



### Test - 10 (Polity) Answers key with explanation in English

1. **Correct Answer: (c)** Only 1 and 3

**Explanation:** Article 355 gives the Center 'duty' along with 'power'. This Article is independent of Article 356; that is, the Center can take over the responsibility of the security arrangements of a state even without dismissing the state government. In the case of Manipur, the Center has used this very power.

2. **Correct Answer: (b)** Only 2

**Explanation:** The Supreme Court has clarified that the term 'as soon as possible' used in Article 200 means that the Governor's powers are not for an unlimited time. If the House passes the bill again, the Governor must give his assent (**Proviso to Article 200**).

3. **Correct Answer: (d)** 1, 2, 3 and 4

**Explanation:** The GST Council is an example of cooperative federalism. Since a 75% majority is required for a decision and the Center holds 33.3% of the votes, no decision can be passed without the consent of the Center. Similarly, states cannot take a decision without the cooperation of the Center.

4. **Correct Answer: (b)**

**Explanation:** The Center has proposed an amendment to the Cadre Rules 1954, stating that if there is a disagreement between the Center and the state regarding the service of an officer, the decision of the Center will prevail. States consider this an attack on federalism as it will reduce the states' control over their officers.

5. **Correct Answer: (a)** A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1

**Detailed Explanation:**

**Article 249 (A-2):** This Article gives a special power to the Rajya Sabha. If the Rajya Sabha passes a resolution by a two-thirds majority of members present and voting that it is necessary in the 'national interest', then Parliament can make laws on any subject in the State List. (**This is an exception to federalism**).

**Article 257 (B-3):** Under administrative relations, this Article gives the Center the power to give such directions to the states which do not impede the exercise of the executive power of the Center. This also includes directions for the maintenance of means of communication of military importance.

**Article 262 (C-4):** This is frequently in discussion (such as the Cauvery or Yamuna water disputes). Under this, Parliament can by law provide for the adjudication of disputes relating to the use, distribution, or control of the waters of any inter-state river or river valley through special tribunals.

**Article 275 (D-1):** Under financial relations, this authorizes Parliament to provide grants-in-aid from the

'Consolidated Fund of India' to those states which are in need of financial assistance.

6. **Correct Answer: (b)** Only 2 and 3

**Detailed Explanation:**

**Statement 1 is incorrect:** Under Article 249, the Rajya Sabha has to pass the resolution not by a 'simple majority' but by a 'special majority' (two-thirds of members present and voting).

**Statements 2 and 3 are correct:** Such a resolution is valid for only one year at a time, but it can be extended any number of times. Six months after the termination of the resolution, the law made by Parliament also becomes ineffective.

7. **Correct Answer: (b)** A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3

**Detailed Explanation:**

**Article 262:** Special provision for adjudication of river water disputes.

**Article 263:** Council for coordination between Center-State and between States (**Inter-State Council**).

**Article 261:** Recognition of public documents of one state in another state (**Full Faith and Credit clause**).

**Article 282:** The Union or a State may make grants for any public purpose (even if it is outside their legislative power).

8. **Correct Answer: (b)** Only 2

**Detailed Explanation:**

**Statement 1 is incorrect:** If the Assembly passes the bill again, the Governor is constitutionally bound to give his assent.

**Statement 2 is correct:** The Governor is primarily a constitutional head who acts on the advice of the Council of Ministers, except for certain specific exceptions.

9. **Correct Answer: (c)** Only 3

**Detailed Explanation:**

The Punchhi Commission recommended that there should be a committee for the appointment of the Governor consisting of the Prime Minister, Home Minister, Speaker of the Lok Sabha, and the Chief Minister of the concerned state (**not the CJI**).

The Commission supported the use of Articles 355 and 356 as a 'local emergency', rather than limiting it.

10. **Correct Answer: (b)** Only 1 and 4

**Detailed Explanation:**

**Statements 1 and 4 are mandatory:** The constitution of the Gram Sabha and the establishment of the State Election Commission are mandatory provisions.

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** The election of chairpersons at the intermediate (**Block**) and district levels must be indirect, not direct. The mode of election for the



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chairperson of a Gram Panchayat is determined by the State Legislature.

**Statement 3 is voluntary:** Providing reservation for Backward Classes (OBCs) is a voluntary decision of the state government, whereas reservation for SC/ST and women (1/3) is mandatory.

**11. Correct Answer: (b)** Only 1 and 2

**Detailed Explanation:**

**Statements 1 and 2 are correct:** The PESA Act gives the right of self-governance to tribal communities and makes them owners of minor forest produce.

**Statement 3 is incorrect:** Under PESA, the prior recommendation of the Gram Sabha or Panchayats is mandatory for obtaining a mining lease or allotment of minor minerals in Scheduled Areas.

**12. Correct Answer: (d)** 1, 2 and 3

**Detailed Explanation:** All three statements are correct. The purpose of the DPC (**District Planning Committee**) is to integrate rural and urban plans. **80% (4/5)** of its members are elected representatives of local bodies, which is a symbol of democratic decentralization.

**13. Correct Answer: (a)**

**Detailed Explanation:**

**Option (a) is true:** Under Articles 243-I and 243-Y, the Governor constitutes it every 5 years.

**Option (b) is incorrect:** Its recommendations are advisory in nature.

**Option (c) is incorrect:** It functions for both Panchayats and Municipalities.

**Option (d) is incorrect:** The power to determine the qualifications of members lies with the State Legislature; it is not described in the Constitution.

**14. Correct Answer: (d)** 1, 2 and 3

**Detailed Explanation:** The Cantonment Board is a specific form of urban self-governance. Unlike other bodies, it comes under the Ministry of Defence. It consists of both elected and nominated members. This topic is very important due to recent discussions regarding merging many cantonment areas into civilian bodies.

**15. Correct Answer: (b)** Only 3

**Detailed Explanation:**

**Statement 1 is incorrect:** Article 142 gives the Court vast powers, but the Supreme Court itself clarified in the '**Supreme Court Bar Association vs Union of India**' case that this power cannot be used to ignore the basic structure of fundamental rights or statutory laws.

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** An order passed by the Court under Article 142 is applicable and binding throughout the territory of India.

**Statement 3 is correct:** In view of the electoral irregularities in the Chandigarh Mayor election (2024),

the Court ensured direct justice using Article 142.

**16. Correct Answer: (a)** Only 1

**Detailed Explanation:**

**Statement 1 is correct:** The Supreme Court can issue writs only for the violation of fundamental rights, whereas High Courts can issue writs for fundamental rights as well as for '**any other legal purposes**'.

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** If the cause of action has arisen even partially within the jurisdiction of the High Court, it can issue a writ to an authority located outside its territory.

**Statement 3 is incorrect:** Under Article 227, the High Court has the power of both judicial and administrative superintendence over its subordinate courts.

**17. Correct Answer: (b)**

**Detailed Explanation:**

**Option (a) is incorrect:** The new law of 2023 has removed the CJ from the selection committee. Now the committee consists of the PM, a Cabinet Minister, and the Leader of the Opposition.

**Option (b) is true:** This is the basis of the new selection process.

**Option (c) is incorrect:** The tenure is 6 years or until the age of 65 years.

**Option (d) is incorrect:** The Chief Election Commissioner can be removed only in the same manner and on the same grounds as a Judge of the Supreme Court (**i.e., a process like impeachment**).

**18. Correct Answer: (d)** 1, 2 and 3

**Detailed Explanation:**

**Statement 1 is correct:** This comes under Section 8(3). Recently, many MPs have lost their membership on this ground. Disqualification lasts for the duration of the jail term + 6 years after coming out of jail.

**Statement 2 is correct:** This is a provision under Section 9 of the RPA, 1951.

**Statement 3 is correct:** Under Section 10A, the Election Commission has this power.

**19. Correct Answer: (d)** 1, 2 and 3

**Detailed Explanation:** All three statements are true. This two-tier division of district courts is the basis of India's legal system. It is mandatory to obtain the permission of the High Court before executing a death sentence awarded by a Sessions Court to protect the rights of the accused.

**20. Correct Answer: (d)** 1, 2 and 3

**Detailed Explanation:**

**Statement 1 is correct:** The Court has clarified that the Governor cannot obstruct the democratic process by using his powers. The term '**as soon as possible**' means a decision should be taken without any unnecessary delay.

**Statement 2 is correct:** The Court ruled that if the Governor withholds assent, he must return the bill so that



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the Legislature can reconsider it. He cannot just leave the bill 'dead'.

**Statement 3 is correct:** According to the Proviso to Article 200, the Governor's assent is mandatory on a bill passed after reconsideration.

**21. Correct Answer: (b)** Only 3

**Detailed Explanation:**

**Statement 1 is incorrect:** Although Article 163 gives the Governor discretionary powers, the Supreme Court has repeatedly held that these powers cannot be arbitrary and are subject to judicial review.

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** If a party has a clear majority, the Governor is bound to invite the leader of that party. Discretion can only be exercised in the case of a 'Hung Assembly'.

**Statement 3 is correct:** The Nabam Rebia judgment limited the powers of the Governor and clarified that he cannot run a parallel administration to the State Government.

**22. Correct Answer: (d)**

**Detailed Explanation:**

**Options (a), (b), and (c) are true:** The Court has clarified that 'Pleasure' does not mean arbitrariness, and the Punchhi Commission suggested impeachment to ensure security of tenure.

**Option (d) is false:** Only two qualifications are given in the Constitution: (1) He must be a citizen of India and (2) He must have completed the age of 35 years. That he should be an 'outsider' is only a constitutional convention, not a mandatory constitutional qualification.

**23. Correct Answer: (b)** Only 2 and 3

**Detailed Explanation:**

**Statement 1 is incorrect:** In a landmark 2024 judgment, the Supreme Court overturned the 1998 'P.V. Narasimha Rao' case. Now, there will be no constitutional protection for taking a bribe to vote.

**Statements 2 and 3 are correct:** The Court clarified that taking a bribe is an independent offense in itself and is not part of the proceedings of the House.

**24. Correct Answer: (a)** Only 1

**Detailed Explanation:**

**Statement 1 is correct:** Under Article 252, Parliament can make laws on the State List at the request of two or more states.

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** A law made in this manner can only be amended or repealed by Parliament; the State Legislature does not have this power.

**25. Correct Answer: (d)**

**Detailed Explanation:**

**Option (a) is incorrect:** The Rajya Sabha can stall an ordinary bill indefinitely (there is a provision for a

joint sitting), whereas the Legislative Council has only suspensory power (maximum 4 months).

**Option (d) is true:** Under Article 169, Parliament can abolish or create a State Legislative Council, whereas the Rajya Sabha is an integral and permanent part of the Indian Union.

**26. Correct Answer: (c)** Only 1 and 3

**Detailed Explanation:**

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** The support of 50 members is required to admit a No-Confidence Motion, not 100.

**Statements 1 and 3 are correct:** Article 75(3) states that the Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha, therefore this motion can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha.

**27. Correct Answer: (c)**

**Detailed Explanation:**

**Option (c) is incorrect:** That the Chairman of the committee shall be from the Opposition is a parliamentary convention that started in 1967. It is not mentioned in the Constitution or the Rules of the Lok Sabha. All other options are factually correct.

**28. Correct Answer: (a)** Only 1

**Detailed Explanation:**

**Statement 1 is correct:** The main difference between the electoral colleges of the President and the Vice-President is that nominated members also vote in the Vice-President's election, but state assemblies have no role.

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** 20 proposers and 20 seconders are required for the Vice-President. (50 proposers/seconders are for the President).

**Statement 3 is incorrect:** According to Article 68(2) of the Constitution, in case of a vacancy, the election should be held 'as soon as possible'. Unlike the President, no fixed time limit of 6 months is mentioned.

**29. Correct Answer: (d)** 1, 2 and 3

**Detailed Explanation:**

These three statements are constitutionally accurate. Under Articles 64 and 65, while acting as President, he detaches from the role of the Chairman. According to Article 92, he does not preside during the removal process, but despite not being a member of the House (by virtue of being ex-officio Chairman), he has the right to speak.

**30. Correct Answer: (b)** Only 1 and 2

**Detailed Explanation:**

**Statement 1 is correct:** According to Article 67(b), a majority of all the then members of the Rajya Sabha is required.

**Statement 2 is correct:** This has been in discussion recently due to the suspension of several MPs. The Chairman has broad powers to take disciplinary action to maintain the dignity of the House.



**Statement 3 is incorrect:** Under Article 71, disputes related to the election of the President or Vice-President are inquired into and decided only by the Supreme Court, not the Election Commission.

**31. Correct Answer: (c)** Only 1 and 3

**Detailed Explanation:**

**Statement 1 is correct:** Initially, the Court gave broad powers to Parliament.

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** In the Kesavananda Bharati case, the Court held that while Parliament can amend the Constitution, it cannot destroy its '**Basic Structure**'. Therefore, the power of Parliament is limited, not unlimited.

**Statement 3 is correct:** The Minerva Mills case reinforced the limitation of Parliament's power and established judicial review as a part of the basic structure.

**32. Correct Answer: (b)** Only 2 and 3

**Detailed Explanation:**

**Statement 1 is incorrect:** In the judgment on Article 370, the Supreme Court clarified that Jammu and Kashmir retained no sovereignty after its merger with the Union of India. Parliament's move was considered constitutionally valid.

**Statement 2 is correct:** The Court stated that the right to marry may be a constitutional or statutory right, but it is not an inherent fundamental right under the basic structure.

**Statement 3 is correct:** In the S.R. Bommai case, secularism was considered an integral part of the basic structure.

**33. Correct Answer: (b)** Only 2

**Detailed Explanation:**

**Statement 1 is incorrect:** The term '**Judicial Review**' is nowhere explicitly mentioned in the Indian Constitution. It originates from the inherent powers of Articles 13, 32, 131-136, 226, etc.

**Statement 2 is correct:** The Coelho case clarified that the Ninth Schedule is not a '**shield**' for Parliament to be exempt from judicial review, provided the law damages the basic structure.

**34. Correct Answer: (d)** 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

**Detailed Explanation:** All these elements have been made part of the basic structure through different judgments (such as **Indira Gandhi vs Raj Narain**, **Kesavananda Bharati**, etc.).

**35. Correct Answer: (c)**

**Detailed Explanation:**

**Option (c) is true:** The Waman Rao case fixed a '**cut-off**' date (**April 24, 1973**).

**Option (a) is incorrect:** Parliament cannot amend the basic structure by any process.

**Option (b) is incorrect:** This principle is entirely a

judicial innovation; it was not mentioned in the original Constitution.

**Option (d) is incorrect:** The Court has never issued a final list; it evolves on a case-by-case basis.

**36. Correct Answer: (b)** A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3

**Detailed Explanation:**

**101st Amendment (2016):** Implemented GST to reform the indirect tax system in India.

**102nd Amendment (2018):** Gave constitutional status to the Commission for Backward Classes by adding Article 338B.

**103rd Amendment (2019):** Provided for EWS reservation by adding Articles 15(6) and 16(6).

**106th Amendment (2023):** This is the latest, reserving 33% seats for women in the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies. (**Note: This will be implemented after census and delimitation**).

**37. Correct Answer: (c)** Only 4

**Detailed Explanation:**

**Statement 1 is incorrect:** An amendment bill can be introduced in either House.

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** Prior recommendation of the President is not required for this.

**Statement 3 is incorrect:** There is no provision for a joint sitting in the case of a constitutional amendment. It is mandatory for each House to pass it separately.

**Statement 4 is correct:** By the 24th Constitutional Amendment (1971), it was made mandatory that the President shall give assent to an amendment bill.

**38. Correct Answer: (d)** 1, 2 and 3

**Detailed Explanation:** These three amendments are milestones of Indian politics. The 42nd Amendment made sweeping changes to the Constitution during the Emergency, which were largely balanced by the 44th Amendment. The 52nd Amendment was brought to ensure political stability (**Anti-defection law**).

**39. Correct Answer: (b)**

**Detailed Explanation:**

**Option (b) is true:** For issues related to the federal structure (such as the election of the President, Center-State relations), the simple consent of half of the states is required along with a special majority of Parliament.

**Option (a) is incorrect:** Not two-thirds, only half of the states are required.

**Option (c) is incorrect:** Amendment in fundamental rights occurs only by a special majority of Parliament; states have no role.

**Option (d) is incorrect:** The formation of new states (Article 3) is an ordinary legislative process; it is not considered an amendment under Article 368.



**40. Correct Answer: (c)** Only 1 and 3

**Explanation:** The Right to Privacy is a fundamental right, but it is not absolute. It can be subjected to 'reasonable restrictions' on the grounds of state security, public order, etc.

**41. Correct Answer: (d)** 1, 2 and 3

**Explanation:** Through the 86th Constitutional Amendment (2002), education was added to these three sections, making it a subject with unique tripartite constitutional protection.

**42. Correct Answer: (a)** A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3

**Explanation:** Article 44 has been in discussion recently due to the implementation of the UCC (Uniform Civil Code) by Uttarakhand. Article 48A was added by the 42nd Amendment.

**43. Correct Answer: (b)** Only 2 and 3

**Explanation:** The Court considered 'Fundamental Rights and DPSP' as two wheels of the same chariot. Only Articles 39(b) and (c) can be given priority over Articles 14 and 19.

**44. Correct Answer: (a)** Only 1, 2 and 4

**Explanation:** Fundamental Duties are only for Indian citizens, not for foreigners. The Verma Committee (1999) identified legal provisions for implementing certain duties.

**45. Correct Answer: (b)** Only 1, 2 and 3

**Explanation:** According to the Kesavananda Bharati case, a constitutional amendment (Art 368) is not 'law' under Article 13. However, if an amendment violates the basic structure, it can be challenged.

**46. Correct Answer: (d)** 1, 2 and 3

**Explanation:** These three points clarify the constitutional status of modern India. The 97th Amendment made cooperative societies a fundamental right.

**47. Correct Answer: (d)** 1, 2 and 3

**Detailed Explanation:** Statements 1 and 2 are correct: The Court held that the cut-off date of March 25, 1971, for Assam is rational because the Bangladesh Liberation War (Operation Searchlight) began on this day.

**Statement 3 is correct:** The majority judgment stated that Article 29 (protection of culture) of the Constitution directs the state to prevent illegal migration, but it does not obstruct Parliament's power to grant citizenship.

**48. Correct Answer: (c)**

**Detailed Explanation:** Option (c) is false: The provisions of the CAA do not apply to the tribal areas of the Sixth Schedule (Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura) and states with 'Inner Line Permit' (ILP). All other options are consistent with the actual provisions of the Act.

**49. Correct Answer: (a)** Only 1 and 2

**Detailed Explanation:** Statement 1 is correct: They get visa facilities but cannot contest elections, vote, or hold public office.

**Statement 2 is correct:** The government has recently strengthened the powers to cancel OCI registration.

**Statement 3 is incorrect:** OCI cardholders are not permitted to buy agricultural land, farmhouses, or plantation properties in India; they can only buy residential and commercial properties.

**50. Correct Answer: (c)** Only 1 and 3

**Detailed Explanation:**

**Statement 1 is correct:** Petitions challenging the validity of these words in the Supreme Court have been in the news recently.

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** Three words were added by the 42th Amendment: Socialist, Secular, and Integrity.

**Statement 3 is correct:** It is an important historical fact that the Preamble was adopted after the rest of the Constitution had been passed.

**51. Correct Answer: (b)** A-2, B-3, C-1

**Detailed Explanation:**

**Berubari Union:** The Court said that the Preamble is a key to the minds of the makers but not a part of the Constitution.

**Kesavananda Bharati:** Reversing its old judgment, the Court considered it a part of the Constitution.

**LIC Case:** The Court reaffirmed that the Preamble is an 'integral part' of the Constitution.

**52. Correct Answer: (d)** 1, 2 and 3

**Detailed Explanation:** These three statements are historically and legally accurate. The ideal of justice in the Preamble ensures socio-economic democracy, while the ideal of liberty provides opportunities for individual development.

**53. Correct Answer: (b)**

**Detailed Explanation:**

**Option (b) is true:** The Preamble is not 'justiciable'.

**Option (a) is incorrect:** It is neither a source of power nor does it impose restrictions on powers.

**Option (c) is incorrect:** The Preamble has been amended only once so far (in 1976).

**Option (d) is incorrect:** India is a 'Democratic Republic'.

**54. Correct Answer: (d)** 1, 2 and 3

**Detailed Explanation:** These three statements are historically correct. The Act of 1773 laid the foundation of central administration in India. The Act of 1833 made Lord William Bentinck the first Governor-General of India. The Act of 1853 established the 'Indian (Central) Legislative Council' for the first time.



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**55. Correct Answer: (a)** A-2, B-3, C-1, D-4

**Detailed Explanation:** India has taken a federal system with a strong center from Canada. The parliamentary system is from Britain, Directive Principles and the method of presidential election from Ireland, and the amendment process from South Africa.

**56. Correct Answer: (c)** Only 3 Detailed Explanation: Statement 1 is incorrect: It abolished dyarchy in the provinces and proposed its implementation at the Center.

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** The joining of Princely States in the federation was voluntary, and since the Princely States did not join, this federation never came into existence.

**Statement 3 is correct:** It is the main structural source of our Constitution.

**57. Correct Answer: (d)** Detailed Explanation: Option (d) is incorrect: The Chairman of the 'Provincial Constitution Committee' was Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Dr. Ambedkar was the Chairman of the 'Drafting Committee'. All other pairs are correctly matched.

**58. Correct Answer: (b)** Only 3

**Detailed Explanation:**

**Statement 1 is incorrect:** In a parliamentary system, there is coordination and cooperation between the legislature and the executive, not strict separation. Strict separation of powers is a feature of the 'Presidential System' (e.g., USA).

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** Instead of 'Parliamentary Sovereignty' (the British principle), the principles of 'Supremacy of the Constitution' and 'Judicial Review' apply in India. The powers of Parliament are limited by the Constitution.

**Statement 3 is correct:** According to Article 75(3), the Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha, which is the foundation of the Indian political system.

**59. Correct Answer: (b)** Only 2 and 3

**Detailed Explanation:**

**Statement 1 is incorrect:** The word 'Federalism' is nowhere used in the Constitution. Article 1 calls India a 'Union of States'. According to Dr. Ambedkar, the Indian Union is not the result of any agreement between the states.

**Statement 2 is correct:** All these features make the Center more powerful, which are unitary traits.

**Statement 3 is correct:** It is a unique feature of the Indian Constitution that it completely changes its structure during times of crisis.

**60. Correct Answer: (b)** Only 2 and 3

**Detailed Explanation:**

**Statement 1 is incorrect:** Liberal democracy is not just

rule by the majority, but it is also about protecting the rights of minorities and ensuring individual liberty. In this, the majority does not have the power to act arbitrarily.

**Statements 2 and 3 are correct:** The core basis of liberalism is that the powers of the government should be limited by the Constitution so that the freedom of the individual remains secure.

**61. Correct Answer: (b)** Only 1 and 3

**Detailed Explanation:**

**Pairs 1 and 3 are correctly matched:** These are the accurate definitions of 'Aristocracy' and 'Theocracy' respectively.

**Pair 2 is incorrect:** Ochlocracy means 'Mobocracy' or 'Rule by Mob', where governance is driven by the emotions of a crowd rather than law and order. The term 'Direct Democracy' is used for a system where people participate directly in decision-making.

**62. Correct Answer: (d)** 1, 2 and 3

**Detailed Explanation:**

All three statements are true according to the fundamental principles of political science. India has a parliamentary system where the Prime Minister (**Real Head**) is accountable to the Parliament, whereas the USA has a presidential system where the President is not accountable to the legislature and has a fixed tenure (**4 years**).

**63. Correct Answer: (c)** Only 1 and 3

**Detailed Explanation:**

**Statement 1 is correct:** The 'Union of India' includes only the States, whereas the 'Territory of India' includes the States along with Union Territories and territories that may be acquired in the future.

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** Under Article 3, the President refers the bill to the State Legislature for its views, but the Parliament is not bound to accept the opinion of that state. Consent is not mandatory.

**Statement 3 is correct:** Such changes are considered ordinary legislative processes and not constitutional amendments under Article 368.

**64. Correct Answer: (d)** 1, 2 and 3

**Detailed Explanation:**

**Statement 1 is correct:** Settlement of boundary disputes can be done by executive action, but ceding land requires an amendment (e.g., **100th Amendment - India-Bangladesh Land Boundary Agreement**).

**Statement 2 is correct:** In the **2023** judgment, the Court upheld the Center's right to reorganize the state, though it advised restoring statehood.

**Statement 3 is correct:** The current demand for protection under the 'Sixth Schedule' in Ladakh is related to this constitutional framework.



65. Correct Answer: (b) A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3

**Detailed Explanation:**

**CAG:** Is an independent constitutional authority under Article 148.

**NCST:** Established under Article 338A by the 89th Amendment.

**GST Council:** Constituted under Article 279A by the 101st Amendment.

**NHRC:** This is a statutory body, formed under the 'Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993', and not under the Constitution.

66. Correct Answer: (b) Only 1 and 2

**Detailed Explanation:**

**Statements 1 and 2 are correct:** According to Article 324, the President determines the number of commissioners. All three commissioners enjoy the same status as a Judge of the Supreme Court.

**Statement 3 is incorrect:** The Constitution has not prohibited retired Election Commissioners from being appointed to any other post under the Government (this is a favorite 'trap' of UPSC).

67. Correct Answer: (a) Only 1 and 2

**Detailed Explanation:**

**Statement 3 is incorrect:** NITI Aayog is only a 'think tank'. The power to allocate financial resources to states now lies with the Ministry of Finance and the recommendations of the Finance Commission.

68. Correct Answer: (b)

**Detailed Explanation:**

**Option (b) is true:** After the 2019 amendment, the Central Government has acquired the power to determine the tenure and salary of the commissioners.

**Option (d) is false:** CIC is a statutory body, not constitutional.

69. Correct Answer: (b) Only 1 and 2

**Detailed Explanation:**

**Statement 3 is incorrect:** The term of the Attorney General is not fixed by the Constitution. He holds office during the 'pleasure of the President'.

70. Correct Answer: (a) Only 1 and 2

**Detailed Explanation:**

**Statement 1 is correct:** The Union Home Minister is the Chairman of all Zonal Councils, ensuring center-state coordination.

**Statement 2 is correct:** The Chief Ministers of the states in the respective zone act as Vice-Chairman by rotation.

**Statement 3 is incorrect:** The North-Eastern Council was established under a separate act, 'The North-Eastern Council Act, 1971'. Also, Sikkim was included as the eighth member of the North-Eastern Council through an amendment in 2002.

71. Correct Answer: (g) Only 1, 2 and 3

**Detailed Explanation:**

**Statement 1 is correct:** The 89th Amendment established NCSC (Article 338) and NCST (Article 338A) as separate constitutional bodies.

**Statement 2 is correct:** The 102nd Amendment gave constitutional status to NCBC under Article 338B and provided it with investigative powers (powers of a civil court) similar to Article 338(8).

**Statement 3 is correct:** This is one of the specific functions of NCST, related to protecting the rights of tribes over water, forest, and land.

**Statement 4 is incorrect:** The tenure and service conditions of the Chairman and members of these commissions are determined by the President of India, not by Parliament. (Appointments are also made by the President by warrant under his hand and seal).

72. Correct Answer: (c) Only 3

**Detailed Explanation:**

**Statement 1 is incorrect:** Currently, the necessary amendment or notification to include the Legislative Assembly of the UT of Jammu and Kashmir in the Presidential Electoral College under Article 54 of the Constitution has not yet become effective (Delhi and Puducherry were included by the 70th Amendment).

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** According to the Supreme Court, the election of the President does not stop even if a state assembly is dissolved; a vacancy in the electoral college does not invalidate the election.

**Statement 3 is correct:** Under the Presidential Elections Act, 50 proposers and 50 seconders are mandatory.

73. Correct Answer: (c) Only 1 and 3

**Detailed Explanation:**

**Statement 1 is correct:** Under Article 201, in the case of state bills, the President has the power to withhold a decision for an unlimited time.

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** After the 24th Constitutional Amendment (1971), it is mandatory for the President to give his assent to a Constitution Amendment Bill.

**Statement 3 is correct:** The 'Cooper Case' and other judgments clarified that issuing an ordinance is part of the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers (Article 74).

74. Correct Answer: (b) Only 2 and 3

**Detailed Explanation:**

**Statement 1 is incorrect:** The Constitution provides the ground of 'violation of the Constitution', but this phrase is not defined anywhere in the Constitution.

**Statement 2 is correct:** Nominated members also vote in impeachment (who do not vote in the election).

**Statement 3 is correct:** Under the 'President (Discharge of Functions) Act, 1969', the CJI and, in his absence, the senior-most judge of the SC performs this responsibility.



**75. Correct Answer: (c)** Only 1 and 3

**Explanation:** Statement **2** is incorrect because the Prime Minister is called the Leader of the House of which he is a member (e.g., **Manmohan Singh was the Leader of the Rajya Sabha, not the Lok Sabha**). If he is from the Rajya Sabha, he nominates a separate '**Leader of the House**' for the Lok Sabha.

**76. Correct Answer: (c)**

**Explanation:** Collective responsibility means '**swimming together and sinking together**'. Option (b) is technically incorrect because a No-Confidence Motion is brought against the '**entire Council of Ministers**', not against an individual. Option (c) is the core essence of this principle.

**77. Correct Answer: (a)** Only 1 and 2

**Explanation:** Statement **3** is incorrect. In reality, the meetings of the '**Cabinet**' are more regular and it takes the actual policy decisions of the government. Meetings of the '**Council of Ministers**' as a whole occur very rarely.

**78. Correct Answer: (d)** 1, 2 and 3

**Explanation:** Article **78** makes the Prime Minister the '**principal channel of communication**' between the President and the Council of Ministers. All three points are directly taken from this Article.

**79. Correct Answer: (d)** 1, 2 and 3

**Explanation:** The **15%** limit and the minimum number of **12 (disputed for the Center but clear for the States; it is considered the standard for the Center as well)** are important facts.

**80. Correct Answer: (a)** Only 1 and 3

**Explanation:** Statement **2** is incorrect because the President's power is not '**absolute**'. He can remove a minister only on the advice of the Prime Minister. Statement **1** is correct because in India, the signature of a minister is not required on the President's order.

**81. Correct Answer: (b)** Only 1, 2 and 4

**Detailed Explanation:** Statement **3** is incorrect: The provision for women's reservation is only for directly elected houses (**Lok Sabha and State Assemblies**). It does not apply to the Rajya Sabha or State Legislative Councils.

All other statements are consistent with the actual provisions of the constitutional amendment. Note that this reservation will become effective only after the census and delimitation.

**82. Correct Answer: (c)** Only 1 and 3

**Detailed Explanation:** Statement **2** is incorrect: The Speaker of the Lok Sabha has the power to directly suspend a member (**Rule 374A**), but the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha has to get a '**motion**' passed in the House to suspend a member. The Chairman cannot suspend a member automatically.

**Statements 1 and 3 are correct:** The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha (**Vice-President**) never presides over a joint sitting because he is not a member of the House.

**83. Correct Answer: (d)** 1, 2 and 3

**Detailed Explanation:** This is an extremely important decision of **2024**. The Court held that the purpose of privilege is to allow MPs to function freely, not to protect them from criminal laws.

**84. Correct Answer: (b)** Only 2 and 3

**Detailed Explanation:** Statement **1** is incorrect: In the case of state bills, the President is not bound to give assent, even if the Legislature passes it again (**this is different from the situation of Parliamentary bills**).

**Statement 3 is correct:** The Supreme Court has recently directed the Governors in the cases of Tamil Nadu and Kerala to follow the term '**as soon as possible**'.

**85. Correct Answer: (d)** 1, 2 and 3

**Detailed Explanation:** These all statements are true according to parliamentary rules. The effect of the dissolution of the Lok Sabha on bills is a complex subject, where both these rules (**1 and 2**) are fundamental.

**86. Correct Answer: (d)** 1, 2 and 3

**Explanation:** These three statements clarify the position of the Chief Minister. Although he holds office during the pleasure of the Governor, the Governor cannot dismiss him as long as he enjoys a majority in the Legislative Assembly.

**87. Correct Answer: (a)** Only 1 and 2

**Explanation:** Statement **3** is technically incorrect because the Chief Minister only gives '**advice**'; '**final decisions**' or '**orders**' are issued in the name of the Governor. Article **167** relates only to the duties regarding the exchange of information.

**88. Correct Answer: (d)** 1, 2 and 3

**Explanation:** The maximum limit of **15%** and the minimum limit of **12 (important for small states)** were fixed by the **91st Amendment**. A member disqualified under defection (**10th Schedule**) cannot become a minister until he is re-elected.

**89. Correct Answer: (b)** Only 2 and 3

**Explanation:** Statement **1** is incorrect because Article **164** clearly states that the Council of Ministers is collectively responsible only to the Legislative Assembly of the state, not to the entire Legislature.

**90. Correct Answer:**

**(d) Explanation:** The Advocate General is appointed by the Governor. Although he does so only on the advice of the Council of Ministers headed by the Chief Minister, constitutionally this power is vested in the Governor and this power of the Chief Minister is not '**discretionary**'.

**91. Correct Answer: (a)** Only 1 and 2

**Detailed Explanation:**

**Statements 1 and 2 are correct:** These changes were made to prevent the misuse of the Emergency provisions of **1975**.



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**Statement 3 is incorrect:** The proclamation of Emergency must be passed by both Houses of Parliament by a '**special majority**' (a majority of the total membership of the House and a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting).

**92. Correct Answer: (a)** Only 2 and 3

**Detailed Explanation:**

**Statement 1 is incorrect:** After the 44th Amendment, the President cannot suspend the enforcement of Articles 20 and 21 under any circumstances (**even during an Emergency**).

**Statements 2 and 3 are correct:** The Court clarified that although the state can restrict the internet on the grounds of state security, such restriction must be temporary and logical.

**93. Correct Answer: (b)** Only 2 and 3

**Detailed Explanation:**

**Statement 1 is incorrect:** In the Bommai case, the SC clarified that the proclamation of President's Rule is subject to judicial review and the Court can examine the '**relevant material**'.

**Statements 2 and 3 are correct:** These are the safeguards established by the Court to protect state governments from the arbitrariness of the Center.

**94. Correct Answer: (b)** Only 2

**Detailed Explanation:**

**Statement 1 is incorrect:** Financial Emergency has never been implemented in India to date.

**Statement 2 is correct:** It provides the Center with control over the financial policies of the state.

**Statement 3 is incorrect:** Only a '**simple majority**' is required for its approval.

**95. Correct Answer: (c)** Both 1 and 2

**Detailed Explanation:** In modern jurisprudence, the Court has held that the powers of the state are not unlimited. Judgments like Puttaswamy and Anuradha Bhasin have reinforced that in the digital age, rights like the '**Right to Information**' and '**Privacy**' deserve protection even during an Emergency.

**96. Correct Answer: (c)** Only three pairs

**Detailed Explanation:**

**Pairs 1, 2, and 3 are correct:** Impeachment is taken from the USA. Members nominated by the President in the Rajya Sabha (**from art, literature, etc.**) are taken from Ireland, while the process for elected members is taken from South Africa.

**Pair 4 is incorrect:** The provision for the appointment of Governors by the Center is taken from the Constitution of Canada, not Australia. From Australia, we have taken the '**Concurrent List**' and '**Joint Sitting of Parliament**'.

**97. Correct Answer: (b)** Only 1 and 2

**Detailed Explanation:**

**Statements 1 and 2 are correct:** The language used in Article 21 is inspired by Japan, but the Supreme Court has now incorporated the American principle of '**Due**

**Process**' into it as well.

**Statement 3 is incorrect:** '**Due Process of Law**' is originally a feature of the American Constitution. In Britain, due to '**Parliamentary Sovereignty**', only '**Procedure Established by Law**' holds greater significance.

**98. Correct Answer: (b)** Only 1 and 2

**Detailed Explanation:**

**Statements 1 and 2 are correct:** Approximately **60-70%** of the structural part of the Indian Constitution comes from the Act of **1935**.

**Statement 3 is incorrect:** There was neither a Preamble nor Fundamental Rights in the Act of **1935**. The idea of the Preamble was taken from the USA and its language from Australia, while Fundamental Rights are inspired by the American '**Bill of Rights**'.

**99. Correct Answer: (b)**

**Explanation:** In the history of India so far, a total of **6** Presidents have served as Vice-Presidents first:

Dr. S. Radhakrishnan

Dr. Zakir Hussain

V. V. Giri

R. Venkataraman

Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma

K. R. Narayanan

Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed was never a Vice-President; he was elected directly as President. Therefore, statement **3** is incorrect.

**100. Correct Answer: (a)** Only 1, 2 and 3

**Explanation:**

**Statement 1 is correct:** After the changes made by the Election Commission of India in April **2023**, there are now only **6** national parties left in India.

**Statement 2 is correct:** Aam Aadmi Party (**AAP**) was given the status of a national party based on its performance in Delhi, Punjab, Goa, and Gujarat, making it the newest party to join this list.

**Statement 3 is correct:** The Election Commission has terminated the national status of Sharad Pawar's NCP, Mamata Banerjee's TMC, and the CPI due to a decline in performance.

**Statement 4 is incorrect:** A party becomes a national party when it is recognized as a '**state-level party**' in at least **4** states (**not 5**).

**Current 6 National Parties of India:**

Bharatiya Janata Party (**BJP**)

Indian National Congress (**INC**)

Bahujan Samaj Party (**BSP**)

Communist Party of India (**Marxist**) [CPI-M]

National People's Party (**NPP**) - (**The first party from the North-East to get this status**)

Aam Aadmi Party (**AAP**)