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My name is Dheeraj Kumar, and I secured Rank 202 in the 70th BPSC Combined Competitive Examination, and got selected as SDM.

I used PRAM IAS notes for prelims PYQs and history notes for Mains preparation. However, Pram IAS played the most important role in my interview preparation.

A senior who had himself benefited from the rigor of the Pram IAS interview program recommended it to me. I am grateful to the Pram IAS board for conducting two mock interviews and providing detailed feedback on my performance.

I am especially thankful to Intab Sir for his deep insights into my personality and for suggesting areas where I could improve my overall performance. Guidance of Sir, gave me greater clarity and confidence. And, I want to confess that I benefited immensely from insights on GS-II.

I am happy to share that, I successfully cleared the BPSC Examination and Pram played a big role in it.

I sincerely thank the entire Pram IAS team for their guidance, mentorship, and support throughout this journey.

DHEERAJ KUMAR
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71st BPSC

Q1. Consider the following subjects belonging to Different lists of the constitution of India

Which of the following subjects belong to concurrent list?

1. Protection of wildlife
2. Income on Agriculture
3. Tax on Electricity consumption or sale
4. Price control

Out of these:

- A. 2 and 3 are correct
- B. 1 and 4 are correct
- C. Only 4 is correct
- D. Only 2 is correct

Ans. B. 1 and 4 are correct

- ♦ Protection of Wildlife - Concurrent
- ♦ Income on Agriculture - State list
- ♦ Tax on electricity consumption or sale - State list
- ♦ Price control - Concurrent

Lists of Powers

Union	State	Concurrent
1. Defence	1. Agriculture	1. Education
2. Atomic Energy	2. Police	2. Transfer of Property other than Agricultural land
3. Foreign Affairs	3. Prison	3. Forests
4. War and Peace	4. Local Government	4. Trade Unions
5. Banking	5. Public Health	5. Adulteration
6. Railways	6. Land	6. Adoption and Succession
7. Post and Telegraph	7. Liquor	
8. Airways	8. Trade and Commerce	
9. Ports	9. Livestock and Animal Husbandry	
10. Foreign Trade	10. State Public Services	
11. Currency & Coinage		

Q2. Which pair is not correctly matched?

- A. Forms of oath - 3rd schedule
- B. Allocation of seats in the council of state - 4th schedule
- C. Administration of scheduled areas - 6th schedule
- D. Union List - 7th schedule

Ans. C. Administration of scheduled areas - 6th schedule

First Schedule	Part-1: The Union and its Territories Lists the States name and their territorial jurisdiction Lists the Union Territories name and their territorial extent.
Second Schedule	It deals with the provisions relating to the emoluments, allowances and privileges of: • .0.
Third Schedule	It consists of the forms of oath or affirmations for: ❖ The Union Ministers ❖ The Candidates of Parliamentary elections ❖ Members of the Parliament ❖ The Judges of the Supreme Court ❖ The Comptroller and Auditor General of India ❖ The State Ministers ❖ The Candidates of State Legislature elections ❖ Members of the State Legislature ❖ The Judges of the High Court
Fourth Schedule	It deals with provisions related to the allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha to the States and Union Territories
Fifth Schedule	It consists of the provisions related to the administration and control of scheduled areas and scheduled tribes in India
Sixth Schedule	This schedule deals with the provisions related to the administration of tribal areas in the states of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram
Seventh Schedule	It consists of three lists which divide the power between the Union and the States. List I – Union List List II – State List List III – Concurrent List
Eighth Schedule	It consists of a list of 22 Indian languages which are recognized by the Indian Constitution Assamese, Bengali, Bodo, Dogri (Dongri), Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Konkani, Mathili (Maithili), Malayalam, Manipuri, Marathi, Nepali, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Santhali, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu

Schedule Subject Dealt

	Originally, it had 14 languages but presently there are 22 languages. Sindhi was added by the 21st Constitutional Amendment Act of 1967. Konkani, Nepali and Manipuri were added by the 71st Amendment Act, 1992 and Bodo, Dogri, Maithili and Santhali were added by 92nd Amendment Act, 2003. Oriya was renamed as Odia by the 96th Amendment Act, 2011.
Ninth Schedule	The acts and regulations passed by the State Legislatures related to land reforms and the abolition of the Zamindari System are described under this schedule. The acts and regulations of Parliament dealing with other matters are also dealt with in this schedule.
Tenth Schedule	It deals with the provisions related to anti-defection law i.e. the members of Parliament and State Legislature can be disqualified on the ground of defection.
Eleventh Schedule	29 matters related to the power, authority and responsibilities of Panchayats are described in this Schedule.
Twelfth Schedule	18 matters related to Municipalities' power, authority and responsibilities are described in this Schedule.

Which one of the following subjects fall within the jurisdiction of both High Court and Supreme Court?

- Dispute among States
- Dispute between Centre and State
- Protection of fundamental rights
- Protection from the violation of the constitution

Ans. C. Protection of fundamental rights

The Protection of Fundamental rights fall within the Jurisdiction of both High Court (Article 226) and Supreme Court (Article 32).

Q3. The constitution of India provides for reasonable restrictions on Fundamental Rights but reasonableness must keep in mind that:

- The interest of the general public is safeguarded
- Prevailing social value and also social needs are not bar
- Directive principles can be bypassed
- Collective good is not greater

Out of these :

- 2 and 3 are correct
- 1 and 2 are correct
- Only 4 is correct
- Only 1 is correct

Ans. B. only 1 and 2

Under Article 19, the freedoms granted (speech, expression, forming associations, free movement, etc.) may be subjected by the State, through law, to reasonable restrictions. From Article 19(2) to Article 19(6), it is provided that such limitations can be imposed only for certain specified purposes—such as the sovereignty and integrity of India, security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or morality, protection of the interests of the general public, protection of the interests of Scheduled Tribes, and professional/technical schemes, etc.—or in relation to contempt of court, defamation, or incitement to an offence. Therefore, only statements 1 and 2 conform to the constitutional and judicial tests of reasonable restriction, while statements 3 and 4 are both incorrect.

Q4. Which of the following Directive Principles do not follow Gandhian Principles?

- Organization of Village Panchayats
- Common Civil Code
- Promotion of cottage Industry in rural areas
- Right to work

- Only 2
- 1 and 2
- 2 and 4
- 1 and 3

Ans. C. 2 and 4

Note: Directive Principles are not classified in constitution as per their underlying philosophies. However, they can be classified into – socialistic, Gandhian and liberal-intellectual.

Socialistic principles	Article 38: Promoting welfare of the society by securing a social order permeated by justice Article 39: To secure ➤ Right of adequate means of livelihood
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	➤ Equitable distribution of material resources of the community for the common good ➤ Prevention of concentration of wealth and means of production ➤ Equal pay for equal work for men and women ➤ Preservation of health and strength of workers and children against forcible abuse ➤ Opportunities for healthy development of the child Article 39A: To promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor Article 41: To secure the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement Article 42: Make provisions for just and humane conditions for work and maternity relief Article 43: To secure a living wage, a decent standard of life and social and cultural opportunities for all workers Article 43A: Steps to secure participation of workers in the management of industries Article 47: Raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living of people and to improve public health
Gandhian principles	Article 40: To organize village panchayats and endow them with necessary powers Article 43: To promote cottage industries on an individual and cooperative basis Article 43B: To promote functioning of cooperative societies Article 46: To promote educational and economic interests of SCs, STs and other weaker sections Article 47: To prohibit the consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs Article 48: To prohibit the slaughter of cows, calves and other milch and draught cattle and to improve their breeds
Liberal-Intellectual principles	Article 44: To secure a uniform civil code for all Article 45: To provide early childhood care until 6 years of age Article 48: To organize agriculture and animal husbandry on modern scientific lines Article 48A: To protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wildlife Article 49: To protect monuments, places and objects of artistic or historic interest Article 50: To separate judiciary from the executive Article 51: To promote international peace and security

Q5. Consider the following statements about Central Government:

1. Ministries and Departments are formed by the Prime Minister with consultation of the Cabinet Secretary.
2. Every Minister is allocated a Ministry by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister.

Out of these:

- A. Only 1 is correct
- B. Only 2 is correct
- C. 1 and 2 are correct
- D. Neither 1 nor 2 is correct

Ans. B. Only 2 is correct

The Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961 is made by the President of India under Article 77 of the Constitution for the allocation of business of the Government of India. The Ministries/Departments of the Government of India are created by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister under these Rules. Hence statement 1 is not correct.

Q6. Attorney General of India:

- A. He gives advice to the President on legal matters
- B. Is not entitled of audience except the Supreme Court
- C. Cannot participate in the proceedings in the House of Parliament

D. Is a whole time counsel for the government

Ans. A. He gives advice to the President on legal matters

Attorney General of India (AG)

- ◆ Article: 76
- ◆ Role: Chief Legal Advisor to the Government of India.
- ◆ Appointment: By the President. Must be qualified to be a Supreme Court Judge.
- ◆ Tenure: Not fixed by the Constitution. He holds office during the "Pleasure of the President."
- ◆ Special Rights (Art. 88):
 - Right to speak and participate in the proceedings of both Houses of Parliament and any joint sitting.
 - Crucial: He has NO right to vote in Parliament.
 - Right of audience in all courts within India.

Q7. What is true about the proceedings of the State Legislature?

- A. Advocate General has right to vote
- B. Business in the legislature shall be transacted only in the official language of the state or in Hindi or in English.
- C. It can discuss the conduct of any judge of the High Court also
- D. Validity of proceedings shall be called in question on the ground of any alleged irregularity

Ans. B. Business in the legislature shall be transacted only in the official language of the state or in Hindi or in English.

Articles 168 to 212 in Part VI of the Constitution deal with the organisation, composition, duration, officers, procedures, privileges, powers and so on of the state legislature. Article 210 was incorporated to provide constitutional recognition to regional languages in state legislatures, while also allowing the continued use of English and Hindi during a transitional period.

Q8. Who among the following determines the qualification which shall be requisite for appointment as member of the finance commission?

- A. Council of Ministers
- B. President of India
- C. Parliament by act
- D. Union Cabinet

Ans. C. Parliament by act

Article 280(2) of the Constitution of India clearly provides that the required qualifications for the members of the Finance Commission and the manner of their selection may be determined by Parliament by making a law

Consider the following statements:

- 1) The summoning of the House means convocation
- 2) Prorogation ends a session
- 3) Dissolution terminates a House
- 4) Prorogation of a session can be affected by the leader of the House alone

Out of these which is not true?

- A. 1 and 3
- B. 2 and 3
- C. Only 2
- D. Only 4

Ans. D. Only 4

Prorogation is the formal ending or suspension of a session of a legislature by the President of India. Prorogation does not mean the dissolution; it temporarily halts legislative activities until the next session begins.

Q9. Who is empowered to review the financial position of the Panchayats?

- A. Chairman of Block Committee
- B. Chief Minister
- C. Chairman of District Council
- D. Finance Commission constituted by the Governor

Ans. D. Finance Commission constituted by the Governor

The 73rd Amendment of 1992 added Part IX ("The Panchayats") to the Constitution, covering Articles 243 to 243(O), and introduced the Eleventh Schedule with 29 Panchayat functions. According to Article 243-I, the Governor of each state must form a State Finance Commission every five years to assess the financial status of Panchayats.

Q10. What is the main purpose of Panchayati Raj?

- A. To increase employment
- B. To increase agriculture production
- C. To increase people's political awareness
- D. To enable people to participate in development administration

Ans. D. To enable people to participate in development administration

- ◆ PRI was constitutionalized through the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 to build democracy at the grass roots level and was

entrusted with the task of rural development in the country.

- ♦ Rajasthan was the first state to establish Panchayati Raj. The scheme was inaugurated by the prime minister Jawaharlal Nehru on October 2, 1959, in Nagaur district.

Q11. The power to recruit the Secretarial staff of the House of the people is vested in:

- A. Union Public Service Commission
- B. Prime Ministry's Office (PMO)
- C. Staff Selection Commission
- D. President after consultation with the speaker of the house of the people

Ans. D. President after consultation with the speaker of the house of the people

The power to recruit the secretariat staff of the house of people is vested in President after consultation with the speaker of the House of people

Q12. What is true about Censure Motion?

- A. It is different from the No-confidence motion
- B. It is not different from No-confidence motion
- C. It is not mandatory to mention the reasons in this motion
- D. Permission of the House is not essential to present it

Ans. A or D

There is a clear difference between a Censure Motion and a No-Confidence Motion in terms of their objective and procedure. In a Censure Motion, stating reasons is mandatory. Also, separate "Leave of the House" is not required for a Censure Motion. Factually, both (a) and (d) are correct. That is why the Bihar Public Service Commission deleted this question from evaluation.

70th BPSC

Q13. Which two words have been incorporated in the Preamble by 42nd Amendment?

- A. Socialist and sovereign
- B. Secular and socialist
- C. Democratic and socialist
- D. Republic and secular

Answer: (b) Secular and socialist

Amendment of the Preamble

- **42nd Amendment Act, 1976:** After the landmark **Kesavananda Bharati case**, it was held that the Preamble is a part of the Constitution.

- As a part of the Constitution, the **Preamble can be amended** under **Article 368**. However, **its basic structure cannot be altered**.
- **So far, the Preamble has been amended only once**—through the **42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976**.

Key Changes Introduced by the 42nd Amendment:

- The words '**Socialist**' and '**Secular**' were inserted **between** the words '**Sovereign**' and '**Democratic**'.
- The phrase '**Unity of the Nation**' was modified to '**Unity and Integrity of the Nation**'.

Q14. In which Lok Sabha seat did one of India's Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), the Shompen tribe, for the first time exercise their democratic right to vote in April 2024?

- A. Tura
- B. Andaman and Nicobar
- C. Tripura East
- D. Vizianagram, Andhra Pradesh

Answer: (b) Andaman and Nicobar

Shompen Tribe – Key Highlights

- **Location:** Reside in the **dense tropical rainforests of Great Nicobar Island**, part of the **Andaman & Nicobar Islands**.
The region includes **Campbell Bay National Park**, **Galathea National Park**, and the **Great Nicobar Biosphere Reserve**.
- **Status:** One of the **most isolated** and **least studied Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)** in India.
- **Population:** Estimated at **229** (Census 2011), but the **actual number remains unknown**.
- **Lifestyle:**
 - **Semi-nomadic** hunter-gatherers.
 - Depend on **hunting, fishing, gathering**, and limited **horticulture**.
 - Live in **small territorial groups**, marked by rivers.
 - Frequently shift **forest camps** every few weeks or months.
- **Diet:** Rely heavily on **pandanus fruit** (called *larop*), along with various forest produce.
- **Language:** Speak a **Shompen language** with **multiple dialects**; mutual intelligibility across bands is low.
- **Physical Traits:**
 - Short to medium height, broad facial profile.
 - **Mongoloid features:** oblique eyes, yellow-brown skin.
- **Family Structure:**

- Live in **nuclear families**.
- Patriarchal; the **eldest male** leads and controls family matters.
- **Monogamy** is the norm, though **polygamy** is permitted.

Q15. Under Article "243J", which of the following can make provisions to the maintenance of accounts by Panchayats?

- A. District Collector
- B. State Finance Commission
- C. Parliament
- D. State Legislature

Answer: (d) State Legislature

Explanation:

Under **Article 243J** of the Indian Constitution, the **Legislature of a State** may, by law, make provisions with respect to:

- The **maintenance of accounts by Panchayats**, and
- The **auditing** of such accounts
- **District Collector** – Holds **executive or administrative authority**, not **legislative**. Cannot **frame laws**. **State Finance Commission** – Only **advisory** in nature, can recommend **financial devolution** but cannot **legislate**.
- **Parliament** – Not competent to legislate on **Panchayats** in regular states, as **Local Government** is a **State Subject** under the **State List** in **Schedule VII**.
- **State Legislature** – Holds **exclusive constitutional authority** to make laws on **Panchayats** under **Part IX** of the Constitution

Q16. Which Article of the Constitution restricts a Member of Parliament to hold the office of profit?

- A. Article 102 (1) (d)
- B. Article 102 (1) (a)
- C. Article 102 (1) (c)
- D. Article 102 (1) (b)

Answer: (b) Article 102 (1) (a)

Article 102(1) – Disqualifications for Membership of Parliament

Clause	Ground for Disqualification
(a)	Holds any office of profit under the Government of India or any State , except an office exempted by Parliament by law .
(b)	Declared of unsound mind by a competent court .
(c)	Is an undischarged insolvent .
(d)	- Not a citizen of India , - Voluntarily acquired citizenship of a foreign State ,

	- Acknowledges allegiance or adherence to a foreign State.
(e)	Disqualified by or under any law made by Parliament .

Explanation:

- For the purposes of this clause, a person **shall not be deemed** to hold an office of profit under the Government of India or the Government of any State **merely because** he is a **Minister** either for the **Union** or for such **State**.

Q17. Which of the following was not one of the features of the Government of India Act, 1935?

- A. Appraisal of the Act of 1935
- B. Proposal for Federation of India
- C. Reconstruction of the Governor-General's Executive Council
- D. Provincial Autonomy

Answer: (a) Appraisal of the Act of 1935

Government of India Act, 1935

Provision	Details
1. All-India Federation	Proposed a federation of British provinces and princely states . ! Failed to materialize as princely states didn't join.
2. Provincial Autonomy	Provinces given significant autonomy in administration. Governors retained control over reserved subjects like defence and foreign affairs.
3. Bicameral Legislature	Introduced bicameralism in 6 provinces: <i>Madras, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces, Bihar, Assam</i> . Consisted of Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council .
4. Division of Powers	Powers divided into 3 lists : ♦ Federal List – Centre (Defence, Foreign Affairs) ♦ Provincial List – Provinces (Police, Agriculture) ♦ Concurrent List – Both (Criminal Law, Marriage)
5. Expansion of Franchise	Voting rights extended to approx. 30 million people (10%) . Based on property, income, education – not universal suffrage.
6. Federal Court	Established in 1937 to settle Centre–Province disputes.

	Privy Council in London remained the final appellate court.
7. Communal Representation	Separate electorates extended to: - Muslims - Depressed Classes (SCs) - Women - Labour
8. British Control Retained	Despite reforms, Governor-General & Governors had discretionary powers over key areas like defence and foreign affairs.
9. Public Service Commissions	Created: - Federal Public Service Commission - Provincial Public Service Commissions - Joint PSCs
10. Abolition of Council of India	Council of India (1858) was abolished. Replaced by advisors to the Secretary of State for India.
11. Joint Sitzings of Legislature	Provided for joint sittings of two houses in case of legislative deadlock in provinces.

Q18. What is the object of "cut motion" in Parliament?

- To restrict grants from Consolidated Fund of India
- To restrict the grants of the Government
- To move a proposal to reduce expenditure in the budget proposals
- To restrict day-to-day financial expenditure of the government

Answer: (c) To move a proposal to reduce expenditure in the budget proposals

Cut Motion

Cut Motion – Parliamentary Tool of Financial Control

A **Cut Motion** is a parliamentary instrument used by **Lok Sabha members** to express opposition to a specific allocation of funds in the **Finance Bill** or **Demand for Grants**.
If passed, it equates to a **no-confidence motion**, and the **government must resign** if it loses **majority support**.

Key Features of Cut Motion

Aspect	Details
Purpose	To question or reduce the proposed expenditure of the government.

Applicable In	Lok Sabha only (not Rajya Sabha).
Linked to	Demand for Grants during the Budget session .
Effect	If passed, it implies loss of confidence in the government .
Admissibility	Decided solely by the Speaker of Lok Sabha .

Types of Cut Motions

Type	Description	Purpose
Disapproval of Policy Cut	Seeks to reduce the demand to ₹1 .	Indicates total disagreement with the government policy. The member must state the policy issue clearly.
Economic Cut	Demands reduction of a specific amount from the grant.	Highlights economic wastefulness or inefficiency . Must specify the exact object or item for debate.
 Token Cut	Seeks a symbolic reduction of ₹100 .	Draws attention to a specific grievance within government jurisdiction. Less aggressive but raises accountability.

Q19. What is the position of representation of Anglo-Indian Community in Lok Sabha?

- They are nominated as per their population
- One Anglo-Indian is nominated by the President
- Nomination of them has been done away with by 104th Constitutional Amendment
- Two Anglo-Indians are nominated by the President

Answer: (c) Nomination of them has been done away with by 104th Constitutional Amendment

Option	Explanation
(a) Nomination of them has been done away with by 104th Constitutional Amendment	Correct – The 104th Constitutional Amendment Act (2020) removed the provision under Article 331 (Lok Sabha) and Article 333 (State Assemblies) for nomination of Anglo-Indian

	members , considering the community as well-integrated.
(b) Two Anglo-Indians are nominated by the President	Incorrect – This was true before 2020 , but the 104th Amendment has abolished this nomination provision.
(c) They are nominated as per their population	Incorrect – Nomination was not based on population , but was a special provision to ensure community representation.
(d) One Anglo-Indian is nominated by the President	Incorrect – Earlier, two members were nominated, not one , and now none are nominated after the amendment.

Q20. Which Amendment to the Constitution abolished the two seats that were reserved for the Anglo-Indian community?

- A. 102nd
- B. 104th
- C. 108th
- D. 100th

Answer: (b) 104th

104th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2020

Feature	Explanation
1. Extension of SC/ST Reservation	➤ Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) in the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies has been extended for 10 more years, i.e., up to January 25, 2030. ➤ Originally, this reservation was to cease after 70 years (in 2020) as per Article 334, but has now been continued.
2. Abolition of Anglo-Indian Reservation	➤ The amendment abolishes the provision of nominating two Anglo-Indians to the Lok Sabha by the President and one Anglo-Indian to the State Assemblies by the Governor. ➤ This was based on the argument that the community is now well-integrated and does not require reserved representation.
3. Amendment of Article 334	➤ Article 334 originally provided for reservation for SCs, STs, and Anglo-Indians in legislatures for

10 years (from 1950).
➤ The **104th Amendment** has modified this Article to **continue SC/ST reservations** till 2030 but **discontinue Anglo-Indian nominations**.

Q21. Among the following who has been Speaker of Lok Sabha prior to his election as President of India?

- A. Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy
- B. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam
- C. Giani Zail Singh
- D. V. V. Giri

Answer: (a) Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy

Explanation:

- **Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy** is the only individual among the options listed who served as **Speaker of the Lok Sabha** before becoming the **President of India**.
- He served as the **6th Speaker of Lok Sabha** from **1967 to 1969**.
- Later, he became the **6th President of India** in **1977**, and holds the **unique distinction** of having served in both these high constitutional offices.

The other individuals listed:

- **P. J. Abdul Kalam** – Former **scientist** and **11th President**, never served as Speaker.
- **Giani Zail Singh** – Former **Chief Minister of Punjab** and **Union Minister**, became **7th President**, but not Speaker.
- **V. V. Giri** – Served as **Vice President** and briefly as **Acting President**, later became the **4th President**, but never held the post of Speaker.

Hence, the correct answer is **(A) Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy**.

Q22. Size of Council of Ministers has been restricted to 15 percent of membership of Lok Sabha by which Constitutional Amendment?

- A. 91st Amendment
- B. 93rd Amendment
- C. 92nd Amendment
- D. 95th Amendment

Answer: (a) 91st Amendment

91st Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003

Feature	Details
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Objective	To prevent oversized (jumbo) Cabinets and reduce expenditure on ministries
Year of Enactment	2003
Amended Articles	Article 75 (Union level) and Article 164 (State level)
Key Provision (State Level)	Inserted Clause (1A) in Article 164 : - Number of ministers (including CM) must not exceed 15% of the total strength of the Legislative Assembly - Must have at least 12 ministers in a state
Key Provision (Union Level)	Amended Article 75 : Number of ministers (including PM) must not exceed 15% of the total strength of the Lok Sabha
Disqualification Clause	A disqualified legislator under the Tenth Schedule (Anti-Defection) cannot be appointed as a minister
Deletion of Split Provision	The provision for party split was deleted ; only mergers are now recognized under the Anti-Defection Law
Appointment of Ministers	PM appointed by President - Other ministers appointed by President on the advice of the PM
Purpose	- Prevent formation of jumbo cabinets - Reduce public expenditure - Ensure efficiency in administration - Strengthen anti-defection law
Impact	Promotes ethical governance, discipline among legislators, and a lean and efficient executive

Q23. Who decides the disqualification of members of State Legislative Assembly, for matters other than those in the Tenth Schedule of the Constitution?

- State Election Commission
- High Court
- Governor

D. Speaker Legislative Assembly

Answer: (c) Governor

Provisions for Disqualification of a Member of the State Legislature (Article 191)

Constitutional Basis:

- Article 191** of the Constitution of India outlines the **grounds for disqualification** for being chosen as or for being a **Member of the Legislative Assembly (MLA)** or **Legislative Council (MLC)**.

Grounds for Disqualification under Article 191:

Ground	Description
Office of Profit	Holds any office of profit under the Government of India or any State Government (unless exempted by a law made by the State Legislature).
Unsound Mind	Declared to be of unsound mind by a competent court.
Insolvency	Is an undischarged insolvent .
Citizenship	Not a citizen of India , or has voluntarily acquired foreign citizenship , or shows allegiance to a foreign State .
Disqualification by Law	Disqualified by or under any law made by Parliament (e.g., Representation of the People Act, 1951).

◆ **Disqualification under Tenth Schedule (Anti-Defection Law):**

Aspect	Details
Grounds	Defection by voluntarily giving up membership of a political party, or voting/abstaining contrary to party direction without prior permission.
Decision Authority	Speaker of the Legislative Assembly (or Chairman of Legislative Council).

Procedure for Disqualification (Non-defection cases):

Situation	Decision Taken By	Based On
Disqualification under Article 191 (excluding defection)	Governor of the State	Must act based on the opinion of the Election Commission of India (ECI)

Situation	Decision Taken By	Based On
Disqualification under Tenth Schedule (defection cases)	Speaker/Chairman of the House	Discretionary (subject to judicial review)

Judicial Safeguard:

- The **Governor's decision is final**, but it is **binding only if based on the Election Commission's opinion**.
- Disqualification can be reversed if:
 - A **higher court stays the conviction**, or
 - The **appeal is decided in favour of the legislator**

Q24. Indian National Flag was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on which date?

- 26 January, 1950
- 22 July, 1947
- 26 November, 1950
- 24 January, 1950

Answer: (b) 22 July, 1947

Making of the Indian Constitution – Timeline

Date	Event
May 1946	Cabinet Mission Plan proposes the formation of the Constituent Assembly to draft the Constitution of India.
9 December 1946	First meeting of the Constituent Assembly. Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha appointed as the interim President .
11 December 1946	Dr. Rajendra Prasad elected as the President of the Assembly. H.C. Mookerjee and V.T. Krishnamachari as Vice-Presidents. B. N. Rau appointed as the Constitutional Advisor .
13 December 1946	Jawaharlal Nehru presents the historic Objective Resolution , laying down the philosophical foundation of the Constitution.
22 January 1947	The Objective Resolution is unanimously adopted by the Assembly.
July 1947	Indian Independence Act, 1947 passed: - Gave the Assembly sovereign powers to frame the Constitution. - Gave legislative powers to the Assembly.

	- Allowed amendment or repeal of British laws. Dr. Rajendra Prasad chaired Constituent sessions; G.V. Mavlankar presided over Legislative sessions.
July–October 1947	First draft preparation begins by B.N. Rau , compiling committee reports and discussions.
22 July 1947	National Flag adopted by the Constituent Assembly.
October 1947 – February 1948	Drafting Committee , under Dr. B.R. Ambedkar , finalizes the Draft Constitution by 21 February 1948 . Contains 315 Articles and 8 Schedules.
4 – 9 November 1948	First Reading of the Draft Constitution.
15 November 1948 – 17 October 1949	Second Reading – Detailed clause-by-clause debate and discussion in the Assembly.
May 1949	Assembly accepts India's membership of the British Commonwealth .
14 – 26 November 1949	Third Reading – Final discussion and approval.
26 November 1949	Constitution of India is adopted and enacted .
24 January 1950	Assembly elects Dr. Rajendra Prasad as the first President of India . Adoption of the National Anthem and National Song.
26 January 1950	Constitution of India comes into effect . India becomes a Republic .

Q25. By which time Governor has to return an ordinary bill to the concerned State Legislature for reconsideration?

- No time limit
- Two months
- Three months
- One month

Answer: (a) No time limit

Constitutional Provision:

When an **ordinary bill** (i.e., not a Money Bill) is presented to the **Governor** of a State under **Article 200**

of the Indian Constitution, the Governor has the following options:

Supreme Court Ruling on Governor's Assent Powers – Article 200

Case: *State of Tamil Nadu vs. Governor of Tamil Nadu*
Invoked Article: **Article 142** (for complete justice)

Key Takeaways from the Judgment:

Aspect	Details
Absolute Veto Not Allowed	Governor cannot withhold assent indefinitely or refuse assent arbitrarily.
Pocket Veto Not Permitted	Governor cannot sit on a bill indefinitely without taking action. The phrase " as soon as possible " in Article 200 implies urgency.
 Re-presented Bill	If a bill is re-passed without changes , the Governor must grant assent . Governor cannot refer it to the President again.
Must Act on Aid & Advice	Governor is bound by the advice of the Council of Ministers under Article 163. No discretion in granting or withholding assent, except in limited cases .
Exception – Article 200	Governor may reserve a bill only if it endangers the powers of the High Court or the Supreme Court .
Timelines Introduced	Supreme Court established specific timelines to ensure the Governor acts expeditiously on bills.
Judicial Review	Inaction or delay by the Governor can now be subject to judicial scrutiny .

 *Governor's Options under Article 200 (Assent to Bills):*

Action	Condition
Grant Assent	Governor approves the bill and it becomes law.
Withhold Assent	Effectively kills the bill (called Absolute Veto , now ruled unconstitutional if misused).
 Return for Reconsideration	Only for non-Money Bills . Can return the bill with suggestions. If re-passed, must give assent .
 Reserve for President	Only if the bill affects the powers of High Court/Supreme Court , or is in conflict with central laws/interest.

Timeline for Governor's Action – Article 200 (as per Supreme Court guidelines)

Time Limit	Governor's Action	Details
1 Month	Withholding assent or reserving for the President	Governor must act within one month of receiving the bill.
3 Months	Returning the bill with a message	If withholding assent against the advice of Council of Ministers , Governor must return the bill within 3 months .
3 Months	Reservation of bills for the President	If contrary to the Council of Ministers' advice , reservation must be done within 3 months .
1 Month	Granting assent to re-presented bills	When the bill is re-passed by legislature , Governor must give assent within one month .

Q26. Which of the following are matters on which a constitutional amendment is possible only with the ratification by the legislatures of not less than one-half of the states?

1. Election of the President
2. Representation of States in Parliament
3. Any of the lists in the Seventh Schedule
4. Abolition of the Legislative Council of a State

Choose the correct answer:

- A. 2, 3 and 4
- B. 1, 2 and 4
- C. 1, 3 and 4
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (d) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation:

Relevant Constitutional Provision: Article 368(2)

According to Article 368(2) of the Indian Constitution:

"An amendment which seeks to make any change in the following provisions shall also require ratification by the **Legislatures of not less than one-half of the States** in addition to being passed by Parliament by special majority."

Matters Requiring Ratification by Half of the States (under Article 368)

Here is the table reformatted into **two columns**:

Subject Matter	Requires Ratification by Half the States? (with Explanation)
Election of the President	Yes – Changes in Articles 54 & 55 directly affect the federal character of the Union; hence ratification by at least half of the states is mandatory .
Representation of States in Parliament	Yes – Any change in the Rajya Sabha composition (Article 80) affects the rights of states , thus requires ratification by 50% of state legislatures.
Lists in the Seventh Schedule	Yes – The Seventh Schedule governs the division of powers between Centre and States; any modification affects the federal structure , needing state ratification .
Abolition of Legislative Council in a State	No – Governed by Article 169 . Parliament can abolish/create Legislative Councils in a state by a simple majority , based on a resolution passed by that State Assembly. No ratification is required.

Explanation of Each Option:

Option	Status	Reason
1. Election of the President	Included	Involves amendment to Articles 54 and 55 which define electoral college; affects Centre-State relationship.
2. Representation of States in Parliament	Included	Amendment to Article 80 (Rajya Sabha) or Article 81 (Lok Sabha) would alter State's voice in Union.
3. Seventh Schedule	Included	Any change to Union List, State List, or Concurrent List affects federal distribution of powers.
4. Abolition of Legislative Council	Not Included	Dealt under Article 169 , not via Article 368; Parliament can abolish a council after

receiving resolution from State Assembly.

 Summary Table of Article 368 Amendment Types

Type of Constitutional Amendment	Procedure	State Ratification Required?
Amendments affecting only Union powers (e.g., Directive Principles, Citizenship, etc.)	Special Majority in Parliament	No
Amendments affecting federal structure (Articles 54, 55, 73, 162, 241, 245-255, 280, 286, 368, 7th Schedule)	Special Majority + Half of States	Yes
Amendment to create or abolish Legislative Council in State (Art. 169)	Simple Law by Parliament	No

Q27. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha enjoys:

- The right to vote only in case of a tie
- The right to vote like other members of the House
- Two votes — one in the ordinary course and the other in case of a tie
- No right to vote

Correct Answer: A. The right to vote only in case of a tie
Detailed Explanation:

Constitutional Provision:

- Article **100(1)** of the Indian Constitution deals with voting in the House of the People (Lok Sabha).
- It states that **the Speaker does not vote in the first instance, i.e., in the ordinary course**.
- However, **in case of a tie, i.e., when the votes are equally divided**, the Speaker **shall have and exercise a casting vote**.

Key Concepts:

Type of Vote	Description
Deliberative Vote	The regular vote that members of the Lok Sabha cast during decisions. The Speaker does not have this to maintain neutrality.
Casting Vote	A special vote exercised only in case of a tie (equal number of votes on both

sides). The **Speaker uses this to break the deadlock.**

Why the Speaker Doesn't Vote Normally:

- The Speaker of the Lok Sabha is **expected to remain impartial** and neutral.
- To uphold this impartiality, **the Speaker abstains from voting in general debates and legislation.**
- The **casting vote** ensures that the **House does not remain deadlocked** when there is a tie.

Real-World Analogy:

Imagine a cricket umpire who also happens to be a player. To maintain neutrality, the umpire doesn't bat or bowl. But when the match is tied and a decision is needed, the umpire makes the final call. Similarly, the **Speaker does not vote like others but steps in only when there is a tie.**

Important Facts for Exams:

Point	Detail
Who elects the Speaker?	Elected by members of the Lok Sabha
Term of office?	Usually 5 years (till the dissolution of the Lok Sabha)
Can Speaker be re-elected?	Yes
Casting Vote used when?	Only when votes are tied
Casting Vote is mentioned in?	Article 100(1) of the Constitution

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

Option	Reason
B. The right to vote like other members of the House	Speaker doesn't have a deliberative vote
C. Two votes — one in the ordinary course and the other in case of a tie	Speaker has only one vote (casting vote in case of tie)
D. No right to vote	Speaker does have a vote in case of a tie

Q28. Which one of the following is a part of the electoral college for the President but not a forum for his impeachment?

- State Legislative Councils
- State Legislative Assemblies
- Rajya Sabha

D. Lok Sabha

Answer: (b) State Legislative Assemblies

Correct Answer: B. State Legislative Assemblies

Conceptual Breakdown:

PART 1: Electoral College for Presidential Election (Article 54)

- As per **Article 54** of the Indian Constitution, the **President of India** is elected **indirectly** by an **Electoral College**, which consists of:

Included:

- **Elected members of Lok Sabha** (Lower House of Parliament)
- **Elected members of Rajya Sabha** (Upper House of Parliament)
- **Elected members of State Legislative Assemblies** (of all states and Union Territories with legislatures — currently Delhi, Puducherry, and Jammu & Kashmir)

Excluded:

- **Nominated members** of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, or State Assemblies
- **Members of State Legislative Councils** (they are part of bicameral legislatures like in Bihar, Maharashtra, UP, etc.)

 **Note:** The method is through **Proportional Representation by means of Single Transferable Vote (PR-STV).**

PART 2: Impeachment of the President (Article 61)

Article 61 deals with the **procedure for the impeachment of the President**, which is a **quasi-judicial process.**

Involved in Impeachment:

- Only the **two Houses of Parliament**:
- **Lok Sabha**
- **Rajya Sabha**

Not Involved:

- **State Legislative Assemblies**
- **State Legislative Councils**

Procedure Summary:

- **Initiation:** Either House initiates the process with at least **one-fourth** of members signing the notice.
- **Investigation:** The charge must be investigated, and the President can defend himself.
- **Passing the Impeachment:** The motion must be passed by a **two-thirds majority** in **both Houses.**

Why Option B is Correct:

State Legislative Assemblies:

- Participate in the **election** of the President.
- **Do not participate** in the **impeachment** of the President.
-  Hence, they meet the criteria mentioned in the question.

Let's examine the other options:

Option	Explanation
A. State Legislative Councils	No role in Presidential Election No role in Impeachment Not part of Electoral College
B. State Legislative Assemblies	Yes – Included in Presidential Election No role in Impeachment Correct Answer (Part of Electoral College but not involved in Impeachment)
C. Rajya Sabha	Yes – Participates in Presidential Election Yes – Participates in Impeachment Not the correct answer
D. Lok Sabha	Yes – Participates in Presidential Election Yes – Participates in Impeachment Not the correct answer

 Important Takeaways for Exams:

Feature	Presidential Election	Presidential Impeachment
Article	Article 54	Article 61
Who Participates	Elected members of both Houses + State Assemblies	Only Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha
Voting Method	Proportional Representation (PR-STV)	Quasi-judicial, 2/3rd majority in both Houses
Role of State Assemblies	Yes	No
Role of State Councils	No	No

Q29. Which Article of the Indian Constitution deals with the proclamation of Emergency?

- A. Article 360
- B. Article 365
- C. Article 356

D. Article 352

ANS:- (d); Article 352

Explanation:

Article 352 of the Indian Constitution deals with the Proclamation of Emergency, also known as National Emergency. This article empowers the President of India to declare an emergency if there is a threat to the security of India or any part of its territory due to war, external aggression, or armed rebellion.

Key points:

- The proclamation can be made only on the written recommendation of the Cabinet headed by the Prime Minister.
- During such an emergency, the Centre assumes greater powers, and the federal structure temporarily becomes more centralized.
- Fundamental rights (except Articles 20 and 21) can be suspended during an emergency under this article.

Other articles mentioned:

- Article 360 deals with Financial Emergency.
- Article 365 deals with failure of constitutional machinery in states (leading to President's Rule).
- Article 356 deals with the imposition of President's Rule in states.
- Therefore, the correct answer is (d) Article 352.

Q30. Who is the Chairperson of the GST Council?

- A. RBI Governor
- B. Union Minister of Corporate Affairs
- C. Chairman of the Finance Commission
- D. Union Finance Minister

ANS:- (d); Union Finance Minister

Explanation:

The **Goods and Services Tax (GST) Council** is a constitutional body established under **Article 279A** of the Indian Constitution.

Composition of the GST Council:

- **Chairperson** – Union Finance Minister
- **Members** –
- **Union Minister of State (Finance/Revenue)**
- **State Finance Ministers or any other minister** nominated by each state government

◇ Role of GST Council:

Recommend on:

- Tax rates
- Exemptions
- Threshold limits
- Model GST laws

- Resolution of disputes related to GST implementation

 *Why other options are incorrect:*

- **RBI Governor** – Deals with monetary policy, not GST.
- **Minister of Corporate Affairs** – Not directly related to GST Council.
- **Chairman of Finance Commission** – Advisory on fiscal matters, not part of GST Council.

Key Fact:

Article 279A(2) of the Constitution explicitly provides that the **Union Finance Minister shall be the Chairperson** of the GST Council.

Q31. Who among the following has served as the President of India, Ambassador to the USA, China, Turkey, and Thailand, and also as the Vice-Chancellor of Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU)?

- A. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
- B. Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma
- C. K. R. Narayanan
- D. R. Venkataraman

ANS:- (c); K.R. Narayanan

Explanation:

K. R. Narayanan was a distinguished Indian diplomat, academic, and statesman, who served as the **10th President of India** from **1997 to 2002**, becoming the **first Dalit President** of India.

Before his presidency, he held several significant **diplomatic positions**:

- **Ambassador to the United States, China, Turkey, and Thailand**
- Served as **India's Permanent Representative to the United Nations Office in Geneva**
- He was also involved in **academia**:
- Taught at the **Delhi School of Economics**
- Was associated with the **Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU)** as a **Member of the Executive Council** (but **not Vice-Chancellor**)

He later entered politics, serving as:

- **Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha)**
- **Union Minister of State** for External Affairs, Planning, and Science & Technology
- **Vice President of India (1992–1997)**
- His **career** reflected his deep commitment to **democracy, social justice, foreign policy, and public service**, combining the qualities of a **scholar, diplomat, and statesman**.

Q32. Which of the following Constitutional Amendments in India fixed the maximum strength of the Council of Ministers, including the Chief Minister, in a State?

- A. 91st Constitutional Amendment
- B. 86th Constitutional Amendment
- C. 81st Constitutional Amendment
- D. None of the above

ANS:- (a); 91st Constitutional Amendment

Explanation:

- The 91st Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003 introduced a significant change in the size of the Council of Ministers in both the Union and the States.
- It limits the total number of Ministers, including the Chief Minister, to 15% of the total members of the Legislative Assembly of the State. For the Union government, it fixes the maximum strength of Ministers to 15% of the total strength of the Lok Sabha.
- This amendment was made to prevent the excessive increase in the size of the ministry, curbing the practice of unnecessarily large cabinets and improving administrative efficiency.
- Hence, the correct answer is the 91st Constitutional Amendment.

Q33. Which portfolio did Dr. Rajendra Prasad hold during the Interim Government of 1946?

- A. Defence
- B. Home
- C. Food and Agriculture
- D. None of the above

ANS:- (c); Food and agriculture

Explanation:

Interim Government Ministers and Their Portfolios

Name	Portfolio
Jawaharlal Nehru	Vice President of Executive Council, External Affairs, and Commonwealth Relations
Vallabhbhai Patel	Home, Information and Broadcasting
Baldev Singh	Defence
Dr. John Mathai	Industries and Supplies
C. Rajagopalachari	Education
C.H. Bhabha	Works, Mines, and Power
Dr. Rajendra Prasad	Food and Agriculture
Jagjivan Ram	Labour
Asaf Ali	Railways

Liaquat Ali Khan (Muslim League)	Finance
Ibrahim Ismail Chundrigar (Muslim League)	Commerce
Abdur Rab Nishtar (Muslim League)	Communications
Ghazanfar Ali Khan (Muslim League)	Health
Jogendra Nath Mandal (Muslim League)	Law

Q34. Which one of the following Schedules of the Constitution of India contains provisions regarding the Anti-Defection Act?

- Fifth Schedule
- Second Schedule
- Eighth Schedule
- Tenth Schedule

ANS: - (d); Tenth Schedule

Explanation:

Tenth Schedule – Anti-Defection Law

Grounds for Disqualification of MPs and MLAs:

- Voluntary resignation** from the political party by an elected member.
- Voting/Abstaining** from voting in the House against the direction (whip) of the party without prior permission.
- Independent members** joining a political party after the election.
- Nominated members** joining a political party **after six months** of being nominated.

Authority for Disqualification:

- The **Speaker (Lok Sabha/State Assembly)** or **Chairman (Rajya Sabha/State Legislative Council)** decides on questions of disqualification.
- The decision of the **Speaker/Chairman is final**.
- All proceedings related to disqualification are considered as **proceedings of the legislature** and are protected accordingly.

Exceptions under the Anti-Defection Law:

Merger Provision:

- If **two-thirds** of the members of a legislative party decide to **merge with another party**, they **do not face disqualification**.

- Members who choose to **stay with the original party** also remain protected.

Speaker/Chairman Exception:

- A member elected as **Speaker or Chairman** can **resign from his party**, and **rejoin** it after **vacating the office** without facing disqualification.

No More Splits:

- Earlier, the law allowed **party splits** (1/3rd members forming a separate group), but this has now been **removed** to prevent misuse.

Q35. What is the system of governance in the Panchayati Raj set-up?

- Three-tier structure of local self-government at the village, block, and district levels
- Four-tier system of local self-government at the village, block, district, and state levels
- Two-tier system of local self-government at the village and block levels
- Single-tier structure of local self-government at the village level

ANS: (a) Three-tier structure of local self-government at the village, block, and district levels

Panchayati Raj System in India

Established By:

73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992

Constitutional Provisions:

Part IX of the Constitution

Articles 243 to 243-O

Eleventh Schedule (lists 29 subjects under Panchayats)

Three-Tier Structure of Rural Local Governance

- Gram Panchayat – Village Level
- Panchayat Samiti – Block / Intermediate Level
- Zila Parishad – District Level

Important Features

- Objective: Decentralization of power and promotion of grassroots democracy
- Elections: Held every 5 years
- Election Conducted By: State Election Commission
- Reservation:
 - For Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs)
 - Women – Minimum 33 percent reservation (can be increased by states)

Q36. The power of the Supreme Court of India to decide disputes between the Centre and the States falls under its:

- A. Appellate jurisdiction
- B. Original jurisdiction
- C. Advisory jurisdiction
- D. Constitutional jurisdiction

ANS:- (b); Original jurisdiction
Jurisdictions of the Supreme Court of India

1. Original Jurisdiction

- As a **federal court**, the Supreme Court of India settles disputes between different units of the Indian Federation. It has **exclusive and original jurisdiction** in the following cases:

Disputes involving:

- Between the **Centre and one or more States**
- Between the **Centre and one or more States on one side and one or more other States on the other side**
- Between **two or more States**

Meaning:

- **Exclusive:** No other court in the country can decide such disputes.
- **Original:** The Supreme Court has the authority to hear such disputes **in the first instance**, i.e., the case can be directly filed in the Supreme Court without going to any lower court.

Constitutional Basis: Article 131

2. Writ Jurisdiction

The Supreme Court is empowered to issue **writs** for the **enforcement of Fundamental Rights** under **Article 32** of the Constitution.

Key Features:

- This jurisdiction is **original** but **not exclusive**
 - **Original:** Because an aggrieved citizen can directly approach the Supreme Court.
 - **Not Exclusive:** Because the **High Courts** are also empowered to issue writs under **Article 226** for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights (and even other legal rights).

3. Appellate Jurisdiction

The Supreme Court is primarily a **court of appeal** and hears appeals against the **judgments of High Courts**.

It covers appeals in the following four categories:

- **Constitutional Matters**
- **Civil Matters**
- **Criminal Matters**
- **Special Leave Petitions (SLPs) under Article 136**

Q37. Minimum age for M.P. (Lower house), M.P. (Upper house) and President is:

- A. 25, 30 and 35
- B. 25, 35 and 45
- C. 25, 30 and 30
- D. 25, 35 and 35

Answer: (a); 25, 30 and 35

- Minimum Age Criteria for Key Constitutional Posts
Member of Lok Sabha (Lower House)

- **Minimum Age:** 25 years
- **Constitutional Provision:** Article **84(b)**
- The candidate must be a **citizen of India** and satisfy other parliamentary qualifications.

Member of Rajya Sabha (Upper House)

- **Minimum Age:** 30 years
- **Constitutional Provision:** Article **84**
- Must also be a **citizen of India** and meet other eligibility criteria.

President of India

- **Minimum Age:** 35 years
- **Constitutional Provision:** Article **58(1)(b)**
- The person must be:
- A **citizen of India**
- **Qualified to be elected as a member of the Lok Sabha**

Conclusion

- According to the Constitution of India:
- **Lok Sabha MP** – Minimum age is **25 years**
- **Rajya Sabha MP** – Minimum age is **30 years**
- **President of India** – Minimum age is **35 years**
- **Hence, the correct answer is: (a) 25, 30 and 35**

Q38. Under which Article of the Indian Constitution is the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) required to be laid before the Parliament?

- A. Article 113
- B. Article 114
- C. Article 112
- D. Article 111

ANS: - (c); Article 112

Union Budget and Article 112 of the Indian Constitution

- The **Union Budget of India**, presented annually before the **Parliament**, is governed by the **provisions of the Constitution**.

- The Article that specifically deals with the **Annual Financial Statement** (commonly referred to as the **Union Budget**) is **Article 112**.

Text of Article 112:

- "The President shall, in respect of every financial year, cause to be laid before both the Houses of Parliament a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of India for that year."

Components of the Annual Financial Statement (Union Budget):

- Consolidated Fund of India**
- Contingency Fund of India**
- Public Account of India**

Conclusion:

- The **Union Budget** is the **financial blueprint** of the Government of India and is **constitutionally mandated** under **Article 112**, which requires the President to present the Annual Financial Statement before both Houses of Parliament every financial year.

Q39. The Parliament can make any law for the whole or any part of India for implementing international treaties:

- With the consent of all States
- With the consent of the majority of States
- With the consent of States concerned
- Without the consent of any State

Ans: (d) Without the consent of any State

- Article 253 – Legislation for Giving Effect to International Agreements
- Constitutional Provision:**
- "Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Chapter, Parliament has power to make any law for the whole or any part of the territory of India for implementing any treaty, agreement or convention with any other country or countries or any decision made at any international conference, association or other body."

Key Points

- Parliamentary** **Power:**
Article 253 empowers Parliament to make laws for implementing international treaties, agreements, or conventions—even on subjects in the **State List**.

- No State Consent Required:**
Parliament does **not** need the consent of any State to legislate on such matters.
- Purpose:**
To enable India to fulfill its international obligations **effectively and uniformly**, without being hindered by federal legislative division.

Example

- If India signs a **global environmental treaty** that requires regulation of "**water supply**" (a State subject), Parliament can **make laws** on this subject **without seeking approval** from the States.

Conclusion

- Article 253 grants Parliament the power to legislate on matters in the State List to implement international obligations, even **without the consent of any State**, ensuring that India can comply with global commitments efficiently.

69th BPSC to 39th BPSC

Q40. Consider the following statements about the collegium system :

- The Supreme Court collegium is a five-member body, which is headed by the incumbent Chief Justice of India (CJI) and comprises four other seniormost Judges of the Court at that time.
- The Parliament by law has evolved the collegium system.
- The Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts are appointed only through the collegium system.
- The collegium system was introduced in the year 1993 by Justice P. N. Bhagwati in the landmark First Judges Case.

Which of the above statements is/are correct? (69th BPSC)

- Only 1
- 1 and 2
- 3 and 4
- 1 and 3

Ans. D. 1 and 3

Parliament has not passed any law and there is no mention of collegium in the constitution. Hence, statement 2 is false.

Justice Bhagwati's judgement was related to 2nd judge case. Hence, statement 4 is false.

Collegium system

- ❖ It is the system of appointment and transfer of judges that has evolved through judgments of the SC, and not by an Act of Parliament or by a provision of the Constitution.
- ❖ The SC collegium is headed by the **CJI (Chief Justice of India)** and comprises four other senior most judges of the court.

Genesis of the collegium system in India

The collegium system has its genesis in a series of Supreme Court Judgements:

- ❖ **S P Gupta Vs Union of India, 1981 (First Judge Case):** Supreme Court held that consultation in the process of appointing judges does not require concurrence, and instead only involves the exchange of views.
- ❖ **Supreme Court Advocates-on-Record Association Vs Union of India, 1993 (Second Judge Case):** The Supreme Court reversed its previous and altered the definition of **consultation to mean concurrence**.
 - It was decided that the advice tendered by the CJI in regard to the appointment of judges to the Supreme Court is binding on the President.
 - Further, the CJI is required to consult with two of his most senior colleagues before tendering such advice.
- ❖ **Third Judge Case, 1998:** Supreme court stated that the consultation process to be adopted by the CJI requires '**consultation of plurality judges**'.
 - The CJI should consult a collegium of four senior most judges of the Supreme Court. Even if two judges give an adverse opinion, they should not send the recommendation to the government.
- ❖ **National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC) Act, 2014:** It was brought to replace the existing collegium system for appointing judges.
 - However, a five-judge Constitution Bench declared it as unconstitutional and nullified it, stating that it posed a threat to the independence of the judiciary.

Q41. Consider the following statements regarding the 42nd Amendment to the Constitution of India :

1. It added three words to the Preamble—'Socialist', 'Secular' and 'Integrity'.
2. It added eight Fundamental Duties to the Constitution.
3. It added new Directive Principles, i.e., Article 39A, Article 43A and Article 47.
4. It granted power to the President, in consultation with the Election Commission, to disqualify members of the State Legislatures.

Which of the above statements are incorrect ? (69th BPSC)

- A. 1 and 2
- B. 3 and 4
- C. 2 and 3
- D. 1 and 4

Ans. C. 2 and 3

Changes in Provisions by the 42nd Amendment Act	Details of the Amendment
Preamble	For the words "Sovereign Democratic Republic", the words "Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic" was substituted For the words "unity of the Nation", the words "unity and integrity of the Nation" was substituted.
7th Schedule	Transferred five subjects from the state list to the concurrent list: ❖ Education ❖ Forests ❖ Weights & Measures ❖ Protection of Wild Animals and Birds ❖ Administration of Justice
Article 51A	10 Fundamental Duties added for the citizens. (The Fundamental Duties of citizens were added upon the recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee that was constituted by the government in 1976)
Parliament	Made President bound to the advice of the cabinet Allowed Centre to deploy central forces in State to deal with the conflicting situations of law and order (Article 257A) Gave special discretionary powers to the speaker of the Lok Sabha and Prime Minister (Article 329A) Directive Principles were given precedence over Fundamental Rights and any law made to this effect by the Parliament was kept beyond the scope of judicial review by the Court
Judicial Powers of HC	Curtailed the judicial review power of the High Courts
Articles 323A and 323B, Part XIV-A	Part XIV-A added entitled as 'Tribunals dealing with Administrative matters' and 'Tribunals for other matters'
DPSPs	Three new DPSPs (Directive Principles of State Policy) were added to the existing list of DPSPs and one was amended:

- ❖ To secure opportunities for the healthy development of children (Article 39)
- ❖ To promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor (Article 39 A)
- ❖ To take steps to secure the participation of workers in the management of industries (Article 43 A)
- ❖ To protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wildlife (Article 48 A)

Q42. The specifications required for a community to be declared as a Scheduled Tribe are

1. indications of primitive traits
 2. distinctive culture
 3. shyness of contact with the community at large
 4. backwardness and geographical isolation
- Which of the above are correct? (69th BPSC)

- A. Only 1 and 2
- B. Only 2, 3 and 4
- C. Only 1, 3 and 4
- D. All of the above

Ans. D. All of the above

The criteria presently followed for specification of a community as a Scheduled Tribe are : (i) indications of primitive traits, (ii) distinctive culture, (iii) geographical isolation, (iv) shyness of contact with the community at large, and (v) backwardness. However, these criteria are not spelt out in the Constitution.

Q43. From which country, the Indian Constitution has taken reference for the idea of the Fundamental Rights? (69th BPSC)

- A. Ireland
- B. United States of America
- C. United Kingdom
- D. Canada

Ans. B. United States of America

List of Borrowed Features of Indian Constitution:

Name of Countries	Borrowed Features of the Constitution
Britain	1. Parliamentary government 2. Rule of Law 3. Legislative procedure 4. Single citizenship 5. Cabinet system 6. Prerogative writs 7. Parliamentary privileges 8. Bicameralism

Ireland	1. Directive Principles of State Policy 2. Method of Election of the president 3. Members nomination to the Rajya Sabha by the President
United States of America	1. Impeachment of the president 2. Functions of president and vice-president 3. Removal of Supreme Court and High court judges 4. Fundamental Rights 5. Judicial review 6. Independence of judiciary 7. The preamble of the constitution
Canada	1. Centrifugal form of federalism where the centre is stronger than the states. 2. Residuary powers vest with the centre 3. Centre appoints the Governors at the states 4. Advisory jurisdiction of the supreme court
Australia	1. Concept of Concurrent list 2. Article 108 i.e. Joint sitting of the two houses 3. Freedom of trade and commerce
USSR (Now Russia)	1. Fundamental duties 2. The ideals of justice (social, economic, and political), expressed in the Preamble.
France	1. Concept of "Republic" 2. Ideals of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity(contained in the Preamble)
Germany	1. Fundamental Rights are suspended during Emergency
South Africa	1. Election of members of the Rajya Sabha 2. Amendment of the Constitution
Japan	1. Concept of "procedure established by Law"

Q44. Untouchability is abolished by which Article of the Indian Constitution? (69th BPSC)

- A. Article 14
- B. Article 15
- C. Article 17
- D. Article 22

Ans. C. Article 17

Q45. Six Fundamental Rights of the Indian Constitution

The **original Constitution (1950)** included **seven** Fundamental Rights. However, the **44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978** removed the **Right to Property (Article 31)** as a Fundamental Right, reducing the number to **six**. (Article 31 is now a **legal right** under Article 300A.)

1. Right to Equality (Articles 14–18)

- **Article 14** – Equality before law and equal protection of the laws
- **Article 15** – Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth
- **Article 16** – Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment
- **Article 17** – Abolition of untouchability
- **Article 18** – Abolition of titles

2. Right to Freedom (Articles 19–22)

- **Article 19** – Six fundamental freedoms (speech, assembly, association, movement, residence, profession)
- **Article 20** – Protection in respect of conviction for offences
- **Article 21** – Protection of life and personal liberty
- **Article 21A** – Right to education (added by 86th Amendment, 2002)
- **Article 22** – Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases

3. Right against Exploitation (Articles 23–24)

- **Article 23** – Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour
- **Article 24** – Prohibition of employment of children below 14 years in factories, mines, or hazardous jobs

4. Right to Freedom of Religion (Articles 25–28)

- **Article 25** – Freedom of conscience and right to profess, practice, and propagate religion
- **Article 26** – Freedom to manage religious affairs
- **Article 27** – Freedom from taxation for promotion of any religion
- **Article 28** – Freedom from attending religious instruction in certain educational institutions

5. Cultural and Educational Rights (Articles 29–30)

- **Article 29** – Protection of the interests of minorities
- **Article 30** – Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions

6. Right to Constitutional Remedies (Article 32)

- **Article 32** – Right to move the Supreme Court for enforcement of Fundamental Rights (Dr. B.R. Ambedkar called it the “heart and soul” of the Constitution)

- The Supreme Court and High Courts can issue **writs** like **Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Certiorari, and Quo Warranto**

Q46. The authority to determine the number of Judges in a High Court rests with which of the following entities? (69th BPSC)

- The President
- The Chief Minister of the State
- The Prime Minister
- The Parliament

Ans. A. The President

The President of India has the power to determine the number of judges in a high court. As per Article 216 of the Indian Constitution, every High Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and such other judges as the President may from time to time deem it necessary to appoint.

Q47. The Fifth Schedule deals with the governance and protection of the interests of which specific group of people? (69th BPSC)

- Scheduled Castes
- Religious Minorities
- Scheduled Tribes
- Linguistic Minorities

Ans. C. Scheduled Tribes

Fifth Schedule of the Indian Constitution

The **Fifth Schedule** deals with the **administration and governance of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes** in states where tribal populations are predominant.

1. Constitutional Provision

- **Article 244(1):** The provisions of the Fifth Schedule apply to the administration and control of **Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes** in any state **except**:
 - Assam
 - Meghalaya
 - Tripura
 - Mizoram
 (These are covered under the Sixth Schedule)

2. Declaration of Scheduled Areas

- The **President of India** has the power to:
 - Declare any area as a **Scheduled Area**
 - Alter, increase, or decrease its area after **consultation with the Governor**
 - Modify boundaries for rectification purposes

- Direct that a part or whole of a Scheduled Area **cease to be** a Scheduled Area

3. Executive Power of State and Centre

- The **State Government's executive power** extends to Scheduled Areas within the state.
- The **Governor** of each state having Scheduled Areas:
 - Must submit a **report** to the **President** regarding their administration
- The **Centre** has the power to give **directions** to the state regarding the administration of such areas

4. Tribes Advisory Council (TAC)

- A **Tribes Advisory Council** must be constituted in states with Scheduled Areas.
- It may also be constituted in other states with tribal populations if directed by the President.

Composition:

- **Maximum Members:** 20
- **Three-fourths** must be representatives of **Scheduled Tribes** in the State Legislative Assembly

Powers of Governor:

- Can make **rules** regarding:
 - Number and appointment of members
 - Appointment of the Chairman, officers, and staff
 - Procedure of meetings and related matters

5. Law Applicable to Scheduled Areas

- The **Governor** can:
 - Direct that any law passed by Parliament or State Legislature shall **not apply** to a Scheduled Area, or apply with **modifications and exceptions**
 - Make **regulations** for the **peace and good governance** of Scheduled Areas, after **consulting the TAC**

Such Regulations May:

- Prohibit or restrict the **transfer of land** among Scheduled Tribes
- Regulate **land allotment** to Scheduled Tribes
- Control the **money-lending business** targeting tribal communities

6. Panchayat (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 – PESA

- Scheduled Areas under the Fifth Schedule were originally **exempt** from Part IX (Panchayats) of the Constitution.
- To address this, the **Panchayat (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA)** was enacted to **extend Panchayati Raj** provisions to these areas with **specific safeguards and modifications** for tribal interests.

7. States under the Fifth Schedule

The Fifth Schedule applies to **10 states**:

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Chhattisgarh
3. Gujarat
4. Himachal Pradesh
5. Jharkhand
6. Madhya Pradesh
7. Maharashtra
8. Odisha
9. Rajasthan
10. Telangana

Q48. In which case(s) did the Supreme Court of India give for the first time the doctrine of 'basic structure' of the Constitution? (69th BPSC)

- A. Golaknath vs. State of Punjab
- B. Kesavananda Bharati vs. State of Kerala
- C. Minerva Mills vs. Union of India
- D. Both (A) and (B)

Ans. B. Kesavananda Bharati vs. State of Kerala

Keshavananda Bharti Vs State of Kerala 1973:

- ❖ It gave birth to the **landmark judgment** which pronounced that the parliaments cannot alter or disturb the basic structure of the constitution.
- ❖ It was held that, however, the **parliament has unfettered power** to amend the constitution, **but it cannot disturb or emasculate the basic structure or fundamental features of the constitution** as it has only the power of amendment and not of rewriting the constitution.

Minerva Mills vs. Union of India:

- ❖ In the Minerva Mills case, the Supreme Court held that 'the Indian Constitution is founded on the bedrock of the balance between the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles.
- ❖ The Parliament can amend the Fundamental Rights for implementing the Directive Principles, so long as the amendment does not damage or destroy the basic structure of the Constitution.

Q49. Match the following political parties listed in List-I with their years of establishment in List-II :

List—I (Political Parties)

- Communist Party of India (Marxist)
- Communist Party of India
- Bahujan Samaj Party
- All India Trinamool Congress (AITC)

List—II (Years of Establishment)

- 1964
- 1998
- 1925
- 1984

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.
(69th BPSC)

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

Ans. A. a(1), b(3), c(4), d(2)

List of National Political Parties in India

Sl. No.	Name	Abbreviation	Founding Date
1.	Bharatiya Janata Party	BJP	6 April 1980
2.	Indian National Congress	INC	28 December 1885
3.	Communist Party of India (Marxist)	CPI-M	7 November 1964
4.	Communist Party of India	CPI	26 December 1925
5.	Bahujan Samaj Party	BSP	14 April 1984
6.	Nationalist Congress Party	NCP	10 June 1999
7.	All India Trinamool Congress	AITC	1 January 1998
8.	National People's Party	NPP	6 January 2013

Q50. Under which Article(s), the Speaker can allow any member of the House to speak in his/her mother tongue? (69th BPSC)

- Article 110 (1)
- Article 122 (2)
- Article 120 (1)
- Both (A) and (B)

Ans. C. Article 120 (1)

Some of the major functions performed by the speaker are

Article 95 The Speaker shall preside over the sittings of the Lok Sabha and shall

maintain order and decorum in the house.

Article 96	The Speaker shall have the right to take part in the proceedings of the house and to speak in any sitting of the house or of any committee of the house of which he/she is a member, but shall not have the right to vote in the first instance
Article 97	The Speaker shall be responsible for the certification of money bills and financial bills, and shall have the power to direct that any other bill be treated as a money bill or a financial bill.
Article 100	The Speaker shall have the casting vote in the event of a tie in the voting in house.

Q51. The phrase “equality before law” used in Article 14 of Indian constitution has been borrowed from the Constitution of: (68th BPSC)

- Britain
- USA
- France
- More than one of the above

Ans. A. Britain

The concept of “equality before the law” has been borrowed from the British Common Law upon which English Legal System was founded. However, “equal protection of laws” has its link with the American Constitution.

Other borrowed features from British constitution

- ❖ Parliamentary form of government
- ❖ The idea of single citizenship
- ❖ The idea of the Rule of law
- ❖ Writs
- ❖ Institution of Speaker and his role
- ❖ Lawmaking procedure
- ❖ Procedure established by Law

Q52. What was the duration in the making of the Indian constitution? (68th BPSC)

- 1 year 10 months and 12 days.
- 2 years 10 months and 5 days.
- 2 years 11 months and 18 days
- More than one of the above

Ans. C. 2 years 11 months and 18 days

The duration in the making of the India constitution was 2 years 11 months and 18 days. The supreme laws of India was drafted by the Assembly from 1946 to 1950 and was finally adopted on 26th November 1949 with effect from 26th. January 1950

Q53. The council of ministers in a state is collectively responsible to (68th BPSC)

- A. The Chief Minister
- B. The Governor
- C. The Legislative Assembly
- D. More than one of the above

Ans. C. The Legislative Assembly

Article 164 of the Indian Constitution states that “ the council of ministers” is collectively responsible to the legislative assembly of the state.

State Legislature

Articles 168 to 212 in **Part VI** of the Constitution deal with the organisation, composition, duration, officers, procedures, privileges, powers and so on of the state legislature.

General Provisions

Art. 168	Constitution of Legislatures in states
Art. 169	Abolition or creation of Legislative Councils in states
Art. 170	Composition of the Legislative Assemblies
Art. 171	Composition of the Legislative Councils
Art. 172	Duration of State Legislatures
Art. 173	Qualification for membership of the State Legislature
Art. 174	Sessions of the State Legislature, prorogation and dissolution
Art. 175	Right of Governor to address and send messages to the House or Houses
Art. 176	Special address by the Governor
Art. 177	Rights of Ministers and Advocate-General as respects the Houses

Officers of the State Legislature

Art. 178	The Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
Art. 179	Vacation and resignation of, and removal from, the offices of Speaker and Deputy Speaker
Art. 180	Power of the Deputy Speaker or other person to perform the duties of the office of, or to act as, Speaker
Art. 181	The Speaker or the Deputy Speaker not to preside while a resolution for his removal from office is under consideration
Art. 182	The Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council
Art. 183	Vacation and resignation of, and removal from, the offices of Chairman and Deputy Chairman
Art. 184	Power of the Deputy Chairman or other person to perform the duties of the office of, or to act as, Chairman

Art. 185	The Chairman or the Deputy Chairman not to preside while a resolution for his removal from office is under consideration
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Art. 186	Salaries and allowances of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker and the Chairman and Deputy Chairman
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Art. 187	Secretariat of State Legislature
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Conduct of Business

Art. 188	Oath or affirmation by members
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Art. 189	Voting in Houses, power of Houses to act notwithstanding vacancies and quorum
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Disqualifications of Members

Art. 190	Vacation of seats
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Art. 191	Disqualifications for membership
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Art. 192	Decision on questions as to disqualifications of members
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Art. 193	Penalty for sitting and voting before making oath or affirmation under Article 188 or when not qualified or when disqualified
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Powers, Privileges and Immunities of State Legislatures and their Members

Art. 194	Powers, privileges, etc., of the House of Legislatures and of the members and committees thereof
-----------------	--

Art. 195	Salaries and allowances of members
-----------------	------------------------------------

Legislative Procedure

Art. 196	Provisions as to introduction and passing of Bills
-----------------	--

Art. 197	Restriction on powers of Legislative Council as to Bills other than Money Bills
-----------------	---

Art. 198	Special procedure in respect of Money Bills
-----------------	---

Art. 199	Definition of “Money Bills”
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Art. 200	Assent to Bills
-----------------	-----------------

Art. 201	Bills reserved for consideration
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Procedure in Financial Matter

Art. 202	Annual financial statement
-----------------	----------------------------

Art. 203	Procedure in Legislature with respect to estimates
-----------------	--

Art. 204	Appropriation Bills
-----------------	---------------------

Art. 205	Supplementary, additional or excess grants
-----------------	--

Art. 206	Votes on account, votes of credit and exceptional grants
-----------------	--

Art. 207	Special provisions as to financial Bills
-----------------	--

General Procedure

Art. 208	Rules of procedure
-----------------	--------------------

Art. 209	Regulation by law of procedure in the Legislature of the state in relation to financial business
-----------------	--

Art. 210	Language to be used in the Legislature
-----------------	--

Art. 211	Restriction on discussion in the Legislature
Art. 212	Courts not to inquire into proceedings of the Legislature
Legislative Powers of the Governor	
Art. 213	Power of Governor to promulgate Ordinances during recess of Legislature

Q54. Consider the following statements:

In the post 73rd Amendment era, there has to be decentralization of

1. Decision making Powers
2. System as a whole.
3. Judicial Powers.
4. Administrative Powers.

Which of the above statements are correct? (68th BPSC)

- A. 1, 2 and 3 only
- B. 1, 2 and 4 only
- C. 2, 3 and 4 only
- D. More than one of the above

Ans. B. 1, 2 and 4 only

It has not led to decentralization of Judicial powers. Although Gram Kachahari/Sarpanch works like a court for petty disputes, it is still a part of the Executive.

73rd Amendment Act, 1992

- ❖ This amendment brought the State Governments under the constitutional obligation to adopt the **new system of Panchayati Raj**.
- ❖ The 11th schedule was added to the **Constitution of India, 1950 (COI)** through this amendment which contained 29 subject matters of the Panchayats.
 - This act also added **Part IX** to the COI which contained provisions from Articles 243 to 243 O.
 - Article 243: Definitions
 - Article 243A: Gram Sabha
 - Article 243B: Constitution of Panchayats
 - Article 243C: Composition of Panchayats
 - Article 243D: Reservation of seats
 - Article 243E: Duration of Panchayats, etc.,
 - Article 243F: Disqualifications for membership
 - Article 243G: Powers, authority and responsibilities of Panchayats
 - Article 243H: Powers to impose taxes by, and Funds of, the Panchayats
 - Article 243I: Constitution of Finance Commission to review financial position
 - Article 243J: Audit of accounts of Panchayats
 - Article 243K: Elections to the Panchayats
 - Article 243L: Application to Union territories
 - Article 243M: Part not to apply to certain areas
 - Article 243N: Continuance of existing laws and Panchayats
 - Article 243O: Bar to interference by courts in electoral matters

❖ The act **does not apply to Nagaland, Meghalaya, and Mizoram**, as well as certain other areas. These areas include:

- The scheduled areas and tribal areas in the states.
- The hill areas of Manipur with district councils.
- The Darjeeling district of West Bengal with the Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council.
- However, subject to the exceptions and modifications specified by the Parliament, the provisions of this Part may be extended to scheduled areas and tribal areas.

Q55. The representation in the Rajya Sabha includes: (68th BPSC)

- A. Members directly elected by citizens.
- B. Members indirectly elected by citizens through their representatives.
- C. Members nominated by the President of India
- D. More than one of the above

Ans. D. More than one of the above

Rajya Sabha (Council of States) – Composition and Powers

Composition of the Rajya Sabha

The **Council of States (Rajya Sabha)** consists of **two types of members**:

1. Elected Members:

- Elected **indirectly** by the **elected members of the Legislative Assemblies** of the States and Union Territories.
- Elected **in accordance with the system of Proportional Representation** by means of the **Single Transferable Vote (STV)**.
- Represents the **federal character** of Indian polity.

2. Nominated Members:

- **12 members** are **nominated by the President of India**.
- Selected from persons having **special knowledge or practical experience** in the fields of:
 - Literature
 - Science
 - Art
 - Social Service

Conclusion on Representation:

- Rajya Sabha includes:
 - **Indirectly elected members** (through state legislative assemblies)

- **Nominated members** (by the President)
- Therefore, **both option (b) and (c)** are **correct** regarding its composition.

Powers and Special Functions of Rajya Sabha

1. State-Related Matters:

- Rajya Sabha **represents the States** in the federal structure.
- Any matter that **affects the States** must involve the Rajya Sabha for **consent and approval**.
- Example:
 - **Transfer of a subject from State List to Union List** requires a **special resolution** passed by the **Rajya Sabha** under **Article 249**.

2. All-India Services (Article 312):

- Rajya Sabha can **authorize the Parliament** to create **new All-India Services** (e.g., Indian Forest Service, Indian Medical Service).
- Requires a **resolution supported by not less than two-thirds** of the members present and voting.

3. Role During Emergency (Articles 352, 356, and 360):

- If **Lok Sabha is dissolved** or **dissolution occurs before approval** of an emergency proclamation:
 - The **Rajya Sabha alone can approve** the continuation of:
 - **National Emergency (Article 352)**
 - **President's Rule (Article 356)**
 - **Financial Emergency (Article 360)**

Q56. Which of the following is concerned with the Supreme court of India? (68th BPSC)

- A. Collegium system
- B. Appellate jurisdiction
- C. Original Jurisdiction
- D. More than one of the above

Ans. D. More than one of the above

The Supreme Court of India is the Court of final appeal and the highest constitutional court. It now been provided with very wide jurisdiction to enable it to perform its sacred duties. It enjoys Original Jurisdiction (Article 131) appellate Jurisdiction (Article 132, 133) and Advisory Jurisdiction (Article 143) the system of appointment and transfer of judges of the Supreme Court is known as Collegium System. Hence out of the given options (a), (b) and (c) are concerned with the Supreme Court of India. All

the three option are associated with the Supreme Court of India

Article Related to Supreme Court of India (Article 124-147)

Article No	Subject Matter
124	Establishment and Constitution of Supreme Court
124A	National Judicial Appointments Commission
124B	Functions of Commission
124C	Power of Parliament to make law
125	Salaries, etc , of Judges
126	Appointment of acting Chief Justice
127	Appointment of ad hoc Judges
128	Attendance of retired Judges at sittings of the Supreme Court
129	Supreme Court to be a court of record
130	Seat of Supreme Court
131	Original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court
132	Appellate jurisdiction of Supreme Court in appeals from High Courts in certain cases
133	Appellate jurisdiction of Supreme Court in appeals from High Courts in regard to civil matters
134	Appellate jurisdiction of Supreme Court in regard to criminal matters
134A	Certificate for appeal to the Supreme Court
135	Jurisdiction and powers of the Federal Court under existing law to be exercisable by the Supreme Court
136	Special leave to appeal by the Supreme Court
137	Review of judgments or orders by the Supreme Court
138	Enlargement of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court
139	Conferment on the Supreme Court of powers to issue certain writs
139A	Transfer of certain cases
140	Ancillary powers of Supreme Court
141	Law declared by Supreme Court to be binding on all courts
142	Enforcement of decrees and orders of Supreme Court and orders as to discovery, etc
143	Power of President to consult Supreme Court
144	Civil and judicial authorities to act in aid of the Supreme Court
145	Rules of court, etc

146	Officers and servants and the expenses of the Supreme Court
147	Interpretation

Q57. The minimum age for contesting elections to the Panchayati Raj Institutions should be how many years according to the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act? (68th BPSC)

- A. 21 years
- B. 25 years
- C. 18 years
- D. More than one of the above

Ans. A. 21 years

According to the 73rd constitutional Amendment Act, the minimum age for contesting elections to the Panchayati Raj Institution should be 21 years (Article 243 F).

Salient Features of the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments

Theme	Details
General Features	73rd Amendment added Part IX titled "The Panchayats" to the Constitution. 74th Amendment added Part IX-A titled "The Municipalities".
Democratic Decentralization	- Establishment of basic democratic units: - Gram Sabhas in villages. - Ward Committees in Municipalities. - These bodies consist of all adult members registered as voters.
Three-Tier System (Panchayats)	- Applicable to all States except those with a population below 20 lakhs. - Three levels: - Village - Intermediate (Block/Taluk/Mandal) - District (Article 243B)
Elections and Reservations	- Direct elections to all seats in Panchayats and Municipalities. (Article 243C(2)) - Reservations: - For SCs/STs in proportion to their population. - One-third of total seats reserved for women, including in SC/ST categories. - One-third of chairperson

	posts reserved for women. (Article 243D)
Tenure Elections and	- Uniform 5-year term for Panchayats and Municipalities. - Fresh elections must be conducted before the expiry of the term. - In case of dissolution, elections to be held within 6 months. (Article 243E)
Election Supervision	- Creation of State Election Commissions: - Responsible for supervision, direction, and control of elections. (Article 243K)
Planning and Development	- Panchayats to prepare and implement plans for: - Economic development - Social justice - Subjects assigned to Panchayats as per Eleventh Schedule. (Article 243G) - District Planning Committees to: - Consolidate the plans of Panchayats and Municipalities. (Article 243ZD)
Financial Provisions	- Panchayats and Municipalities to receive funds from: - State budgetary allocations - Share in certain State taxes - Grants from the Union Government and Finance Commission (Article 243H) - State Finance Commissions to: - Recommend principles for financial distribution. (Article 243I)
Eleventh Schedule	- Lists 29 functions under the jurisdiction of Panchayati Raj Institutions: - Agriculture, irrigation, animal husbandry, rural housing, roads, education, etc.

Q58. At what level does a Panchayat Samiti operate a Panchayati Raj Structure? (68th BPSC)

- A. District Level
- B. Gram Panchayat Level
- C. Block-level body
- D. More than one of the above

Ans. C. Block-level body

Panchayat Samiti also called Taluka Panchayat or block Panchayat is the intermediate level in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI). Few gram Panchayat are grouped to form a panchayat Samiti (Block or mandal). They operate at the block level and act as a link between Gram Panchayat (village) and District Panchayat (district). At Block level body a panchayat samiti operate a Panchayati Raj structure.

Q59. With reference to the Consumer Disputes Redressal at the district level in India, which one of the following statement is not correct? (68th BPSC)

- The State Government can establish more than one District Forum in a district if it deems fit.
- One of the members, of the District Forum shall be a women.
- The District Forum entertains the complaints where the value of goods or services does not exceed rupees fifty lakhs.
- More than one of the above
- None of the above

Ans. E. None of the above

Statement	Explanation	Status
1. Establishment of District Forum	As per the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 , a 'District Forum' must be established by the State Government in each district by notification . The State may also establish more than one forum in a district if deemed fit.	Correct
2. Composition of District Forum	Under Section 10 of the Act, each District Forum shall consist of a President and two members , one of whom shall be a woman .	Correct
3. Jurisdiction of District Forum	According to Section 11 , the District Forum can entertain complaints where the value of goods/services and compensation does not exceed ₹20 lakhs (originally under 1986 Act). However, the pecuniary	Correct (after amendment)

jurisdiction was amended to ₹50 lakhs in Dec 2021 under CPA 2019.

Q60. Which one of the following was established as the first programme of community development? (68th BPSC)

- National Extension Service
- Integrated Rural Development Programme
- Cooperation Movement
- More than one of the above

Ans. A. National Extension Service

National Extension Service launched in 1953 was the first programmes of community development.

Three Major Phases of Community Development Programme

- ❖ National Extension Phase
- ❖ Intensive Community Development Phase
- ❖ Post Development Phase

Q61. Generally, how many sessions are there in the Lok Sabha? (67th BPSC Re-exam)

- 4
- 5
- 6
- 3

Ans. D. 3

Sessions of Parliament:

- ❖ The summoning of Parliament is specified in **Article 85 of the Constitution**.
- ❖ The power to **convene a session of Parliament** rests with the Government. The decision is taken by the **Cabinet Committee on Parliamentary Affairs** which is **formalised by the President**, in whose name MPs are summoned to meet for a session.
- ❖ India does not have a **fixed parliamentary calendar**. **By convention (i.e. not provided by the Constitution)**, Parliament meets for **three sessions** in a year.
 - *The longest, Budget Session (1st session), starts towards the end of January, and concludes by the end of April or first week of May. The session has a recess so that Parliamentary Committees can discuss the budgetary proposals.*
 - *The second session is the three-week Monsoon Session, which usually begins in July and finishes in August.*
 - *Winter Session (3rd session), is held from November to December.*

Q62. Who was the chairman of the First Law Commission in Independent India? (67th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Justice V.K Sundaram
- B. Justice T.V Venkatarama Aiyar
- C. M.C Setalvad
- D. Justice J.L Kapur

Ans. C. M.C Setalvad

Recently, the **Ministry of Law and Justice** set up the **23rd Law Commission** for a **three-year term**, from 1st September 2024 to 31st August 2027.

- ❖ The Law Commission of India is a **non-statutory body** constituted by the Union government.
- ❖ It is a commission established to ensure that the laws formed are just and fair which work towards its proper implementation.
- ❖ It can be referred to as an **ad hoc body**, which is constituted for the fulfilment of a particular purpose.
- ❖ Basically, it works as an advisory body to the Ministry of Law and Justice.
- ❖ However, it is not defined under the Indian Constitution. It is constituted as part of **Article 39A**.

History of Law Commission in India

- ❖ The first pre-independence law commission was established in **1834** by the British Government in India.
 - It was established by the **Charter Act of 1833** and was chaired by **Lord Macaulay**.
- ❖ The first Law Commission of independent India was established in the year 1955 which was headed by **M.C. Setalvad**.
- ❖ Since the independence of India, there have been 23 Law Commissions. The Law Commission (22nd) is chaired by **Justice Ritu Raj Awasthi**.

Q63. If "One Nation One Election" is to be realized in India, which article of the Indian constitution will require an amendment? (67th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Article 172
- B. Article 356
- C. Article 246
- D. Article 83
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Ans. E. None of the above/More than one of the above

If 'One Nation One Election' is to be realized in India and to sync the term of the State Legislative assemblies with the Lok Sabha, the term of State Legislative assemblies can be reduced and increased accordingly. However, to do so, constitutional amendments may be needed in Article 83, 85, 172, 174 and 356.

Other options

- ❖ Article 83 which deals with duration of houses of the Parliament.

- ❖ Article 172 which deals with duration of the state legislatures.
- ❖ Article 246 deals with subject matter of laws made by Parliament and by the legislatures of states.
- ❖ Article 356 which is associated with President's rule in states.

Note: *The **Law Commission**, under Justice B. S. Chauhan, reported that simultaneous elections are not feasible within the existing constitutional framework.*

Q64. Which state does not have a Panchayat System? (67th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Mizoram
- B. Meghalaya
- C. Kerala
- D. Nagaland
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Ans. E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Currently, the Panchayat Raj system has been implemented in all states and Union territories of India except a few. These include Nagaland, Mizoram and Meghalaya and one Union territory namely Delhi.

Q65. The division of each state into territorial constituencies for the Lok Sabha is done by the Delimitation commission. The delimitation has been freezed till each year? (67th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. 2025
- B. 2026
- C. 2027
- D. 2024

Ans. B. 2026

The division of each state into territorial constituencies for the Lok Sabha is done by the Delimitation Commission. This delimitation has been freezed till 2026.

According to the Election Commission, the word 'delimitation' is defined as "the act or process of fixing limits/boundaries of territorial constituencies in a country or a province having a legislative body".

Constitutional Provisions regarding delimitation in India

- ❖ **Article 82** and **Article 170** of the Constitution empowers the Parliament to readjust the allocation of seats in the Lok Sabha and the Legislative Assemblies of States respectively, after every census.
- ❖ Accordingly, the Parliament enacts a Delimitation Commission Act and an independent high-powered panel known as the **Delimitation Commission** is constituted to carry out the exercise of delimitation.
- ❖ The Parliament has enacted the Delimitation Commission Acts in **1952, 1962, 1972** and **2002** for this purpose.
 - There was no Delimitation Commission Act after the 1981 and 1991 census.

- ❖ The present delimitation of constituencies has been done on the basis of 2001 census data under the provisions of **Delimitation Commission Act, 2002**.
- ❖ *The next Delimitation Commission will be set up after 2026.*
- ❖ Further, **Article 330** and **Article 332** of the Constitution provide for re-fixing the number of seats reserved for **Scheduled Castes (SCs)** and **Scheduled Tribes (STs)** in the Lok Sabha and the Legislative Assemblies of the states, on the basis of the 2001 census.

The Supreme Court is a (67th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Protector of Human rights
- B. Final Interpreter of the Constitution.
- C. Civil Court
- D. Federal court
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Ans. E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Jurisdiction of Supreme Court are as follows:-

- ❖ The Supreme Court has original, appellate and advisory jurisdiction extends to any dispute between the Government of India and one or more states or between the Government of India and any state or states on the other side.
- ❖ Article 32 of the Constitution gives extensive original jurisdiction to the Supreme Court in regard to enforcement of Fundamental Rights.
- ❖ The Supreme Court has been conferred with power to direct transfer of any Civil or Criminal cases from one High Court to other.
- ❖ The Supreme Court is federal Court, the highest court of appeal.

Q66. To review the financial position of Panchayats, the State Government constitutes every five years a/an(67th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Finance Committee
- B. Advisory Commission
- C. Advisory Committee
- D. Finance Commission

Ans. D. Finance Commission

A State Finance Commission reviews the financial position of the panchayats in a state and makes recommendations to the Governor about the principles that should govern the distribution of tax proceeds-taxes duties, levies, toll fee collected by the state between the state and its Panchayati Raj institutions at all three levels-village level, block level and district level.

1Article 243 {Definitions}

- 1.1 **Article 243A** {Gram Sabha}
- 1.2 **Article 243B** {Constitution of Panchayats}
- 1.3 **Article 243C** {Composition of Panchayats}
- 1.4 **Article 243D** {Reservation of seats}
- 1.5 **Article 243E** {Duration of Panchayats, etc.}
- 1.6 **Article 243F** {Disqualifications for membership}
- 1.7 **Article 243G** {Powers, authority and responsibilities of Panchayats}
- 1.8 **Article 243H** {Powers to impose taxes by, and Funds of, the Panchayats}
- 1.9 **Article 243I** {Constitution of Finance Commission to review financial position}
- 1.10 **Article 243J** {Audit of accounts of Panchayats}
- 1.11 **Article 243K** {Elections to the Panchayats}
- 1.12 **Article 243L** {Application to Union territories}
- 1.13 **Article 243M** {Part not to apply to certain areas}
- 1.14 **Article 243N** {Continuance of existing laws and Panchayats}
- 1.15 **Article 243O** {Bar to interference by courts in electoral matters}

Q67. The Indian President is eligible for re-election for how many times? (67th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Twice
- B. Thrice
- C. Any number of times
- D. Once

Ans. C. Any number of times

The President serves a term of five years from the date they take office. However, they can resign anytime by sending a resignation letter to the Vice-President. Additionally, they can be removed from office through the process of impeachment before the completion of their term.

The President can remain in office until their successor takes over and is eligible for re-election for any number of terms. However, in the United States, a person cannot be elected as President more than twice.

Constitutional provisions relating to the office of the President of India

Article	Description
Article 52	There shall be a President of India
Article 53	The executive power of the Union shall be vested in the President
Article 54	The President shall be elected by the members of an electoral college consisting of the elected members of both Houses of Parliament; and the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the States
Article 55	Manner of election of President
Article 56	The President shall hold office for a term of five years
Article 57	A person who holds, or who has held, office as President shall, subject to the other provisions of this Constitution, be eligible for re-election to that office
Article 58	Qualifications for election to the office of the President

Article 59	Conditions of the office of the President
Article 60	Oath to the office of President
Article 61	Procedure for impeachment of the President
Article 62	Provisions related to the term and vacancy of the President

Q68. Who was allotted the Portfolio of the Labour Department in the Interim Government's cabinet of 1946 AD? (67th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Dr Rajendra Prasad
- B. Dr Anugraha Narayan Sinha
- C. Syed Ali Zaheer
- D. Jagjivan Ram

Ans. D. Jagjivan Ram

Members of the Interim Government(1946)

- ❖ *President of the Executive Council (Viceroy and Governor-General of India): Viscount Wavell (till February 1947); Lord Mountbatten (from February 1947)*
- ❖ *Commander-in-Chief: Sir Claude Auchinleck*
- ❖ *Vice President, Also in charge of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations: Jawaharlal Nehru (INC)*
- ❖ *Home Affairs, Information and Broadcasting: Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (INC)*
- ❖ *Agriculture and Food: Rajendra Prasad (INC)*
- ❖ *Commerce: Ibrahim Ismail Chundrigar (ML)*
- ❖ *Defence: Baldev Singh (INC)*
- ❖ *Finance: Liaquat Ali Khan (ML)*
- ❖ *Education and Arts: C Rajagopalachari (INC)*
- ❖ *Health: Ghazanfar Ali Khan (ML)*
- ❖ *Labour: Jagjivan Ram (INC)*
- ❖ *Law: Jogendra Nath Mandal (ML)*

- ❖ *Railways and Communications, Post and Air: Abdur Rab Nishtar (ML)*
- ❖ *Works, Mines and Power: C H Bhabha (INC)*

Q69. What is the objective of community development? (67th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Build human capital
- B. Environment protection
- C. Harmonious life
- D. Economic development
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Ans. E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Community development aims to improve the living standards of the people. It enhances and promotes participatory democracy, sustainable development rights, economic conditions, equality and social justice in a community through organising and capacity building of the people.

Q70. Which of the following is a Parliamentary Committee relating to delegation of power to make rules and regulations to the Executive? (67th BPSC Cancelled Exam)

- A. Committee on Executive Legislation
- B. Committee on Subordinate Legislation
- C. Committee on Administrative Legislation
- D. Committee on Delegated Legislation

Ans. B. Committee on Subordinate Legislation

Committee on Subordinate Legislation to scrutinize and report to the house whether the powers to make rules, regulations, bye-laws, schemes or other statutory instruments conferred by the Constitution or delegated by Parliament have been properly exercised within such conferment or delegation.

Types of Parliamentary Standing Committees

Name of Committee	Strength	House	Membership	Chairman
Financial Committees				
Estimates Committee	30	Lok Sabha	Members of Lok Sabha elect through the proportional representation method by the Single Transferable Vote system.	Chairman is appointed by the speaker from the members.
Public accounts committee	22 (15 LS +7 RS)	Both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha	Members of Lok Sabha elect through the proportional representation method by the Single Transferable Vote system.	Chairman is appointed by the speaker from the members.
Committee on PSU	22 (15 LS +7 RS)	Both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha	Members of Lok Sabha elect through proportional representation method by the Single Transferable Vote system.	Chairman is appointed by the speaker from the members of Lok Sabha only.
Departmental Standing Committees				

Departmental standing committees (24)	31 (21 LS +10 RS)	Both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha	Members of Lok Sabha Nominated by the speaker whereas members of Rajya Sabha nominated by the chairman.	–
Day-to-Day Business of House				
Business advisory committee	15 LS 11 RS	Separate for both houses	The members are nominated by the speaker or the chairman.	The Chairman and speaker are ex-officio chairmen.
Private members committee	15	Lok Sabha only	The members are nominated by the speaker.	Deputy Speaker is the chairperson.
Committee on the absence of a member	15	Lok Sabha only	The members are nominated by the speaker.	–
Rules Committee	15 LS 16 RS	Separate for both houses	The members are nominated by the speaker or the chairman.	Speaker and chairman are the ex-officio chairmen.
Committees to Scrutinize and Control				
Committee on government assurance	15 LS 10 RS	Separate for both houses	The members are nominated by the speaker or the chairman.	–
Committee on paper laid on the table	15 LS 10 RS	Separate for both houses	The members are nominated by the speaker or the chairman.	–
Committee on subordinate legislation	15 LS 15 RS	Separate for both houses	The members are nominated by the speaker or the chairman.	–
Committee on Welfare of SC and ST	30 (20 LS +10 RS)	Both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha	The members are nominated by the speaker or the chairman.	–
Committee on women empowerment	30 (20 LS +10 RS)	Both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha	The members are nominated by the speaker or the chairman.	–
A joint committee on offices of profit	15 (10 LS +5 RS)	Both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha	–	–
Committees to inquire				
Committee on petitions	15 LS 10 RS	Separate for both houses	The members are nominated by the speaker or the chairman.	–
Committee on privilege	15 LS 10 RS	Separate for both houses	The members are nominated by the speaker or the chairman.	–
Ethics committee	15 LS 10 RS	Separate for both houses	The members are nominated by the speaker or the chairman.	–
Housekeeping committees and service committees				
Library committee	9 (6 LS +3 RS)	Both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha	–	–
General purpose committee	Not fixed	Separate for both houses	The Deputy chairperson, vice chairperson, and chairperson of all departmental standing committees are nominated by the deciding officer.	Speaker and chairman are the ex-officio chairmen.

The joint committee on salaries and allowances of members	15 (10 LS +5 RS)	Both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha	–	–
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Q71. Article 300 of the Indian Constitution deals with (67th BPSC Cancelled Exam)

- A. suits and proceedings
- B. government contracts
- C. Attorney General
- D. restrictions on trade and commerce

Ans. A. suits and proceedings

Article 300 in the Constitution is related with Suits and proceedings. Article 300 of constitution says the Government of India may sue or be sued by the name of the Union of India and the Government of a State may sue or be sued by the name of the State and may, subject to any provisions which may be made by Act of Parliament or of the Legislature of such State enacted by virtue of powers conferred by this Constitution

Part XII of India Constitution deals with Finance, Property, Contracts and Suits [Article 264 to Article 300-A].

- ❖ Chapter I: Finance [Article 264-291]
- ❖ Chapter II: Borrowing [Article 292-293]
- ❖ Chapter III: Property, Contracts, Rights, Liabilities, Obligations, Suits [Article 294-300]
- ❖ Chapter IV: Right to Property [Article 300-A: added by 44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978]

Q72. Judicial Process in India is based on (67th BPSC Cancelled Exam)

- A. The Constitution
- B. The due process of routine law
- C. Conventions
- D. The procedure established by law
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Ans. E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Judicial Process in India is based on the various provisions of Constitution, conventions, due process of law as well as the procedure established by law.

Difference between Procedure Established and Due Process of Law

Aspect	Procedure Established by Law	Due Process of Law
Origin	Derived from the British legal system.	Originated in the American legal system, enshrined in the U.S. Constitution.

Constitutional Reference (India)	Article 21 of the Indian Constitution: "No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law."	The concept of "due process" is not explicitly stated but has been read into Article 21 by the judiciary.
Judicial Review Scope	Courts limit their review to whether the procedure prescribed by law has been correctly followed.	Courts have the authority to assess not only whether the proper procedure was followed but also whether the law itself is fair and just.
Scope of Protection	Narrower scope; ensures that only the prescribed legal procedure is followed without assessing the fairness of the law.	Broader scope; protects individuals from unjust laws and procedures, ensuring overall fairness and justice.
Impact on Fundamental Rights	Can uphold laws that may be arbitrary, as long as the correct procedure is followed.	Protects individuals from arbitrary laws, demanding that both the law and the procedures are fair, reasonable, and just.
Interpretation in Indian Context	Initially interpreted narrowly (A.K. Gopalan case, 1950) to mean only procedural adherence. Over time, the Indian judiciary has expanded its interpretation to include elements of substantive due process (Maneka Gandhi case, 1978).	Recognized within the framework of Article 21 of the Indian Constitution post-Maneka Gandhi case, where the Supreme Court ruled that the procedure must be "right, just, and fair" and not arbitrary, fanciful, or oppressive.

Implications	May lead to the upholding of laws that are procedurally correct but may be inherently unjust or oppressive.	Ensures that laws must meet standards of fairness and reasonableness, providing greater protection to individual rights and liberties.
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Q73. The first “Lokayukta” was established in which of the following states? (67th BPSC Cancelled Exam)

- A. Odisha
- B. Kerala
- C. Maharashtra
- D. Punjab

Ans. C. Maharashtra

Maharashtra was the first state to introduce the institution of Lokayukta through the Lokayukta and Upa-Lokayuktas Act in 1971. Justice S.P.Kotwal was the first Lokayukta of Maharashtra.

The origin of the Lokayukta can be drawn to the **Ombudsman in Scandinavian countries**.

Lokayukta Institutions Across States

- ❖ The structure of the lokayukta is not uniform in all the states.
- ❖ Some States like **Rajasthan, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh** and **Maharashtra** have created the lokayukta as well as **upalo-kayukta**, while some others like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh have created only the lokayukta.

Lokayukta Appointment Process

- ❖ The lokayukta and upalokayukta are appointed by the Governor of the state. While appointing, the governor in most of the states consults (a) the chief justice of the state high court, and (b) the leader of Opposition in the state legislative assembly.

Lokayukta Qualifications: Judicial Benchmarks and Regional Variances

- ❖ States like Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Orissa, Karnataka and Assam prescribed for **judicial qualifications**, while Bihar, Maharashtra and Rajasthan have **no such qualifications**.

Lokayukta Jurisdiction: Variations and Scope Across Indian States

- ❖ There is no uniformity regarding the jurisdiction of lokayukta in all the states.
- ❖ The **chief minister** is included within the jurisdiction of Lokayukta in the states of **Himachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh** and **Gujarat**, while he is excluded from the purview of Lokayukta in the states of **Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar** and **Orissa**.

- ❖ **Ministers and higher civil servants** are included in the purview of lokayukta in almost all the states.
 - **Maharashtra has also included former ministers and civil servants.**
- ❖ Members of state legislatures are included in the purview of lokayukta in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and Assam.
- ❖ The authorities of the **local bodies, corporations, companies** and **societies** are included in the jurisdiction of the lokayukta in most of the states.

Lokpal and Lokayukta (Amendment) Act 2016

The amendment changes the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act 2013 with regard to the reporting of assets and liabilities by public officials.

- ❖ Allows the **leader of the largest opposition party** in the Lok Sabha, in the absence of a recognized Leader of Opposition, to be a member of the selection committee that chooses the ombudsman.
- ❖ The bill modifies **section 44 of the Act**, which originally dealt with the requirement for public officials to report their assets and liabilities within 30 days of starting their government service.
- ❖ The amendment **eliminates the 30-day time frame in section 44**, and public officials will report their assets and liabilities as outlined by the government.

Q74. Which of the following posts was held by A.S Anand in late 1990's? (67th BPSC Cancelled Exam)

- A. Comptroller and Auditor General
- B. Chief Justice of India
- C. Chief Vigilance Commissioner
- D. Attorney General

Ans. B. Chief Justice of India

Justice Adarsh Sein Anand, was enrolled as an advocate on November 1964. In May 1975, he was appointed as an additional judge of the Jammu and Kashmir High Court and was confirmed as a permanent judge in February 1976. Later on he become Chief Justice of Jammu and Kashmir and Madras High Court. He served as the Chief Justice of India from October 10th October 1998 till 2001.

Important facts:

- ❖ *First Chief Justice of Supreme Court : Harilal Jekisundas Kania*
- ❖ *Present Chief Justice of India(50th) : Dhananjaya Yeshwant Chandrachud*

Q75. Which of the following is not a part of the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution? (67th BPSC Cancelled Exam)

- A. Libraries
- B. Fuel and Fodder
- C. Rural Sports
- D. Technical Training

Ans. C. Rural Sports

243G. Powers, authority and responsibilities of Panchayats

Subject to the provisions of this Constitution the Legislature of a State may, by law, endow the Panchayats with such powers and authority and may be necessary to enable them to function as institutions of self-government and such law may contain provisions for the devolution of powers and responsibilities upon Panchayats, at the appropriate level, subject to such conditions as may be specified therein, with respect to--
(a) the preparation of plans for economic development and social justice; (b) the implementation of schemes for economic development and social justice as may be entrusted to them including those in relation to the matters listed in the Eleventh Schedule.

Eleventh schedule of Indian Constitution contains the following functional items placed within the purview of the Panchayats:

1. Agriculture including agricultural expansion
2. Land improvement, implementation of land reforms, land consolidation and soil conservation.
3. Animal Husbandry, Dairying and poultry
4. Fisheries Industry
5. Minor irrigation, water management and watershed development
6. Social forestry and farm forestry
7. Small scale industries in which food processing industry is involved
8. Minor forest produce
9. Safe water for drinking
10. Khadi, village and cottage industries
11. Rural housing
12. Fuel and fodder
13. Rural electrification, including distribution of electricity
14. Road, culverts, bridges, ferries, waterways and other means of communication
15. Education including primary and secondary schools
16. Non-conventional sources of energy
17. Technical training and vocational education
18. Adult and non-formal education
19. Public distribution system
20. Maintenance of community assets
21. Welfare of the weaker sections of the in particular of the schedule caste and schedule tribes
22. Social welfare, including welfare of the handicapped and mentally retarded
23. Family welfare
24. Women and child development
25. Markets and Fairs
26. Health and sanitation including hospitals, primary health centres and dispensaries
27. Cultural activities
28. Libraries

29. Poverty Alleviation Programmes

Q76. How many [number] "Demands for Grants" are put before the Parliament as a part of the Annual Budget in pursuance to Article 113 of the Constitution? (67th BPSC Cancelled Exam)

- A. 98
- B. 96
- C. 104
- D. 109
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Ans. E. None of the above/More than one of the above
Demand for Grants is the form in which estimates of expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India, included in the annual financial statement and required to be voted upon in the Lok Sabha, are submitted in pursuance of Article 113 of the Constitution. Generally, one demand for grant is presented in respect of each ministry or department. However, more than one demand may also be presented for a ministry or Department depending on the nature of expenditure.

Q77. In which year was the "National Extension Service" launched? (67th BPSC Cancelled Exam)

- A. 1953
- B. 1957
- C. 1960
- D. 1972

Ans. A. 1953

The National Extension Service (NES) was launched on 2nd October 1953. It was implemented in the areas which were not covered by community Development program (CDP), when compared to CDP, the NES was less intensive in character.

Objectives of NES:

- ❖ To change the outlook of village people;
- ❖ To make the people participate effectively in development programmes;
- ❖ To develop village leaders accepted by all; and
- ❖ To increase the employment and production

Q78. The members of a State Legislative Council are not chosen by which of the following categories of persons? (67th BPSC Cancelled Exam)

- A. Members of the local bodies/Panchayats.
- B. Teachers
- C. Graduates
- D. Industrialists

Ans. D. Industrialists

Article 171 of the Indian Constitution deals with "Composition of Legislative Councils"

The members of the Council are either nominated by the Governor of the state or are indirectly elected from the following Categories of person. One-third of the members

of this House are elected by the Legislative Assembly. One-third are elected by the member of local bodies like a municipality or other local authorities. One-twelfth of the members are elected by graduates. One-twelfth of the members are elected by teachers. About one-sixth of the members are nominated by the Governor. The legislative Council elects its Chairman, who plays the role of presiding officer and Deputy Chairman from amongst its members.

Q79. The "Split system" in the Indian administration relates to (67th BPSC Cancelled Exam)

- A. Audits/Accounts
- B. Union/States
- C. Policy/Implementation
- D. All India Services/Central Services.

Ans. C. Policy/Implementation

Distinct Roles of Central Secretariat and Cabinet Secretariat in India's Administrative Structure

- ❖ The Government of India works on a split system, i.e. **polymaking and policy implementation**.
- ❖ **Central Secretariat**– At Central level
- ❖ **State Secretariat**– At State level
- ❖ Cabinet Secretariat is not a part of any ministry, so not part of the central secretariat. It's only to support cabinet functions.
- ❖ The Secretariat serves as a **policy-making body**, while the Directorate functions as an implementing agency.

Q80. With reference to the Finance Commission of India, consider the following statements:

1. The Finance Commission is a statutory body.
2. The Finance Commission was set up under Article 280 of the Constitution.
3. The recommendations made by the Finance Commission are only advisory in nature.
4. The first Finance Commission was set up in 1950.

Which of the above statements are correct? (67th BPSC Cancelled Exam)

- A. 1 and 4 only
- B. 3 and 4 only
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. 2 and 4 only

Ans. C. 2 and 3 only

The Finance Commission is a constitutional body constituted by the President under article 280 of the Constitution mainly to give its recommendations on distribution of tax revenues between the Union and the States and amongst the States themselves. The first finance commission of India was appointed in 1951, for the period 1952-57 by the President of India and was Chaired by K.C.Niyogi. The recommendation made by the finance commission are advisory nature only and therefore not binding upon the government. It is upto the

government to implement its recommendation on granting money to states.

Q81. Who among the following is not a member of the 15th Finance Commission? (67th BPSC Cancelled Exam)

- A. Ashok Kumar Lahiri
- B. Sudipto Mundle
- C. Ramesh Chand
- D. Ajay Narayan Jha

Ans. B. Sudipto Mundle

The Finance Commission is a Constitutionally mandated body that is at the centre of fiscal federalism, set up under Article 280 of the Constitution. The Chairman of 15th finance commission was N. K. Singh and Members were Ajay Narayan Jha, Prof. Anoop Singh, Dr. Ashok Lahiri, Prof. Ramesh Chand, (part-time) Arvind Mehta.

Sixteenth Finance Commission

Arvind Panagariya has been appointed as the Chief of the Commission with the main task of determining revenue sharing between Central Government and State Government for a period of five years from April 1, 2026. The Sixteenth Finance Commission comprises a chairman and various members that are appointed by the president of India. It also consists of one secretary post. The composition is as follows:

- ❖ *Chairman - Arvind Panagariya, former vice-chairman of NITI Aayog*
- ❖ *Member - Ajay Narayan Jha, former member, 15th Finance Commission; former finance secretary, Government of India*
- ❖ *Member - Annie George Mathew, former special secretary, Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, Government of India*
- ❖ *Member - Manoj Panda, former director, Institute of Economic Growth*
- ❖ *Part-time member - Soumya Kanti Ghosh, group chief economic advisor, State Bank of India*
- ❖ *Secretary - Ritvik Ranjanam Pandey, Joint Secretary, Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, Government of India*

Q82. Which among the following is not a part of the National Development Council? (67th BPSC Cancelled Exam)

- A. The Secretary of the NITI Aayog
- B. The Secretary of the Planning and Programme Implementation Ministry
- C. The Vice Chairman of the NITI Aayog.
- D. The Chairman of the Finance Commission of India.

Ans. D. The Chairman of the Finance Commission of India.

National Development Council was set up on August 6, 1952, to strengthen and mobilize the effort and resources

of the nation in support of the Plan, to promote common economic policies in all vital spheres, and to ensure the balanced and rapid development of all parts of the country.

The National Development Council comprises of following members:

- ❖ The Prime Minister.
- ❖ The Union Cabinet Ministers.
- ❖ Chief Ministers of all states or their representatives.
- ❖ Union Territories representatives.
- ❖ Members of the NITI Aayog [Earlier Planning Commission].

Q83. Which portfolio Rajendra Prasad held in the Interim Government established in 1946 AD? (67th BPSC Cancelled Exam)

- A. Finance
- B. Defence
- C. Home
- D. Food and Agriculture

Ans. D. Food and Agriculture

On September 2, 1946, the interim government of India led by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was formed. It was the only such cabinet in India's history in which both Congress and the Muslim League shared power at the Centre.

The Cabinet of the Interim Government of India was composed of the following members ministers.

1. *External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations: Jawaharlal Nehru (INC)*
2. *Home Affairs, Information and Broadcasting: Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (INC)*
3. *Agriculture and Food: Rajendra Prasad (INC)*
4. *Commerce: Ibrahim Ismail Chundrigar (ML)*
5. *Defence: Baldev Singh (INC)*
6. *Finance: Liaquat Ali Khan (ML)*
7. *Education and Arts: C Rajagopalachari (INC)*
8. *Health: Ghazanfar Ali Khan (ML)*
9. *Labour: Jagjivan Ram (INC)*
10. *Law: Jogendra Nath Mandal (ML)*

Q84. What is the purpose of the Citizenship [Amendment] Act, 2019? (67th BPSC Cancelled Exam)

- A. To remove Bangladeshi illegal migrants
- B. To identify genuine Indian citizens
- C. To check border infiltration by foreigners.
- D. To grant citizenship to persecuted minority groups of Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan.

Ans. D. To grant citizenship to persecuted minority groups of Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan.

The Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019 seeks to amend the Citizenship Act, 1955. The CAA provides citizenship on the basis of religion to six communities (Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis and Christians) which are minority

and persecuted in Pakistan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh and who entered India on or before 31st December, 2014.

Q85. The First Session of Constituent Assembly was held on (66th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. 9th December, 1946
- B. 15th August, 1947
- C. 26th November, 1949
- D. 26th January, 1946

Ans. A. 9th December, 1946

The constituent Assembly met for the first time on 9 December, 1946 in New Delhi, in the constitution Hall, which is now known as Central hall of parliament house.

Important Dates In Constituent Assembly

9th December, 1946	First sitting of Constituent Assembly. Muslim League boycotted it.
11th December, 1946	Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as President of the Constituent Assembly. Dr. Sachidanand Sinha (oldest member), was elected as temporary chairman of the assembly following the French practice. Vice-Presidents (Two): H.C. Mukherjee and V.T. Krishnamachari.
13th December, 1946	Objective Resolution was introduced by Jawahar Lal Nehru.
22nd July, 1947	The Constituent Assembly adopted the National Flag.
15th August, 1947	Transfer of Power led to the formation of dominions of India and Pakistan (14th August 1947).
26th November, 1949	The Constitution was adopted/enacted.
24th January, 1950	Adoption of National Song and National Anthem.
26th January, 1950	The Constitution came into force, making India a Republic.
25th October, 1951- 21st February, 1952	First general elections were held.

Q86. Electoral College for the election of the President of India consists of (66th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. All the elected members of the Rajya Sabha
- B. All the elected members of the Lok Sabha
- C. All the members of the State Legislative Assemblies
- D. All the elected members of both the Houses of Parliament and elected members of the State legislative assemblies

Ans. D. All the elected members of both the Houses of Parliament and elected members of the State legislative assemblies

The electoral college for the election of the president of India consists of-

- ❖ The elected members of both houses of parliament and
- ❖ The elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the states including NCT of Delhi and UT of Puducherry.

The President of India is indirectly elected by the system of proportional representation single transferable vote.

Q87. What constitutes the definition of "Money Bill" under Article 110 of the Indian constitution? (66th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. The imposition or alteration in regulation of tax.
- B. The regulation of borrowings of money.
- C. The appropriation of money from the consolidated fund of India.
- D. Declaration of any expenditure to be charged on the consolidated fund of India
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Ans. E. None of the above/More than one of the above
Article 110 of the constitution of India defines the money bill. Following matters have been included in the definition of a money Bill-

- ❖ The imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any Tax,
- ❖ Regulation of the borrowing of money or giving of any guarantee by the Government of India,
- ❖ The appropriation of money out of the consolidated fund of India,
- ❖ The declaring of any expenditure to be charge on the consolidated fund of India, or in rearing the amount of any such expenditure.
- ❖ The receipt of money on account of the consolidated fund of India etc.

Procedure for the passage of the Money Bill in Parliament

The Constitution lays out a special procedure for the passing of money bills in Parliament.

- ❖ Money bills can **only be introduced in the Lok Sabha** and only with the recommendation of the President.
- ❖ Money bills are considered **government bills** and can only be introduced by a minister.
- ❖ After a money bill is passed by the Lok Sabha, it is transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for consideration. The **Rajya Sabha has limited powers** with regard to money bills and can only make recommendations and cannot reject or amend the bill.
- ❖ The Rajya Sabha must **return the bill to the Lok Sabha within 14 days**, with or without recommendations. The Lok Sabha can accept or reject any recommendations made by the Rajya Sabha.
- ❖ **If the Lok Sabha accepts any recommendations**, the bill is deemed to have been passed by both Houses in the modified form.

- ❖ **If the Lok Sabha does not accept any recommendations**, the bill is deemed to have passed by both Houses in the form originally passed by the Lok Sabha without any change.
- ❖ **If the Rajya Sabha does not return** the bill to the Lok Sabha within 14 days, the bill is deemed to have been passed by both Houses in the form originally passed by the Lok Sabha.
- ❖ The Lok Sabha has more powers than the Rajya Sabha with regard to money bills.
- ❖ When a money bill is presented to the President, he may give or withhold his assent to the bill but **cannot return the bill** for reconsideration.
- ❖ The President normally gives assent to a money bill as it is introduced in the Parliament with his **prior permission**.

Q88. The Supreme court's judgment of Indra Sawhney Vs Union of India case is related to which issue? (66th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Regarding the issues of OBC reservation in government employment.
- B. Basic Structure theory
- C. Approval of reservation in promotion for SC.
- D. Extension of reservation for ST

Ans. A. Regarding the issues of OBC reservation in government employment.

The famous Indra Sawhney vs Union of India case nine-judge bench is related to the reservation of other Backward class in Government job. It is not related to the promotions. The order of Supreme Court affected article 15(4), and 16(4) of the Constitution of India.

Q89. To be recognized as the National Party in India, a party must have secured at least how much percentage of votes in the previous election? (66th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. At least 10% of valid votes in four or more states.
- B. At least 4% of valid votes in four or more states.
- C. At least 15% of valid votes in two states.
- D. At least 6% of valid votes polled in any four or more states.

Ans. D. At least 6% of valid votes polled in any four or more states.

Conditions for Declaring a Party 'National':

- ❖ As per the ECI's **Political Parties and Election Symbols, 2019 handbook**, a political party would be considered a national party if:
 - It is '**recognised**' in four or more states; or
 - If its **candidates have secured at least 6% of total valid votes** in at least 4 states (in latest Lok Sabha or Assembly elections) and the **party has at least 4 MPs in the last LS polls; or**
 - If it has **won at least 2% of the total seats in the LS** from at least 3 states.

Q90. What is the object of Cut Motion? (66th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. To put check on the policies of the Government.
- B. To stop the functioning of ruling party
- C. To move proposals to reduce expenditure in the Budget proposals
- D. Rejection of complete financial dealings of the Government.

Ans. C. To move proposals to reduce expenditure in the Budget proposals

Different Types of Motions Used in Parliament

❖ **Adjournment Motion:**

- A motion for adjournment is moved to **discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance** and must be of immediate concern, with the **Speaker's consent**.
- It needs the **support of 50 members to be admitted**. As it interrupts the normal business of the House, it is regarded as an extraordinary device.
- This motion is **available in the Lok Sabha but not in the Rajya Sabha**.
- It is important to note that the **passage of an adjournment motion does not require the government to resign**, but it is considered a **strong censure of the government**.

❖ **Closure Motion:**

- It is a motion moved by a member to **cut short the debate on a matter before the House**. If the motion is approved by the House, debate is stopped forthwith, and the matter is put to vote.

❖ **Motion with a Vote:**

- This type of motion is brought under **Rule 184 in the Lok Sabha**. It allows for a **debate with a vote on a specific question**, and the outcome of the vote determines Parliament's position on the issue.
- If such a motion is passed, it **obliges the government to follow Parliament's decision on the matter**.
- However, **motions with a vote are relatively rare** and are usually reserved for matters of significant national importance.

❖ **Short Duration Discussion:**

- Under **Rule 193 of the Lok Sabha rules** and **Rule 176 of the Rajya Sabha rules**, short duration discussions can take place.
- A short duration discussion **allows MPs to discuss a specific issue of public importance without voting on it**. The debate usually takes place for a **fixed duration, not exceeding two hours**.
- The purpose of such discussions is to bring attention to important issues and allow diverse

perspectives to be heard without taking any formal decisions.

❖ **No-Confidence Motion:**

- This is a **motion moved in the Lok Sabha (and not in the Rajya Sabha)** to test the confidence of the government.
- The motion needs the support of 50 members to be admitted.
- If a **no-confidence motion is passed, the government must resign**.
- No-confidence motions are significant political events that **usually occur when there is a perception of the government losing majority support**.

❖ **Confidence Motion:**

- It is passed when the **governments formed with wafer-thin majority** have been called upon by the President to **prove their majority on the floor of the House**
- Passage indicates the government's continued mandate to govern.

❖ **Privilege Motion:**

- A member can initiate this motion when they **believe a minister has violated the privileges of the House or its members** by withholding crucial information about a case or providing inaccurate and manipulated facts.
- The primary aim of this motion is to **express disapproval and criticize the respective minister's actions**.

❖ **Motion of Thanks:**

- It is a parliamentary procedure to express gratitude for the **President's Address at the commencement of Lok Sabha**.
- At the end of the discussion, the motion is put to vote. This **motion must be passed** in the House. Otherwise, it **amounts to the defeat of the government**.

❖ **Cut Motion:**

- Proposed to **reduce the amount of a demand in the budget**.
- Their passage by the Lok Sabha amounts to the expressions of want of parliamentary confidence in the government and may lead to its resignation.

Q91. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List I

- A. Formation of Village Panchayat
- B. Uniform Civil Code
- C. Agriculture and Animal Husbandry
- D. Separation of Judiciary from executive
- E. Promotion of International Peace

List II

- 1) Article 44

- 2) Article 48
3) Article 50
4) Article 51
5) Article 40 (66th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. (A-3), (B-4), (C-2), (D-1), (E-5)
B. (A-5), (B-3), (C-2), (D-1), (E-4)
C. (A-2), (B-3), (C-5), (D-4), (E-1)
D. (A-1), (B-5), (C-3), (D-4), (E-2)
E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Ans. E. None of the above/More than one of the above

DPSP – Gandhian Principles

Definition: These principles are based on Gandhian ideology used to represent the programme of reconstruction enunciated by Gandhi during the national movement. Under various articles, they direct the state to:

Article 40	Organise village panchayats and endow them with necessary powers and authority to enable them to function as units of self-government
Article 43	Promote cottage industries on an individual or cooperation basis in rural areas
Article 43B	Promote voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control and professional management of co-operative societies
Article 46	Promote the educational and economic interests of SCs, STs, and other weaker sections of the society and to protect them from social injustice and exploitation
Article 47	Prohibit the consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs which are injurious to health
Article 48	Prohibit the slaughter of cows, calves and other milch and draught cattle and to improve their breeds

DPSP – Liberal-Intellectual Principles

Definition: These principles reflect the ideology of liberalism. Under various articles, they direct the state to:

Article 44	Secure for all citizens a uniform civil code throughout the country
Article 45	Provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years. (Note: 86th Amendment Act of 2002 changed the subject matter of this article and made elementary education a fundamental right under Article 21 A.)
Article 48	Organise agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines
Article 49	Protect monuments, places and objects of artistic or historic interest which are declared to be of national importance

Article 50	Separate the judiciary from the executive in the public services of the State
Article 51	Promote international peace and security and maintain just and honourable relations between nations Foster respect for international law and treaty obligations Encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration

Q92. Which of the following Constitutional Amendment Acts restricted the Council of Ministers to 15% of the total members of the Lok Sabha? (66th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. 95th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2009
B. 93rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 2006
C. 91st Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003
D. 90th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002

Ans. C. 91st Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003

The constitution (Ninety-First Amendment) Act, 2003 amended Articles 75 and Article 164 of the constitution of India and inserted a new article 361B. The amendment also amended the 10th Schedule of the constitution of India. according to the amendment, total number of minister including the prime minister or chief minister (as may be the case) should not exceed fifteen percent of the total number of the house of the people or Legislative Assembly of the state

90th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002: It provided for maintaining the erstwhile representation of the Scheduled Tribes and non-Scheduled tribes in the Assam Legislative Assembly from the Bodoland Territorial areas district

Ninety-third Amendment (2006): This amendment provided for the reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in higher education institutions.

Ninety-fifth Amendment (2009): This amendment provided for the reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the promotion to government jobs.

Q93. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists–

List-I (Panchayati Raj committees)

- A. C.H. Hanumantha Rao
B. G.V.K. Rao
C. Ashok Mehta
D. L.M. Singhvi
E. Balwant Rai Mehta

List-II (Year)

- 1) 1985
2) 1986
3) 1984
4) 1957
5) 1978 (66th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. (A-4), (B-5), (C-1), (D-3), (E-2)
B. (A-2), (B-4), (C-1), (D-3), (E-5)
C. (A-5), (B-3), (C-2), (D-4), (E-1)
D. (A-3), (B-1), (C-5), (D-2), (E-4)
Ans. D. (A-3), (B-1), (C-5), (D-2), (E-4)

The correct match is as follows—

Panchayati Raj Committees - Year

- ❖ C.H. Hanumantha Rao - 1984
- ❖ G.V.K. Rao - 1985
- ❖ Ashok Mehta - 1978 (Submitted report)
- ❖ L.M. Singhavi - 1986
- ❖ Balwant Rai Mehta - 1957

Ashok Mehta committee was constituted in 1977.

Q94. Prevention of Cruelty to animals is listed in which list of the Indian constitution? (66th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Union List
B. State List
C. Concurrent list
D. Preamble

Ans. C. Concurrent list

Prevention of cruelty to animal is listed in concurrent list, which means that a law on the subject matter of prevention of cruelty can be made by state as well as Union Government.

The seventh schedule under **Article 246** of the constitution deals with the division of powers between the union and the states.

It contains three lists- **Union List, State List and Concurrent List.**

- ❖ The **union list** details the subjects on which Parliament may make laws while the **state list** details those under the purview of state legislatures.
- ❖ The **concurrent list** on the other hand has subjects in which both Parliament and state legislatures have jurisdiction. However, **the Constitution provides federal supremacy to Parliament on concurrent list items in case of a conflict.**

Union List Includes subjects like.	State List Includes subjects like	Concurrent List Includes subjects like.
☐ Defense ☐ Atomic Energy ☐ Foreign Affairs ☐ War and Peace ☐ Banking ☐ Railways ☐ Post and Telegraph ☐ Airways ☐ Ports ☐ Foreign Trade ☐ Currency & Coinage	☐ Agriculture ☐ Police ☐ Prison ☐ Local Government ☐ Public Health ☐ Land ☐ Liquor ☐ Trade and Commerce ☐ Livestock and Animal Husbandry ☐ State Public Services	☐ Education ☐ Transfer of Property other than Agricultural land ☐ Forests ☐ Trade Unions ☐ Adulteration ☐ Adoption and Succession
Union Legislature alone can make laws on these matters.	Normally only the State Legislature can make laws on these matters	Both Union and State Legislature alone can make laws on these matters.

Q95. Which Article in the Indian Constitution is related with the establishment of the Election Commission of India? (66th BPSC)

- A. Article 324
B. Article 148
C. Article 342
D. Article 325

Ans. A. Article 324

Part XV [Article 324-329 A] of the Indian Constitution is associated with Elections.

- ❖ **Article 324:** Superintendence, direction and control of elections to be vested in an Election Commission.
- ❖ **Article 325:** No person to be ineligible for inclusion in, or to claim to be included in a special, electoral roll-on grounds of religion, race, caste or sex.
- ❖ **Article 326:** Elections to the House of the People and to the Legislative Assemblies of States to be based on adult suffrage.
- ❖ **Article 327:** Power of Parliament to make provision with respect to elections to Legislatures.
- ❖ **Article 328:** Power of Legislature of a State to make provision with respect to elections to such Legislature.
- ❖ **Article 329:** Bar to interference by courts in electoral matters.

Q96. What is meant by "Rule of Law"? (66th BPSC)

- A. One act for all and One Judiciary for all
B. One Act for all and One State for all
C. One State for all and One Judiciary for all
D. All acts for one and one Judiciary for all

Ans. A. One act for all and One Judiciary for all

- ❖ The concept of "Rule of Law" was propounded by A.V Dicey
- ❖ The Supreme Court held that the "Rule of Law" as embodied in Article 14 is a basic feature of the constitution
- ❖ Rule of law is a legal principle. It means that all laws apply equally to all citizens of the country and no one can be above the law. It also states that no person shall be subject to harsh, uncivilized or discriminatory treatment even for the sake of maintaining law and order.

Q97. Which Article gives the list of 29 functions to be performed by the Panchayati Raj Institutions? (66th BPSC)

- A. Article 243 (H)
B. Article 243 (E)
C. Article 243 (F)
D. Article 243 (G)

Ans. D. Article 243 (G)

The 73rd Amendment Act of 1992 has added a new Part-IX to the Indian Constitution. This part is entitled as " The

Panchayats' and consist of provision from Article 243 to 243-O; The Act also added a new 11th Schedule to the Constitution. This schedule contains 29 functional items of the Panchayats. It deals with Article 243-G.

Q98. When was the Citizenship (Amendment) Act passed? (66th BPSC)

- A. 11th December, 2018
- B. 11th December, 2019
- C. 11th October, 2019
- D. 11th October, 2020

Ans. B. 11th December, 2019

- ❖ The Citizenship Amendment Act 2019 was passed by Lok Sabha on 10th December 2019. The Rajya Sabha also passed the Act on 11th December 2019. The Act amends the Citizenship Act, 1955 so as to grant a certain class of illegal migrants a path to Indian citizenship. The Citizenship Amendment Act, 2019 seeks to make illegal migrants who are Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhist, Jains Parsis and Christians from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Pakistan eligible for Indian Citizenship.
- ❖ Citizenship is listed in the Union List under the Constitution and thus is under the exclusive jurisdiction of Parliament.
- ❖ The Constitution does not define the term 'citizen' but details of various categories of persons who are entitled to citizenship are given in Part 2 (Articles 5 to 11).

Q99. The legislative origins of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act can be traced back to which Constitutional Amendment Bill? (66th BPSC)

- A. 61st Constitutional Amendment Bill
- B. 62nd Constitutional Amendment Bill
- C. 63rd Constitutional Amendment Bill
- D. 64th Constitutional Amendment Bill

Ans. D. 64th Constitutional Amendment Bill

The Legislative origins of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act can be traced back to the 64th Constitutional Amendment Bill. Rajiv Gandhi had introduced 64th Constitutional Amendment Bill 1989, to provide constitutional status to Panchayati Raj institutions but this bill was not passed by Rajya Sabha. Then through 73rd Amendment Act, 1992, Panchayati Raj was constitutionalised. The 73rd Amendment Act, 1992 has added a new Part IX and 11th Schedule to the Indian Constitution.

Q100. Which of the following is not the characteristics of decentralization? (66th BPSC)

- A. Autonomy
- B. People's Participation.
- C. To instil non confidence among local communities.

D. To empower local communities

Ans. C. To instil non confidence among local communities.

Decentralization is defined as the practice of taking power away from the union and state government and giving it to local governments. Instil nonconfidence among local communities is not a characteristic of decentralization.

Q101. Which act is not the landmarks in the development of the Constitution during the British rule? (66th BPSC)

- A. The Regulating Act, 1773
- B. The Charter Act, 1833
- C. The Government of India Act, 1919.
- D. The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955

Ans. D. The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955

Regulating Act 1773, The Charter Act 1833, and Government of India Act, 1919 are the landmark in the development of the constitution during the British Rule whereas "The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 was enforced on 01-06-1955 (after independence). The Act prescribe punishment for the preaching and practice of Untouchability for the enforcement of any disability arising therefrom and for matters connected therewith.

Regulating Act, 1773

- ❖ It designated the Governor of Bengal as Governor General of Bengal and provided an executive council of four to assist him. Lord Warren Hastings was the first such Governor General of Bengal.
- ❖ It established a Supreme Court at Calcutta in 1774. Sir Elijah Impey was the 1st Chief Justice.

Government of India Act of 1919 (Montagu Chelmsford Reforms)

- ❖ On August 20, 1917, for the first time, the British Government declared that its objective was the gradual introduction of a Responsible Government in India
- ❖ In the Government of India Act 1919, the powers of the centre and the states were divided and limited the central government's control over the provisions.
- ❖ With this, the central government and the provincial government were allowed to make the rules and regulations according to their respective lists of subjects. However, the unitary form of government was still to be continued.
- ❖ In the Montagu Chelmsford Reform Act, the provinces were further classified into Transferred Subjects and Reserved Subjects based on administration.
- ❖ The transferred subjects were administered under the Governor with the help of ministers who were responsible to the Legislative Council. The resultant subjects were administered by the Governor and Executive Council.
- ❖ This dual style of governance was known as the dyarchy. Dyarchy is a word that has been derived from the Greek word di-arche, meaning double rule.

- ❖ The Government of India introduced the bicameral and direct election systems in India. The bicameral legislature consisted of an upper house and a lower house, whose members were chosen by the process of by-elections.
- ❖ Three out of the six members of the Viceroy's Executive Council were supposed to be Indian, other than the Commander and Chief, who was British.
- ❖ Along with all these things, the Government of India Act 1919 also established a new office for the High Commissioner of India in London, and some of the powers as yet held by the Secretary of State for India were transferred to him.
- ❖ The very interesting part about this act was that it established the concept of a public service commission and health. A Central Public Service Commission was set up in 1926, which was opened to recruit civil servants.
- ❖ This act separated the provincial budgets from central budgets, where provinces were to manage their budgets according to requirements.
- ❖ And lastly, it appointed a legal commission to report on the work every 10 years.

The Charter Act, 1833

1833 CHARTER ACT

- CENTRALISATION OF POWER**
 - The Governor General of Bengal was made the Governor General of British India and all financial and administrative powers were centralised in the hands of Governor General-in-Council.
- INDIANS IN ADMINISTRATION**
 - The act provisioned to admit the natives of India to share administration in the country.
- CONCEPT OF ACTS**
 - The Act provided that all laws made in India were to be laid before the parliament and be known as acts.
- ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIAN LAW COMMISSION**
 - To codify the laws, the GG-in-Council was directed to set up an Indian law commission to inquire into the jurisdiction, powers & rules of the courts, judicial procedure, nature and operation of all kinds of laws.
- Lord William Bentinck** was the first governor general of British occupied India.
 - He could repeal, amend or alter any laws or regulations in any part of British territory in India.

Q102. About which act, Jawaharlal Nehru had said, We were provided with a car with all brakes and no engine? (66th BPSC)

- A. Act of 1858
- B. Act of 1909
- C. Act of 1919
- D. Act of 1935

Ans. D. Act of 1935

Government of India Act, 1935

- ❖ It provided for the establishment of an All India federation consisting of provinces and princely states as units.

- ❖ It divided the powers between the centre and units in terms of three lists- Federal list, provincial list and the concurrent list. Residuary powers were given to the Viceroy. However, this federation never fructified since princely states did not join it.
- ❖ It abolished dyarchy in the provinces and introduced 'provincial autonomy' in its place
- ❖ The act introduced responsible government in provinces, that is, the governor was required to act with the advice of ministers responsible to the provincial legislature
- ❖ It provided for the adoption of dyarchy at the centre. However, this provision did not come into effect at all
- ❖ Bicameralism was introduced in six provinces- Bengal, Bombay Madras, Bihar, Assam and the United Provinces
- ❖ Separate electorates was further extended to depressed classes, women and labour
- ❖ Council of India which was established as per the 1858 act was abolished The secretary of state was instead provided with a team of advisors.
- ❖ The act provided for setting up- Federal public service commission, provincial public service commission, joint public service commission, federal court, Reserve Bank of India

Q103. When was the provision of Article 35-A included in the Indian constitution? (65th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. 1947
- B. 1950
- C. 1953
- D. 1954

Ans. D. 1954

Article 35A, related to special rights and privileges to citizens of Jammu and Kashmir was included in the constitution of India in May 1954 by an order of the then President Rajendra Prasad on the advice of Jawaharlal Nehru Cabinet.

Q104. The grounds of Judicial review in India is? (65th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Due Process of Law
- B. Procedure established by Law
- C. Rule of law
- D. Procedure established by Parliament

Ans. B. Procedure established by Law

The Judicial review in Indian Constitution is based on the "procedure established by Law". It is adopted from the constitution of America. The Judicial review in American constitution is based on, "due process of law".

Q105. The special election to fill the vacant seat of Legislature is called?

- A. General election

- B. By-election
- C. Mid-term election
- D. Referendum

Ans. B. By-election

The special election which is held to fill the vacant seat of legislature is called as By-election. Byelections are held if a member of Parliament resigns or dies or is disqualified to be member of the house under the tenth schedule.

Referendums: Referendums are instruments of direct democracy where citizens get an opportunity to straightforwardly vote on a particular issue. They are perceived to be a better democratic instrument, especially in modern states where people have a better say in decision making.

Q106. The election of president in India is carried by? (65th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. By Rajya Sabha
- B. By the people of India
- C. By the member of both the houses of the Parliament
- D. By the Parliament and state legislature

Ans. D. By the Parliament and state legislature

In the Constitution of India, the procedure of presidential election is by the electoral college system. The electoral college is made up of all the elected members (not appointed) of Parliament (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha) and the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of States and Union Territories (MLA's). The election of President is conducted by Election Commission of India.

Q107. Who presides over the joint session of the Parliament? (65th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. President
- B. Vice-President
- C. Speaker of Lok Sabha
- D. Prime Minister

Ans. C. Speaker of Lok Sabha

Types of Joint Sitzings in the Constitution:

There are two main types of joint sittings in the Indian parliamentary system.

- ❖ First is the presidential address under Article 87 and
- ❖ Second is the resolution of legislative deadlocks under Article 108.

Article 87 of the Indian Constitution outlines when the President addresses both Houses of Parliament.

- ❖ The President addresses the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha at the beginning of the first session after each general election.
- ❖ The President also addresses both Houses at the beginning of the first session of each year.
 - The Constitution (First Amendment) Act of 1951 modified Article 87 as follows: In clause (1), the phrase "every session" was replaced with "the first session after each general election to the House

of the People and at the commencement of the first session of each year.

Article 108 of the Constitution can be called in the following scenarios:

- ❖ when a bill is **passed by one house** but **rejected** or not returned by the **other**.
- ❖ When the President returns a bill for reconsideration.
- ❖ When more than six months have elapsed from the date of the receipt of the bill by the other House without the bill being passed by it.
- ❖ **Key provisions for Joint Sitzings:**
 - Chaired by the Lok Sabha Speaker
 - Follows **Lok Sabha rules of procedure**.
 - A quorum is one-tenth of the total members from both houses
 - Used as a last resort to resolve legislative deadlocks.

Q108. The executive power of the central government is vested in the constitution by? (65th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Constitution
- B. President
- C. Governor
- D. Prime Minister

Ans. B. President

As per the article 53(1), of the Indian Constitution, the executive power of the central government is vested mainly in the President of India. The President can exercise the power directly or through subordinate officers to him in accordance with this constitution.

Q109. 124th Constitutional Amendment is related to? (65th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. To the Higher Education
- B. To the Reservation
- C. To N.R.C.
- D. To the Triple Talak

Ans. B. To the Reservation

Provisions of 124th Constitutional Amendment Bill

- ❖ **Amendment to Article 15:** This clause enables State to make special provisions for advancement of any economically weaker section of citizens, including reservations in educational institutions.
 - It states that such reservation can be made in any educational institution, including private institutions, whether aided or unaided, except minority educational institutions covered under Article 30 (1).
 - It further states that the upper limit of the reservation will be 10%, which will be in addition to the existing reservations.
- ❖ **Amendment to Article 16:** The proposed Article 16 (6) enables State to make provision for reservation in appointments, in addition to the existing reservations, subject to a maximum of 10%.

❖ **Definition of "Economically weaker sections":** For the purposes of Articles 15 and 16 means such sections as notified by the State from time to time on the basis of family income and other indicators of economic disadvantage. This will be a class distinct from the already specified classes of SCs, STs, and socially and educationally backward classes.

Q110. On the basis of which constitutional amendment Panchayati Raj was given a constitutional status? (65th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. 74th Constitutional Amendment
- B. 73rd Constitutional Amendment
- C. 72nd Constitutional Amendment
- D. 71st Constitutional Amendment

Ans. B. 73rd Constitutional Amendment

On 24th April, 1993, the Panchayati Raj was given constitutional status by effecting the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, which was passed in 1992. It inserted Part-IX consisting of Article 243 to 243(O), and the Eleventh Schedule enumerating 29 functional items

Q111. Which of the following political organisation seats are reserved for women in India? (65th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Panchayati Raj
- B. State Legislature
- C. Rajya Sabha
- D. Lok Sabha

Ans. A. Panchayati Raj

Women Reservation is provided in Panchayats. As per provisions contained in Article 243D of the constitution, 1/3rd of the seats of Panchayati Raj and 1/3rd offices of the chairperson at all level of Panchayati Raj covered by Part IX of the Constitution are reserved for women.

Q112. Who takes decision for conducting Panchayat Election? (65th BPSC Re-exam)

- A. Central Government
- B. State Government
- C. District Magistrate
- D. Election Commission

Ans. B. State Government

Panchayat elections are independent from the Election Commission of India. Article 243(K) of the Indian Constitution established under the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, provides that all elections to the Panchayats shall be vested in the state Election Commissions of each state.

Q113. Which of the following Indian states has the largest number of members in its State legislature? (65th BPSC)

- A. Arunachal Pradesh

- B. Himachal Pradesh
- C. Manipur
- D. Meghalaya

Ans. B. Himachal Pradesh

- ❖ Part VI [Articles 168-212] of the Indian Constitution deal with the organization, composition, duration, officers, procedures, privileges, powers of the state legislature.
- ❖ Article 170 of the Indian Constitution is associated with "Composition of the Legislative Assemblies".
- ❖ Among the given options Himachal Pradesh has the largest number of members in its state legislative Assembly. Himachal Pradesh has 68 members in its State Legislature. Arunachal Pradesh has 60, Manipur has 60 and Meghalaya also has 60 its member in State Legislature.

Q114. In the Indian Order of Precedence, who amongst the following comes first? (65th BPSC)

- A. The Chairman of UPSC
- B. The Chief Election Commissioner
- C. The Comptroller and Auditor General
- D. The Chief Justice of High court
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Ans. E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Order of Precedence	
Rank	Post
1	President
2	Vice-President
3	Prime Minister
4	Governors of States within their respective States
5	Former Presidents
5A	Deputy Prime Minister
6	Chief Justice of India Speaker of Lok Sabha
7	Cabinet Ministers of the Union Chief Ministers of States within their respective States Deputy Chairman Planning commission (NITI Aayog) Former Prime Ministers Leaders of Opposition in Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha
7A	Holders of Bharat Ratna decoration
8	Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and High Commissioners of Commonwealth countries accredited to India Chief Ministers of States (outside their respective States) Governors of States (outside their respective States)
9	Judges of Supreme Court
9A	Chairperson of Union Public Service Commission

	Chief Election Commissioner Comptroller and Auditor General of India
10	Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha Deputy Chief Ministers of States Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha Members of the Planning Commission Ministers of State of the Union National Security Advisor
11	Attorney General of India Cabinet Secretary Lieutenant Governors within their respective Union Territories Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister
12	Chiefs of Staff holding the rank of full General or equivalent rank General of the Indian Army Air Chief Marshal of the Indian Air Force Admiral of the Indian navy
13	Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary accredited to India.
14	Chairmen and Speakers of State Legislatures (within their respective States.) Chief Justices of High Courts (within their respective jurisdictions)

Q115. Which one of the following statements is correct regarding Parliamentary form of government? (65th BPSC)

- A. The Legislature is responsible to Judiciary.
- B. The Legislature is responsible to Executive.
- C. The Legislature and the Executive are independent.
- D. The President is responsible to Judiciary.
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Ans. E. None of the above/More than one of the above

A parliamentary form of Government is that in which the Executive have direct or indirect control over Parliament. The head of the Government is Prime Minister, who enjoys the real power.

Q116. Which of the following was constituted under the Panchayati Raj system? (65th BPSC)

- A. Khap Panchayat
- B. Caste Panchayat
- C. Gram Panchayat
- D. Jan Panchayat

Ans. C. Gram Panchayat

Gram Panchayat has been constituted under the Panchayati Raj system. In India, the Panchayati Raj now functions as a system of governance in which gram panchayats are the basic unit of local administration. There are three-tier Panchayati Raj system in India. Gram Panchayat at the village level, Panchayat system at Block level and Zila Parishad at district level.

Q117. Which one of the following characteristics is not true for "Unitary form of Government"? (65th BPSC)

- A. Swift Decision
- B. Flexible
- C. Ideal for large countries
- D. Uniformity of laws

Ans. C. Ideal for large countries

Unitary form of government is not Ideal for large countries. A unitary state is a state governed as a single power in which the central government is ultimately supreme. A unitary government is also known as a 'centralised government'. Therefore, for a large country it would be difficult to administer the whole country from a single seat of power.

Q118. Which one of the following constitutional remedies is also known as "postmortem"? (65th BPSC)

- A. Prohibition
- B. Certiorari
- C. Mandamus
- D. Quo Warranto

Ans. D. Quo Warranto

The constitutional remedy of Quo warranto is commonly known as 'Postmortem'. Quo warranto a writ or legal action requiring a person to show by what warrant an officer or franchise is held, claimed or exercised. It is known as "Postmortem" because it examines the person after his complete appointment to a public office.

Article 32 and Article 226 provide a remedy for the protection of fundamental rights by allowing the Supreme Court and the High Court's, respectively, to issue writs when a citizen's basic rights are violated.

Types of writs mentioned in the Indian Constitution:

❖ **Habeas Corpus:**

- 'Habeas Corpus' literally means "to have a body of".
- This writ is used to release a person who has been unlawfully detained or imprisoned.
- By virtue of this writ, the Court directs the person so detained to be brought before it to examine the legality of his detention.
- If the Court concludes that the detention was unlawful, then it directs the person to be released immediately.

❖ **Mandamus:**

- Mandamus means 'we command'.
- It is issued by the Court to direct a public authority to perform the legal duties which it has not or refused to perform.
- It can be issued by the Court against a public official, public corporation, tribunal, inferior court or the government.

- *It cannot be issued against a private individual or body, the President or Governors of States, or against a working Chief Justices.*

❖ **Prohibition:**

- *It is issued by the High Court or the Supreme Court to the subordinate court or the tribunal to prevent them from exceeding their jurisdiction which hasn't been vested upon them under the law.*
- *It cannot be applied to statutory bodies, administrative agencies, or private individuals or businesses.*
- *Only judicial and quasi-judicial organisations are subject to it.*

❖ **Certiorari:**

- *It is issued by the High Court or the Supreme Court to the judicial or quasi-judicial authorities when such authority passes the order without having jurisdiction in such case, exceeding the jurisdiction conferred upon it, or when it violates the principle of natural justice.*
- *It is issued against a lower court or tribunal in order to transfer the matter to another superior body for careful consideration.*

Q119. A Judge of the Supreme Court may resign his office by writing to (64th BPSC)

- A. The President
- B. The Prime Minister
- C. The Law Minister
- D. The Attorney General of India

Ans. A. The President

A judge of the Supreme Court serves until they reach the **age of 65 years**.

However, a judge may resign before reaching the age of 65 years by tendering their resignation to the President.

Removal:

- ❖ *A judge of the Supreme Court can only be removed from office by an order of the **President**.*
- ❖ *The removal process requires an address by each House of Parliament, supported by a special majority i.e., a majority of the total membership of that House and a majority of not less than **two-thirds of the members present and voting**.*
- ❖ *The grounds for removal are proven misbehaviour or incapacity.*
- ❖ *Parliament has the authority to regulate the procedure for presenting the address and investigating and proving the misbehaviour or incapacity of a judge.*
- ❖ *Once appointed, judges can serve until the age of 65 and cannot be removed during their tenure except for proved misbehaviour or incapacity.*

Q120. Who was the first Chairman of the Backward Class Commission? (64th BPSC)

- A. Jagjivan Ram
- B. Kaka Saheb kalelkar
- C. B.D. Sharma
- D. B.R. Ambedkar

Ans. B. Kaka Saheb kalelkar

The First Backward Classes Commission was setup in 1953 under the chairmanship of Kaka Kalelkar. Its report, however, was never implemented.

Second Backward Classes Commission was setup 1979 under B.P. Mandal. The commission decided to give 27% reservation in Jobs and education to the OBC's. In 1990, the Union Government decided to implement the proposals of the Commission.

The Constitution (102nd Amendment act), 2018 made NCBC Constitutional and inserted a new Article 338B in the Constitution. It was placed under the Ministry of the Social Justice and Empowerment.

Q121. The Chairman of the State Public Service Commission is appointed by (64th BPSC)

- A. The Chairman of the UPSC
- B. The President of India
- C. The Governor of the State
- D. The Chief Minister

Ans. C. The Governor of the State

Part XIV of Indian Constitution [Article 308-323] deals with "Services under the Union and the States.

❖ Chapter I: Services [Articles 308-314].

❖ Chapter II: Public Service Commissions [Articles 315-323]

The Chairman and other members of the State Public Service Commission are appointed by the governor of the state to hold office for a term of six years or till the age of 62 years, whichever is earlier. The chairman or any other member of SPSC shall only be removed from his/her office by order of the President of India. Article 316 related to appointment and term of office of members of UPSC as well as State Service Commission and Article 317 are related to removal and suspension of a member of both the UPSC or SPSC.

Q122. In order to be chosen a member of the Lok Sabha, a person must not be less than the age of (64th BPSC)

- A. 18 years
- B. 21 years
- C. 25 years
- D. 30 years

Ans. C. 25 years

Article 84 : Qualification for membership of Parliament

A person shall not be qualified to be chosen to fill a seat in Parliament unless he –
(a) is a citizen of India, and makes and subscribes before

some person authorised in that behalf by the Election Commission an oath or affirmation according to the form set out for the purpose in the Third Schedule; (b) is, in the case of a seat in the Council of States, not less than thirty years of age and, in the case of a seat in the House of the People, not less than twenty-five years of age; and (c) possesses such other qualifications as may be prescribed in that behalf by or under any law made by Parliament.

Article No.	Subject-matter
General	
79	Constitution of Parliament
80	Composition of the Council of States
81	Composition of the House of the People
82	Readjustment after each census
83	Duration of Houses of Parliament
84	Qualification for membership of Parliament
85	Sessions of Parliament, prorogation and dissolution
86	Right of President to address and send messages to Houses
87	Special address by the President
88	Rights of Ministers and Attorney-General as respects Houses
Officer of Parliament	
89	The Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Council of States
90	Vacation and resignation of, and removal from, the office of Deputy Chairman
91	Power of the Deputy Chairman or other person to perform the duties of the office of, or to act as, Chairman
92	The Chairman or the Deputy Chairman not to preside while a resolution for his removal from office is under consideration
93	The Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the House of the People
94	Vacation and resignation of, and removal from, the offices of Speaker and Deputy Speaker
95	Power of the Deputy Speaker or other person to perform the duties of the office of, or to act as, Speaker
96	The Speaker or the Deputy Speaker not to preside while a resolution for his removal from office is under consideration
97	Salaries and allowances of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman and the Speaker and Deputy Speaker
98	Secretariat of Parliament
Conduct of Business	
99	Oath or affirmation by members
100	Voting in Houses, power of Houses to act notwithstanding vacancies and quorum

Disqualifications of Members

101	Vacation of seats
102	Disqualifications for membership
103	Decision on questions as to disqualifications of members
104	Penalty for sitting and voting before making oath or affirmation under article 99 or when not qualified or when disqualified

Powers, Privileges and Immunities of Parliament and its Members

105	Powers, privileges, etc., of the Houses of Parliament and of the members and committees thereof
106	Salaries and allowances of members

Legislative Procedure

107	Provisions as to introduction and passing of Bills
108	Joint sitting of both Houses in certain cases
109	Special procedure in respect of Money Bills
110	Definition of "Money Bills"
111	Assent to Bills

Procedures in Financial Matters

112	Annual financial statement
113	Procedure in Parliament with respect to estimates
114	Appropriation Bills
115	Supplementary, additional or excess grants
116	Votes on account, votes of credit and exceptional grants
117	Special provisions as to financial Bills

Procedure Generally

118	Rules of procedure
119	Regulation by law of procedure in Parliament in relation to financial business
120	Language to be used in Parliament
121	Restriction on discussion in Parliament
122	Courts not to inquire into proceedings of Parliament

Legislative Powers of the President

123	Power of President to promulgate Ordinances during recess of Parliament
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Q123. The Governor of a State is appointed by (64th BPSC)

- A. The Prime Minister
- B. The Chief Justice of India
- C. The President
- D. The Chief Justice of the High Court

Ans. C. The President

Article 153 to 167 in Part VI of the Constitution deals with the State Executive.

Articles Related to Governor at a Glance

Article No.153 for Governors of states

Article No.154 for Executive power of state

Article No.155 for Appointment of Governor

Article No.156 for Term of office of Governor

Article No.157 for Qualifications for appointment as Governor

Article No.158 for Conditions of Governor's office

Article No.159 for Oath or affirmation by the Governor

Article No.160 for Discharge of the functions of the Governor in certain contingencies

Article No.161 for Power of the Governor to grant pardons and others

Article No.162 for Extent of executive power of state

Article No.163 for Council of Ministers to aid and advice the Governor

Article No.164 for other provisions as to ministers like appointments, term, salaries, and others

Article No.165 for Advocate-General for the State

Article No.166 for Conduct of business of the government of a state

Article No.167 for Duties of the Chief Minister regarding furnishing of information to the Governor, and so on

Q124. In which Article of the Constitution of India was the provision for reservation of Scheduled Castes in the Lok Sabha made? (64th BPSC)

- A. Article 330
- B. Article 331
- C. Article 332
- D. Article 333

Ans. A. Article 330

Article 330 of the Indian constitution provides for the reservation of seats in the Lok Sabha for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The number of seats reserved in any state of Union Territories for such caste and tribes will be made on the population basis.

Parts & Schedules of The Indian Constitution:

Parts	Subject Matter	Articles
I	The Union and its territory	1 to 4
II	Citizenship	5 to 11
III	Fundamental Rights	12 to 35
IV	Directive Principles of State Policy	36 to 51
IV-A	Fundamental Duties	51-A
V	The Union Government	52 to 151
	Chapter I - The Executive	52 to 78
	Chapter II - Parliament	79 to 122
	Chapter III - Legislative Powers of President	123
	Chapter IV - The Union Judiciary	124 to 147
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VI	The State Governments	152 to 237
	Chapter I - General	152
	Chapter II - The Executive	153 to 167
	Chapter III - The State Legislature	168 to 212

	Chapter IV - Legislative Powers of Governor	213
	Chapter V - The High Courts	214 to 232
	Chapter VI - Subordinate Courts	233 to 237
VIII	The Union Territories	239 to 242
IX	The Panchayats	243 to 243-O
IX-A	The Municipalities	243-P to 243-ZG
IX-B	The Co-operative Societies	243-ZH to 243-ZT
X	The Scheduled and Tribal Areas	244 to 244-A
XI	Relations between the Union and the States	245 to 263
	Chapter I - Legislative Relations	245 to 255
	Chapter II - Administrative Relations	256 to 263
XII	Finance, Property, Contracts and Suits	264 to 300-A
	Chapter I - Finance	264 to 291
	Chapter II - Borrowing	292 to 293
	Chapter III - Property, Contracts, Rights, Liabilities, Obligations and Suits	294 to 300
	Chapter IV - Right to Property	300-A
XIII	Trade, Commerce and Intercourse within the Territory of India	301 to 307
XIV	Services under the Union and the States	308 to 323
	Chapter I - Services	308 to 314
	Chapter II - Public Service Commissions	315 to 323
XIV-A	Tribunals	323-A to 323-B
XV	Elections	324 to 329-A
XVI	Special Provisions relating to Certain Classes	330 to 342
XVII	Official Languages	343 to 351
	Chapter I - Language of the Union	343 to 344
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XVIII	Emergency Provisions	352 to 360
XIX	Miscellaneous	361 to 367
XX	Amendment of the Constitution	368
XXI	Temporary, Transitional and Special Provisions	369 to 392

XXII	Short title, Commencement, Authoritative Text in Hindi and Repeals	393 to 395
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NOTE: Part VII (dealing with Part - B states) was deleted by the 7th Amendment Act (1956). On the other hand, both Part IV - A and Part XIV-A were added by the 42nd Amendment Act (1976), while Part OX-A was added by the 74th Amendment Act (1992), and Part IX-B was added by the 97th Amendment Act (2011).

Q125. The President (64th BPSC)

- A. is not a part of the Parliament.
- B. is a part of the Parliament.
- C. is a part of Parliament and sits in the Parliament.
- D. can vote in the Parliament.

Ans. B. is a part of the Parliament.

The President of India is a constituent part of Parliament, he does not sit or participate in the discussions in either of the Houses. There are certain constitutional functions which he has to perform with respect to Parliament. The President summons and prorogues the two Houses of Parliament from time to time. While the Rajya Sabha is a continuing body, the power to dissolve the Lok Sabha vests in the President. His assent is essential for a Bill passed by both Houses of Parliament. When the Parliament is not in Session and he is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action, the President can promulgate Ordinances having the same force and effect as laws passed by parliament.

Q126. Which one of the following Articles direct the State to organize village panchayats? (64th BPSC)

- A. Article 33
- B. Article 40
- C. Article 48
- D. Article 50

Ans. B. Article 40

Directives based on Gandhian Principles

- ❖ **Article 40:** The State shall take steps to **organise village panchayats** as units of Self Government
- ❖ **Article 43:** The State shall endeavour to **promote cottage industries** on an individual or cooperative basis in rural areas.
 - **Article 43B:** To promote voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control and professional management of cooperative societies.
- ❖ **Article 46:** The State shall **promote educational and economic interests of the weaker sections** of the people particularly that of the **Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and other weaker sections.**
- ❖ **Article 47:** The State shall take steps to **improve public health** and prohibit consumption of

intoxicating drinks and drugs that are injurious to health.

- ❖ **Article 48:** To **prohibit the slaughter of cows, calves and other milch** and draught cattle and to improve their breeds.

Q127. In which one of the following years was Sarkaria Commission, which was empowered to recommend changes in Center-state relations, submitted its report? (64th BPSC)

- A. 1983
- B. 1984
- C. 1985
- D. 1987
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Ans. E. None of the above/More than one of the above
Sarkaria Commission was constituted in 1983 by Central Government. Its mandate was to review the working of existing arrangements between the Union and States in regard to powers, functions and responsibilities in all spheres and recommend such changes or other measures as may be appropriate. The Commission submitted its report in January 1988.

Q128. Under which one of the following Articles is the formation of Finance Commission laid down? (64th BPSC)

- A. Article 280
- B. Article 269
- C. Article 268
- D. Article 265

Ans. A. Article 280

Article 280 of the constitution provides that President of India can constitute the Finance Commission and give its recommendations on distribution of tax between the State Governments and Union Government and also amongst the State themselves.

Q129. The Attorney General of India is appointed by: (64th BPSC)

- A. The Law Minister
- B. The President of India
- C. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
- D. The Prime Minister

Ans. B. The President of India

Key Points

- ❖ The Attorney General (AG) of India is a **part of the Union Executive**. AG is the **highest law officer** in the country.
- ❖ **Article 76** of the Constitution provides for the office of AG of India.
- ❖ **Appointment and Eligibility:**
 - AG is **appointed by the President on the advice of the government.**

- He must be a person who is **qualified to be appointed a judge of the Supreme Court**, i.e. He must be a citizen of India and must have been a judge of some high court for five years or an advocate of some high court for ten years or an eminent jurist, in the opinion of the President.
- ❖ **Term of the Office:** Not fixed by the Constitution.
- ❖ **Removal:** Procedures and grounds for the removal of AG are not stated in the Constitution. He holds office during the pleasure of the President (may be removed by the President at any time).
- ❖ **Duties and Functions:**
 - To give advice to the Government of India upon such legal matters, which are referred to her/him by the President.
 - To perform such other duties of a legal character that are assigned to her/him by the President.
 - To appear on behalf of the Government of India in all cases in the Supreme Court or in any case in any High Court in which the Government of India is concerned.
 - To represent the Government of India in any reference made by the President to the Supreme Court under **Article 143** (Power of the President to consult the Supreme Court) of the Constitution.
 - To discharge the functions conferred on her/him by the Constitution or any other law.
- ❖ **Rights and Limitations:**
 - He has the right to speak and to **take part in the proceedings of both the Houses of Parliament** or their joint sitting and any committee of the Parliament of which He may be named a member, but **without a right to vote**.
 - He **enjoys all the privileges and immunities** that are available to a member of Parliament.
 - He **does not fall in the category of government servants**. He is not debarred from private legal practice.
 - However, He should not advise or hold a brief against the Government of India.

Q130. Which of the following committee/commissions recommended the creation of Nyaya Panchayats? (63rd BPSC)

- A. Balwant Rai Mehta
- B. Ashok Mehta Committee
- C. G.V.K Rao Committee
- D. Sarkaria Commission

Ans. B. Ashok Mehta Committee
Ashok Mehta Committee (1977)

Was appointed by the Janata government to make recommendations to strengthen and revive these

institutions which were becoming weak. **Some of its main recommendations were:**

1. Three-tier system should be replaced with two-tier system
2. A district should be the first point for decentralization
3. The Nyaya Panchayats should be kept as separate bodies from that of development panchayats. They should be presided over by a qualified judge.
4. There should be official participation of the political parties
5. They should have compulsory powers of taxation
6. Regular social audit
7. Elections should be held within six months if Panchayati institutions are superseded
8. A minister for Panchayati raj should be appointed at the state
9. Reservation of seats for SC and ST
10. Constitutional recognition to these institutions

Q131. Which one of the following functions is not the concern of Local Self-Government? (63rd BPSC)

- A. Public Health
- B. Sanitation
- C. Public Utility Services.
- D. Maintenance of Public Order

Ans. D. Maintenance of Public Order

Article 243 G is associated with 11th schedule of Indian Constitution which contains 29 subjects under the purview of Local Self-Government.

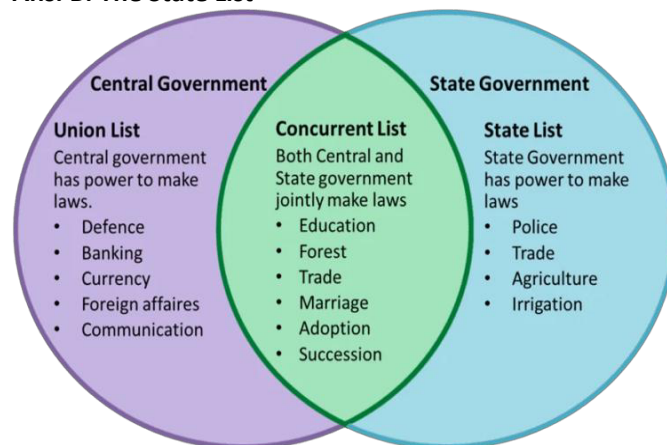
Public Health, Sanitation and Public Utility Services are part of 11th Schedule.

Maintenance of Public Order is under the domain of State government

Q132. The system of Panchayati Raj is mentioned in (63rd BPSC)

- A. The Union List
- B. The State List
- C. The Concurrent List
- D. None of the above

Ans. B. The State List



Q133. 50% reservation for women in Panchayati Raj Institutions is legalized in certain states such as

1. Bihar
2. Uttarakhand
3. Madhya Pradesh
4. Himachal Pradesh (63rd BPSC)

- A. Only 3
- B. Only 2 and 3
- C. Only 2, 3 and 4
- D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Ans. D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

❖ The **Article 243D** of the Constitution of India, inserted through the **73rd Constitutional Amendment Act in 1992**, mandates a **reservation of not less than one-third for women** in PRIs nationwide.

- This has been increased to **50% reservation** in several states like Andhra Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar etc in their respective State Panchayati Raj Acts.
- ❖ Article 243D also provides that **one-third of the total number of seats and offices of the Chairpersons in PRIs** at each level shall be reserved for women to be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a Panchayat.
- Such reservations of seats and offices of the chairpersons for women are also within the reservations for SCs and STs in all three tiers of PRIs.

Q134. Money Bill can be presented (63rd BPSC)

- A. Only in the Lok Sabha
- B. Only in the Rajya Sabha
- C. In both the houses
- D. In joint meeting of both the houses

Ans. A. Only in the Lok Sabha

Article 110 of the Indian Constitution defines money bill. A money bill can be introduced only in Lok Sabha on the recommendation of the President of India. Speaker of Lok Sabha decides whether a bill is money bill or not. A money bill after having been passed by Lok Sabha & sent to Rajya Sabha for its recommendations has to be returned to Lok Sabha by the Rajya Sabha within a period of 14 days from the date of its receipt with or without recommendations. The amendments by Rajya Sabha may or may not be accepted by the Lok Sabha.

Q135. What is the nature of the Indian Constitution? (63rd BPSC)

- A. Federal
- B. Unitary
- C. Parliamentary
- D. Federal in nature but unitary in spirit.

Ans. D. Federal in nature but unitary in spirit.

- B.N. Banerjee has said that "The Constitution of India is federal in nature but unitary in spirit". Infact Indian constitution has many federal as well as unitary features. This means that both central and state government have their own powers defined by the constitution itself. However, for some situations there are provisions in constitution when state governments become subordinate to central government.

Q136. Who appoints the judges of the Supreme Court of India? (63rd BPSC)

- A. The Prime Minister
- B. The President
- C. The Chief Justice of India
- D. The Ombudsman

Ans. B. The President

Article 124 (2) of Indian constitution states that every Judge of Supreme Court shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal after consultation with such of the Judges of Supreme Court & of the High Courts in the states as the President may deem necessary for the purpose and shall hold office until he attains the age of 65 years.

Q137. Who is the Ex-officio chairman of the Rajya Sabha? (63rd BPSC)

- A. The President
- B. The Vice-President
- C. The Prime Minister
- D. More than one of the above

Ans. B. The Vice-President

- ❖ Article 63 : There shall be a Vice President of India
- ❖ Article 64 : The Vice President shall be ex officio chairman of the council of States
- ❖ Article 65 : Vice President to act as President or to discharge his functions during casual vacancies in the office, or during the absence, of President
- ❖ Article 66 : Vice President shall be elected by the members of an electoral college consisting of the members of both Houses of Parliament in accordance with the system of proportional representation
- ❖ Article 67 : Vice President shall hold office for a term of five years
- ❖ Article 68 : Provisions related to the term and vacancy of the Vice President
- ❖ Article 69 : Oath to the office of President
- ❖ Article 70 : Discharge of Presidents functions in any contingencies
- ❖ Article 71 : Matters and disputes relating to, or connected with, the election of a President or Vice President

Q138. The Prime Minister of India is responsible to whom? (63rd BPSC)

- A. The Cabinet
- B. The President
- C. The Lok Sabha
- D. The Rajya Sabha

Ans. C. The Lok Sabha

The Prime Minister is the head of the Union Council of Ministers. He is appointed by the President. This power of the President must be read in the light of the requirement contained in Clause (3) of Article 75 which provides The Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the House of the people.

Prime Ministers of India List

S.No	Prime Minister	Period
1	Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru	15th Aug 1947- 27th May 1964
2	Gulzarilal Nanda (interim)	27th May 1964- 9th Jun 1964
3	Lal Bahadur Shastri	9th June 1964 -11th January 1966
4	Gulzarilal Nanda	11th January 1966- 24th January 1966
5	Indira Gandhi	24th January 1966- 24th March 1977
6	Morarji Desai	24th March 1977- 28th July 1979
7	Charan Singh	28th July 1979- 14th January 1980
8	Indira Gandhi	14th January 1980- 31st October 1984
9	Rajiv Gandhi	31st October 1984- 2nd December 1989
10	Vishwa Pratap Singh	2nd December 1989- 10th November 1990
11	Chandra Shekhar	10th November 1990- 21st June 1991
12	P. V Narasimha Rao	21st June 1991- 16th May 1996
13	Atal Bihari Vajpayee	16th May 1996-1st June 1996
14	H. D Deve Gowda	1st June 1996- 21st April 1997
15	Inder Kumar Gujral	21st April 1997- 18th March 1998
16	Atal Bihari Vajpayee	18th March 1998- 22nd May 2004
17	Dr Manmohan Singh	22nd May 2004 -17th May 2014
18	Narendra Modi	26th May 2014 -23rd May 2019
19	Narendra Modi	30th May 2019 - Incumbent

Q139. What is the minimum age for a Member of the Parliament? (63rd BPSC)

- A. 18 years
- B. 21 years
- C. 25 years
- D. 30 years
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Ans. E. None of the above/More than one of the above

As per the provisions envisaged in our Constitution's Article 84 (B) :

The minimum age criteria for being elected as a Member of Parliament in Lok Sabha (Lower House of Parliament) is 25 Years and in Member of Parliament in Rajya Sabha (Upper House of Parliament) is 30 Years.

Similarly for State Legislature, Article 173 (B) states that: The minimum age criteria for being elected as a Member of Legislative Assembly (MLA) in Vidhan Sabha is 25 Years and in Legislative council (MLC) in Vidhan Parishad is 30.

Q140. What is the retirement age of the Judges of the Supreme Court? (63rd BPSC)

- A. 60 years
- B. 62 years
- C. 65 years
- D. 70 years

Ans. C. 65 years

Every Judge of the Supreme court shall be appointed by the President of India. Judges of Supreme Court shall hold office until he/she attains the age of 65 years. The retirement ages for Judges of High Courts is 62 years.

Q141. Who is the highest Civil Services officer of the Central Government? (63rd BPSC)

- A. The Attorney General of India
- B. The Cabinet Secretary
- C. The Home Secretary
- D. The Finance Secretary

Ans. B. The Cabinet Secretary

- ❖ Cabinet Secretary is the highest Civil Services officer of the Central Government.
- ❖ The Attorney General of India is the highest law officer of the country and also the chief legal advisor to the Government of India.
- ❖ The Finance Secretary is the administrative head of the Minister of Finance.
- ❖ The Home Secretary is the administrative head of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Q142. Which officer of the government of India has right to take part in the proceedings of Parliament of India even though he is not a member? (60-62nd BPSC)

- A. Vice President
- B. Attorney General of India

- C. Comptroller and Auditor General
D. Election Commissioner

Ans. B. Attorney General of India

Article 76 of Indian Constitution is related to Attorney General of India. He has right to Speak and to take part in the proceedings of both the Houses of Parliament or their joint sitting and any committee of the parliament of which he may be named a member, but without a right to vote.

Q143. "Vote on Account" is meant for (60-62nd BPSC)

- A. Vote on the report of CAG
B. To meet unforeseen expenditure
C. Appropriating funds pending passing of budget
D. Budget

Ans. C. Appropriating funds pending passing of budget

Vote on Account meant for appropriating funds pending passing of budget. It is a grant in advance for the central government to meet the short term expenditure needs from the Consolidated Fund of India.

Q144. Constitution Day of India is celebrated on (60-62nd BPSC)

- A. October 26
B. November 26
C. January 26
D. August 15

Ans. B. November 26

Constitution Day also known as Samvidhan Divas. It is celebrated in our country on 26th November every year to commemorate the adoption of the Constitution of India.

Q145. A seat of a MP can be declared vacant, if he absents himself from the house for a continuous period of (60-62nd BPSC)

- A. Six months
B. Two months
C. Three months
D. One year

Ans. B. Two months

Article 101. Vacation of seats

Article 101 – Vacation of Seats (Constitution of India)

(1) No person shall be a **member of both Houses of Parliament**, and **Parliament shall make a law** for the **vacation of one seat** if a person is elected to both.

(2) No person shall be a **member of both Parliament and a State Legislature**. If elected to both, then **within the period specified by the President's rules**, the person's seat in Parliament will become **vacant**, unless he **resigns from the State Legislature**.

(3) A seat becomes **vacant** if:

- (a) The member becomes **disqualified** under **Article 102(1) or (2)**, or
- (b) The member **resigns in writing** to the **Chairman (Rajya Sabha) or Speaker (Lok Sabha)** and the **resignation is accepted**.

→ **Proviso:** If the **Chairman or Speaker** believes the **resignation is not voluntary or genuine**, they **may reject the resignation** after an inquiry.

(4) If a member is **absent for 60 days** (i.e., **two months**) **without permission** from **all meetings** of the House, the House may **declare the seat vacant**.

→ **Proviso:** The **60-day period** excludes days when the House is **prorogued or adjourned for more than 4 consecutive days**.

Q146. The Supreme Court has held that hoisting the National Flag atop the private buildings is a fundamental right of every citizen under (60-62nd BPSC)

- A. Article 14 of the Constitution
B. Article 19 (1) (a) of the Constitution
C. Article 21 of the Constitution
D. Article 25 of the Constitution

Ans. B. Article 19 (1) (a) of the Constitution

Article 19(1)(a) of the Indian Constitution guarantees to all its citizens the right to freedom of speech and expression. Under this Article, the Supreme Court has held that hoisting the National flag atop the private buildings is a fundamental right of every citizens

❖ The **following aspects are included** in Article 19(1)(a):

- Freedom of Press
- Freedom of Commercial Speech
- Right to Broadcast
- Right to Information
- Right to Criticize
- Right to expression beyond national boundaries
- Right not to speak or right to silence

Q147. The expression "Socialist" was introduced in the Preamble of Indian Constitution by which amendment? (60-62nd BPSC)

- A. 42nd Amendment
B. 44th Amendment
C. 46th Amendment
D. 74th Amendment

Ans. A. 42nd Amendment

The Preamble of India has been amended by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act 1976, which added three new words, - Socialist, Secular and Integrity.

Q148. Creation of a new state requires _____majority for Constitutional Amendment. (60-62nd BPSC)

- Simple
- Two-Third
- Three-Fourth
- Two-Third plus ratification by half of all states.

Ans. A. Simple

Article 3 of Indian Constitution empowered the Parliament to make law relating to the formation of new states and alteration of existing states. A simple majority of the parliament is required for the creation of new states

Q149. The President of India exercises his powers (60-62nd BPSC)

- either directly or through officer subordinate to them
- Through ministers.
- Through Prime Minister
- Through Cabinet

Ans. A. either directly or through officer subordinate to them

Article 53 of Indian Constitution states that the President of Indian can exercise his powers directly or by subordinate authority, with few exceptions, all of the executive powers vested in the president are, in practice, exercised by the Prime Minister with the help of Council of Minister.

Q150. Which of the following is/are listed among the Directive Principles in Part-IV of the Indian Constitution?

- Equal Pay for Equal Work.
 - Uniform Civil Code.
 - Small Family Norm.
 - Education through mother tongue at primary level.
- Which of the above statements are correct? (60-62nd BPSC)**

- 1 and 2 only
- 1, 2 and 4 only
- 1, 2 and 3 only
- 2 and 4 only

Ans. A. 1 and 2 only

- ❖ Article 36-51 Under Part - IV of the Indian Constitution deal with the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP). Indian Constitution recognised the principle of Equal pay for Equal work for both men and women through Article 39(d). Article 44 of Indian Constitution secure for all citizens a uniform civil code throughout the country.
- ❖ States and local authorities should strive to provide adequate educational facilities for children belonging

to linguistic minority groups to receive instruction in their mother tongue at the primary stage of education (Article 350-A in Part XVII).

Q151. Choose the fundamental rights available to Indian citizens but not to aliens

- Freedom of Speech and Expression.
- Equality before the Law.
- Right of Minorities.
- Protection of Life and Liberty.

Which of the above statements are correct? (60-62nd BPSC)

- 1 and 3 only
- 2 and 4 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1 and 4 only

Ans. A. 1 and 3 only

FR available only to citizens of India and not to foreigners	FR available to both citizens of India and foreigners (Except enemy aliens)
Article 15 – Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.	Article 14 – Equality before law and equal protection of laws
Article 16 – Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.	Article 20 – Protection in respect of conviction for offences.
Article 19 – Protection of six rights regarding freedom of : (i) speech and expression, (ii) assembly, (iii) association, (iv) movement, (v) residence, and (vi) profession.	Article 21 – Protection of life and personal liberty. Article 21A – Right to elementary education.
Article 29 – Protection of language, script and culture of minorities.	Article 22 – Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases
Article 30 – Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions.	Article 23 – Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour
	Article 24 – Prohibition of employment of children in factories etc.
	Article 25 – Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion.
	Article 26 – Freedom to manage religious affairs.

	Article 27 – Freedom from payment of taxes for promotion of any religion
	Article 28 – Freedom from attending religious instruction or worship in certain educational institutions

Q152. The Decentralization System was recommended by: (56-59th BPSC)

- A. C Rajagopalachari
- B. J.B Kriplani
- C. Balwant Rai Mehta
- D. Ashok Mehta

Ans. C. Balwant Rai Mehta

Balwant Rai Mehta Committee (1957)

- In **January 1957**, the **Government of India** appointed a committee to examine the working of the **Community Development Programme (1952)** and the **National Extension Service (1953)**, and to suggest measures for their better working. The chairman of this committee was **Balwant Rai G. Mehta**.
- The committee submitted its report in **November 1957** and recommended the establishment of the scheme of '**democratic decentralisation**', which ultimately came to be known as the **Panchayati Raj System**

Key Recommendations:

Three-tier Panchayati Raj System:
Establishment of a three-tier system—

- **Gram Panchayat** at the *village level*,
 - **Panchayat Samiti** at the *block level*,
 - **Zila Parishad** at the *district level*.
- These tiers should be organically linked through a system of **indirect elections**.

Mode of Elections:

- The **Gram Panchayat** should have **directly elected** representatives.
- The **Panchayat Samiti** and **Zila Parishad** should have **indirectly elected** members.
- **Planning and Development Functions:**
- All **planning and development activities** should be **entrusted** to these bodies.
- **Role of Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad:**
- The **Panchayat Samiti** should act as the **executive body**.

- The **Zila Parishad** should serve as an **advisory, coordinating, and supervisory body**.

Role of District Collector:

- The **District Collector** should be the **Chairman of the Zila Parishad**.
- **Transfer of Power:**
- There should be a **genuine transfer of power and responsibility** to these democratic bodies.

Financial Resources:

- **Adequate resources** should be **transferred** to these bodies to enable them to perform their duties effectively.

Future Devolution:

- A system should be **evolved to enable further devolution** of authority in the future.

Q153. Justice J.S Verma Committee's report 2013 deals with (56-59th BPSC)

- A. Centre-State relations
- B. Change in law pertaining to offences against women
- C. The Fundamental Rights
- D. Rights of Children

Ans. B. Change in law pertaining to offences against women.

Justice J.S. Verma Committee Report 2013 deals with change in law pertaining to offences against women. The committee recommended amendments to the criminal law so as to provide for quicker trial and enhanced punishment for criminals accused for committing sexual assault against women

Q154. Name the committee which was set up by the NDC in 1957 for the reorganization of CDP and NES, which suggested a three tier system of rural local government. (53-55th BPSC)

- A. Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
- B. Ashok Mehta Committee
- C. Maharashtra Committee on Democratic Decentralization
- D. Rural-Urban Relationship Committee

Ans. A. Balwant Rai Mehta Committee

Q155. Who is the constitutional head of the State Governments? (53-55th BPSC)

- A. Chief Minister
- B. Governor
- C. Speaker
- D. High Court Judge

Ans. B. Governor

Governor is the constitutional head of that state. Governor has all the executive and legislative powers of the state. Governor is the first person in the state. Article

153 of the constitution provides for a governor in each state.

Q156. National Emergency may be declared by the President of India in line with (53-55th BPSC)

- A. Article 352
- B. Article 370
- C. Article 371
- D. Article 392

Ans. A. Article 352

Emergency provisions are contained in its Part XVIII, from Articles 352 to 360.

Important Articles related to Emergency Provisions

- ❖ Article 352 : Proclamation of Emergency
- ❖ Article 353 : Effect of Proclamation of Emergency
- ❖ Article 354 : Application of provisions relating to distribution of revenues while a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation
- ❖ Article 355 : Duty of the Union to protect states against external aggression and internal disturbance
- ❖ Article 356 : Provisions in case of failure of constitutional machinery in states
- ❖ Article 357 : Exercise of legislative powers under proclamation issued under
- ❖ Article 358 : Suspension of provisions of Article 19 during Emergencies
- ❖ Article 359 : Suspension of the enforcement of the rights conferred by Part III during Emergencies Application of this part to the state of Punjab under Article 359A was repealed
- ❖ Article 360 : Provisions as to Financial Emergency

Q157. Of the following statements, which one is not correct? (53-55th BPSC)

- A. Supreme Court was constituted in 1950.
- B. Supreme Court is the highest court of appeal in the country.
- C. Supreme Court can hear from any High court/Tribunals except from Court-Martial.
- D. Supreme Court can hear from any High court/Tribunals as well as from Court-martial

Ans. D. Supreme Court can hear from any High court/Tribunals as well as from Court-martial

Article 136 of the Indian Constitution empowers "Supreme Court" to hear appeals from any High Courts/Tribunals except from court martial [Military].

Q158. Of the following statements, which one is not correct? (53-55th BPSC)

- A. The Rajya Sabha is powerless in money matter.
- B. Money bills originate in the Rajya Sabha.
- C. The Rajya Sabha has to pass bills within 14 days after they are passed by the Lok Sabha.
- D. The Rajya Sabha may pass or return the money bill with some recommendations to the Lok Sabha.

Ans. B. Money bills originate in the Rajya Sabha.

Difference	Money Bill	Financial Bill
Article	Article 110	Article 117 (I) Article 117 (II)
Meaning	Exclusively deals with the financial matters prescribed under Article 110	Deals with the provisions of revenue and expenditure
Form	Government Bill	Ordinary Bill
Introduced In	Lok Sabha Only	Bills under Article 117 (1) can be introduced in Lok Sabha only Bills under Article 117 (3) can be introduced in both the houses.
President's Prior Approval	Required	Required
Speaker's Certification	Yes	No
Rajya Sabha's Role	No Role	Same role as that of Lok Sabha
Joint Sitting	No Provision	Yes, if any deadlock

Q159. Which of the following rights conferred by the Constitution of India is also available to non-citizens? (53-55th BPSC)

- A. Right to Constitutional remedies
- B. Freedom to Speech
- C. Freedom to move and settle in any part of the country
- D. Freedom to acquire property

Ans. A. Right to Constitutional remedies

Article 32 of Indian Constitution deals with "Right to Constitutional Remedies".

Q160. January 26th was selected as the date for the inauguration of the Constitution because: (53-55th BPSC)

- A. The Congress had observed it as the Independence Day in 1930.
- B. On that day, the Quit India Movement was started in 1942.
- C. It was considered to be an auspicious day
- D. None of the above

Ans. A. The Congress had observed it as the Independence Day in 1930.

Q161. The Rajya Sabha consists of (53-55th BPSC)

- A. 280 members of which 20 members are nominated by the President.

- B. 275 members of which 18 members are nominated by the President.
C. 250 members of which 12 members are nominated by the President.
D. 252 members of which 12 members are nominated by the President.

Ans. C. 250 members of which 12 members are nominated by the President.

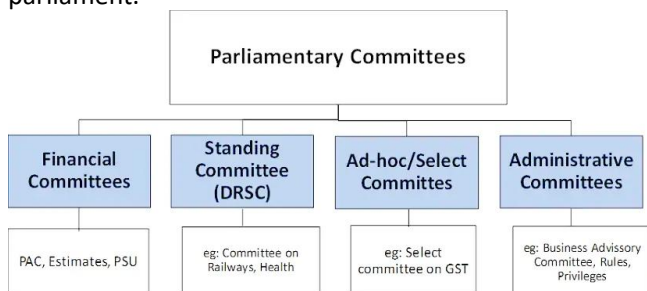
- ❖ Article 80 of the Indian Constitution deals with the "Composition of Council of States [Rajya Sabha]"
- ❖ The maximum strength of the Rajya Sabha is fixed at 250. Out of 250, 238 are indirectly elected from States and Union Territories. 12 are nominated by the President of India.
- ❖ The current potential seating capacity of the Rajya Sabha is 245 (233 elected, 12 appointed), after the Jammu and Kashmir (Reorganisation) Act.

Q162. The Public Accounts Committee submits its report to (53-55th BPSC)

- A. The Comptroller and Auditor General
B. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
C. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs
D. The President of India

Ans. B. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha

Public Accounts Committee submits its report to the Lok Sabha Speaker. Public Accounts Committee's main function is to examine the audit report of Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) and submits its report to the parliament.



Q163. In which house is the Presiding officer not a member of that house? (48-52nd BPSC)

- A. Lok Sabha
B. Rajya Sabha
C. Vidhan Sabha
D. Vidhan Parishad

Ans. B. Rajya Sabha

Rajya Sabha, is the presiding officer, not a member of that house. Note : The Rajya Sabha or Council of States is the upper house of the Parliament of India. Member ship of Rajya Sabha is limited by the Constitution to a maximum of 250 members.

Q164. If the post of President and Vice-Presidents are vacant, who officiates as the President of India? (48-52nd BPSC)

- A. The Prime Minister
B. The Chief Justice of India
C. The Speaker of Lok Sabha
D. None of the above

Ans. B. The Chief Justice of India

In case the President's office falls vacant and the office of Vice-president is also vacant. In this case Chief Justice of India will officiate, till the new President is elected. This provision was made in 1969 by the parliament to enable Chief Justice Hidayatullah to officiate when president Zakir Hussain had died and vice-president V.V Giri resigned.

Q165. What is sequence number of Smt. Pratibha Patil as the President of the Republic of India? (48-52nd BPSC)

- A. 10th
B. 11th
C. 12th
D. 13th

Ans. C. 12th

List of President of India

Name	Tenure	Description
Rajendra Prasad	13 May 1952 – 13 May 1957 13 May 1957 – 13 May 1962	He was elected twice as the president He was also the president of the constituent assembly before being elected for this post.
Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan	13 May 1962 – 13 May 1967	Radhakrishnan was a prominent philosopher and writer. He also held the position of vice-chancellor of the Andhra University and Banaras Hindu University.
Zakir Hussain	13 May 1967 – 3 May 1969	He was the recipient of Padma Vibhushan and Bharat Ratna. He was the shortest-serving president and passed away in office.

Varahagiri Venkata Giri	3 May 1969 – 20 July 1969 24 August 1969 – 24 August 1974	He was elected Vice President of India in 1967. He served as the president for a short term due to the sudden death of Zakir Hussain in office.
Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	24 August 1974 – 11 February 1977	He was the president during Emergency. He was the second president who died in office.
Neelam Sanjiva Reddy	25 July 1977 – 25 July 1982	He was the first Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh. He became the youngest President who occupied Rashtrapati Bhavan and contested twice for the post of president.
Zail Singh	25 July 1982 – 25 July 1987	He was the Chief Minister of Punjab and the Union Home Minister
Ramaswamy Venkataraman	25 July 1987 – 25 July 1992	He is a receiver of "Tamra Patra" for his contributions to India's freedom struggle.
Shankar Dayal Sharma	25 July 1992 – 25 July 1997	He was Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh and the Indian Minister for Communications.
Kocheril Raman Narayanan	25 July 1997 – 25 July 2002	He served as India's ambassador to Thailand, Turkey, China and the United States of America.
Avul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam	25 July 2002 – 25 July 2007	He played a leading role in the development of India's ballistic missile and nuclear weapons programs. He was also a Bharat Ratna recipient.
Pratibha Patil	25 July 2007 – 25 July 2012	Pratibha Patil is the First Woman President of India who served from 2007-2012. She was the 12th President of India after APJ Abdul Kalam. Apart from being the 1st woman President of India, Pratibha Patil was also the first Maharashtrian to become President.
Pranab Mukherjee	25 July – 25 July 2017	He was awarded the best Parliamentary Award in 1997. He received Padma Vibhushan in the year 2008 and Bharat Ratna in the year 2019.
Ram Nath Kovind	25 July 2017 – 25 July 2022	He served as the Governor of Bihar.
Draupadi Murmu	25 July 2022 – Incumbent	India's first tribal President Second woman President after Smt. Pratibha Patel She belongs to Santhal Tribe

Q166. A bill presented in Parliament becomes an Act after (48-52nd BPSC)

- A. it is passed by both the houses.
- B. The President has given his assent.
- C. The Prime Minister has signed it.
- D. The Supreme Court has declared it to be within the competence of the Union Parliament

Ans. B. The President has given his assent.

A bill passed by the parliament becomes an act as soon as the president gives his/her assent or approval.

Q167. Fundamental Duties were incorporated in the Constitution of India by the: (48-52nd BPSC)

- A. 32nd Amendment Act
- B. 42nd Amendment Act
- C. 15th Amendment Act
- D. 46th Amendment Act

Ans. B. 42nd Amendment Act

The fundamental duties were incorporated in the Indian constitution on the recommendation of Swaran Singh committee. They are in part IVA of the Indian constitution and article 51 A. The fundamental duties were added in the year 1976. Through 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act. The constitution of India adopted the fundamentals Duties from the constitution of USSR.

Key fundamental duties in the Indian Constitution



1. To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions.
2. To cherish and follow the noble ideals that inspired the national struggle for freedom.
3. To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity, and integrity of India.
4. To defend the country and render national service when called upon.
5. To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood among all citizens.
6. To value and preserve the rich heritage of India's composite culture.
7. To protect and improve the natural environment, including forests, lakes, rivers, and wildlife.
8. To develop a scientific temper, humanism, and the spirit of inquiry and reform.
9. To safeguard public property and abjure violence.
10. To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity.
11. To provide opportunities for education to children between the ages of 6 and 14.

Q168. How many languages are recognized as regional languages in the Constitution? (48-52nd BPSC)

- A. 12
- B. 13
- C. 14
- D. None of the above

Ans. D. None of the above

There are 22 official languages in India and they are covered under the 8th schedule of the India's constitution, initially, there were 14 official languages in the Indian constitution, 'Sindhi' language was added by the 21st Amendment Act of 1967. 'Konkani', 'Manipuri and Nepali were included by the 71st Amendment Act of 1992 and At the last 'Bodo', 'dogri', 'Maithili' and 'Santhali' were added by the 92nd Amendment act of 2003 which came into force in 2004.

Q169. According to our Constitution, the Rajya Sabha (48-52nd BPSC)

- A. is dissolved once in two years.
- B. Is dissolved in every five years
- C. Is dissolved in every six years.
- D. It is not subject to dissolution.

Ans. D. It is not subject to dissolution.

According to Article 83(a) the council of states or Rajya sabha shall not be subject to dissolution. However, one third of its members retire every second year and are replaced by newly elected members

Q170. A High court judge addresses his letter of resignation to (48-52nd BPSC)

- A. The President of India
- B. The Chief Justice of India
- C. The Chief Justice of his High court
- D. The Governor of the State.

Ans. A. The President of India

He can resign from his office by writing to the President.

❖ **Article 217-** Appointment and conditions of the office of a Judge of a High Court

- Every Judge of a High Court is appointed by the President. An appointment is done by warrant under his hand and seal.
- The Chief Justice of the High Court is appointed by the president after consultation with-
 - Chief Justice of India, and
 - Governor of the state concerned
- Judges other than the Chief Justice of the High court are also appointed by the President after consultation with-
 - Chief Justice of India
 - Chief Justice of the concerned High Court
 - Governor of the concerned state.
- In the case of a common high court, the Governor of all the states concerned is consulted.

Q171. As a non-member who can participate in the proceedings of either house of Parliament? (48-52nd BPSC)

- A. Vice-President
- B. Chief Justice of India
- C. Attorney General
- D. Chief Election Commissioner

Ans. C. Attorney General

Venkataramani became the 16th Attorney-General for India on October 1, 2022, taking over from K. Venugopal. He currently holds the position of Attorney General of India, being the 16th person to occupy this prestigious role.

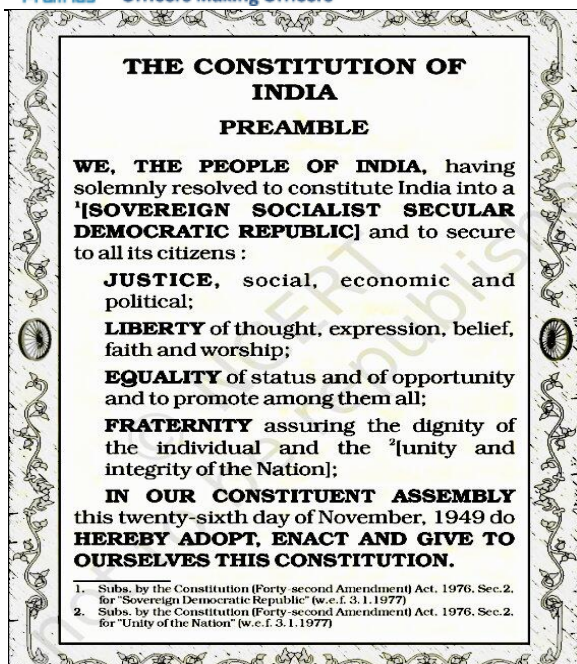
Q172. Consider the following words

- A. Socialist
- B. Democratic
- C. Sovereign
- D. Secular

Rearrange the correct sequence. (48-52nd BPSC)

- A. C, A, D, B
- B. C, D, A, B
- C. C, D, B, A
- D. D, A, C, B

Ans. A. C, A, D, B



Q173. Which country's Government report is known as "Yellow Book"? (48-52nd BPSC)

- A. France
- B. Italy
- C. Britain
- D. Germany

Ans. A. France

Official Book	Country
Blue Book	Report by British Government
Grey Book	Japanese and Belgium Government
Green Book	Government of Italy and Iran (Persia)
White Book	Official publication of Germany, Portugal and China
Orange Book	Government of the Netherlands
Yellow Book	Issued by the Government of France
White Paper	Issued by the Government of India

Q174. The serial number of Mr. Mohammad Hamid Ansari as Vice-President of India is (48-52nd BPSC)

- A. 10th
- B. 11th
- C. 12th
- D. 13th

Ans. C. 12th

The list of Vice-Presidents of India from 1950 to 2023 is listed below:

Vice – President of India	Term of office
Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan	13 May 1952 –12 May 1962

(First Vice-President of India)	
Zakir Hussain	13 May 1962 – 12 May 1967
V. V. Giri	13 May 1967 – 3 May 1969
Gopal Swarup Pathak	31 August 1969 – 30 August 1974
B. D. Jatti	31 August 1974 – 30 August 1979
Mohammad Hidayatullah	31 August 1979 – 30 August 1984
R. Venkataraman	31 August 1984 – 24 July 1987
Shankar Dayal Sharma	3 September 1987 – 24 July 1992
K. R. Narayanan	21 August 1992 – 24 July 1997
Krishan Kant	21 August 1997 – 27 July 2002
Bhairon Singh Shekhawat(11 th)	19 August 2002 – 21 July 2007
Mohammad Hamid Ansari(12 th)	11 August 2007 – 11 August 2012 11 August 2012 – 11 August 2017
Venkaiah Naidu(13 th)	11 August 2017 – 10 August 2022
Jagdeep Dhankhar(14 th)	11 August 2022 – Incumbent

Q175. Which of the following Articles of the Constitution of India is related to liberty of press? (47th BPSC)

- A. Article 19
- B. Article 20
- C. Article 21
- D. Article 22

Ans. A. Article 19

Freedom of the press is implicit under the Article 19(1)(a) of the Indian constitution, which provides that every citizen has the right to express his view, opinions, belief and convictions freely by word of mouth, writing, printing, picturing or in any other manner.

Q176. Which of the following Constitutional Amendment Acts was said to be a Mini-Constitution? (47th BPSC)

- A. 42nd
- B. 44th
- C. 46th
- D. 50th

Ans. A. 42nd

The 42nd Amendment Act, 1976 is the most comprehensive amendment made so far to the constitution of India. This amendment is known as "Mini constitution"

Q177. By which of the following can the President of India be impeached? (47th BPSC)

- A. By the Lok Sabha
- B. By the Parliament
- C. By the Chief Justice of India
- D. By the Prime Minister

Ans. B. By the Parliament

Under Article 61 of Indian constitution, The President can be removed from office by a process of impeachment for violation of the Constitution. The impeachment charges can be initiated by either House of Parliament. These charges should be signed by one - fourth members of the House, and a 14 days' notice should be given to the President. After the impeachment resolution is passed by a majority of two-thirds of total member of that House, it is sent to other House. If the other house also sustains the charges and passes the impeachment then the president stands removed from his office.

Q178. Which of the following subjects is in the Concurrent list ? (47th BPSC)

- A. Agriculture
- B. Education
- C. Police
- D. Defence

Ans. B. Education

The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 transferred five subjects to concurrent list from state list that is (a) education (b) forests (c) weights and measures, (d) protection of wild animals and birds, and (e) administration of justice. Agriculture, police, prisons are the subjects of states list. Defense, banking, insurance etc. are the subjects of union list.

Q179. Which sequence is true for the following posts in Indian Constitution? (46th BPSC)

- A. Chief Justice of India → Chief Election Commissioner → Governors of States
- B. Governor of States → Chief Justice of India → Chief Ministers of States → Chief Election Commissioner
- C. Governor of States → Chief Minister of States → Chief Justice of India → Chief Election Commissioner
- D. Chief Justice of India → Governor of States → Chief Election Commissioner → Chief Ministers of States

Ans. B. Governor of States → Chief Justice of India → Chief Ministers of States → Chief Election Commissioner

The order of Precedence is a protocol list in which the functionaries and authorities are recorded by rank and office in the Government of India. It is meant for state and ceremonial occasion. The order is as follows : 1 – President, 2 – Vice President, 3 – Prime Minister 4 – Governor, 5 – Former President. 6 – Deputy Prime Minister, 7 – Chief Justice of India, 8 – Chief Minister 9-

Justice of Supreme Court, 10- Chief Election Commissioner etc.

Q180. Recommendations to the President of India on the specific Union-State fiscal relations are made by the (46th BPSC)

- A. Finance Minister
- B. Reserve Bank of India
- C. Planning Commission
- D. Finance Commission

Ans. D. Finance Commission

Article 280 of the Constitution of India provides for a Finance Commission as a Quasi-judicial body. It is constituted by the President of India every fifth year or at such earlier time as he considers necessary. The Finance Commission is required to make recommendations to the President of India on the distribution of net proceeds of taxes to be shared between the Centre and the States and the allocation between the states of the respective shares.

Q181. Who accords recognition to various political parties in India as National or Regional Parties? (45th BPSC)

- A. The Parliament
- B. The President
- C. The Election commission
- D. The Supreme Court

Ans. C. The Election commission

The election commission accords recognition to various political parties in India as National or State parties.

Q182. Three-tier system of Panchayati Raj consists of (45th BPSC)

- A. Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti, Block Samiti
- B. Gram Panchayat, Block Samiti, Zila Parishad
- C. Block Samiti, Zila Parishad, Panchayat Samiti
- D. Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti, Zila Parishad

Ans. D. Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti, Zila Parishad

The three tier Panchayat institutions in Bihar consists of a gram panchayat at the lowest level, Panchayat Samiti at the block level and Zila Parishad at the district level. The chairman of gram Panchayat is called Mukhiya, the Chairperson of the Panchayat Samiti is called Pramukh and the chairperson of zila Parishad is called as Adhyaksha

Q183. Which is not among the powers of Panchayati Raj?(44th BPSC)

- A. Implementation of Land Reform
- B. Judicial Review
- C. Implementation of Poverty Alleviation Programme
- D. None of the above

Ans. B. Judicial Review

The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992, has added a new part IX to the Constitution of India. This part is entitled as the 'Panchayats' & consists of provision in Article 243. In addition, the Act also added a new 11th schedule to the Constitution. This Schedule contains 29 functional. Subjects of the Panchayats which includes Agriculture, implementation of land reforms, Animal husbandry, poverty alleviation programme, Libraries, Market & fairs etc are functional items of Panchayati Raj institution. Whereas the right to judicial review is possessed by both the Supreme Court & the High Courts of the country

Q184. Who holds the power to increase the number of Judges in the Supreme Court? (44th BPSC)

- A. Prime Minister
- B. Resident
- C. Parliament
- D. Ministry of Law

Ans. C. Parliament

Article 124 to 147 in Part-V of the Indian Constitution deals with the organization, independence, jurisdiction, power, procedures of the Supreme Court. In Indian Constitution, Parliament is authorized to increase number of the Judges in the Supreme Court of India. At present the Supreme Court consists of thirty 34 (including one Chief Justice and 33 other Judges). Supreme Court Judges retire after the attaining the age of 65 year

Q185. Panchayati Raj in India represents (44th BPSC)

- A. decentralisation of powers
- B. participation of the people
- C. community development
- D. All of these

Ans. D. All of these

Panchayati Raj in India signifies the system of rural local self-government. It has been established in all states by the Act of the State legislatures to build democracy at the grass root level. It represents decentralization of powers, participation of people and community development. It was constitutionalised through the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992.

Q186. Who advise the Government of India on legal matters? (44th BPSC)

- A. Attorney General
- B. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
- C. Chairman, Law Commission
- D. None of the above

Ans. A. Attorney General

Article 76 of Indian Constitution has provided for the office of the Attorney General of India. He is the highest law officer in the country. He gives advice to Government of India upon such legal matters, which are referred to him

by President. The President has assigned the duties to Attorney General to appear on behalf of the Government of India in all cases in the Supreme Court in which the Government of India is concerned.

Q187. Who appoints the Chairman of Union Public Service Commission? (44th BPSC)

- A. Parliament
- B. President
- C. Chief Justice of India
- D. Selection Committee

Ans. B. President

Article 316 : Appointment and term of office of members of UPSC as well as SPSC. The President of India appoints the Chairman and other members of the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC). Any members of UPSC shall hold office for a term of 6 years or till the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier. The Chairman or any other member of UPSC shall only be removed from his/her office by the order of the President of India.

1) Land Reform comes under the subjects of (43rd BPSC)

- A. Union List
- B. Concurrent List
- C. State List
- D. None of these

Ans. C. State List

As per Indian Constitution, Land Reform is a part of State list, So the responsibility for bringing up regulations for effective land reforms lies with individual States.

Q188. Members of Rajya Sabha is elected for a period of (42nd BPSC)

- A. 4 years
- B. 5 years
- C. 6 years
- D. None of the above

Ans. C. 6 years

Rajya Sabha is a continuing chamber. It is not subject to dissolution. However, one-third of its members retire every second year. Accordingly, the Parliament in the Representation of people Act, 1951 provided the term of office of a member of Rajya Sabha shall be 6 years.

Q189. Prime minister of India is generally (42nd BPSC)

- A. not a member of parliament
- B. member of Lok Sabha
- C. member of Rajya Sabha
- D. member of both the Houses

Ans. B. member of Lok Sabha

President of India appoints the Prime Minister to a person who is either the leader of the party which hold a majority of seat in Lok Sabha or is a person who is able to win the confidence of the Lok Sabha by gaining the support of

other political parties. Generally Prime Minister of India is a member of Lok Sabha. The Prime Minister can be a member of either Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha.

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