills Case 1980, the court held that Judicial Review is a basic feature of the Constitution.

In Shankari Prasad Case 1951, SC ruled that the power of Parliament to amend the Constitution under Article - 368 also includes the power to amend the Fundamental Rights.

In Golak Nath Case 1967, SC reversed its earlier stand and declared that Fundamental Rights are 'transcendental and immutable'.

44. Ans. C.

भारतीय संविधान के अनुसार भारतीय नागरिकों के छह मौलिक अधिकार हैं जो समानता का अधिकार, धर्म की स्वतंत्रता का अधिकार, सांस्कृतिक और शैक्षिक अधिकार, स्वतंत्रता का अधिकार, संवैधानिक उपचार का अधिकार और शोषण के खिलाफ अधिकार हैं।

नागरिकता का अधिकार मौलिक अधिकार नहीं है।



45. Ans. C.

Directive principle of State policy aims to create social and economic conditions under which the citizens can lead a good life. These provisions contained in Part IV (Article 36-51) of the constitution Of India and are not enforceable by any court. These are inspired by the constitution of Ireland.

Directive principles are classified under three heads- Socialistic Principle, Gandhian Principle and Liberal-Intellectual Principle.

Article 39A provides Equal Justice and free legal aid. Article 49 provides Protection of monuments and places and objects of national importance. Article 50 provides Separation of Judiciary from Executive.

46. Ans. B.

The word socialist was included in preamble by the 42<sup>nd</sup> amendment Act, 1976 during Emergency. It implies social and economic equality. Under social equality everyone has equal status and opportunities and the absence of discrimination on the grounds of caste, color, sex, religion and language.

47. Ans. C.

North Eastern council was created by a separate act of Parliament, The North eastern council Act of 1971. It members include Assam, Manipur, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Tripura and Sikkim.

The union home minister is the ex-officio chairman and the Ministry of state (independent Charge) development of North Eastern region is the ex officio vice chairman of North eastern council.

It is to formulate a unified and coordinated regional plan covering matters of common importance.

48. Ans. B.

An election Commissioner can be removed from the office by the President only on the recommendation of the Chief Election Commissioner although they are appointed by President only.

49. Ans. D.

- Rajya Sabha is upper house of the parliament. It is playing the role of permanent house in the legislature. The members in Rajya Sabha re-elected by the elected members of state legislative assemblies and indirectly elected from union territories by members of an electoral

college specially constituted in Delhi and Puducherry. President nominates 12 members from the field of art, literature, science and social service.

- Constitution has adopted proportional representation by means of single transferrable vote for the election of Rajya Sabha.
- Rajya Sabha is a permanent body, however one third of its members retire every second year. It cannot be dissolved by President.

50. Ans. B.

**Right to acquire, hold and dispose of property** - At present Fundamental Rights does not consider property rights.

By the 44<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act, 1977 the right to acquire, hold and dispose of the property as a Fundamental Right has been eliminated. So, Article 300 (A) was inserted to affirm to save property by authority of law.

In a nutshell, the right to acquire, hold and dispose of property is a Constitutional right but not a Fundamental Right.

51. Ans. C.

Secularism the word defined as an equal treatment to all religion by the state. It is especially in the Indian context. India follows positive secularism.

After the 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act of Constitution of India enacted in 1976, Secularism word added in the Preamble. It describes the Indian state as a Secular country. However, the Indian constitution and Indian laws do not define the relationship between the religion and state.

52. Ans. B.

Legislative, executive and judiciary are three separate organs of state. Every organ has to exercise powers with checks and balances. These rules are not in water rigid mould. Judiciary interprets the laws with the line of constitution. Article 32 and 226 provides the power of judicial review to the Supreme Court and High Court, respectively. It is a procedure in which Court checks the lawfulness of decision or act made by the public body.

53. Ans. C.

मौलिक अधिकारों को अनुच्छेद 12 से 35 के संविधान के भाग - III के तहत परिभाषित किया गया है। यह संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के संविधान से लिया गया था जो कि अधिकारों का विधेयक

है। मौलिक अधिकारों की गारंटी संविधान द्वारा सभी व्यक्ति को बिना किसी भेदभाव के दी जाती है।

संविधान में उल्लिखित मौलिक अधिकारों की श्रेणियां इस प्रकार हैं:

1. समानता का अधिकार
2. स्वतंत्रता का अधिकार
3. शोषण के खिलाफ अधिकार
4. धर्म की स्वतंत्रता का अधिकार
5. सांस्कृतिक और शैक्षिक अधिकार
6. संवैधानिक उपचारों का अधिकार।

स्वतंत्रता के अधिकार के तहत अनुच्छेद 19 संघों या सहकारी समितियों के गठन का अधिकार देता है और किसी भी पेशे, व्यवसाय या व्यवसाय को चलाने का अधिकार भी देता है।

अनुच्छेद 21A, जिसे 86 वें संवैधानिक संशोधन अधिनियम 2002 द्वारा जोड़ा गया था, छह से चौदह वर्ष की आयु के सभी बच्चों के लिए शिक्षा का अधिकार प्रदान करता है। यह "सभी के लिए शिक्षा" प्राप्त करने के लिए देश के लक्ष्य में मील का पत्थर था।

54. Ans. C.

The Fifth Schedule under Article 244(1) of the Constitution contains provisions regarding the administration of Scheduled Areas other than in Northeast India.

As per the Article 244 (1) of the Constitution of India, the 'Scheduled Areas' are defined as 'such areas as the President may by order declare to be Scheduled Areas' – as per paragraph 6(1) of the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution of India. The specification of "Scheduled Areas" in relation to a State is by a notified order of the President, after consultation with the Governor of that State. At present, Scheduled Areas have been declared in the States of Andhra Pradesh (including Telangana), Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha and Rajasthan.

55. Ans. C.

73<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992 constitutionalised the Panchayati Raj System. It signifies the system of rural local self-government.

The new Eleventh Schedule was added by this act to the Constitution. It consists of the provisions from Article 243 to 243 O, and this part is entitled as "The Panchayats".

This act provides the three-tier system in every state in the form of village, intermediate and district level.

This act also provides for the reservation of not less than one-third of the total number of seats for women. Also, not less than one-third of the total number of offices of Chairperson in the Panchayat at each level shall be reserved for women.

The superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of electoral rolls and conduct of all election to the panchayats shall be vested in the state election commission.

56. Ans. D.

Original Constitution did not have the provisions of Constitutional Duties. It was incorporated by the 42<sup>nd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act in 1976. And later 2002, by 86<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act provide education to his child or ward between the age of six to fourteen years added.

Fundamental Duties are inspired by the Constitution of erstwhile USSR.

To render military services does not come under the Fundamental Duties of the citizens.

57. Ans. A.

Article 368, which deal with the powers of Parliament to amend the Constitution and its procedures. But Parliament cannot amend those provisions which come under the Basic Structure of the Constitution.

Article 360 empowers the President to announce Financial Emergency if he satisfied that situation has arisen due to which financial stability of India or any part of it is threatened.

Article 330 deal with the reservation of seats for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe in the House of people that is Lok Sabha.

Article 343 of the constitution of India states the official language of the Union Government shall be Hindi in Devnagri script.

58. Ans. D.

### **Legislative Powers of the President –**

The President can call a Joint Sitting of the two Houses of Parliament in case of a deadlock due to disagreement between Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on a Non – Money Bill. So far thrice such joint sittings have been summoned.

Article 108 of the Indian Constitution deals with Joint Sitting.

59. Ans. A.

- Central Vigilance Commission was set up by Government of India **in February 1964** on **the recommendation of Santhanam committee.**
- This committee was on Prevention of corruption headed by Shri K. Santhanam.
- It was to advise and guide central government agencies in the field of vigilance.

60. Ans. C.

Gandhian Principles: (In Directive Principles of State Policy – Part: IV)

\* Article 40: Organization of village Panchayats.

\* Article 43: to promote cottage industries.

\* Article 45: The state shall endeavour to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of 6 years.

\* Article 46: Promotion of education and economic interests of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other weaker sections.

\* Article 47: to bring about the prohibition of intoxicating drinks and drugs that are injurious to health.

\* Article 48: to prohibit the slaughter of cows, calves and other milk and drought animals.

“Article 39A: Right of workers to participate in management of industries” is Socialist Principle.

61. Ans. A.

article 19 provides six fundamental freedom to the Indian citizens. It is not available to foreigners. It consists freedom of speech and expression,

assemble peacefully, form co-operative society, reside in any part of the India and practice any profession.

Article 20 (protection in respect of conviction of offences), article 21 (protection of life and personal liberty) and article 22 (protection against arrest and detention in certain cases) is available to both citizens and non citizens.

62. Ans. B.

The *Seventh Schedule* is given under Article 246. It gives the division of powers between Union and states. It is having list namely:

- Union List: presently, it has 100 subjects on which only the Union Government can make legislations.
- State list: presently, it has 61 subjects on which State Government can make legislations.
- Concurrent list: presently, it has 52 subjects which comes in the purview of both Union and State Governments.

Sixth Schedule is given under article from 244 and 275. It contains the matter related to administration of tribal areas in the state of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram.

Eight Schedule from Article 344 and 351 contains a list of recognized languages. It has a total of 22 languages.

Tenth Schedule is given under article 102 and 191. It is having provision related disqualification of the Members of Parliament and State Legislature on the ground of defection. This provision was added by the 52<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act of 1985. It is also known as the Anti - Defection Law.

63. Ans. C.

- सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों की **नियुक्ति भारत के राष्ट्रपति द्वारा** की जाती है।
- भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीश को सर्वोच्च न्यायालय और उच्च न्यायालय के अन्य न्यायाधीशों के परामर्श के बाद राष्ट्रपति द्वारा नियुक्त किया जाता है यदि भारत के राष्ट्रपति को लगता है कि यह आवश्यक है तो सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के अन्य न्यायाधीशों को भारत के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के मुख्य न्यायाधीश के परामर्श के बाद राष्ट्रपति द्वारा नियुक्त किया जाता है और राष्ट्रपति से परामर्श करना अनिवार्य होता है।

64. Ans. A.

प्रधानमंत्री को राष्ट्रपति द्वारा नियुक्त किया जाएगा, और अन्य मंत्रियों को राष्ट्रपति द्वारा नियुक्त किया जाएगा। राष्ट्रपति उन्हें प्रधानमंत्री की सहायता और सलाह पर नियुक्त करते हैं: **अनुच्छेद 75 (1)**

65. Ans. B.

73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment Act of 1992 added a new Part-IX and Eleventh Schedule to the Constitution.

Reservation of Seats -

- \* The act provides for reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in every Panchayat in the proportion of their population to the total population in the Panchayat area.
- \* Further, the State Legislation shall provide for the reservation of offices of Chairperson in Panchayats at the village or any other level for the SCs and STs.
- \* The act provides for the reservation of not less than one-third of the total number of seats for the women (including the number of seats reserved for the women belonging the SCs and STs).
- \* The act authorizes the Legislature of a State to make any provision for the reservation of seats in any Panchayat at any level in favour of backward classes.

66. Ans. A.

- \* Article 368 in Part - XX of the Constitution deal with the Powers of Parliament to amend the Constitution and its procedures.
- \* A Bill to amend the Constitution can be introduced in either House of the Parliament and not in State Legislatures.
- \* The Bill can be introduced either by a Minister or a Private Member and does not require prior permission of the President.
- \* Bill must be passed by a special majority in each house.
- \* No provision for holding Joint Sitting in case of disagreement.
- \* The President must give his assent to the bill. He can neither withhold his assent nor return the bill for reconsideration to the Parliament.

67. Ans. B.

74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992 -

- \* The act has added a new Part IX-A and Schedule - XII to the Constitution of India; entitled 'The Municipalities'.
- \* The Schedule - XII contains a total of 18 functional items of Municipalities.
- \* State Governments are under Constitutional obligation to adopt the new system of Municipalities in accordance with the act.
- \* Compositions - all the members of a municipality shall be elected directly by the people of the Municipal Area.
- \* The State Legislature and not Parliament may make provisions with respect to all matters relating to elections.

68. Ans. C.

It is Article 32, which empowers Parliament to authorize any other court to issue these writs.

### **Type of writs:**

**Habeas Corpus:** Habeas Corpus is a writ which gets enforced in order to protect the fundamental right to liberty of an individual against any unlawful detention. This writ directs a public official to deliver a detained person in front of the court and gives valid reasons for the detention. However, this writ can't be issued in case the proceeding is for contempt of a legislature or a court.

In A.K. Gopalan v. Government of India, 1965 case, the Supreme court ruled that the earliest date with reference to which the legality of detention may be investigated is the date on which the application for the same is made to the court. This case results because of the use of Habeas Corpus writ.

**Certiorari:** The writ of Certiorari is proceeded to a lower court directing that the transfer of a case for review, generally with the intention of overruling the judgment of the lower court. The Supreme Court applies the writ of Certiorari in case the decision passed by the lower court, which is challenged by the party. It has proceeded in case of the higher court finds it a matter of over jurisdiction or in case of lack of jurisdiction. It is one among the mechanisms by which the fundamental rights of the citizens are upheld.

**Prohibition:** Prohibition not mandamus is a writ issued by a higher court to a lower court to enforce inactivity in the jurisdiction. It occurs only in



case the higher court is of the discretion that the case falls outside, the lower court jurisdiction. Writ of Prohibition can solely be issued against judicial and quasi-judicial authorities.

**Mandamus:** The writ of mandamus is proceeded to a subordinate court, an officer of the Government, or a corporation or any other institution commanding the performance of certain duties. Unlike that of Habeas Corpus, Mandamus can't be issued against a private individual. The writ of mandamus can also be used to order the completion of a task or in any other cases. It may demand an activity to be ceased.

**Quo-Warranto:** Quo warranto proceeds against the person who usurps a public office. Through this writ, the court investigates 'by what authority' the person supports his/her claim. Through this writ, the court examined the legality of a claim of a person to a public office. This writ protects the illegal assumption of a public office by an individual.

69. Ans. B.

The question of whether a member is subject to disqualification in all other matters except under 10<sup>th</sup> Schedule (for disqualification) is decided by the President. However, the President should obtain the opinion of the election commission before taking such kind of decision. The Election Commission has an advisory jurisdiction (not binding on the President) in the matter of post-election disqualification of sitting members of the Parliament and State Legislatures.

The Constitution of India has provided in Article 102 that a member of Parliament will be disqualified for membership if:

- He/she holds any office of profit under the Union or state government (except that of a minister or any other office exempted by Parliament)
- He/she is of the unsound mind and stands so declared by a court.
- He/she is an undischarged insolvent.
- He/she has terminated to be a citizen of India.
- He/she gets disqualified under any other law by the Parliament.

Apart from Article 102, the Tenth Schedule to Constitution provides for disqualification of the members on the ground of defection. Defection signifies to the desertion of one's party in favour of an opposing one. As per the provisions in the 10<sup>th</sup> Schedule, a member may be disqualified if he/she:

- Voluntarily gives up the membership of his/her political party which gave him a ticket to contest and win
- Votes/abstains from voting in the House opposite to any direction issued by the political party to which he belongs unless such voting or abstention has been condoned by the political party within fifteen days.
- A member who is elected as an independent candidate shall be disqualified if he/she joins any political party after his election.
- However, a nominated member is allowed to join a political party provided he/she joins such a political party of his choices within time period of six months. After that period, joining a political party would lead to defection and disqualification.

70. Ans. C.

According to the Article 112 of the Indian Constitution, the Union Budget of the year is regarded as the AFS (Annual Financial Statement).

AFS is a statement of the estimated expenditure and receipts of the Government in a financial year (which starts on 01<sup>st</sup> April of the current year and it ends on 31<sup>st</sup> March of the following year). The Budget also contains:

- Estimates of the revenue and capital receipts,
- Ways & means to increase the revenue,
- Estimates of the expenditure,
- Details of the actual receipts and the expenditure of the closing financial year and the reasons for any kind of deficit/surplus in that year, and
- The economic and the financial policy of the coming year like taxation proposals, prospects of the revenue, spending programme and also the introduction of new schemes or projects.

71. Ans. B.

Article 243 R provides the composition of Municipalities.

Article 243 Q provides the constitution of Municipalities.

Article 243 S is related to the ward Committees.

The Article 243 R provides composition of Municipalities. The members of the Municipality would generally be elected by the direct election from the

territorial Constituencies. The Chairperson will be elected in the manner as provided by the Legislature. The State legislature may by law provide for the representation in a municipality, without the right to vote in the meetings of the Municipality, of the following people.

- Persons who are having Special Knowledge or experience in the municipal administration.
- Members of the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, State Assembly, and Legislative Council.
- The Chairpersons of the Committees Constituted under Clause (5) of Article 243S.

72. Ans. B.

E-Government Development Index is biannually presented by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA). The EGDI is a composite indicator that consists of three indexes viz.- Online Service Index, Telecommunication Index and Human Capital Index which are equally weighted and cover a broad range of topics that are relevant for e-government.

India is ranked 100<sup>th</sup> in the UN E-Government Survey 2020 with an EDGI of 0.5964. At first place is Denmark with an EDGI of 0.9758.

73. Ans. D.

It is the writ Mandamus which can't be issued against a private individual.

**Prohibition:** Prohibition not mandamus is a writ issued by a higher court to a lower court to enforce inactivity in the jurisdiction. It occurs only in case the higher court is of the discretion that the case falls outside, the lower court jurisdiction. Writ of Prohibition can solely be issued against judicial and quasi-judicial authorities.

**Mandamus:** The writ of mandamus is proceeded to a subordinate court, an officer of the government, or a corporation or any other institution commanding the performance of certain duties. Unlike that of Habeas Corpus, Mandamus can't be issued against a private individual. The writ of mandamus can also be used to order the completion of a task or in any other cases. It may demand an activity to be ceased.

74. Ans. B.

The idea of the constituent assembly was first proposed in the year 1934 by M.N. Roy. Although, the actual constituent assembly was formed in the year 1946 on the basis of the [cabinet mission](#) plan.

The demand for the Constituent assembly was taken up by the Congress Party in the year 1935 as an official demand.

The British accepted the demand of Constituent Assembly in the August Offer of the year 1940.

Under the Cabinet Mission plan of the year 1946, elections were done for the formation of the constituent assembly.

The members of the Constituent assembly were elected indirectly (i.e., by the members of the provincial assemblies and by the method of a single transferable vote of the proportional representation).

The constituent assembly was established for the purpose of writing the constitution for the independent India.

Initially, the total number of members was 389. After the partition, some of the members went to the Pakistan and the total number came down to 299. Among this 299, a total of 229 were from the British provinces and another 70 were nominated from the princely states.

75. Ans. D.

The Simple Majority refers to the majority of more than 50 percent of the members present and voting. This is also called as functional majority or the working majority. The simple majority is the most constantly used form of the majority in Parliamentary business. When the constitution or the laws don't specify the kind of majority needed, the simple majority is then considered for the voting.

Below are the cases where the simple majority is used:

1. To pass Ordinary or Money or Financial bills.
2. To pass Non-Confidence Motion or Adjournment Motion or Censure Motion or Confidence Motion.
3. For the removal of the Vice President majority required in the Lok Sabha is the simple majority – A67(b).
4. To declare the financial emergency.
5. To declare the state emergency (i.e. [President's rule](#)).
6. Election of the Speaker or Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha and State legislatures.

7. Constitution Amendment Bill under the Article 368 which needs to be ratified by the states, require only simple majority at the State Legislatures.

76. Ans. A.

- The Deputy Chairman is the constitutional position which is created under Article 89 of the Constitution, which signifies that the Rajya Sabha shall choose one among its MPs to be the Deputy Chairman as soon as the position becomes vacant.
- The Rajya Sabha elects the Deputy chairman from amongst its member (i.e. it is elected solely by members of Rajya Sabha). The Deputy Chairman also plays a key role in ensuring the smooth functioning of the House.
- The Deputy Chairman vacates his/her office in any among the following three cases:
  - o if he/she ceases to be a member of the Rajya Sabha.
  - o if he/she resigns by writing to the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.
  - o if he/she is removed by a resolution which is passed by a majority of all the Rajya Sabha members. Such a resolution may be moved only after giving the fourteen days' advance notice.
- The Deputy Chairman is not the subordinate to the Chairman. He/she is directly responsible to the Rajya Sabha only.
- The Deputy Chairman is also entitled to a regular salary & allowance which are fixed by the Parliament and these are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India.

77. Ans. B.

Parliamentary form of government:

No separation of powers: There is no genuine separation of the powers, the legislature can't always hold the responsibility of executive. This is particularly true if the government comprises a good majority in the house. Also, because of the anti-defection rules, legislators can't exercise their own will and vote as per their own understanding & opinions. They must have to follow the party whip.

Instability: The governments in this form of government sustain only as long as they may prove a majority in the house, so there is an instability if there is not a single-largest party after the elections. Coalition

governments are usually quite unstable and also short-lived. Because of this reason, the executive has to centre on how to stay in the power rather than get worry about the state of affairs or welfare of the people.

Ministers: The executive must belong to the ruling party. This rules exit the hiring of the industry experts for the job.

Presidential form of government:

Separation of powers: The efficiency of the administration is greatly enhanced as the three arms of the government are not dependent on each other.

Stability: This form of government is stable. As the term of the president is fixed and is not subject to the majority support in the legislative, he/she need not worry about the defeat of the government. There is also no danger of a sudden fall of the government. There is even no political pressure on the president to take any decisions.

Expert government: As the executive need not be the legislators, the President may choose experts in many fields to head the relevant departments/ministries. This will make sure that the people who are capable & knowledgeable makes part of the government.

78. Ans. D.

All the asked Articles are related to the Secularism.

Articles regarding Secularism and related issues:

- The Article 15 prohibits all the state from discriminating among citizens on the ground of religion.
- The Article 16 prohibits all the state from discriminating among citizens in matters of the public employment on the basis of religion.
- Under the 'Right to Freedom of Religion' which is mentioned in constitution from Article 25 to 28, several provisions can be viewed which again reinforce the ideal of the secularism.
- The Article 25 gives all persons in the country freedom of the conscience and also free profession, practice and propagation of the religion.
- The Article 26 provides freedom to all the religious denominations to maintain and establish institutions for the religious purposes, to manage its own religious affairs, and also acquire and administer movable/immovable property.

- Under the Article 27, no person can be forced by the government to pay taxes for the promotion of any specific religion.
- Under the Article 28, the religious instruction is banned from being given in the educational institutions maintained wholly out of the state funds.
- Under the Part 15 relating to the conduct of elections, Article 325 provides that no person shall be ineligible for the inclusion in an electoral roll or can claim an inclusion in a special roll on the grounds of the religion.

79. Ans. C.

Below are the major Inter-State River disputes:

Ravi and Beas between Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan

Narmada between Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan

Krishna between Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Telangana

Vamsadhara between Andhra Pradesh and Odisha

Cauvery between Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry

Godavari between Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha

Mahanadi between Chhattisgarh and Odisha

Mahadayi between Goa, Maharashtra and Karnataka

Periyar between Tamil Nadu and Kerala

80. Ans. C.

Part IV of the Indian Constitution deals with Directive Principles of our State Policy (DPSP).

- Article 41: Right To Work, To Education And To Public Assistance In Certain Cases
- Article 45: Provision For Free And Compulsory Education For Children
- Article 46: Promotion Of Educational And Economic Interests Of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes And Other Weaker Sections.



The Twelfth Schedule of the Constitution defines 18 tasks in the functional domain of the Urban Local Bodies, they as follows:

12 <sup>th</sup> Schedule of the Constitution
1. Urban planning including town planning.
2. Regulation of land-use and construction of buildings.
3. Planning for economic and social development.
4. Roads and bridges.
5. Water supply for domestic, industrial and commercial purposes.
6. Public health, sanitation conservancy and solid waste management.
7. Fire services.
8. Urban forestry, protection of the environment and promotion of ecological aspects.
9. Safeguarding the interests of weaker sections of society, including the handicapped and mentally retarded.
10. Slum improvement and up gradation.
11. Urban poverty alleviation.
12. Provision of urban amenities and facilities such as parks, gardens, playgrounds.
13. Promotion of cultural, educational and aesthetic aspects.
14. Burials and burial grounds; cremations, cremation grounds; and electric crematoriums.
15. Cattle pounds; prevention of cruelty to animals.
16. Vital statistics including registration of births and deaths.
17. Public amenities including street lighting, parking lots, bus stops and public conveniences.
18. Regulation of slaughter houses and tanneries.

42nd amendment Act 1976 made amendments to the Seventh Schedule and shifted Education from State list to Concurrent List.

81. Ans. C.

Article - 21 stands for the protection of life and personal Liberty. It states that no person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to the procedure established by law.

Article 21A stands for the right to education. Article 21A states that the state shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of 6 to 14 years in such a manner as the state may determine. It was added by the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2002 to achieve an aim of "education for all" in the country.

Article 16 states that no citizen can be discriminated against or be ineligible for any employment or office under the State on the grounds of only race, religion, caste, sex, descent, place of birth or residence.

Article 19 states that every citizen has the right to express his views, opinions, belief and convictions freely by word of mouth, writing, printing, picturing or in any manner. Note: The State can put restrictions on Article 19 on the grounds of sovereignty and integrity of India, the security of the state, friendly relations with foreign states, public order, decency or morality, contempt of court, defamation and incitement to an offence.

Article 32 provides a remedy for the protection of Fundamental Rights. In simple words, it is a fundamental right that protects other fundamental rights when they are being abrogated or infringed. Note: only fundamental rights guaranteed by the constitution can be enforced under



Article 32. B R Ambedkar called Article 32 as heart and soul of the constitution.

82. Ans. B.

Fundamental Duties :

- \* FDs in the Indian Constitution has been inspired from the erstwhile USSR.
- \* It was introduced on the recommendations of Swaran Singh Committee (1976).
- \* It was incorporated in Indian Constitution through the 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act 1976.
- \* It added a new Article - 51A which contains a total of 11 FDs.
- \* Duty to pay tax is not a Fundamental duty.
- \* FDs also help courts in examining and determining the constitutional validity of a law.

83. Ans. D.

Schedules of the Constitution –

Schedule	Deals with
First	Names and Territorial extent
Second	Emoluments, Allowances, Privileges of President, Speakers etc.
Third	Forms of oaths
Fourth	Allocation of seats to various states/ UTs in Rajya Sabha
Fifth	Provision as to administer and control of scheduled areas and scheduled tribes
Sixth	Provision as to the administration of tribal areas of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram
Seventh	Division of Power
Eighth	Languages
Ninth	Acts & Regulations
Tenth	Anti-Defection Laws
Eleventh	Panchayats
Twelfth	Municipality

84. Ans. C.

National Emergency- Under Article 352, the President can declare National Emergency when the security of the nation or a part of it is threatened by war, external aggression or armed rebellion. It can be declared even before the actual occurrence of the cause if he is satisfied that there is an imminent danger.

**President's Rule-** Under Article 356, Center takes over the state's government in case of failure of Constitutional Machinery in the state. It has no effect of the Fundamental Rights of citizens.

**Financial Emergency-** Article 360 empowers the President to proclaim a Financial Emergency if he is satisfied that a situation has arisen due to which the financial stability of India is threatened. No such emergency has been declared so far.

85. Ans. B.

**Important Articles of Indian Constitution-**

Articles	Deals With
1	Name & Territory of Union
3	Formation of new states
14	Equality before law
15	Prohibition of discrimination on the grounds of religion, race, sex, caste or place of birth
16	Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment
18	Abolition of titles
21A	Right to elementary education
32	<b>Constitutional remedies</b>
40	Organization of village panchayats
44	<b>Uniform civil code</b>
110	Definition of the Money Bill
123	Power of President to promulgate ordinances
143	<b>Power of president to consult the Supreme court</b>
155	Appointment of Governors
226	<b>Power of High Courts to issue certain writs</b>
262	Interstate Water Dispute
267	Contingency fund
280	Finance Commission
312	All India Service
352	National emergency

86. Ans. D.

42वें संवैधानिक संशोधन अधिनियम 1976 ने प्रस्तावना में 3 नए शब्द जोड़े जोकि 'धर्मनिरपेक्ष', समाजवादी और अखंडता हैं। इसने भारत के संविधान में मौलिक कर्तव्यों को भी जोड़ा।

52वां संवैधानिक संशोधन अधिनियम 1985 भारत में दलबदल-अवरोध से संबंधित प्रावधान प्रदान करता है। अनुच्छेद 101, 102, 190 और 191 बदल दिए गए थे। इसने एक प्रक्रिया बनाई जिसके द्वारा विधायकों को दलबदल के आधार पर अयोग्य घोषित किया जा सकता है। इसने 10 वीं अनुसूची प्रदान की।

34वें संवैधानिक संशोधन अधिनियम 1974 ने भारतीय संविधान की अनुसूची 9 के तहत इन अधिनियमों में भूमि सुधार अधिनियमों और संशोधनों को रखा गया।

44वें संवैधानिक संशोधन अधिनियम 1978 ने संपत्ति के मौलिक अधिकार को समाप्त कर दिया।

87. Ans. A.

The first Estimate Committee in independent India was constituted in 1950 on the recommendation of John Mathai.

Currently there are a total of 30 members in the Estimate Committee, and Rajya Sabha has no representation. That means all 30 members are from Lok Sabha only. These members are elected according to the principles of proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote. Every year a new estimate committee is formed.

Note: No minister can become a member of Estimate Committee, and Chairman of the estimate Committee is appointed by the speaker of Lok Sabha, not President.

The main function of this committee is to examine the estimates which are part of the budget and propose economies in public expenditure.

88. Ans. B.

- The 8<sup>th</sup> Schedule to the Constitution comprises of the following 22 languages:

- (1) Assamese, (2) Bengali, (3) Gujarati, (4) Hindi, (5) Kannada, (6) Kashmiri, (7) Konkani, (8) Malayalam, (9) Manipuri, (10) Marathi, (11) Nepali, (12) Punjabi, (13) Oriya (14) Sanskrit, (15) Sindhi, (16) Tamil, (17) Telugu, (18) Urdu (19) Bodo, (20) Santhali, (21) Maithili and (22) Dogri.

- Out of these languages, 14 were initially comprised in the Constitution.

- Sindhi language was included by the 21<sup>st</sup> Amendment Act of 1967.

- Konkani, Manipuri, and Nepali were added by the 71<sup>st</sup> Amendment Act of 1992.

- Bodo, Dogri, Maithili, and Santhali were included by 92<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act of 2003.

89. Ans. D.

All the given statements are correct.

The CDS (Civil defence Staff) is meant to be the single-point military advisor to the government, and to coordinate the long-term training, planning, procurements, and logistics of the present three services. Recently, on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2019, General Bipin Rawat was appointed as the CDS. He recently got retired as Chief of the Army Staff and he was succeeded by General Manoj Mukund.

In the absence of the CDS, currently the senior most among the three Chiefs functions as the Chairman of Chiefs of Staff Committee (COSC). It has an additional role and the tenures also have been very short.

The proposal for the CDS has been there for almost two decades. It was first made by K. Subrahmanyam committee who was appointed after the Kargil conflict of the year 1999 to recommend the higher military reforms.

However, lack of the consensus and apprehensions among the services meant it never moved forward.

In the year 2012, the Naresh Chandra committee also recommended the appointment of the Permanent Chairman of COSC as a midway to make apprehensions over the CDS.

The CDS is even one of the 99 recommendations which were made by the Lt General D.B. Shekatkar Committee in its report.

90. Ans. C.

Ajit Doval is currently reappointed at post of the NSA.

The significance and role of NSA has varied with the changing regime. In current time it has emerged as the powerful body for the policy matters related to the security.

The post of the NSA was created in the year 1998 during the Atal Bihari Vajpayee government and has become progressively influential and powerful with the years gone by and with the rise of India on the world level.

NSA:

- It comprises of a group of the eminent national security experts which is outside of the government.
- Members of NSA are usually senior retired officials, a civilian as well as the military person, academics and any other distinguished members of the civil society drawn from and having the expertise in the internal and external Security, Science & Technology, Foreign Affairs, Defence and Economic Affairs.

- At least once in a month the board meets, and more frequently as per the requirement.
- It provides for a long-term prognosis and the analysis to the NSC and also recommends the solutions and address policy related issues referred to it.

91. Ans. A.

Statement 1 is correct as there can be no more than two nominated members in the Lok Sabha and twelve in the Rajya Sabha.

The Vice-President is elected indirectly by an Electoral College. An Indian citizen who can qualify for the Vice President post if he/she is 35 years old or more.

An electoral college consisting below-given division of people to elect the Vice President. The principle of election used to elect Vice President is the PR (Proportional Representation) by means of the STV (Single Transferrable Vote.)

1. Elected members of both the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.
2. Nominated members of both the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

There can be no more than two nominated members in the Lok Sabha and twelve in the Rajya Sabha.

The state Legislative Assemblies in case of the unilateral legislatures and the state legislative councils along with the Assemblies in case of the bilateral legislatures; do not participate in the election of the Vice President.

92. Ans. C.

The option of NOTA for Lok Sabha and State assembly elections was prescribed by the Supreme Court in *People's Union of Civil Liberties (PUCL) vs. Union of India 2013 case*. The option of NOTA in Rajya Sabha polls was introduced by the Election commission in 2014 however this was scrapped by the SC in 2018.

Prior to the implementation of NOTA option, a person in order to cast a negative vote had to inform the presiding officer at the polling booth. This was against the Right to Secrecy as per the Article 21 of the Indian Constitution.

Even If NOTA gets majority, the next candidate with maximum votes will win the election and re-election are not held. Thus NOTA is not the right to reject.

93. Ans. C.

In August 2017, the Supreme Court in Justice K. S. Puttaswamy Vs. Union of India case adjudged that the Right To Privacy is a fundamental right and is an intrinsic part of life and liberty under Article 21.

SC held that privacy is a natural right and not an absolute right and thus is subject to restrictions by State once it passes each of the three tests:

- First, the State action must have a legislative mandate
- Second, it must be pursuing a legitimate state purpose; and
- Third, such action must be necessary in a democratic society and the action ought to be the least intrusive of the available alternatives to accomplish the ends.

94. Ans. D.

Option 2, 3 and 5 are based on Gandhian principles.

Option 1 based on Liberal-Intellectual principles, i.e. Article 45 says that State shall endeavour to provide early childhood care and education for all the children until they complete the age of six years. The ICDS programme and another kind of related schemes try to achieve this ideal.

Option 4 based on Socialistic principles, i.e. Article 39-A says that then State will try to make the legal system fair and would provide free legal aid by means of some laws or schemes etc.

DPSP based on Gandhian Principles	
Definition: These principles are based on Gandhian ideology used to represent the programme of reconstruction enunciated by Gandhiji during the national movement. Under several articles, they direct the State to:	
Article 40	Organise the village panchayats and endow them with the necessary powers and authority to enable them to function as units of the self-government
Article 43	Promote the cottage industries on an individual or at co-operation basis in the rural areas
Article 43B	Promote the voluntary formation, democratic control, autonomous functioning and professional management of the co-operative societies
Article 46	Promote the educational and economic interests of SCs, STs, and other weaker sections of the society and to provide protection to them from social injustice and exploitation
Article 47	Prohibit the consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs which are injurious to the health
Article 48	Prohibit the slaughter of the cows, calves and some other milch and draught cattle and to improve their breeds

95. Ans. A.

The PESA Act of 1996 (EXTENSION ACT):

- Panchayat provisions of Part IX of the Constitution are not applicable to the Fifth Schedule areas.
- But, the Parliament has the power to extend these provisions to such areas.
- Under this, the Parliament approved the "Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act", 1996.
- It is popularly considered as the PESA Act or the Extension Act.
- At present, there are ten states have Fifth Schedule Areas.

They are - Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Rajasthan.

- All the states have enacted the required compliant legislations by amending the respective Panchayati Raj Acts.

Some objectives of the PESA Act:

- It extends the Panchayat provisions of Part IX of the Constitution to the scheduled areas with some certain changes.
- It gives self-rule for the bulk of the tribal population.
- To make the Gram Sabha nucleus of all activities thus having village governance with participatory democracy.
- It provides for a suitable administrative framework consistent with the traditional practices.
- To preserve and to safeguard the traditions and customs of tribal communities.
- To empower the Panchayats at the appropriate levels with specific powers conducive to the tribal requirements.
- To prevent the Panchayats at the higher level from taking overpowers and authority of the panchayats at the lower level.

96. Ans. B.

The First Five-Year Plan (1951–1956) tried to lift the country's economy out of the cycle of poverty. K.N. Raj, a young economist, involved in drafting the plan, argued that India should 'hasten slowly' for the first two decades as a fast rate of development might endanger democracy. First Five-Year Plan primarily, the agricultural sector, which includes investments in dams and irrigation.

97. Ans. D.

In November 1965, the Government of India headed by Lal Bahadur Shastri announced its intention of setting up an Administrative Reforms Commission to conduct a comprehensive examination of public administration in India.

The Commission was formally constituted in January 1966 with Morarji Desai as its chairman. In 1970, at the end of the prescribed term of the Commission, the Commission consisted of K. Hanumanthaiya (Chairman) and four other members.

The main recommendation regarding Grievance Redressal Machinery was –

*"two-tier machinery to redress the grievances of public, i.e. Lokpal and Lokayukta"*



The Lokpal should deal with complaints against Ministers and Secretaries of Central Government as well as in the States. The Lokayukta, one for the Centre and one in each State, should attend complaints against the rest of the bureaucracy.

98. Ans. B.

The Lokpal Act of 2013 approved the setting up of anti-corruption ombudsman called Lokpal at the centre and Lokayukta at the state level. The main purpose of it is to act as an ombudsman and inquire into allegations of corruption against public servants.

Jurisdiction of Lokpal includes Prime Minister, Ministers, Members of Parliament, Group A, B, C and D officers of the Union government.

Following are the other features of Lokpal:

- 1) Lokpal must consist of Chairperson with a maximum of eight members, of which 50% should be judicial members.
- 2) 50% of its total members should come from the SCs, STs, OBCs, minorities and women.
- 3) The Chairperson of the Lokpal can either be the former Chief Justice of India or former judge of Supreme Court.
- 4) The term of office for its Chairperson and members is 5 years or till the age of 70 years
- 5) All the members, including the Chairperson, are appointed by the President on the recommendation of a selection committee.

99. Ans. A.

Article 360 authorizes the President to proclaim a financial emergency in a situation where the financial stability or credit of India or any part of its territory is threatened. The financial emergency resolution must be approved by both the Houses of Parliament within 2 months from the date of its issue.

Note: the resolution can be passed by either House of Parliament only by a simple majority. Simple Majority means a majority of the members of that house present and voting.

Once approved by the President, the financial remains for an indefinite period of time until it is revoked. It also means that there is no maximum prescribed for its operation and no repeated Parliamentary approvals are required for its continuation.

100. Ans. B.

The President of India is not elected directly by the people. He is elected indirectly by the members of the Electoral College consisting of:

1. Elected members of both Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha
2. Elected members of the legislative assemblies of the states
3. Elected members of the legislative assemblies of Delhi and Puducherry.

Note:

1. No Nominated Members of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha participate.
2. No members of state legislative councils whether elected or nominated can participate in the President's elections.
3. No nominated members of the legislative assemblies of Delhi and Puducherry participate in the President's elections.

gradeup