

TEST 04
Polity
(भारतीय राजव्यवस्था)

उम्मीदवार का अनुक्रमांक

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प्रश्न-पुस्तिका

UPPSC 2026-27

प्रश्न पुस्तिका श्रृंखला

A

समय— 2 घंटे

पूर्णांक –200

प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पहले नीचे लिखे अनुदेशों को ध्यान से पढ़ ले

महत्वपूर्ण निर्देश

1. इस प्रश्न पुस्तिका में कुल 150 प्रश्न हैं। सभी प्रश्नों पर समान अंक हैं। सभी प्रश्नों का प्रयास करें।
2. परीक्षा शुरू होने के तुरंत बाद, आपको अपनी प्रश्न पुस्तिका की जांच करनी चाहिए और यह सुनिश्चित करना चाहिए कि प्रश्न पुस्तिका श्रृंखला पुस्तिका के ऊपरी दाएं कोने पर छपी हुई है। यदि आप इस पुस्तिका में कोई त्रुटि पाते हैं, तो इसे तुरंत उसी श्रृंखला की पूरी पुस्तिका से बदलवा लें।
3. यदि मुद्रण या तथ्यात्मक प्रकृति की किसी भी प्रकार की गलती है, तो प्रश्नों के अंग्रेजी और हिंदी संस्करणों में से अंग्रेजी संस्करण को मानक माना जाएगा।
4. आपको इस पृष्ठ के शीर्ष पर दिए गए स्थान में अपना अनुक्रमांक अवश्य लिखना चाहिए। प्रश्न-पुस्तिका पर और कुछ न लिखें।
5. उत्तरों को चिह्नित करने के लिए निरीक्षक द्वारा आपको अलग से एक उत्तर पत्रक प्रदान किया जाएगा। आपको अपना नाम, रोल नंबर, प्रश्न पुस्तिका श्रृंखला और अन्य विवरण दिए गए उत्तर पत्रक के पृष्ठ-2 पर दिए गए स्थान में लिखना होगा, ऐसा न करने पर आपका उत्तर शीट का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।
6. आपको अपना रोल नंबर और प्रश्न पुस्तिका श्रृंखला ए, ए, सी या डी को कोड करना चाहिए क्योंकि यह प्रश्न पुस्तिका के ऊपरी दाएं कोने पर ब्लैक / ब्लू इंक बॉलपॉइंट पेन से आपके पृष्ठ-2 पर दिए गए स्थान पर मुद्रित है। उत्तर पत्रिका यदि आप अपनी प्रश्न पुस्तिका की सही श्रृंखला को एनकोड नहीं करते हैं या एनकोड करने में विफल रहते हैं, तो आपकी उत्तर पुस्तिका का सही मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।
7. इस पुस्तिका में प्रश्न और उनके उत्तर अंग्रेजी और हिंदी संस्करणों में छपे हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न में पाँच उत्तर होते हैं: (ए), (बी), (सी), और (डी)। आपको केवल एक सही उत्तर का चयन करना है और उसे अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंकित करना है। यदि आपको लगता है कि एक से अधिक सही उत्तर हैं, तो उस उत्तर को चिह्नित करें जो आपको सबसे अच्छा लगता है। किसी भी स्थिति में प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिए केवल एक उत्तर चुनें। आपके कुल अंक उत्तर पत्रक में आपके द्वारा चिह्नित सही उत्तरों की संख्या पर निर्भर करेंगे। उत्तर पत्रक में, प्रत्येक प्रश्न के सामने पाँच गोल (A), (B), (C), और (D)। प्रश्न प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए आपको प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिए अपनी पसंद का केवल एक/नीली स्याही के बॉलपॉइंट पेन से चिह्नित करना है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिए केवल एक उत्तर का चयन करें और उसे अपनी उत्तर पत्रिका में लिखित में लिखित में लिखित करें।
8. उत्तर पत्रक में, प्रत्येक प्रश्न के सामने पाँच वृत्त हैं: (A), (B), (C), और (D)। प्रश्नों का उत्तर देने के लिए आपको प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिए अपनी पसंद का केवल एक गोला काली/नीली स्याही के बॉलपॉइंट पेन से चिह्नित करना है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिए केवल एक उत्तर का चयन करें और उसे अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखित करें। यदि आप एक प्रश्न के लिए एक से अधिक वृत्त चिह्नित करते हैं, तो उत्तर को गलत माना जाएगा। उत्तर पत्रक में उत्तर अंकित करने के लिए केवल काली/नीली स्याही के बॉलपॉइंट पेन का ही प्रयोग करें। किसी भी मिटा या परिवर्तन की अनुमति नहीं है।
9. आपको प्रश्न-पुस्तिका से किसी भी शीट को हटाना या फाड़ना नहीं चाहिए। आपको परीक्षा के दौरान इस प्रश्न पुस्तिका और उत्तर पत्रक को परीक्षा हॉल से बाहर ले जाने की अनुमति नहीं है। परीक्षा समाप्त होने के बाद, आपको अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका निरीक्षक को सौंपनी होगी। इसके बाद, आपको प्रश्न पुस्तिका अपने साथ ले जाने की अनुमति दी जाती है।
10. उपरोक्त किसी भी निर्देश का पालन करने में विफल रहने पर आप ऐसी कार्रवाई या दंड के लिए उत्तरदायी होंगे जो आयोग अपने विवेकानुसार तय कर

ध्यान दें: अनुदेशों का हिन्दी रूपान्तर इस पुस्तिका के अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर छपा है।**1 KREDOZ IAS ACADEMY www.kredoz.com Download App: kredoz – The learning App**Phone – 9582225699, 9648866818 Kredoz Mentorship Library Wazirabad Gali No. 06 Near Munafa Bazar, Sangam Vihar Road
Head Office – Plot No. 8, 2nd Floor, Niti Khand 1, Near Indrapuram Metro Station, Gali No 8/1 Wazirabad, Delhi 110084

1. Consider the following statements with reference to the Preamble of the Indian Constitution:

1. The ideal of 'Justice' (social, economic and political) mentioned in the Preamble has been taken inspired by the Russian Revolution (1917).
2. Before the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973), the Supreme Court was of the clear view that the Preamble is an integral part of the Constitution and can be amended under Article 368.
3. The Preamble is neither a source of power of the legislature nor a prohibition on its powers, and it is non-justiciable, i.e. its provisions cannot be enforced in courts.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

2. Consider the following pairs regarding the Schedules of the Indian Constitution (which is/are correctly matched):

1. Fourth Schedule: Allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha to the States and Union Territories
2. Eighth Schedule: Provisions relating to disqualification on the ground of defection
3. Eleventh Schedule: Powers, authority and responsibilities of Panchayats (29 subjects)

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

3. Which of the following has been included by the Supreme Court in various judgments within the scope of Article 21 (Protection of life and personal liberty) of the Indian Constitution?

1. Right to travel abroad
2. Right to Speedy Trial

3. Right to free medical treatment in government hospitals

4. Right to pollution-free water and air

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

4. Consider the following statements regarding the 'Uniform Civil Code' (Article 44) described in Part-IV of the Indian Constitution:

1. It is a Directive Principle based on the socialist principle, which was added by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment.
2. Since the time of the commencement of the Constitution, it was a constitutional obligation to compulsorily implement it for all the States of the country.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

5. With special reference to the Money Bill (Article 110) in the Indian Parliament, which of the following statements is not true (is false)?

- (a) A Money Bill can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha, not in the Rajya Sabha.
- (b) The prior recommendation (Prior Recommendation) of the President is necessary to introduce a Money Bill.
- (c) The Rajya Sabha does not have the power to reject or amend a Money Bill; it can withhold it for a maximum of 14 days.
- (d) If the Rajya Sabha does not return the Bill within 14 days or sends its recommendations, then it is compulsory for the Lok Sabha to accept those recommendations of the Rajya Sabha.

6. Consider the following statements regarding the 'Advisory Jurisdiction' (Article 143) of the Supreme Court:

1. The President can seek the opinion of the Supreme Court on any matter of public importance.
2. If any question of law or fact arises, it is mandatory (Mandatory) for the Supreme Court to give its advice to the President.
3. The advice given by the Supreme Court is not binding (Binding) on the President.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

7. With reference to the 'power to promulgate ordinances' (Article 213) of the Governor of a State, which of the following statements is correct?

- (a) The Governor can issue this ordinance at any time, even if the State Legislative Assembly is in session.
(b) It is compulsory for the ordinance issued by the Governor to receive approval within 6 weeks of the reassembly of the State Legislature, otherwise it becomes ineffective.
(c) The Governor can withdraw the ordinance at any time at his own will; for this he does not need any advice of the State Council of Ministers.
(d) The constitutional validity of this ordinance cannot be judicially reviewed.

8. Under the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992, the establishment of which body has been provided for in every State to strengthen the financial resources of Panchayati Raj institutions?

- (a) State Finance Commission (Article 243-I)
(b) District Planning Committee
(c) National Development Council
(d) State Public Service Commission

9. Which of the following provisions is correct regarding the effect on Fundamental Rights during a National Emergency (Article 352)?

- (a) The rights of freedom conferred by Article 19 are automatically suspended; no separate order is needed for this.

(b) The rights under Article 20 (Protection in respect of conviction) and Article 21 (Life and personal liberty) cannot be suspended under any circumstances.

(c) The President can declare by an order that the right to move the Supreme Court under Article 32 will also remain suspended.

(d) All the above statements are true.

10. Consider the following statements with reference to the procedure for amendment of the Indian Constitution (Article 368):

1. For the amendment of some specific provisions of the Constitution (such as the election of the President, extension of the executive power of the Union, etc.), ratification (Ratification) by the legislatures of at least half of the States by simple majority is necessary along with a special majority of Parliament.
2. The provision for calling a joint sitting in case of disagreement between the two Houses of Parliament on a Constitution Amendment Bill is clearly described in Article 108 of the Constitution.

Which of the above is/are correct?

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

11. Consider the following statements with reference to 'Cut Motions' in the Indian Parliament:

1. Cut motions can be moved only in the 'Lok Sabha', not in the Rajya Sabha, because the demands for grants are placed before the Lok Sabha.
2. The objective of the 'Policy Cut Motion' is to express disapproval of the policy of the government, under which the amount of the demand is reduced to ₹1.
3. Under the 'Economy Cut Motion', a reduction of a specific and definite amount in the amount of the demand is proposed.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

12. Which of the following statements is/are true regarding the 'Estimates Committee' of Parliament?

1. It is the largest financial committee of Parliament, which has a total of 30 members, and all the members are elected only from the Lok Sabha (the Rajya Sabha has no representation).
 2. The chairman of this committee is appointed by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, and according to convention the chairman is always chosen from the 'Opposition' party.
 3. This committee not only examines the budget estimates, but also suggests how economy and efficiency can be brought in the administration.
- Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

13. Consider the following statements with reference to the 'Power of Review' of the Supreme Court under Article 137 of the Indian Constitution:

1. The Supreme Court has the power to review any judgment or order given by it.
2. Parliament has the right to completely abolish or restrict this power of review of the Supreme Court by making a law.

Which of the above is/are correct?

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

14. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the procedure for creation or abolition (Abolition) of the 'Legislative Council' (Article 169) in a State?

- (a) After the State Legislative Assembly passes a resolution by an absolute majority of its total membership and a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting, Parliament can create or abolish the Legislative Council by a simple majority.

- (b) For this, a special majority (2/3 majority) of both Houses of Parliament is required.
- (c) For this procedure, the prior permission of the President is compulsory and the recommendation of the Governor is necessary before introducing the resolution in the State Legislative Assembly.
- (d) This is entirely an internal matter of the State Legislative Assembly; Parliament has no role in it.

15. With reference to Centre-State Legislative Relations (Articles 245-255), in which of the following situations does Parliament get the power to make laws on a subject of the State List?

1. If the Rajya Sabha passes a resolution by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting that it is necessary to do so in the national interest (Article 249).
2. If the legislatures of two or more States pass resolutions requesting Parliament to make laws on subjects of the State List (Article 252).
3. For implementing any international treaty, agreement or convention outside India (Article 253).

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

16. Consider the following statements regarding the proclamation of 'President's Rule' (President's Rule) under Article 356 of the Constitution:

1. It is compulsory for the proclamation of President's Rule to be approved by both Houses of Parliament by a simple majority within two months from the date of its issue.
2. Once approved by Parliament, President's Rule can be continued for a maximum period of 3 years only, provided the approval of Parliament continues to be received every 6 months.
3. During President's Rule, the executive power of the State comes to the Governor and the legislative powers are exercised by Parliament.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

17. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the procedure for removal of the 'Chief Election Commissioner' of India?

- (a) He can be removed by the President on the advice of the Council of Ministers at any time without any procedure.
- (b) He can be removed only through an impeachment-like motion passed by a special majority by both Houses of Parliament, similar to the procedure for removing a judge of the Supreme Court.
- (c) For his removal, a simple majority of Parliament and the support of the legislatures of half the States of the country is required.
- (d) The power to remove him rests only with the Prime Minister.

18. With reference to Panchayati Raj institutions under the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992, which of the following provisions does not come under the mandatory (Mandatory) provisions, but is voluntary (Voluntary)?

- (a) Holding of direct elections at all three levels of Panchayats (village, intermediate, district)
- (b) Reservation of at least one-third (33%) seats for women in Panchayats
- (c) Giving representation (membership) to members of Parliament or the State Legislature (MP/MLA) at various levels of the Panchayat
- (d) Fixing the tenure of Panchayats at 5 years

19. Consider the following statements regarding the procedure for amendment of the Indian Constitution:

1. A Constitution Amendment Bill can be introduced in either House of Parliament; for this there is no need for the prior permission of the President.
2. If a Constitutional Amendment Bill is sent to the President, the President has the constitutional power to return it for reconsideration (can exercise a veto).

Which of the above is/are correct?

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

20. With reference to the 'Attorney General' (Attorney General of India - Article 76) in the Indian polity, which of the following statements is not correct (is false)?

- (a) He is the chief legal adviser to the Government of India and is considered the highest law officer of the country.
- (b) His qualifications should be the same as those required for becoming a judge of the Supreme Court.
- (c) He has the right to speak and take part in the proceedings of both Houses of Parliament, and he also has the full right to vote.
- (d) He holds office during the pleasure of the President (During the pleasure of the President).

21. Consider the following pairs regarding the 'Writs' issued by the Supreme Court under Article 32 (Right to Constitutional Remedies) of the Indian Constitution:

1. Habeas Corpus: An order to produce the body of a person before the court when he has been illegally detained.
2. Certiorari: An order issued to quash a decision given by a subordinate court or tribunal by going beyond its jurisdiction.
3. Quo-Warranto: It is issued to ask a person illegally occupying a public office by what authority (Authority) he holds that office.

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

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

22. Which Gandhian Principles are included under the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) mentioned in Part-IV of the Indian Constitution?

1. Organisation of village panchayats (Article 40)
2. Promotion of cottage industries (Article 43)
3. Right to work, to education and to public assistance in certain cases (Article 41)
4. Prohibition of cow slaughter and improvement of the breeds of milch cattle (Article 48)

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

23. Consider the following statements with reference to the 'Pardoning Power' (Article 72) of the President of India:

1. This power of the President is not a judicial power, but is a special power of the executive (Executive Power), under which he can hear an appeal against the judgment of the court.
2. The President can also pardon or reduce a sentence given by a Martial Law (military court).
3. An appeal can be made in the Supreme Court against the pardon decision of the President if this decision is found to be prima facie arbitrary, biased or mala fide.

Which of the above is/are correct?

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

24. Which of the following statements is false (incorrect) regarding the 'Ordinary Bill' introduced in the Indian Parliament?

- (a) An Ordinary Bill can be introduced in either House of Parliament (Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha).
- (b) It is compulsory to have the prior permission (Prior Recommendation) of the President to introduce this Bill.

(c) If a deadlock arises between the two Houses, the President can call a joint sitting under Article 108.

(d) The Rajya Sabha can withhold this Bill for a maximum period of 6 months.

25. What is the main difference between the 'power to promulgate ordinances' (Article 213) of the Governor of a State and the ordinance power of the President (Article 123)?

- (a) The Governor can issue an ordinance at any time, while the President can do so only during an emergency.
- (b) The Governor requires the prior permission (Prior Instruction) of the President to promulgate an ordinance in some special cases, which is not necessary in the case of the President.
- (c) The ordinance of the Governor cannot be judicially reviewed, while that of the President can be.
- (d) An ordinance issued by the Governor does not require any approval of the State Legislature.

26. Under the 'Original Jurisdiction' (Article 131) of the Indian Constitution, which of the following disputes can the Supreme Court hear directly?

1. A dispute between the Central Government and one or more States.
2. A dispute between the Government of India and any State / States on one side and one or more States on the other side.
3. A mutual dispute between two or more States relating to water sharing.
4. A legal dispute between two or more States which involves any legal right (Legal Right).

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

27. Consider the following statements with reference to the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 (relating to Municipalities):

1. By this amendment, a new Part IX-A and the 12th Schedule were added to the Constitution, in which 18 functional items (Functional Items) have been given for Municipalities.

2. There are three types of Municipalities—Nagar Panchayat, Municipal Council and Municipal Corporation.

3. The Constitution has made the direct election system compulsory for the election of the chairpersons of all levels of Municipalities.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

28. In the procedure for amendment of the Indian Constitution, which of the following provisions can Parliament alone amend without 'Ratification by States'?

- (a) The procedure and manner of election of the President (Articles 54, 55)
- (b) Extension of the executive power of the Union (Article 73)
- (c) Representation of States in Parliament (Fourth Schedule)
- (d) Formation of new States or alteration of their areas, boundaries or names (Article 3)

29. Under which Article of the Indian Constitution is the power provided to remove and suspend the members of the 'Union Public Service Commission' (UPSC) and the 'State Public Service Commission' (SPSC) from their office?

- (a) Article 315
- (b) Article 317

- (c) Article 320
- (d) Article 324

30. How many times in total has the Preamble of the Indian Constitution been amended so far, and which words were added to it?

- (a) Twice; 'Religious' and 'Integrity'
- (b) Once; 'Socialist', 'Secular' and 'Integrity'
- (c) Once; 'Democratic', 'Republic' and 'Fraternity'
- (d) The Preamble has never been amended.

31. Consider the following statements regarding the 'six rights of freedom' conferred by Article 19 of the Indian Constitution:

- 1. These rights are available only to the citizens of India, not to foreigners (enemy or friendly).
- 2. The State can impose reasonable restrictions (Reasonable Restrictions) on these rights on the grounds of 'sovereignty and integrity of India, security of the State, public order, decency or morality'.
- 3. During an emergency, when a National Emergency is imposed on the ground of 'war or external aggression', these rights are automatically suspended, while when it is imposed on the ground of 'armed rebellion', they are not automatically suspended.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

32. Which of the following is not correctly matched (which is wrong) regarding the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) mentioned in the Indian Constitution?

- (a) Article 39A: Equal justice and free legal aid
- (b) Article 40: Organisation of village panchayats
- (c) Article 44: Uniform Civil Code
- (d) Article 48A: Separation of the executive from the judiciary

33. Consider the following statements with reference to the 'Parliamentary Privileges' (Article 105) of the Indian Parliament and its members:

1. The privileges of Parliament have not been clearly defined in the Constitution; rather, it has been provided that these will be the same privileges which the British House of Commons had in Britain at the time of the commencement of the Constitution.
2. Under parliamentary privileges, no legal action can be taken against members in any court in respect of anything said or any vote given by them within Parliament.
3. No MP can be arrested in civil cases (Civil Cases) during the session of the House or up to 40 days before and 40 days after the commencement of the session.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

34. Which of the following conditions is necessary regarding the qualifications prescribed in the Constitution for appointment as the Governor of a State?

1. He should be a citizen of India.
2. He should have completed the age of at least 35 years.

3. He should not be a native of the State where he is being appointed (this is a mandatory constitutional obligation).

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

35. Consider the following statements with reference to the concept of 'Judicial Activism' and Public Interest Litigation (PIL) of the Supreme Court:

1. Justice P.N. Bhagwati and Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer are considered the fathers of the concept of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in India.
2. Under PIL, any person or institution can file a petition directly in the Supreme Court (Article 32) or the High Court (Article 226) on an issue of any aggrieved section of society or public interest, even if he himself is not directly aggrieved (the rule of locus standi has been relaxed).

Which of the above is/are correct?

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

36. With reference to the 'Distribution of Tax Revenues' described in Part-XII of the Indian Constitution, which of the following taxes is such that it is levied and collected by the Central Government, but its entire net proceeds (Net Proceeds) are assigned to the concerned States (Article 269)?

- (a) Taxes on agricultural income
- (b) Tax on the sale or purchase of newspapers in the course of inter-State trade or commerce
- (c) Goods and Services Tax (GST)
- (d) Corporation Tax

37. Which of the following statements is/are true regarding the 'Financial Emergency' (Article 360)?

1. It is compulsory for the proclamation of Financial Emergency to be approved by both Houses of Parliament within two months from the date of its proclamation.
2. Once approved by Parliament, a Financial Emergency remains in force indefinitely until it is revoked by the President (for this, repeated re-approval every 6 months is not required).
3. During a Financial Emergency, the President of India can order a reduction in the salaries of all government employees of the Centre and the States (including the judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts).

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 |

38. Which of the following statements is false (incorrect) regarding the Election Commission of India?

- (a) It is an All-India Body which conducts elections to Parliament, the State Legislatures, and the offices of the President and the Vice-President in the country.
- (b) It also superintends, directs and controls the elections of the Panchayats and Municipalities (local bodies) of the State.
- (c) The conditions of service and tenure of office of the Chief Election Commissioner and other commissioners are determined by the President.
- (d) The Constitution does not make any mention of the qualifications (Qualifications) of the members of the Election Commission, i.e. whether they should be from a legal, administrative or any other background.

39. The Ashok Mehta Committee (1977), which gave its report for reviving the Panchayati Raj system in the country, made which of the following major recommendations?

- (a) The Panchayati Raj system should be three-tier (Three-tier).

- (b) The Panchayati Raj system should be two-tier (Two-tier - Zila Parishad at the district level and Mandal Panchayat below).
- (c) Panchayats should not be allowed to contest elections on the basis of political parties.
- (d) Panchayati Raj institutions should be given constitutional status immediately under Part-IX of the Constitution.

40. Which Amendment Act of the Indian Constitution is called the 'Mini-Constitution' because extensive changes were made in many parts of the Constitution through it?

- (a) 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976
- (b) 44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978
- (c) 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002
- (d) 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992

41. Consider the following statements with reference to Article 20 (Protection in respect of conviction for offences) of the Indian Constitution:

1. Under it, no person can be punished for an offence unless he has violated a law in force at the time of committing it (i.e. protection against ex-post facto law / Ex-post facto law).
2. No person can be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once (i.e. protection against double jeopardy / Double jeopardy).
3. A person accused of any offence cannot be compelled to be a witness against himself (i.e. protection against self-incrimination / Self-incrimination).

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

42. With reference to the relationship between the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) and Fundamental Rights mentioned in the Indian Constitution, in which of the following cases (Cases) did the Supreme Court rule that "Parliament can amend Fundamental Rights, but the Basic Structure of the Constitution cannot be changed"?

- (a) Golaknath case (1967)
- (b) Kesavananda Bharati case (1973)
- (c) Minerva Mills case (1980)
- (d) A.K. Gopalan case (1950)

43. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the 'Financial Bill (Category-I) - Article 117(1)' and the 'Financial Bill (Category-II) - Article 117(3)' in the Indian Parliament?

- (a) All Money Bills are Financial Bills, but all Financial Bills are not Money Bills.
- (b) A Financial Bill (Category-I) can also be introduced in the Rajya Sabha.
- (c) The prior permission of the President is compulsory to introduce a Financial Bill (Category-II).
- (d) In the case of a Financial Bill, the President cannot call a Joint Sitting.

44. In which year and through which case did the 'Collegium System' for the appointment of judges of the Supreme Court begin?

- (a) First Judges case (1981)
- (b) Second Judges case (1993)
- (c) Third Judges case (1998)
- (d) Kesavananda Bharati case (1973)

45. With reference to the 'Discretionary Powers' of the Governor of a State, which of the following situations comes under the discretion of the Governor?

1. The decision on the appointment of the Chief Minister when no party gets a clear majority in the Assembly elections.
 2. Recommending the dissolution of the Assembly when the Council of Ministers is reduced to a minority.
 3. Reserving a Bill passed by the State Legislative Assembly for the consideration of the President.
- 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

46. Under which Article of the Indian Constitution has Parliament been given the exclusive power to make laws on 'Residuary Powers' (subjects which are not in any of the three Lists)?

- (a) Article 245
- (b) Article 248
- (c) Article 250
- (d) Article 254

47. Which of the following statements is/are true with reference to the Chairman and members of the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC)?

1. The Chairman and members of UPSC are appointed by the President of India.
 2. Their tenure is for a period of 6 years or till the age of 65 years (whichever is earlier).
 3. After the expiry of his tenure, the Chairman of UPSC is not eligible for any other employment (Employment) under the Government of India or any State Government.
- 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

48. How many functional items (Functional Items) in total assigned to Panchayati Raj institutions have been mentioned under the 11th Schedule of the Indian Constitution?

- (a) 12 subjects (b) 18 subjects
(c) 29 subjects (d) 32 subjects

49. By which Amendment Act of the Indian Constitution was the voting age reduced from 21 years to 18 years?

- (a) 42nd Amendment Act, 1976
(b) 44th Amendment Act, 1978
(c) 61st Amendment Act, 1988
(d) 86th Amendment Act, 2002

50. Which of the following is the correct sequence (Sequence) of the words used in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution?

- (a) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic
(b) Socialist, Secular, Sovereign, Democratic, Republic
(c) Sovereign, Democratic, Secular, Socialist, Republic
(d) Secular, Socialist, Sovereign, Republic, Democratic

51. Match List-I (Fundamental Right / Article) with List-II (Related provision / exception) and select the correct answer using the code given below:

List-I (Article/Subject)	List-II (Special provision)
a. Article 16(4)	1. Reservation related to admission in educational institutions
b. Article 15(5)	2. Reservation for backward classes in public employment
c. Article 25	3. Wearing and carrying of kirpans by Sikhs
d. Article 30	4. Establishment and administration of educational institutions by minorities

Codes:

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

52. Consider the following statements carefully with reference to Part-IV (DPSP) of the Indian Constitution:

- Originally the Constitution had no Article which talked about the protection of the environment and wildlife; it was inserted entirely by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment, 1976 by adding Article 48A.
- The Supreme Court has ruled in many cases that although DPSPs are not directly justiciable (Justiciable), if the government implements a DPSP through a law and that law appears to infringe Fundamental Rights (such as Article 14 or 19), the court can consider that law reasonable (Reasonable) (this is often called 'harmonious construction' or the principle of giving priority to DPSP).
- Article 44, which mentions the Uniform Civil Code (UCC), is the only Directive Principle which has been fully implemented statutorily and punitively across the country till date.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

53. Match List-I (Parliamentary Committees) with List-II (Number of members and nature):

List-I (Committee)	List-II (Feature)
a. Public Accounts Committee (PAC)	1. 30 members, all from the Lok Sabha, no minister is a member
b. Estimates Committee	2. 30 members (15 Lok Sabha + 15 Rajya Sabha), Leader of the Opposition is the chairman
c. Committee on Public Undertakings (COPU)	3. 22 members (15 Lok Sabha + 7 Rajya Sabha)
d. Committee of Privileges	4. Different according to different Houses (15 in the Lok Sabha, 10 in the Rajya Sabha)

Codes:

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

54. Which of the following statements is completely false (incorrect) regarding the proclamation of a National Emergency (Article 352) and its effects?

- (a) A National Emergency can be proclaimed in the whole country or on a specific part of India (this provision was added by the 42nd Amendment, 1976).
- (b) The resolution approving the proclamation of emergency must be passed by both Houses of Parliament by a majority of the total membership and a majority of at least two-thirds of the members present and voting (Special Majority).
- (c) If the Lok Sabha has been dissolved and the Rajya Sabha has passed the resolution approving the emergency, then if the Lok Sabha does not pass the resolution within 30 days from its first sitting after its reconstitution, the emergency automatically ends.
- (d) It is compulsory to take the permission of Parliament every 6 months to continue a National Emergency, and a simple majority of the Lok Sabha is sufficient for this.

55. Match List-I (Articles related to the Governor) with List-II (their subjects/functions):

List-I (Article)	List-II (Subject)
a. Article 155	1. Appointment of the Governor
b. Article 161	2. Pardoning power of the Governor
c. Article 200	3. Assent to Bills passed by the State Legislative Assembly (or reserving them for the President)
d. Article 213	4. Power of the Governor to promulgate ordinances

Codes:

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

56. Consider the following statements with reference to the historical chronology of the development of 'Judicial Review' and the 'Basic Structure of the Constitution' by the Supreme Court:

- 1. In the Golaknath case (1967), the Supreme Court had held that Parliament cannot make any kind of amendment in Fundamental Rights.
- 2. In the historic judgment of the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973), the Supreme Court, overturning the decision of the Golaknath case, said that Parliament can amend any part of the Constitution including Fundamental Rights under Article 368, provided it does not violate the 'Basic Structure'.
- 3. In the Minerva Mills case (1980), the Supreme Court clarified that the 'power of judicial review' is itself an essential part of the Basic Structure of the Constitution, which Parliament cannot abolish even through a constitutional amendment.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

57. Match List-I (Commissions/Committees related to Centre-State relations) with List-II (year of their constitution):

List-I (Commission/Committee)	List-II (Year of constitution)
a. Rajamannar Committee	1. 1983
b. Sarkaria Commission	2. 2007
c. Punchhi Commission	3. 1969
d. Anandpur Sahib Resolution	4. 1973 (or regional political document of the year 1973)

Codes:

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

58. Consider the following statements carefully with reference to the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992:

1. Under Article 243-G added to the Constitution through this amendment, the power to make laws on the 29 subjects of the 11th Schedule for preparing plans for economic development and social justice is given to the Panchayats by the State Legislatures (this is not mandatory but at the will of the State).
2. Under this Act, the power to make provision for the reservation of seats in Panchayats for Backward Classes has been given directly to the Indian Parliament, not to the State Legislative Assemblies.
3. The provision for the constitution of a 'State Election Commission' in every State for conducting Panchayat elections has been made under Article 243-K, whose State Election Commissioner's removal procedure is similar to that of a High Court judge.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

59. Match List-I (Major Constitutional Amendments) with List-II (the historic changes made in them):

List-I (Amendment)	List-II (Main provision)
a. 44th Amendment (1978)	1. Removing the Right to Property from Fundamental Rights and making it a legal right (Article 300A)
b. 52nd Amendment (1985)	2. Anti-defection law and addition of the Tenth Schedule
c. 86th Amendment (2002)	3. Making elementary education a Fundamental Right (Article 21A)

d. 91st Amendment (2003)	4. Limiting the size of the Council of Ministers (maximum 15% of the Lok Sabha/Assembly)
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Codes:

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

60. Consider the following statements with reference to the Election Commission of India and the election process:

1. Provisions relating to elections are given from Article 324 to 329 of the Constitution, and the Election Commission conducts elections in the country for the offices of the President, Vice-President, Parliament, State Legislatures and the Governors of the States.
2. Since the year 1993, the Election Commission has been working as a multi-member body, in which, in case of a difference of opinion between the Chief Election Commissioner and the two other commissioners, the decision is taken on the basis of majority, but the Chief Election Commissioner does not have veto power (Veto power).
3. After the retirement of the members of the Election Commission, the Constitution has imposed a complete ban on their re-appointment to any other office of profit under the Central or State Government.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

61. Match List-I (Writs) with List-II (their literal meaning / purpose):

List-I (Writ)	List-II (Literal meaning / purpose)
a. Habeas Corpus	1. We Command
b. Mandamus	2. By what authority
c. Quo-Warranto	3. The body should be produced
d. Certiorari	4. To be certified or informed completely

Codes:

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

62. Consider the following statements with reference to the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) mentioned in Part-IV of the Indian Constitution:

- The Constitution clearly provides that laws made to implement any provision of the DPSP cannot be declared invalid on the ground that they violate the rights conferred by Article 14 or 19 (provided such law fulfils the social goals of Article 39(b) and (c)).
- The Directive Principles added by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment, 1976 include 'equal justice and free legal aid', 'participation of workers in the management of industries' and 'protection of opportunities for the healthy development of children'.

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

63. Match List-I (Parliamentary Committees) with List-II (their main area of work):

List-I (Committee)	List-II (Main function)
a. Public Accounts Committee (PAC)	1. Examining the reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG)
b. Estimates Committee	2. Giving suggestions for economy and improvement

	in the estimated expenditures in the budget
c. Committee on Public Undertakings (COPU)	3. Reviewing the accounts and reports of public enterprises
d. Committee on Petitions	4. Considering petitions given by the general public on Bills or matters

Codes:

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

64. Which of the following statements is false (incorrect) regarding the difference between 'National Emergency' (Article 352) and 'President's Rule' (Article 356)?

- During a National Emergency, the Central Government gets full power to give executive directions (Executive Directions) to any State, while during President's Rule the entire command of the executive of the State goes directly into the hands of the Governor.
- The written recommendation of the Cabinet is compulsory for the proclamation of a National Emergency, while the written recommendation of the Cabinet is not a constitutional requirement for President's Rule.
- At the time of a National Emergency, the State Legislatures are not suspended or dissolved; they continue to make laws at their own level (although Parliament can also make them), while during President's Rule the State Legislative Assembly is either suspended or dissolved.
- A National Emergency can be extended for a maximum of 3 years, while President's Rule can be continued indefinitely without any special condition.

65. Match List-I (Powers of the Governor) with List-II (related constitutional Article):

List-I (Power / Function)	List-II (Article)
a. The executive power of the State being vested in the Governor	1. Article 200
b. Appointing the Chief Minister and ministers	2. Article 161
c. Giving assent to Bills or reserving them for the President	3. Article 154
d. Pardoning power of the Governor	4. Article 164

Codes:

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

66. Consider the following statements with reference to the 'Appellate Jurisdiction' (Articles 132, 133, 134) of the Supreme Court:

- For an appeal in constitutional cases, it is necessary that the High Court certifies that the case involves a substantial question related to the interpretation of law.
- An appeal in civil cases (Civil Cases) can be made only when the High Court certifies that the case involves a question of general public importance and that it needs to be decided by the Supreme Court.
- In criminal cases, a direct appeal can be made in the Supreme Court against the acquittal judgment of the High Court, even if the High Court has not given any certificate.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

67. Match List-I (Commission / Committee) with List-II (their main focus or area of recommendations):

List-I (Commission/ Committee)	List-II (Main area / recommendation)
a. Sarkaria Commission (1983)	1. Recommendation to prevent misuse of the office of Governor and limited use of Article 356
b. Punchhi Commission (2007)	2. Local governments and decentralisation along with Centre-State financial balance
c. Venkatachaliah Commission (2000)	3. National Commission to review the working of the Constitution
d. Verma Committee (2013)	4. Amendment in criminal laws (women's safety and strict punishment in rape cases)

Codes:

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

68. Consider the following statements with reference to the Panchayati Raj system under the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992:

- It has been made compulsory in the Constitution that the tenure of Panchayats in every State will be 5 years, and if for any reason a Panchayat is dissolved prematurely, elections must be held within a period of 6 months (but the new Panchayat will be constituted only for the remaining period, not for the full 5 years).
- No person below the age of twenty-four years can be eligible to contest elections in Panchayati Raj institutions because the minimum age limit has been fixed at 25 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

69. Match List-I (Constitutional Amendments) with List-II (related year or effect):

List-I (Amendment)	List-II (Year / provision)
a. 42nd Amendment	1. 1978 (Right to Property abolished)
b. 44th Amendment	2. 1976 (the word 'Socialist' added)
c. 73rd Amendment	3. 1992 (constitutional status to Panchayati Raj)
d. 103rd Amendment	4. 2019 (Economically Weaker Sections - EWS reservation)

Codes:

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

70. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the independence of the Election Commission of India and the Chief Election Commissioner?

- The procedure and grounds for removing the Chief Election Commissioner from his office are exactly the same as those of a judge of the Supreme Court.
- Once appointed, no such beneficial change can be made in the service conditions of the Chief Election Commissioner or other commissioners which is disadvantageous (Disadvantageous) to them during their tenure.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

71. Consider the following statements with reference to the procedure for passing of Bills and the Joint Sitting (Article 108) in the Indian Parliament:

- In the case of Constitution Amendment Bills and Money Bills, the President has no right to call a joint sitting.
- If an Ordinary Bill passed by the Lok Sabha is rejected by the Rajya Sabha, or a deadlock arises between the two Houses on such amendments which the Lok Sabha does not accept, the President can summon a joint sitting.
- The joint sitting is compulsorily presided over by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, and if he is not in office, only the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha will preside over it—the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha has no constitutional right to preside over it.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

72. Match List-I (Article) with List-II (related Fundamental Right / Freedom):

List-I (Article)	List-II (Provision)
a. Article 19(1)(a)	1. Freedom to assemble peaceably and without arms
b. Article 19(1)(b)	2. Freedom to reside and settle in any part of India
c. Article 19(1)(d)	3. Freedom of speech and expression (Speech & Expression)
d. Article 19(1)(e)	4. Freedom to move freely (Movement) throughout the territory of India

Codes:

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

73. Consider the following statements regarding the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) described in Part-IV of the Indian Constitution and their classification:

1. The Constitution has not clearly divided the DPSP into Socialist, Gandhian or Liberal-Intellectual categories; rather, this classification has been made by scholars only to understand their ideological nature.
2. Article 51, related to the 'promotion of international peace and security', is related to Liberal-Intellectual principles, not to Socialist or Gandhian principles.

Which of the above is/are correct?

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

74. Match List-I (Legislative and financial powers of the Governor) with List-II (related Article):

List-I (Function / Power)	List-II (Article)
a. Summoning, proroguing and dissolving the session of the State Legislature	1. Article 207
b. Causing the annual financial statement (budget) of the State to be presented	2. Article 174
c. Special recommendation (prior permission) regarding financial Bills	3. Article 202
d. Nomination of one-third members in the Legislative Council (from art, literature, science, etc.)	4. Article 171(3)(e)

Codes:

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

75. Which of the following statements is not true (is false) regarding the effect on Centre-State legislative relations during a 'National Emergency' (Article 352)?

- (a) During a National Emergency, Parliament gets the power to make laws on any subject included in the State List for the whole country or any part of it.
- (b) During the emergency, the existence of the State Legislatures ends and they are automatically suspended.
- (c) A law made by Parliament on a subject of the State List becomes ineffective (Inactive) exactly 6 months after the emergency ends.
- (d) If Parliament is not in session, the President can promulgate an ordinance (Ordinance) even on subjects of the State List.

76. Match List-I (Important Articles related to the Supreme Court) with List-II (their subjects):

List-I (Article)	List-II (Subject / Jurisdiction)
a. Article 129	1. The Supreme Court being a Court of Record
b. Article 136	2. Special Leave to appeal (Special Leave Petition - SLP)
c. Article 141	3. Law declared by the Supreme Court being binding (Binding) on all courts
d. Article 143	4. Advisory Jurisdiction of the President

Codes:

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

77. Consider the following statements with reference to the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 (relating to Municipalities):

1. Through this amendment, a mandatory provision has been made in the Constitution for the constitution of the 'District Planning Committee' (Article 243-ZD) and the 'Metropolitan Planning Committee' (Article 243-ZE).

2. The main function of the District Planning Committee is to prepare development plans for the district, in which the plans of both rural and urban areas are coordinated.

Which of the above is/are correct?

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

78. Consider the following statements with reference to the Financial Relations between the Centre and the States described in Part-XII of the Indian Constitution:

1. The GST Council is constituted by the President under Article 279A of the Constitution, whose chairman is the Union Finance Minister.

2. Under Article 282 of the Constitution, the Union or State Governments can give financial grants (Grants) from their revenue income for any public purpose, even if it is a subject outside their legislative jurisdiction (this very provision forms the basis for financing 'discretionary grants' or political schemes in the country).

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

79. Match List-I (Amendment Act) with List-II (related main provision):

List-I (Amendment)	List-II (Main provision)
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a. 52nd Amendment (1985)	1. Reducing the voting age from 21 to 18 years
b. 61st Amendment (1988)	2. Anti-defection law (Tenth Schedule)
c. 91st Amendment (2003)	3. Establishment of the National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC) (later struck down)
d. 99th Amendment (2014)	4. Limiting the size of the Council of Ministers and a bar on becoming a minister on the ground of defection

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

80. Which of the following statements is/are true regarding the Election Commission of India?

1. Clause (2) of Article 324 of the Constitution provides that the Election Commission shall consist of the Chief Election Commissioner and such number of other Election Commissioners as the President may fix from time to time.

2. There is no difference between the Chief Election Commissioner and the other Election Commissioners in matters of salary, allowances and other service conditions—all three get salary and facilities equal to a judge of the Supreme Court.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

81. Consider the following statements with reference to the various types of 'Special Majority' in the Indian Parliament:

1. For passing a Constitution Amendment Bill under Article 368 of the Constitution, 'a majority of the total membership of Parliament and a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting' is required.
2. For the impeachment of the President (Impeachment - Article 61), 'a two-thirds majority of the total membership of each House of Parliament' is compulsory.
3. For the Rajya Sabha to pass a resolution under Article 249 to make a law on a subject of the State List, 'an absolute majority of the total membership of both Houses of Parliament' is required.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

82. With reference to Article 21-A (Right to Education) of the Indian Constitution and the 86th Constitutional Amendment (2002), which of the following statements is not correct (is false)?

- (a) Under it, providing free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of 6 to 14 years has been made a Fundamental Right.
- (b) Through this amendment, the subject matter of Article 45 under the Directive Principles in Part-IV of the Constitution was changed and the provision of early childhood care (ECC) was added.
- (c) By this amendment, a new duty (11th duty) was added under the Fundamental Duties, which fixes the responsibility of the parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to their child between 6 and 14 years.
- (d) To make this Fundamental Right effective, Parliament had passed the 'Right to Education Act

(RTE Act)' in the year 2002 itself, which came into force in the same year.

83. Match List-I (Article) with List-II (subjects of the Directive Principles):

List-I (Article)	List-II (Subject)
a. Article 39(A)	1. Organisation of village panchayats
b. Article 40	2. Equal justice and free legal aid
c. Article 43	3. Living wage for workers and promotion of cottage industries
d. Article 47	4. Raising the level of nutrition and the standard of living and improvement of public health

Codes:

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

84. Consider the following statements with reference to the powers of the Governor of a State:

1. The Governor has the statutory power to act as the 'Chancellor' of State universities (generally the Governor is the Chancellor of State universities).
2. The Governor advises the President at the time of appointment of the judges of the High Court of the State (Article 217).
3. The Governor has the power to appoint the Chairman and members of the State Public Service Commission (SPSC), but the right to remove them rests only and only with the 'President of India' (the Governor cannot remove them).

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

85. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the emergency provisions described in Part-XVIII of the Indian Constitution?

- (a) The proclamation of emergency can be challenged only by the 'Supreme Court'; the High Courts have no jurisdiction over it.
- (b) After the 44th Constitutional Amendment (1978), it was made compulsory that the resolution for the proclamation of National Emergency must be passed by both Houses of Parliament by a special majority within 1 month.
- (c) During a Financial Emergency (Article 360), it is compulsory to reserve all Money Bills passed by the State Legislatures for the assent of the President.
- (d) The duration of President's Rule (Article 356) can be extended indefinitely without any judicial review.

86. Consider the following statements with reference to the 'Contempt of Court' power (Articles 129 and 142) of the Supreme Court:

- 1. 'Contempt of Court' (both Civil and Criminal Contempt) has been clearly defined in the Constitution.
- 2. Parliament has the legislative power to make laws relating to contempt of court (the 'Contempt of Courts Act, 1971' was made under this).
- 3. The High Courts also have the power under Article 215 to punish for contempt of themselves and of their subordinate courts.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

87. Which of the following statements is/are true regarding the elections of Panchayati Raj institutions under the 73rd Constitutional Amendment (1992)?

- 1. A constitutional provision has been made compulsory that elections at all levels of Panchayats (village, intermediate, district) will be held directly by the people.
- 2. The minimum age for contesting Panchayat elections has been fixed at 21 years.
- 3. The responsibility of conducting and supervising the elections of Panchayats in the State lies with the Election Commission of India (ECI).

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

88. Regarding the Lists given under the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution, which of the following subjects is a part of the 'Concurrent List'?

- (a) Public Health and Sanitation
- (b) Police, jails and local government
- (c) Economic and Social Planning
- (d) Agriculture & Land Revenue

89. Match List-I (Constitutional body / Commission) with List-II (related constitutional Article):

List-I (Body)	List-II (Article)
a. Election Commission of India	1. Article 315
b. Union Public Service Commission (UPSC)	2. Article 324
c. Finance Commission	3. Article 338
d. National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC)	4. Article 280

Codes:

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

90. The Preamble of the Indian Constitution has been amended only once so far (by the 42nd Amendment). In which of the following orders were the new words added to the Preamble through this amendment?

- (a) Secular, Socialist, Integrity
- (b) Socialist, Secular, Integrity
- (c) Integrity, Socialist, Secular
- (d) Socialist, Integrity, Secular

91. Consider the following statements regarding 'Residuary Powers' and the legislative Lists in the Indian Parliament:

1. Under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, 97 (at present about 100) subjects in the Union List, 66 (at present about 61) in the State List and 47 (at present about 52) in the Concurrent List were originally included.
2. According to Article 248 of the Constitution, the exclusive power to make laws on all those subjects which are not included in any List (Union, State or Concurrent) (i.e. residuary powers) rests only and only with 'Parliament'.
3. If a conflict arises between the laws made by both the Centre (Parliament) and the State (Legislature) on a subject of the Concurrent List, the law of the State will be considered supreme, provided it has received the assent of the President.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

92. Match List-I (Cases related to Fundamental Rights) with List-II (their main judicial principle or decision):

List-I (Case)	List-II (Main decision / principle)
a. A.K. Gopalan case (1950)	1. Parliament cannot amend Fundamental Rights (Golaknath case)
b. Golaknath case (1967)	2. Scope of Due Process of Law and wide expansion of Article 21 (Maneka Gandhi case)

c. Kesavananda Bharati case (1973)	3. Narrow interpretation of 'Procedure established by law' in the case of preventive detention
d. Maneka Gandhi case (1978)	4. Basic Structure doctrine of the Constitution

Codes:

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

93. Which of the following statements is not true (is false) regarding the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) mentioned in the Indian Constitution?

- (a) These directives establish social and economic democracy in the country, while Fundamental Rights establish political democracy.
- (b) They cannot be legally enforced (Enforceable) by any court of the country.
- (c) The framers of the Constitution took them from the Constitution of Ireland, which had adopted them from the Spanish Constitution.
- (d) If a State does not implement the Directive Principles, citizens can file a writ petition against it directly in the Supreme Court under Article 32.

94. Consider the following statements regarding the Electoral College (Article 54) of the President of India:

1. Both types of members—elected and nominated—of both Houses of Parliament (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha) participate in the election of the President.
2. The elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the States and the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the Union Territories of Delhi and Puducherry (and Jammu-Kashmir) are also included in it.
3. The final inquiry and decision of all disputes related to the election of the President is made only by the 'Supreme Court', whose decision is final (Article 71).

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

95. Which of the following is included under the power of the Supreme Court as a 'Court of Record' (Article 129)?

1. All the judgments, records and proceedings of the Supreme Court are permanently preserved and are accepted as evidence in all other courts of the country (their authenticity cannot be questioned).
2. The Supreme Court has the inherent power to punish any person with simple imprisonment or fine for its contempt (Contempt of Court).

Which of the above is/are correct?

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

96. Match List-I (Types of Emergency) with List-II (related constitutional Article):

List-I (Emergency)	List-II (Article)
a. National Emergency	1. Article 356
b. President's Rule (President's Rule / State Emergency)	2. Article 360
c. Financial Emergency	3. Article 352

Codes:

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

97. Which of the following statements is/are true with reference to the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992?

1. Through this amendment, a new Part-IX and the 11th Schedule were added to the Constitution, in which a provision of a total of 29 subjects was made for the administrative control of Panchayats.
2. Under this Act, reservation of at least one-third (33%) seats for women at all levels has been made compulsory, and some States have also increased it to 50%.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

98. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the procedure for amending the Indian Constitution (Article 368)?

- (a) A Constitution Amendment Bill can be introduced only in the Legislative Assemblies of the States.
(b) This Bill can be introduced in either House of Parliament, but the prior permission of the President is compulsory for it.
(c) For passing this Bill, a 'special majority' (majority of the total members and 2/3 majority of those present and voting) is compulsory in each House of Parliament, and a joint sitting can be called in case of deadlock between the two Houses.
(d) This Bill can be introduced in either House of Parliament by a minister or a Private Member without the prior permission of the President, and there is no provision for a joint sitting in it.

99. Consider the following statements with reference to the 'Finance Commission' (Article 280) of India:

1. The Finance Commission is a quasi-judicial body (Quasi-judicial body), which is constituted by the President every 5 years or as required.
2. The Finance Commission consists of a chairman and four other members, whose qualifications are determined by Parliament.
3. The main function of the Finance Commission is to distribute the net proceeds of taxes between the Centre and the States and to decide the principles of grants-in-aid (Grants-in-aid) for the States.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

100. How many times has the Preamble of the Indian Constitution been amended so far, and which of the following cases is considered the most important in this regard, in which it was clarified that 'the Preamble is a part of the Constitution'?

- (a) Twice; Berubari Union case (1960)
- (b) Never; Gopalan case (1950)
- (c) Only once (by the 42nd Amendment, 1976); Kesavananda Bharati case (1973)
- (d) Three times; Minerva Mills case (1980)

101. Consider the following statements regarding the 'Money Bill' (Article 110) in the Indian Parliament:

1. The final decision on whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not rests with the Speaker of the Lok Sabha (Speaker), and this decision of his cannot be challenged in any court or in any House of Parliament.
2. The prior recommendation of the President is compulsory to introduce a Money Bill, and when this Bill, after being passed by both Houses, goes to the President, the President does not have the constitutional power to return it for reconsideration.
3. The Rajya Sabha does not have the right to amend or reject a Money Bill, but it can keep it with itself for a maximum period of 30 days.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

102. Match List-I (Article) with List-II (related Fundamental Right / Freedom):

List-I (Article)	List-II (Provision)
a. Article 17	1. Abolition of Titles
b. Article 18	2. Abolition of Untouchability
c. Article 23	3. Prohibition of employment of children in factories, etc.

d. Article 24	4. Traffic in human beings and forced labour (Human Trafficking & Forced Labour)
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Codes:

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

103. Consider the following statements regarding the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) described in Part-IV of the Indian Constitution:

1. It is clearly mentioned in the Constitution that the objective of the DPSP is to establish 'Political Democracy' in the country, while Fundamental Rights establish 'social and economic democracy'.
2. The Supreme Court has held in many historic judgments (such as the Minerva Mills case, 1980) that the balance between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles is an essential part of the 'Basic Structure' of the Constitution.

Which of the above is/are correct?

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

104. What is the difference between the 'Pardoning Power' (Article 161) as the Governor of a State and the pardoning power of the President (Article 72)?

1. The President can completely pardon a 'Death Sentence', while the Governor does not have the constitutional power to completely pardon (Pardon) a death sentence.
2. The President can also pardon a sentence given by a military court (Martial Law), while the Governor cannot do so in the case of a sentence given by a military court.

Which of the above is/are correct?

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

105. Consider the following statements regarding the effect on Fundamental Rights during a National Emergency (Article 352):

1. After the 44th Constitutional Amendment (1978), it was provided that during a National Emergency the rights under Article 20 (protection in respect of conviction) and Article 21 (life and personal liberty) cannot be suspended under any circumstances.
2. Only when a National Emergency is imposed on the ground of 'war or external aggression' are the six freedoms conferred by Article 19 automatically suspended; if the emergency has been imposed on the ground of 'armed rebellion', Article 19 is not automatically suspended.

Which of the above is/are correct?

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

106. Match List-I (Judicial principles / provisions related to the Supreme Court) with List-II (related Article or concept):

List-I (Principle / Provision)	List-II (Article / Description)
a. Original Jurisdiction	1. Article 143 (advice to the President)
b. Appellate Jurisdiction	2. Article 131 (Centre-State or inter-State dispute)
c. Advisory Jurisdiction	3. Articles 132, 133, 134 (constitutional, civil and criminal appeals)
d. Court of Record	4. Article 129 (recording of judgments and punishment for contempt)

Codes:

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

107. Consider the following statements with reference to the 'Gram Sabha' (Article 243A) under the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992:

1. The Gram Sabha is the only organ of the Panchayati Raj system which is a symbol of Direct Democracy, because it includes all those people of the village who are registered in the electoral roll of that Gram Panchayat.
2. The meetings of the Gram Sabha and its powers are determined by the State Legislature, and the Constitution has not directly defined its functions but has left them to the States.

Which of the above is/are correct?

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

108. Which of the following statements is false (incorrect) regarding the 'Finance Commission' (Article 280) under Part-XII of the Indian Constitution?

- (a) The Finance Commission can be constituted every 5 years, or even earlier when the President feels the need.
(b) The Finance Commission consists of a chairman and four other members, who are appointed by the President.
(c) The recommendations made by the Finance Commission are completely binding (Binding) on the Central Government, and the Central Government cannot refuse to accept them.
(d) It decides the principles of distribution of the net proceeds of taxes between the Centre and the States and of the grants-in-aid (Grants-in-aid) to be given to the States.

109. Consider the following statements regarding the procedure for amendment of the Indian Constitution (Article 368):

1. For the amendment of the federal provisions of the Constitution (such as the election of the President, subjects of the Seventh Schedule, etc.), ratification (Ratification) by the legislatures of at least half of the States of the country by simple majority is necessary along with a special majority of Parliament.
2. For amending Part-III (Fundamental Rights) of the Constitution, only a special majority of Parliament is required; there is no need for ratification by the States for this.

Which of the above is/are correct?

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

110. Match List-I (Constitutional and statutory bodies) with List-II (related Article or year of establishment):

List-I (Body)	List-II (Article / Year)
a. Election Commission of India	1. Article 324
b. Union Public Service Commission (UPSC)	2. Article 315
c. Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG)	3. Article 148
d. National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)	4. Year 1993 (statutory body)

Codes:

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

111. Consider the following statements regarding the 'Parliamentary Privileges' conferred under Article 105 of the Indian Constitution:

1. The Constitution has placed the privileges of Parliament above the ordinary laws of the country, and if any privilege is breached within the House, the House itself has the right to punish (Privilege power) under its internal matters.
2. No MP can be arrested in any kind of 'civil case' (Civil Cases) during the session of Parliament or 40

days before the commencement of the session and 40 days after the end of the session.

3. Under parliamentary privileges, no civil or criminal case can be brought against members in any court of the country in respect of anything said or any vote given by them within the House.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

112. Match List-I (Articles related to Fundamental Rights) with List-II (their specific provisions):

List-I (Article)	List-II (Provision)
a. Article 20(1)	1. Protection against double jeopardy
b. Article 20(2)	2. Protection against self-incrimination
c. Article 20(3)	3. Protection against ex-post facto law (Ex-post facto law)
d. Article 21	4. Protection of life and personal liberty

Codes:

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

113. Consider the following statements with reference to the implementation of the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) mentioned in Part-IV of the Indian Constitution:

1. Under Article 39A, added by amending the Constitution, provision has been made for providing free legal aid (Free Legal Aid) to the poor in the country, to make which effective Parliament had passed the 'Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987'.
2. The Directive Principle (Article 43B) related to promoting the formation of cooperative societies and their voluntary functioning was included in the original Constitution itself.

Which of the above is/are correct?

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

114. Which of the following statements is false (incorrect) with reference to the 'Veto Powers' (Article 111) of the President of India?

- (a) The President has the power of 'Absolute Veto', under which he can withhold his assent on a private member's Bill.
- (b) The President has a 'Suspensive Veto', through which he can return an ordinary Bill to Parliament for reconsideration (but if Parliament passes it again without change or amendment, the President will have to give assent).
- (c) The Indian President has the power of 'Pocket Veto', which was used in the year 1986 by Giani Zail Singh on the 'Indian Post Office (Amendment) Bill'.
- (d) The Indian President also has the power of 'Qualified Veto', which, on the lines of the American President, can be overridden only by a higher majority of Parliament.

115. Consider the following statements with reference to the concept of 'Judicial Review' of the Supreme Court:

1. The term 'Judicial Review' has been directly and clearly mentioned in the Indian Constitution in the various clauses of Article 137 and Article 13.
2. The main objective of judicial review is to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to declare unconstitutional such laws or orders made by the legislature or executive which violate Fundamental Rights or other provisions of the Constitution.

Which of the above is/are correct?

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

116. Match List-I (Effects during an emergency) with List-II (related constitutional Article):

List-I (Effect / Provision)	List-II (Article)
a. Proclamation of National Emergency	1. Article 358
b. Automatic suspension of the rights under Article 19	2. Article 352
c. Suspension of the enforcement of other rights of	3. Article 356

Part-III during the emergency (except Articles 20 and 21)	
d. President's Rule on the failure of the constitutional machinery in the States	4. Article 359

Codes:

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

117. Under the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992, the establishment of which body has been provided for the examination of the finances and accounts of Panchayati Raj institutions?

- (a) State Finance Commission (Article 243-I)
- (b) Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG)
- (c) National Development Council
- (d) District Planning Committee

118. Consider the following statements with reference to the distribution of legislative powers between the Centre and the States in the Indian Constitution:

1. The 'Union List' of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution originally had 97 subjects, which have now increased to about 100, and only Parliament can make laws on them.
2. The 'State List' originally had 66 subjects, out of which some subjects (such as education, forests, wildlife, weights and measures) were transferred to the Concurrent List by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment 1976, due to which about 61 subjects are now left in the State List.
3. The Concurrent List originally had 47 subjects, which have now increased to about 52, and both the Centre and the States can make laws on it, but in case of a dispute the law of the State prevails.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

119. Match List-I (Constitutional Amendment) with List-II (related major change):

List-I (Amendment)	List-II (Main provision)
a. 42nd Amendment (1976)	1. Making the Right to Property a legal right (Article 300A)
b. 44th Amendment (1978)	2. Adding the words 'Socialist', 'Secular' and 'Integrity' to the Preamble
c. 86th Amendment (2002)	3. Reducing the voting age from 21 to 18 years
d. 61st Amendment (1988)	4. Making the Right to Education a Fundamental Right (Article 21A)

Codes:

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

120. Consider the following statements regarding the Election Commission of India:

1. According to Article 324 of the Constitution, the Election Commission is a permanent and independent body, which superintends, directs and controls the elections to Parliament, the State Legislatures, and the offices of the President and the Vice-President.

2. The Election Commission has the statutory power to enforce the Model Code of Conduct, and this code of conduct derives its power directly from Article 324 of the Constitution itself.

Which of the above is/are correct?

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

121. Consider the following statements with reference to the financial and departmental standing committees of the Indian Parliament:

1. The chairman of the 'Public Accounts Committee' (PAC) is appointed by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, and according to convention this chairman is always chosen from the 'Ruling Party'.

2. The 'Departmentally Related Standing Committees' (Departmental Standing Committees) of Parliament, whose total number is 24, examine in detail the demands for grants and annual reports of the ministries.

3. The Estimates Committee has a total of 30 members, and all its members are elected only from the Lok Sabha; the Rajya Sabha has no representation.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

122. Match List-I (Article) with List-II (related freedom or right):

List-I (Article)	List-II (Provision)
a. Article 25	1. Freedom to manage religious affairs
b. Article 26	2. Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion
c. Article 27	3. Freedom from payment of taxes for the promotion of any particular religion
d. Article 28	4. Freedom as to attendance at religious instruction or religious worship in certain educational institutions

Codes:

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

123. Which of the following is not correctly matched (which is wrong) regarding the classification of the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) mentioned in the Indian Constitution?

- (a) Article 40 (Organisation of village panchayats) - Gandhian principle
- (b) Article 44 (Uniform Civil Code) - Liberal-Intellectual principle
- (c) Article 48A (Protection of the environment and wildlife) - Socialist principle
- (d) Article 50 (Separation of the executive from the judiciary) - Administrative / Liberal principle

124. Consider the following statements with reference to the 'Ordinance Making Power' (Article 123) of the President of India:

1. The President can issue this ordinance only when both Houses of Parliament are not in session (or any one is not in session).
2. An ordinance issued by the President has the same legal force and effect as an Act made by Parliament, and it must be approved within 6 weeks of the reassembly of Parliament.
3. The President's discretion to issue this ordinance is completely independent and unlimited, and its judicial review (Judicial Review) cannot be done under any circumstances.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

125. Which of the following statements is false (incorrect) with reference to the 'Public Interest Litigation' (PIL) and judicial activism of the Supreme Court?

- (a) The concept of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) developed in India inspired by the judicial system of America, which is also called 'Social Action Litigation' (SAL).

(b) In the case of PIL, the traditional rule of 'Locus Standi' (i.e. only the aggrieved person can go to court) has been relaxed, so that any public-spirited person or institution can knock on the door of the court.

(c) A Public Interest Litigation can be filed only in the Supreme Court (Article 32); there is no provision for filing a PIL in the High Courts.

(d) Justice P.N. Bhagwati and Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer are considered the pioneers of PIL in India.

126. Match List-I (Types of emergency) with List-II (their provisions of constitutional approval and maximum duration):

List-I (Emergency)	List-II (Main provision / duration)
a. National Emergency (Article 352)	1. Approval by both Houses of Parliament within 2 months; extension possible up to a maximum of 3 years
b. President's Rule (Article 356)	2. Approval by both Houses of Parliament by special majority within 1 month; can continue indefinitely
c. Financial Emergency (Article 360)	3. Approval by both Houses of Parliament within 2 months; once approved, effective indefinitely until revoked

Codes:

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

127. Which new Parts and Schedules were added to the Indian Constitution through the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments (1992)?

- (a) Parts IX and IX-A; and the 10th and 11th Schedules
- (b) Parts IX and IX-A; and the 11th and 12th Schedules
- (c) Parts VIII and IX; and the 11th and 12th Schedules
- (d) Parts IX and X; and the 9th and 10th Schedules

128. Which of the following major recommendations was made in its report by the 'Sarkaria Commission' (1983), constituted to review Centre-State relations in India?

1. Article 356 (President's Rule) should be used as a 'last resort' (Ultima ratio), when all other options fail.
2. A person should be appointed to the post of Governor who has been neutral from the politics of the State and away from active politics.
3. The Inter-State Council (Article 263) should be constituted permanently as soon as possible.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

129. Match List-I (Constitutional Amendment) with List-II (historic effects associated with them):

List-I (Amendment)	List-II (Main provision)
a. 38th Amendment (1975)	1. Putting the President's proclamation of emergency beyond judicial review
b. 42nd Amendment (1976)	2. Increasing the tenure of the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies from 5 to 6 years
c. 44th Amendment (1978)	3. Removing the words 'internal disturbance' and adding the words 'armed rebellion'
d. 52nd Amendment (1985)	4. Anti-defection law and addition of the Tenth Schedule

Codes:

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

130. Consider the following statements regarding the 'Chief Election Commissioner' (CEC) and other Election Commissioners of India:

1. According to the Constitution, the procedure for removing the Chief Election Commissioner is the same as that for removing a judge of the Supreme Court, but for removing the other Election Commissioners the written recommendation of the Chief Election Commissioner is compulsory (and the President removes them).
2. If a difference of opinion arises between the Chief Election Commissioner and the other Election Commissioners regarding any decision, the Chief Election Commissioner has 'Veto Power', due to which his decision is considered final.

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

131. Consider the following statements with reference to the violation of 'Parliamentary Privileges' (Article 105) and 'Contempt of the House' (Breach of Privilege / Contempt) in the Indian Parliament:

1. If any person or MP breaches any privilege of the House or commits contempt of the House, both Houses of Parliament have the power to immediately punish (imprisonment or reprimand) the guilty person without the permission of any outside court, to maintain their internal security and dignity.
2. These privileges of the Indian Parliament are completely written and codified (Codified), and their complete list is clearly recorded as a separate Act in clause (3) of Article 105 of the Constitution.

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

132. Match List-I (Cases related to Fundamental Rights) with List-II (their historical significance):

List-I (Case)	List-II (Important subject)
a. Champakam Dorairajan Case (1951)	1. The Right to Privacy is a Fundamental Right
b. ADM Jabalpur Case (1976)	2. Reservation in educational institutions and opposition to the Communal Award (Communal G.O.)
c. Indra Sawhney Case (1992)	3. Suspension of the right to go to court even under Article 21 during a National Emergency (Habeas Corpus case)
d. K.S. Puttaswamy Case (2017)	4. Mandal Commission decision and the concept of Creamy Layer

Codes:

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

133. Consider the following statements with reference to the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) described in Part-IV of the Indian Constitution and their judicial review:

1. It has been clarified in the Constitution that if the government makes a law which promotes the decentralisation of the resources of the country and economic equality (Articles 39b and 39c), then that law cannot be declared illegal by the court on the ground of violation of Articles 14 and 19 (Article 31C).
2. The constitutional responsibility of implementing the 'Uniform Civil Code' (UCC - Article 44) has been left to the States, and it is a justiciable (Justiciable) right which can be challenged directly in the Supreme Court.

Which of the above is/are correct?

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

134. Which of the following statements is false (incorrect) with reference to the 'procedure of impeachment' (Impeachment - Article 61) of the President of India?

- (a) The impeachment motion can be introduced in either House of Parliament (Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha).
(b) At least 14 days before bringing this motion, a written notice should be given to the President, which should be signed by one-fourth (1/4th) of the members of that House.
(c) It is compulsory for the impeachment motion to be passed by both Houses of Parliament separately by a majority of at least two-thirds of their total membership (Special Majority).
(d) In the procedure of impeachment of the President, only the 'elected' members of Parliament participate; the 'nominated' (Nominated) members have no right to participate in it.

135. Consider the following statements with reference to the interrelationship between 'Judicial Review' of the Supreme Court and the 'Ninth Schedule':

1. Before 24 April 1973 (the day of the Kesavananda Bharati case), no law placed in the Ninth Schedule could be judicially reviewed.
2. In its historic judgment in the 'I.R. Coelho case (2007)', the Supreme Court clarified that any such law added to the Ninth Schedule after 24 April 1973 can be judicially reviewed which violates the 'Basic Structure' of the Constitution.

Which of the above is/are correct?

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

136. Match List-I (Types of emergency) with List-II (related effects or amendments):

List-I (Emergency)	List-II (Main provision / amendment)
a. 44th Constitutional Amendment (1978)	1. Complete ban on the suspension of Articles 20 and 21 during a National Emergency
b. 42nd Constitutional Amendment (1976)	2. Provision to limit a National Emergency to a specific part of the country
c. Minerva Mills case (1980)	3. Judicial review of President's Rule (Article 356) was held valid
d. S.R. Bommai case (1994)	4. Strict restrictions on the misuse of President's Rule and secularism considered part of the Basic Structure

Codes:

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

137. Under the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 (relating to Municipalities), how many types of Municipalities, and the establishment of which body for the examination of financial resources, have been provided?

- (a) Two types of Municipalities; and the Central Finance Commission
(b) Three types of Municipalities (Nagar Panchayat, Municipal Council, Municipal Corporation); and the State Finance Commission
(c) Four types of Municipalities; and the Planning Commission
(d) Three types of Municipalities; and the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG)

138. Consider the following statements with reference to 'Administrative Relations' (Articles 256-263) under Part-XI of the Indian Constitution:

- Article 256 of the Constitution requires that the executive power of every State shall be so exercised as to ensure compliance with the laws made by Parliament.
- The Central Government can give necessary directions (Executive Directions) to the States so that the executive of the States does not create any obstruction in the exercise of the executive power of the Centre (Article 257).
- If any State refuses to comply with the administrative directions given by the Centre, the President can hold that the 'constitutional machinery has failed' in that State and President's Rule can be imposed there under Article 356.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

139. Match List-I (Constitutional Amendment) with List-II (related year and effect):

List-I (Amendment)	List-II (Year / provision)
a. 91st Amendment (2003)	1. Constitutional protection to cooperative societies (Articles 19 and 43B)
b. 97th Amendment (2011)	2. Constitution of the National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC) (declared invalid)
c. 99th Amendment (2014)	3. Limiting the size of the Council of Ministers (maximum 15%)
d. 103rd Amendment (2019)	4. 10% reservation for the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)

Codes:

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

140. Consider the following statements with reference to the 'Attorney General' (Attorney General of India - Article 76) and the 'Advocate General' (Article 165) of India:

1. The Attorney General is the highest law officer (Chief Law Officer) of the country, whose qualifications should be the same as for becoming a judge of the Supreme Court, and he holds office during the pleasure of the President.
2. The Attorney General has the right to speak and take part in the proceedings of both Houses of Parliament, but he has no constitutional right to 'vote' (Right to Vote) in the sittings of Parliament.
3. The Advocate General of the State (Article 165) is appointed by the Governor, and his qualifications should be such as to be qualified to become a judge of the High Court.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

141. Consider the following statements with reference to 'Parliamentary Committees' and their functioning in the Indian Parliament:

1. The main responsibility of the 'Public Accounts Committee' (PAC) is to examine the annual audit reports (Audit Reports) presented by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG).
2. The Estimates Committee is the largest financial committee of Parliament, which not only examines the budget estimates but also gives suggestions of alternative policies to bring economy and efficiency in administration.
3. All 22 members of the 'Committee on Public Undertakings' (COPU) are elected only from the Lok Sabha; the Rajya Sabha has no representation in it.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

142. Match List-I (Article) with List-II (related Fundamental Right / protection):

List-I (Article)	List-II (Provision)
a. Article 15	1. Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth
b. Article 16	2. Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment
c. Article 19	3. Freedom of speech, expression, assembly and movement
d. Article 21	4. Protection of life and personal liberty

Codes:

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

143. Consider the following statements with reference to the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) mentioned in Part-IV of the Indian Constitution:

1. The Constitution provides that the State shall establish a social order in which social, economic and political justice shall inform all the institutions of national life (Article 38).
2. The principle of 'Equal pay for equal work' comes under a constitutional Directive Principle, which is originally described in Article 39(d).

Which of the above is/are correct?

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

144. Which of the following statements is false (incorrect) with reference to the 'Electoral College' (Article 54) and 'impeachment' of the President of India?

- (a) Only the 'elected' members of both Houses of Parliament participate in the election of the President, not the nominated members.
- (b) Along with the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the States, the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the Union Territories of Delhi, Puducherry and Jammu-Kashmir also participate in the election of the President.
- (c) In the procedure of impeachment of the President, along with the elected members of both Houses of Parliament, the 'nominated' members also participate.
- (d) The members of the Legislative Councils of the States actively participate in both the processes—the election and the impeachment of the President.

145. Consider the following statements with reference to the development of 'Judicial Activism' and Public Interest Litigation (PIL) of the Supreme Court:

1. Judicial activism means the courts going beyond their traditional role of only deciding cases, and actively directing the executive and legislature towards their constitutional duties or intervening in policy matters.
2. Public Interest Litigation (PIL) has opened the doors of the judiciary for the poor, exploited and deprived sections of society, due to which the strict rules of 'locus standi' have been relaxed.

Which of the above is/are correct?

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

146. Match List-I (Effect on Fundamental Rights during an emergency) with List-II (related constitutional Article):

List-I (Provision)	List-II (Article)
a. Ground for the proclamation of National Emergency (war, external aggression or armed rebellion)	1. Article 352
b. Automatic suspension of the freedoms conferred under Article 19	2. Article 358
c. Suspension of the enforcement of other rights of Part-III during the emergency (by order of the President)	3. Article 359
d. Failure of the constitutional machinery in the States (President's Rule)	4. Article 356

Codes:

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

147. What provision has been made for the reservation of women in Panchayati Raj institutions under the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992?

- (a) 33% reservation only at the district level
- (b) Reservation of at least one-third (33%) of the total seats at all levels of Panchayats (village, intermediate, district), which also includes the seats reserved for SC/ST women
- (c) Exactly 50% reservation at all levels, which is compulsory in the whole country
- (d) There is no constitutional reservation for women; it is only at the will of the States

148. Consider the following statements with reference to 'Financial Relations' and the imposition of taxes under the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution:

1. The 'Union List' of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution includes such subjects on which Parliament has the exclusive right to impose taxes (such as corporation tax, customs duty, income tax, etc.).
2. The power to impose taxes on subjects coming under the 'State List' lies with the State Legislatures (such as land revenue, tax on agricultural income, stamp duty, etc.).
3. Since the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST - Article 279A), both the Centre and the States have been given the power to make laws on GST concurrently, and for this Parliament or the States can separately decide tax rates at their own level.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

149. Match List-I (Constitutional body / Commission) with List-II (related constitutional Article):

List-I (Body)	List-II (Article)
a. Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG)	1. Article 148
b. Attorney General of India	2. Article 76
c. Finance Commission	3. Article 280
d. Union Public Service Commission (UPSC)	4. Article 315

Codes:

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

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

150. Consider the following statements with reference to the independence of the Election Commission of India and its powers:

1. Under Article 324 of the Constitution, the Election Commission has been entrusted with the responsibility of conducting elections to the offices of the 'President and Vice-President' in the country, along with Parliament and the State Legislatures.
2. The procedure for removing the Chief Election Commissioner from his office is similar to that of a judge of the Supreme Court, which gives him protection from the political pressure of the executive.
3. The Election Commission has wide administrative and quasi-judicial powers regarding the registration of political parties during elections, allotting them election symbols and enforcing the Model Code of Conduct.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Model Answer & Explanation

1. Answer: a

Solution: Only 1 and 3

Statement 2 is incorrect because in the 'Berubari Union case' (1960) the Supreme Court had said that the Preamble is not a part of the Constitution. Later, in the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973), it was considered an integral part of the Constitution. Statements 1 and 3 are absolutely correct.

2. Answer: b

Solution: Only 1 and 3

Pair 2 is incorrect because the provisions relating to the 'Anti-defection law' have been added in the Tenth Schedule (by the 52nd Amendment, 1985), while the Eighth Schedule is related to languages.

3. Answer: d

Solution: 1, 2, 3 and 4

The Supreme Court, in the Maneka Gandhi case (1978) and many historic judgments after it, has made an unprecedented expansion of the scope of Article 21. All the above rights have been considered Fundamental Rights under Article 21.

4. Answer: d

Solution: Neither 1 nor 2

Both statements are incorrect. First, Article 44 comes under a Liberal-Intellectual Principle, not under Socialist. Second, it was present in the original Constitution as Article 44 from the very beginning (it was not added by the 42nd Amendment), and being a Directive Principle of State Policy it was not binding from the beginning.

5. Answer: d

Solution: If the Rajya Sabha does not return the Bill within 14 days or sends its recommendations, then it is compulsory for the Lok Sabha to accept those recommendations of the Rajya Sabha.

This statement is false. The Lok Sabha has the full right to accept or reject the recommendations of the Rajya Sabha. In both cases, the Bill is deemed to have been passed by the Lok Sabha.

6. Answer: a

Solution: Only 1 and 3

Statement 2 is incorrect because if the matter is related to any treaty or agreement prior to the commencement of the Constitution (clause 2 of Article 143), the Supreme Court is bound to give advice, but in ordinary matters (under clause 1) the Supreme Court can also refuse to give advice (giving advice is not mandatory). Hence statement 2 is incorrect.

7. Answer: b

Solution: It is compulsory for the ordinance issued by the Governor to receive approval within 6 weeks of the reassembly of the State Legislature, otherwise it becomes ineffective.

Statement B is absolutely correct. An ordinance can be issued only when the Legislature is not in session (hence A is incorrect). The Governor withdraws an ordinance only on the advice of the Council of Ministers (hence C is incorrect). According to the Supreme Court's 'D.C. Wadhwa case', the making of an ordinance can be judicially reviewed (hence D is incorrect).

8. Answer: a

Solution: State Finance Commission (Article 243-I)

For reviewing the financial position of Panchayats and the distribution of taxes, the 'State Finance Commission' is constituted by the Governor every 5 years.

9. Answer: d

Solution: All the above statements are true.

After the 44th Amendment 1978, it has been clarified that Articles 20 and 21 cannot be suspended even during an emergency, while Article 19 is automatically suspended in times of war or external aggression, and an order of the President is necessary for the suspension of other rights.

10. Answer: a

Solution: Only 1

Statement 1 is absolutely correct. Statement 2 is incorrect because there is no provision for calling a Joint Sitting for Constitutional Amendment Bills.

11. Answer: d

Solution: 1, 2 and 3

All three statements are absolutely correct. During the discussion on the demands for grants in the budget of the financial year, three types of cut motions (policy cut, economy cut and token cut) are brought, and since the matter of money and grants is related to the Lok Sabha, it is presented only in the Lok Sabha.

12. Answer: b

Solution: Only 1 and 3

Statement 2 is incorrect because the chairman of the Estimates Committee is always from the Ruling Party, while the chairman of the Public Accounts Committee is always from the Opposition. Hence statements 1 and 3 are correct.

13. Answer: a

Solution: Only 1

Statement 2 is incorrect because Parliament cannot abolish the constitutional powers of the Supreme Court (such as judicial review and review) by making a law, because this is a part of the 'Basic Structure' of the Constitution. Hence only 1 is correct.

14. Answer: a

Solution: After the State Legislative Assembly passes a resolution by an absolute majority of its

total membership and a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting, Parliament can create or abolish the Legislative Council by a simple majority.

Under Article 169 it is provided that the State Legislative Assembly passes a resolution by a special majority, and finally Parliament creates/abolishes it by making a law by a simple majority (this is not considered a constitutional amendment under Article 368).

15. Answer: d

Solution: 1, 2 and 3

All three situations are completely correct. In all these three cases, Parliament gets the constitutional power to make laws on the subjects of the State List.

16. Answer: b

Solution: Only 2 and 3

Statement 1 is incorrect because the period of approval of a National Emergency (Article 352) is 1 month, but the time limit for the approval of President's Rule (Article 356) and Financial Emergency (Article 360) is 2 months. (Sorry, technically statement 1 here is true because '2 months' itself is written in it!) Let us look again: Review: In statement 1, 'two months' itself is written, which is absolutely correct. Therefore all three statements (1, 2 and 3) are true. The correct answer will be (d).

17. Answer: b

Solution: He can be removed only through an impeachment-like motion passed by a special majority by both Houses of Parliament, similar to the procedure for removing a judge of the Supreme Court.

The ground and manner of removing the Chief Election Commissioner from his office is similar to that of a Supreme Court judge (proved misbehaviour

or incapacity), for which a special majority of both Houses of Parliament is necessary.

18. Answer: c

Solution: Giving representation (membership) to members of Parliament or the State Legislature (MP/MLA) at various levels of the Panchayat

Some provisions of the 73rd Amendment are 'compulsory' (which the States had to implement) and some are 'voluntary' (depending on the will of the State). Making MPs/MLAs members of Panchayati Raj bodies has been kept under the voluntary provisions, while tenure, reservation and the three-tier structure are compulsory.

19. Answer: a

Solution: Only 1

Statement 1 is absolutely correct (the prior permission of the President is not needed for an Amendment Bill). Statement 2 is incorrect because since the 24th Constitutional Amendment (1971), it has been made obligatory for the President to give his assent (Assent) to a Constitution Amendment Bill; he can neither withhold it nor return it for reconsideration.

20. Answer: c

Solution: He has the right to speak and take part in the proceedings of both Houses of Parliament, and he also has the full right to vote.

This statement is false. The Attorney General has the right to speak and take part in the sittings of Parliament (Article 88), but he does not have the Right to Vote.

21. Answer: d

Solution: 1, 2 and 3

The meanings and purposes of all three writs are absolutely correctly matched. The Supreme Court under Article 32 and the High Courts under Article 226 issue these writs.

22. Answer: a

Solution: Only 1, 2 and 4

Statement 3 (right to work, education and public assistance) comes under a Socialistic Principle, not under the Gandhian principle. The remaining three (village panchayat, cottage industries and prohibition of cow slaughter) are Directive Principles based on the ideals of Gandhiji.

23. Answer: d

Solution: 1, 2 and 3

All three statements are completely true. It has been clarified in many judgments of the Supreme Court that the pardoning power of the President is an executive function, it also applies to sentences of military courts, and if it is misused it can come within the scope of judicial review (Judicial Review).

24. Answer: b

Solution: It is compulsory to have the prior permission (Prior Recommendation) of the President to introduce this Bill.

This statement is false. The prior permission of the President is generally not compulsory for introducing an Ordinary Bill (except Bills related to the formation of new States or alteration of boundaries). All the other statements are correct.

25. Answer: b

Solution: The Governor requires the prior permission (Prior Instruction) of the President to promulgate an ordinance in some special cases, which is not necessary in the case of the President.

According to Article 213, if the President's sanction would have been required for introducing such a Bill in the State Legislative Assembly (such as restrictions on freedom of trade, etc.), then the Governor has to take the prior permission of the President even before issuing the ordinance.

26. Answer: a

Solution: Only 1, 2 and 4

Statement 3 is incorrect because inter-state water disputes have been kept outside the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court under Article 262 (a separate tribunal/Tribunal is constituted for this). Therefore 1, 2 and 4 are correct.

27. Answer: a

Solution: Only 1 and 2

Statement 3 is incorrect because the Constitution has left it to the State Legislature to decide whether the method of election of the chairpersons of Municipalities will be direct or indirect; it has not been made compulsory. Hence only 1 and 2 are correct.

28. Answer: d

Solution: Formation of new States or alteration of their areas, boundaries or names (Article 3)

The formation of new States, alteration of boundaries, etc. are done by Parliament under Article 3 by a Simple Majority, for which neither the special procedure of Article 368 is needed nor the ratification of the States. For the remaining three options, the ratification by half of the States is compulsory.

29. Answer: b

Solution: Article 317

Article 315 is related to the constitution of UPSC/SPSC, while under Article 317 the Chairman or members of UPSC/SPSC are removed by the President on the ground of misbehaviour (Misbehaviour) after an inquiry by the Supreme Court.

30. Answer: b

Solution: Once; 'Socialist', 'Secular' and 'Integrity'

The Preamble has been amended only once so far, by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976, under which these three new words were added.

31. Answer: d

Solution: 1, 2 and 3

All three statements are completely true. The rights of Article 19 are only for citizens, the scope of reasonable restrictions on them is described in Articles 19(2) to 19(6), and after the 44th Amendment, Article 19 is not automatically suspended in the case of armed rebellion.

32. Answer: d

Solution: Article 48A: Separation of the executive from the judiciary

This pair is not correctly matched because the provision for the separation of the executive from the judiciary is given in Article 50, while Article 48A is related to the protection of the environment, forests and wildlife (which was added by the 42nd Amendment).

33. Answer: a

Solution: Only 1 and 2

Statement 3 is incorrect because MPs get immunity from arrest only in civil cases during the session and up to 40 days before and 40 days after the session (this immunity does not apply in criminal cases or preventive detention, i.e. Criminal Cases/Preventive Detention). Also, note that the immunity from arrest in civil cases is during the session of Parliament and up to 40 days before and 40 days after it, but here the immunity is available in civil cases, not in criminal ones; therefore the time limit given in statement 3 is correct for civil cases, but as a whole it is technically incomplete because criminal cases are not included, hence 1 and 2 are completely true.

34. Answer: a

Solution: Only 1 and 2

Statement 3 is incorrect. Articles 157 and 158 of the Constitution give only two qualifications for the Governor (citizen of India and 35 years of age). "Not being a resident of the concerned State" is not a constitutional obligation; rather, it is merely a convention (Convention) of the country, which is not always compulsorily followed.

35. Answer: c

Solution: Both 1 and 2

Both statements are absolutely correct. PIL began in the early 1980s, which brought a revolutionary change in Indian jurisprudence.

36. Answer: b

Solution: Tax on the sale or purchase of newspapers in the course of inter-State trade or commerce

Under Article 269 of the Constitution, there are some taxes which are levied and collected by the Centre, but one hundred percent of their revenue is given to the States from which they are collected (such as tax on advertisements in inter-State trade, etc.).

37. Answer: d

Solution: 1, 2 and 3

All three statements are completely true. Financial Emergency has not been declared even once in India so far.

38. Answer: b

Solution: It also superintends, directs and controls the elections of the Panchayats and Municipalities (local bodies) of the State.

This statement is false because the responsibility of conducting the elections of Panchayats and Municipalities (local bodies) lies not with the Election Commission of India, but with the State Election Commission (Articles 243-K and 243-ZA).

39. Answer: b

Solution: The Panchayati Raj system should be two-tier (Two-tier - Zila Parishad at the district level and Mandal Panchayat below).

The Balwant Rai Mehta Committee (1957) had recommended a three-tier system, while the Ashok Mehta Committee (1977) had recommended a two-tier (Two-tier) system.

40. Answer: a

Solution: 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976

The 42nd Constitutional Amendment (1976) is called the 'Mini Constitution' because countless changes were made by it, related to everything from the Preamble to Fundamental Duties, emergency and the judiciary.

41. Answer: d

Solution: 1, 2 and 3

These three clauses of Article 20 (Clauses 1, 2 and 3) provide extremely important fundamental protection to citizens in matters of criminal law, and they cannot be suspended even during an emergency.

42. Answer: b

Solution: Kesavananda Bharati case (1973)

In the historic Kesavananda Bharati case of 1973, a bench of 13 judges of the Supreme Court propounded the 'Basic Structure Doctrine'. After this, in the Minerva Mills case (1980), it was clarified that Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles are complementary to each other.

43. Answer: a

Solution: All Money Bills are Financial Bills, but all Financial Bills are not Money Bills.

This statement is absolutely correct and a universal truth. For a Financial Bill (Category-1), the prior permission of the President is needed and it is

introduced only in the Lok Sabha, while for a Financial Bill (Category-2), prior permission is not needed and it can come in either House.

44. Answer: b

Solution: Second Judges case (1993)

The Collegium system was established in the Second Judges case (1993) of the Supreme Court, under which the appointment of judges is recommended by a group of the Chief Justice and the senior-most judges (which was later further clarified in the Third Judges case 1998).

45. Answer: d

Solution: 1, 2 and 3

All three of these situations come under the constitutional and situational discretion (Situational Discretion) of the Governor, where he can take decisions without the advice of the Council of Ministers.

46. Answer: b

Solution: Article 248

According to Article 248 of the Constitution, residuary powers (such as cyber law, space technology, etc., which are not clearly mentioned in the Lists) are vested in the Central Government (Parliament). (Note: In the American Constitution these are with the States, while, like Canada, in India these are with the Centre).

47. Answer: d

Solution: 1, 2 and 3

All three statements are completely true. After retiring from his office, the Chairman of UPSC is not eligible again for any government post in the Centre or the State, so that impartiality is maintained.

48. Answer: c

Solution: 29 subjects

The 11th Schedule added by the 73rd Constitutional Amendment (1992) mentions 29 subjects for

Panchayats, while the 12th Schedule added by the 74th Amendment mentions 18 subjects for Municipalities.

49. Answer: c

Solution: 61st Amendment Act, 1988

Through the 61st Constitutional Amendment Act, 1988 (which came into force from 1989), by amending Article 326, the minimum age for voting in the elections to the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies was reduced from 21 years to 18 years.

50. Answer: a

Solution: Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic

This is the main initial sequence of the Preamble: "We, the people of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic...".

51. Answer: a

Solution: a-2, b-1, c-3, d-4

Article 16(4) is related to reservation for backward classes in public services; Article 15(5) (which was added by the 93rd Amendment) is related to reservation in admission to educational institutions; under Explanation-I of Article 25, Sikhs are exempted to carry kirpans; and Article 30 is related to the educational institutions of minorities. All are directly and correctly matched.

52. Answer: b

Solution: Only 2

Statement 1 is incorrect: Although Article 48A was added by the 42nd Amendment, Article 48 of the original Constitution also had an indirect reference related to the environment and the rural economy through the scientific organisation of agriculture and animal husbandry and the prohibition of the slaughter of cows, calves and other milch cattle.

Statement 2 is absolutely correct: The judiciary has many times held laws in favour of DPSP as constitutional while balancing DPSP and Fundamental Rights (such as in the perspective after the Minerva Mills and Kesavananda Bharati cases).

Statement 3 is incorrect: Article 44 (UCC) has not been implemented by Parliament till date as a uniformly compulsory law in the whole country (although in Goa it exists in the form of a hereditary civil code, at the national level it is still only a Directive Principle).

53. Answer: a

Solution:

Public Accounts Committee (PAC) — 22 members: 15 Lok Sabha + 7 Rajya Sabha.

Estimates Committee — 30 members, all from the Lok Sabha.

Committee on Public Undertakings (COPU) — 22 members: 15 Lok Sabha + 7 Rajya Sabha.

Committee of Privileges (Privileges Committee) — 15 members in the Lok Sabha and 10 members in the Rajya Sabha.

Note: The statement of List-II in the original question, "30 members (15 Lok Sabha + 15 Rajya Sabha), Leader of the Opposition is the chairman", was incorrect, therefore it has been removed and only the relevant membership number and structure have been kept.

54. Answer: d

Solution: It is compulsory to take the permission of Parliament every 6 months to continue a National Emergency, and a simple majority of the Lok Sabha is sufficient for this.

This statement is false (incorrect) because to extend the emergency every 6 months, approval by both Houses of Parliament (both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha) by a Special Majority is necessary, not merely by a simple majority of the Lok Sabha. Hence option (d) is incorrect and this is the answer to this question.

55. Answer: a

Solution: a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

All four Articles are directly and accurately matched with their assigned subjects (a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4). In UPPCS, such direct and clear matching questions are often asked for matching.

56. Answer: d

Solution: 1, 2 and 3

All three statements are completely true from the point of view of historical judicial development. Golaknath (1967) -> Kesavananda (1973) -> Minerva Mills (1980) are the three biggest pillars of the supremacy of the Indian Constitution and judicial review.

57. Answer: a

Solution: a-3, b-1, c-2, d-4

Rajamannar Committee (constituted by the Tamil Nadu government) = 1969

Sarkaria Commission = 1983 (report came in 1987)

Punchhi Commission = 2007 (under the chairmanship of Madan Mohan Punchhi)

Anandpur Sahib Resolution = 1973 (by the Akali Dal on Centre-State autonomy).

Hence the correct match is a-3, b-1, c-2, d-4.

58. Answer: a

Solution: Only 1 and 3

Statement 1 is correct: Giving or not giving powers to the Panchayats has been left to the discretion of the State Legislature.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The power to decide the reservation of backward classes (OBC) or other classes in Panchayats lies with the State Legislature, not with Parliament.

Statement 3 is absolutely correct: Under Article 243-K, the condition for the removal of the State Election Commissioner is similar to that of a High Court judge. Hence only 1 and 3 are correct.

59. Answer: a

Solution: a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

All four amendments and their provisions are absolutely accurately matched (a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4). These amendments are repeatedly asked in UPPCS examinations.

60. Answer: b

Solution: Only 2

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Election Commission does not conduct the election of Governors (the Governor is appointed directly by the President; there is no election for them).

Statement 2 is absolutely correct: In a multi-member commission, decisions are taken by majority (Majority); the Chief Election Commissioner has no veto.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Unlike the members of UPSC, the Constitution has not imposed a complete ban on government jobs for Election Commissioners after retirement (although the convention may be different, there is no constitutional bar). Hence only statement 2 is true.

61. Answer: b

Solution: a-3, b-1, c-2, d-4

- a. Habeas Corpus = 3 (to produce the body)
- b. Mandamus = 1 (we command)
- c. Quo-Warranto = 2 (by what authority or right)
- d. Certiorari = 4 (to certify or to call for).

Hence the correct code is (b).

62. Answer: c

Solution: Both 1 and 2

Both statements are completely true. Under Article 31C, the protection has been given that laws implementing Articles 39(b) and (c) cannot be challenged on the ground of violation of Articles 14 and 19. Also, the new Directive Principles added by the 42nd Amendment have been stated absolutely correctly.

63. Answer: b

Solution: a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

All four committees are directly and accurately matched with their assigned functions (a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4). Hence the correct option is (b).

64. Answer: d

Solution: A National Emergency can be extended for a maximum of 3 years, while President's Rule can be continued indefinitely without any special condition.

This statement is absolutely false (incorrect). President's Rule can be extended only up to a maximum of 3 years (that too with special circumstances and approval every 6 months), while a National Emergency can be continued indefinitely (for unlimited time) with the approval of Parliament. Hence option (d) is incorrect and this is the answer.

65. Answer: b

Solution: a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2

a = 3 (Article 154: executive power of the Governor)

b = 4 (Article 164: appointment of the Chief Minister and ministers)

c = 1 (Article 200: assent to Bills/reserving them)

d = 2 (Article 161: pardoning power).

Hence the correct code is (b).

66. Answer: a

Solution: Only 1 and 2

Statement 3 is incorrect because in criminal cases, if the High Court has acquitted (Acquit) the accused, then generally a certificate of the High Court or special leave (SLP - Article 136) is necessary to appeal in the Supreme Court; the right of direct appeal is limited. Hence only 1 and 2 are correct.

67. Answer: a

Solution: a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4 (here all are directly matched, hence option (a) itself is coming — let us change it a little and change the option so that the answer becomes (c) or (b)!!)

See the revised code:

If a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3 is kept, the answer will become (c).

Let us set the correct match:

Sarkaria Commission = Governor and use of 356 (a-1)

Punchhi Commission = Local governments and cooperative federalism (b-2)

Venkatachaliah Commission = Review of the Constitution (c-3)

Verma Committee = Criminal law amendment (d-4).

If the code is as follows: a-2, b-3, c-1, d-4, then the answer will be (c).

Hence the correct code is (a) itself because they are in direct match, but as per the student's demand we can change the answer by changing the code:

The correct answer is option (a) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4.

68. Answer: a

Solution: Only 1

Statement 1 is absolutely correct (the constitution is only for the remaining period). Statement 2 is incorrect because the minimum age limit for contesting Panchayati Raj elections is 21 years, not 25 years (25 years is for the Lok Sabha/Assembly). Hence only 1 is correct.

69. Answer: b

Solution: a-2, b-1, c-3, d-4

a. 42nd Amendment = 1976 (a-2)

b. 44th Amendment = 1978 (b-1)

c. 73rd Amendment = 1992 (c-3)

d. 103rd Amendment = 2019 (d-4).

This time the answer is option (b).

70. Answer: c

Solution: Both 1 and 2

Both statements are completely true. These protective provisions have been made in the Constitution to maintain the institutional independence of the Election Commission.

71. Answer: a

Solution: Only 1 and 2

Statement 3 is incorrect because if both the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha are absent, the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha can preside over the joint sitting (the Chairman/Vice-President never does). Hence only 1 and 2 are correct.

72. Answer: a

Solution: a-3, b-1, c-4, d-2

a = 3 (speech and expression)

b = 1 (freedom of assembly)

c = 4 (freedom of free movement/moving about)

d = 2 (freedom to reside).

Hence the correct code is (a).

73. Answer: c

Solution: Both 1 and 2

Both statements are completely true. There is no formal classification in the original text of the Constitution, and Article 51 (international peace and security) comes in the category of Liberal principles.

74. Answer: a

Solution: a-2, b-3, c-1, d-4

a = 2 (Article 174: summoning the session and dissolution)

b = 3 (Article 202: presentation of the budget)

c = 1 (Article 207: prior permission on financial Bills)

d = 4 (Article 171: nomination in the Legislative Council).

Hence the correct code is (a).

75. Answer: b

Solution: During the emergency, the existence of the State Legislatures ends and they are automatically suspended.

This statement is false (incorrect). During a National Emergency, the existence of the State Legislatures does not end, nor are they suspended; they continue to function at their own level, the only difference is that Parliament also gets the parallel power to make laws on the same subject (and in case of conflict, the law of Parliament prevails). Hence option (b) is incorrect and this is the answer.

76. Answer: a

Solution: a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

All four Articles and their provisions are directly and accurately matched (a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4). Hence the correct option is (a).

77. Answer: c

Solution: Both 1 and 2

Both statements are completely true. Under the 74th Amendment, provision has been made for the constitution of the DPC at the district level and the MPC for metropolitan areas so that comprehensive development plans can be made.

78. Answer: c

Solution: Both 1 and 2

Both statements are absolutely correct. Article 279A is related to the GST Council and Article 282 provides unlimited power to give discretionary financial grants for public purposes.

79. Answer: a

Solution: a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3

a = 2 (52nd Amendment - defection)

b = 1 (61st Amendment - voting age)

c = 4 (91st Amendment - size of the Council of Ministers)

d = 3 (99th Amendment - NJAC).

Hence the correct code is (a).

80. Answer: c

Solution: Both 1 and 2

Both statements are completely true. The powers, salary and allowances of the Chief Election Commissioner and the other Election Commissioners (equal to a Supreme Court judge) are exactly the same; the difference is only in the procedure for removing them (the Chief Election Commissioner through an impeachment-like procedure, while the others are removed by the President on the advice of the CEC).

81. Answer: a

Solution: Only 1 and 2

Statement 3 is incorrect because for passing a resolution under Article 249, only a 2/3 majority of the members of the Rajya Sabha present and voting is required (the Lok Sabha has no role in it). Hence only 1 and 2 are correct.

82. Answer: d

Solution: To make this Fundamental Right effective, Parliament had passed the 'Right to Education Act (RTE Act)' in the year 2002 itself, which came into force in the same year.

This statement is false (incorrect). The 86th Amendment took place in 2002, but the Right to Education Act (RTE Act) was passed by Parliament in the year 2009 and it came into force across the country from 1 April 2010. Hence option (d) is incorrect and this is the answer to this question.

83. Answer: a

Solution: a-2, b-1, c-3, d-4

All four Articles and their subjects are absolutely accurately matched (a-2, b-1, c-3, d-4). Hence the correct option is (a).

84. Answer: d

Solution: 1, 2 and 3

All three statements are completely true. The Governor is the Chancellor of State universities, the President consults him on the appointment of High Court judges, and the Governor appoints SPSC members but the right to remove them lies with the President.

85. Answer: b

Solution: After the 44th Constitutional Amendment (1978), it was made compulsory that the resolution for the proclamation of National Emergency must be passed by both Houses of Parliament by a special majority within 1 month.

This statement is absolutely correct (in the original Constitution this period was 2 months, which was reduced to 1 month by the 44th Amendment). The remaining options are incorrect (for example, President's Rule can be judicially reviewed, etc.).

86. Answer: b

Solution: Only 2 and 3

Statement 1 is incorrect because the term 'contempt of court' is used in Article 129 or other places of the Constitution, but it has not been clearly defined in the original text of the Constitution (its definition is given in the 'Contempt of Courts Act, 1971'). Hence statements 2 and 3 are correct.

87. Answer: a

Solution: Only 2

Statement 1 is incorrect: It is compulsory only for the election of the chairpersons/members at the 'village level' to be direct; at the intermediate and district levels the election of the chairperson can be either direct or indirect (the State decides).

Statement 2 is correct: The minimum age is 21 years.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Elections of local bodies are conducted by the 'State Election Commission', not the ECI. Hence only statement 2 is true.

88. Answer: c

Solution: Economic and Social Planning

'Economic and Social Planning' is a subject of the Concurrent List (7th Schedule). In contrast, public health, police, agriculture and land revenue are all subjects of the State List.

89. Answer: a

Solution: a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3

a = 2 (Election Commission - Article 324)

b = 1 (UPSC - Article 315)

c = 4 (Finance Commission - Article 280)

d = 3 (NCSC - Article 338).

Hence the correct code is (a).

90. Answer: b

Solution: Socialist, Secular, Integrity

The correct and original order of the words added to the Preamble by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment, 1976 is 'Socialist, Secular and Integrity'.

91. Answer: a

Solution: Only 1 and 2

Statement 3 is incorrect because according to Article 254, in case of a conflict in the Concurrent List, the law of Parliament (the Centre) prevails, not that of the State (as an exception, if the State law has been reserved for the consideration of the President and has received his assent, even then Parliament can override it by amending it or making a new law). Hence only 1 and 2 are correct.

92. Answer: a

Solution: a-3, b-1, c-4, d-2

a = 3 (A.K. Gopalan - procedure established by law)

b = 1 (Golaknath - no amendment of Fundamental Rights)

c = 4 (Kesavananda Bharati - Basic Structure)

d = 2 (Maneka Gandhi - due process of law and expansion of Article 21).

Hence the correct code is (a).

93. Answer: d

Solution: If a State does not implement the Directive Principles, citizens can file a writ petition against it directly in the Supreme Court under Article 32.

This statement is completely false (incorrect) because DPSPs are non-justiciable, i.e. the door of the court cannot be knocked if they are not implemented (this right is only for Fundamental Rights). Hence option (d) is incorrect and this is the answer.

94. Answer: b

Solution: Only 2 and 3

Statement 1 is incorrect because only the elected members of Parliament participate in the election of the President; nominated members (Nominated Members) do not participate (although the nominated members participate in impeachment, they do not in the election). Hence statements 2 and 3 are correct.

95. Answer: c

Solution: Both 1 and 2

Both these aspects of a Court of Record (the evidentiary admissibility of records and the power to punish for contempt) are considered the original and essential powers of the Supreme Court under Article 129.

96. Answer: a

Solution: a-3, b-1, c-2

a = 3 (National Emergency - Article 352)

b = 1 (President's Rule - Article 356)

c = 2 (Financial Emergency - Article 360).

Hence the correct code is (a).

97. Answer: c

Solution: Both 1 and 2

Both statements are completely true. Part-IX, the 11th Schedule, 29 subjects and 1/3 reservation for women—all these are the basic and compulsory pillars of the 73rd Amendment.

98. Answer: d

Solution: This Bill can be introduced in either House of Parliament by a minister or a Private Member without the prior permission of the President, and there is no provision for a joint sitting in it.

This statement is absolutely correct. The prior permission of the President is not necessary for a Constitution Amendment Bill, nor can a joint sitting be called.

99. Answer: d

Solution: 1, 2 and 3

All three statements are completely true. The Finance Commission is an extremely important constitutional and quasi-judicial body under Article 280.

100. Answer: c

Solution: Only once (by the 42nd Amendment, 1976); Kesavananda Bharati case (1973)

The Preamble has been amended only once so far (by the 42nd Amendment, 1976), and in the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973) the Supreme Court gave the historic judgment that the Preamble is an integral part of the Constitution.

101. Answer: a

Solution: Only 1 and 2

Statement 3 is incorrect because the Rajya Sabha can withhold a Money Bill for a maximum of only 14 days (not 30 days). Hence only 1 and 2 are correct.

102. Answer: a

Solution: a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3

a = 2 (Article 17 - abolition of untouchability)
b = 1 (Article 18 - abolition of titles)
c = 4 (Article 23 - prohibition of forced labour)
d = 3 (Article 24 - prohibition of child labour).

The correct code is (a).

103. Answer: b

Solution: Only 2

Statement 1 is incorrect because it is exactly the opposite—Fundamental Rights establish political democracy, while DPSPs (Directive Principles) establish social and economic democracy. Hence only statement 2 is true.

104. Answer: c

Solution: Both 1 and 2

These two differences are the most important and exam-useful points between Articles 72 and 161 of the Indian Constitution. Both statements are completely true.

105. Answer: c

Solution: Both 1 and 2

Both statements are completely true. The protection of Articles 20 and 21 at the time of emergency is infallible, and in the case of armed rebellion Article 19 is not automatically suspended.

106. Answer: a

Solution: a-2, b-3, c-1, d-4

All four jurisdictions and their related Articles are directly and accurately matched (a-2, b-3, c-1, d-4). Hence the correct option is (a).

107. Answer: c

Solution: Both 1 and 2

Both statements are completely true. The Gram Sabha is an example of direct democracy and its rights and powers are determined by the State Legislature.

108. Answer: c

Solution: The recommendations made by the Finance Commission are completely binding (Binding) on the Central Government, and the Central Government cannot refuse to accept them.

This statement is completely false (incorrect). The recommendations of the Finance Commission are only advisory in nature (Advisory in nature); they are not legally binding on the Central Government. Hence option (c) is incorrect and this is the answer to this question.

109. Answer: c

Solution: Both 1 and 2

Both statements are absolutely correct. The amendment of Fundamental Rights is done by a special majority of Parliament under Article 368 (the consent of the States is not necessary), while for subjects related to the federal structure the ratification of half of the States is compulsory.

110. Answer: a

Solution: a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

All the bodies are directly and accurately matched with their correct Articles and year of establishment (a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4). Hence the correct option is (a).

111. Answer: d

Solution: 1, 2 and 3

All three statements are completely true. MPs have complete freedom of expression within the House and have a fixed immunity (Immunity) from arrest in civil cases 40 days before and after.

112. Answer: a

Solution: a-3, b-1, c-2, d-4

Article 20(1) = Protection against ex-post facto law (a-3)

Article 20(2) = Double jeopardy / not being punished more than once (b-1)

Article 20(3) = No compulsion to be a witness against oneself (c-2)

Article 21 = Life and personal liberty (d-4).

The correct code is (a).

113. Answer: a

Solution: Only 1

Statement 1 is absolutely correct (Article 39A and the Act of 1987). Statement 2 is incorrect because Article 43B was not in the original Constitution; it was added to the DPSP by the 97th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2011. Hence only 1 is correct.

114. Answer: d

Solution: The Indian President also has the power of 'Qualified Veto', which, on the lines of the American President, can be overridden only by a higher majority of Parliament.

This statement is completely false (incorrect). The Indian President does not have a 'Qualified Veto' (special veto); this power is only with the American President. Hence option (d) is incorrect and this is the answer to this question.

115. Answer: c

Solution: Both 1 and 2

Both statements are completely true. Although, like the American Constitution, the term 'Judicial Review' is not directly written in Article 1, it is fully implied in the wording of Articles 13 and 137, and the Supreme Court has considered it part of the Basic Structure.

116. Answer: a

Solution: a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3

a = 2 (National Emergency - Article 352)

b = 1 (Automatic suspension of Article 19 - Article 358)

c = 4 (Suspension of other Fundamental Rights - Article 359)

d = 3 (President's Rule - Article 356).

The correct code is (a).

117. Answer: a

Solution: State Finance Commission (Article 243-I)

To review the financial position of Panchayats and to recommend the allocation of taxes to them, the 'State Finance Commission' is constituted by the Governor in every State every 5 years.

118. Answer: a

Solution: Only 1 and 2

Statement 3 is incorrect because in case of a conflict in the Concurrent List, the law of the Centre (Parliament) is supreme, not that of the State. Hence only 1 and 2 are correct.

119. Answer: a

Solution: a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3

a = 2 (42nd Amendment - adding words to the Preamble)

b = 1 (44th Amendment - removing the Right to Property)

c = 4 (86th Amendment - Right to Education)

d = 3 (61st Amendment - voting age).

The correct code is (a).

120. Answer: c

Solution: Both 1 and 2

Both statements are completely true. It is under the wide scope of Article 324 that the Election Commission enforces the code of conduct and other guidelines to conduct elections impartially.

121. Answer: b

Solution: Only 2 and 3

Statement 1 is incorrect because the chairman of the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) is always chosen from the Opposition Party, not from the ruling party. Hence statements 2 and 3 are correct.

122. Answer: a

Solution: a-2, b-1, c-3, d-4

All four Articles (25, 26, 27 and 28) are related to the rights of religious freedom and are directly and

accurately matched with their provisions (a-2, b-1, c-3, d-4). Hence the correct option is (a).

123. Answer: c

Solution: Article 48A (Protection of the environment and wildlife) - Socialist principle

This pair is not correctly matched. Article 48A (environment protection) and Article 49 (protection of national monuments) are placed in the category of Liberal-Intellectual Principles, not in Socialist principles. Hence option (c) is incorrect and this is the answer.

124. Answer: a

Solution: Only 1 and 2

Statement 3 is incorrect because the Supreme Court, in the 'D.C. Wadhwa case' and the 'Kushagrata case', has clarified that the power of making ordinances can be judicially reviewed if it is used mala fide (Malafide) or unconstitutionally. Hence only 1 and 2 are correct.

125. Answer: c

Solution: A Public Interest Litigation can be filed only in the Supreme Court (Article 32); there is no provision for filing a PIL in the High Courts.

This statement is completely false (incorrect). A Public Interest Litigation (PIL) can be filed not only in the Supreme Court but also in the High Courts under Article 226. Hence option (c) is incorrect and this is the answer to this question.

126. Answer: a

Solution: a-2, b-1, c-3

- a. National Emergency = approval within 1 month by special majority, indefinitely (a-2)
- b. President's Rule = approval within 2 months, up to a maximum of 3 years (b-1)
- c. Financial Emergency = approval within 2 months, indefinitely (c-3).

Hence the correct code is (a).

127. Answer: b

Solution: Parts IX and IX-A; and the 11th and 12th Schedules

Part-IX and the 11th Schedule (for Panchayats) were added by the 73rd Amendment, and Part-IXA and the 12th Schedule (for Municipalities) were added by the 74th Amendment.

128. Answer: d

Solution: 1, 2 and 3

These three recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission are the most important and famous recommendations in Indian federal history, which are considered completely true.

129. Answer: a

Solution: a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

All four amendments and their historic effects are directly and accurately matched (a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4). Hence the correct option is (a).

130. Answer: a

Solution: Only 1

Statement 1 is absolutely correct (the procedure for removing the CEC is similar to that of a judge, and the others are removed by the President on the advice of the CEC). Statement 2 is incorrect because in a multi-member commission decisions are taken by majority (Majority); the Chief Election Commissioner has no 'veto power'. Hence only 1 is correct.

131. Answer: a

Solution: Only 1

Statement 1 is absolutely correct (Parliament has the internal sovereign power to punish for breach of its privileges). Statement 2 is incorrect because in India, contrary to the tradition of the British House of Commons, parliamentary privileges have not been fully codified (Codified) till date (they are still based

on British tradition and case laws). Hence only 1 is correct.

132. Answer: a

Solution: a-2, b-3, c-4, d-1

a = 2 (Champakam Dorairajan - reservation dispute and the First Amendment)

b = 3 (ADM Jabalpur - the dark chapter of the emergency)

c = 4 (Indra Sawhney - creamy layer and 27% reservation)

d = 1 (Puttaswamy - Right to Privacy).

The correct code is (a).

133. Answer: a

Solution: Only 1

Statement 1 is absolutely correct (protection of Article 31C). Statement 2 is incorrect because Article 44 related to the UCC is a Directive Principle, and Directive Principles are non-justiciable—they cannot be challenged directly in the Supreme Court. Hence only 1 is correct.

134. Answer: d

Solution: In the procedure of impeachment of the President, only the 'elected' members of Parliament participate; the 'nominated' (Nominated) members have no right to participate in it.

This statement is completely false (incorrect). The nominated members of Parliament do not participate in the Election of the President, but in the Impeachment of the President all the members of both Houses of Parliament (both elected and nominated) participate. Hence option (d) is incorrect and this is the answer to this question.

135. Answer: c

Solution: Both 1 and 2

Both statements are completely true. Since the I.R. Coelho case (2007), the concept of considering the

Ninth Schedule completely outside the scope of judicial review has ended.

136. Answer: b

Solution: a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4 (see a slight correction here: the 44th Amendment gave protection to Articles 20-21 [a-1]; the 42nd Amendment added the provision of emergency in any part of the country [b-2]; Minerva Mills affirmed judicial review [c-3]; the Bommai case gave a historic judgment on President's Rule and secularism [d-4]).

Exact code match: a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4. Hence the correct option is (b).

137. Answer: b

Solution: Three types of Municipalities (Nagar Panchayat, Municipal Council, Municipal Corporation); and the State Finance Commission

Under the 74th Amendment, three levels/types of Municipalities have been fixed, and like the Panchayats, the 'State Finance Commission' recommends financial grants for them as well.

138. Answer: d

Solution: 1, 2 and 3

All three statements are completely true. Under Article 365, the disregard of the directions of the Centre can be made the ground for President's Rule (Article 356).

139. Answer: a

Solution: a-3, b-1, c-2, d-4

a = 3 (91st Amendment - limiting the size of the Council of Ministers)

b = 1 (97th Amendment - cooperative societies)

c = 2 (99th Amendment - NJAC)

d = 4 (103rd Amendment - EWS reservation).

The correct code is (a).

140. Answer: d

Solution: 1, 2 and 3

All three statements are completely true. All these provisions related to the Attorney General and the Advocate General are absolutely accurate and standard within the Indian polity.

141. Answer: a

Solution: Only 1 and 2

Statement 3 is incorrect because the Committee on Public Undertakings (COPU) has a total of 22 members, of which 15 are from the Lok Sabha and 7 from the Rajya Sabha (i.e. the Rajya Sabha is represented). Hence only 1 and 2 are correct.

142. Answer: a

Solution: a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

All four Articles and their provisions are directly and accurately matched (a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4). Hence the correct option is (a).

143. Answer: c

Solution: Both 1 and 2

Both statements are completely true. Article 38 talks about social justice and Article 39(d) provides for equal pay for equal work.

144. Answer: d

Solution: The members of the Legislative Councils of the States actively participate in both the processes—the election and the impeachment of the President.

This statement is completely false (incorrect). The members of the Legislative Councils (MLCs) have no right to participate in either the Electoral College of the President or the impeachment process. Hence option (d) is incorrect and this is the answer to this question.

145. Answer: c

Solution: Both 1 and 2

Both statements accurately reflect the basic spirit of judicial activism and PIL and are completely true.

146. Answer: a

Solution: a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

All four provisions are directly and accurately matched with their related Articles (a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4). Hence the correct option is (a).

147. Answer: b

Solution: Reservation of at least one-third (33%) of the total seats at all levels of Panchayats (village, intermediate, district), which also includes the seats reserved for SC/ST women

According to Article 243-D(3) of the Constitution, the reservation of at least 1/3 (33%) seats for women at all levels in Panchayats is a compulsory constitutional provision.

148. Answer: a

Solution: Only 1 and 2

Statement 3 is incorrect because after the implementation of GST, the determination of tax rates and rules is not done arbitrarily and separately by Parliament and the States; rather, a joint and cooperative decision is taken for this by the GST Council. Hence only 1 and 2 are correct.

149. Answer: a

Solution: a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

All four constitutional bodies are directly and accurately matched with their correct Articles (a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4). Hence the correct option is (a).

150. Answer: d

Solution: 1, 2 and 3

All three statements are completely true regarding the Election Commission. The powers related to the election of the President/Vice-President, the procedure for removing the Chief Election Commissioner, and election symbols/code of conduct are vested in the Commission.