

DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

T.B.C. : STS-K-TPT
Serial No.:

Test Booklet Series

TEST BOOKLET

Subject : Test 9 – INDIAN POLITY
Answer Key



Time Allowed : Two Hours

Maximum Marks : 200

INSTRUCTIONS

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS, ETC. IF SO, GOT IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.

2. Please note that it is the candidate's responsibility to encode and fill in the Roll Number and Test Booklet Series A, B, C or D carefully and without any omission or discrepancy at the appropriate places in the OMR Answer Sheet. Any omission/discrepancy will render the Answer Sheet liable for rejection.

3. You have to enter your Roll Number on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside. DO NOT write anything else on the Test Booklet.

4. This Test Booklet contains 100/80 items (questions).

Each item is printed in English. Each item comprises of four responses (answers). You will select the response

which you want to mark on the Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you

consider the best. In any case, choose ONLY ONE response for each item.

5. You have to mark all your responses ONLY on the separate Answer Sheet provided. See directions in the Answer Sheet.

6. All items carry equal marks

7. Before you proceed to mark in the Answer Sheet the response to various items in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per instructions sent to you with your Admission Certificate.

8. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet and the examination has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator only the Answer Sheet. You are permitted to take away with you the Test Booklet.

9. Sheets for rough work are appended in the Test Booklet at the end.

10. Penalty for wrong answers:

THERE WILL BE PENALTY FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY A CANDIDATE IN THE OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION PAPERS

(i) There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, **one third** if the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.

(ii) If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a wrong answer even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to that question.

(iii) If a question is left blank, i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be no penalty for that question.

DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

1. The First 5 Questions are from Article 124. Strictly answer the questions from the frame of Article 124.

1. With reference to Article 124 of the Constitution of India regarding the composition and conditions of service of the Supreme Court, consider the following statements:

1. The **maximum strength of the Supreme Court is fixed by the Constitution**, and Parliament has the power to increase the number of judges by a **constitutional amendment**.
2. The **Constitution specifies both the minimum age for appointment and the retirement age of judges of the Supreme Court**.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Brief Explanation

- **Statement 1 – Incorrect**
The Constitution **does not fix the maximum strength**. Parliament can increase the number of judges **by ordinary law** (e.g., *The Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Act, 1956*), **not by constitutional amendment**.
- **Statement 2 – Incorrect**
The Constitution fixes the **retirement age of Supreme Court judges at 65 years**, but **does not prescribe any minimum age for appointment**.

2. With reference to the **qualifications for appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court under Article 124(3)**, consider the following statements:

1. A person must have served **both as a High Court judge and as an advocate** to qualify.
2. A person who has been an **advocate of a High Court for at least ten years** is eligible for appointment.

3. Service as a **judge in a High Court before the commencement of the Constitution** cannot be counted toward eligibility.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (a) 2 only

Explanation

- **Statement 1 – Incorrect** → Qualifications are **alternative (disjunctive)**. Either 5 years judge or 10 year advocate in a high court.
- **Statement 2 – Correct** → Advocate for **10 years** qualifies.
- **Statement 3 – Incorrect** → **Explanation I:** pre-Constitution High Court service **is counted**.

3. With reference to the **appointment of a distinguished jurist as a Judge of the Supreme Court**, consider the following statements:

1. The Constitution allows the appointment of a **distinguished jurist as a Supreme Court Judge**.
2. The President has **unfettered personal discretion** to appoint any person considered a distinguished jurist.
3. The expression **“in the opinion of the President”** implies a **constitutionally structured decision-making process**.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (b) 1 and 3 only

Explanation

- **Statement 1 – Correct** → Article 124(3)(c).
- **Statement 2 – Incorrect** → President acts through **constitutional consultation process** (collegium practice).
- **Statement 3 – Correct** → “Opinion of President” ≠ personal satisfaction.

4. With reference to the **removal of a Judge of the Supreme Court under Article 124(4)**, consider the following statements:

1. Removal requires a **two-thirds majority in each House of Parliament.**
2. Removal requires a **majority of total membership and two-thirds of members present and voting** in each House.
3. The **President may refuse to remove a judge even after Parliament passes the address.**
4. **Loss of public confidence** is a constitutional ground for removal.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (c) 2 only

Explanation

- **Statement 1 – Incorrect** → Missing **majority of total membership** condition.
- **Statement 2 – Correct** → Dual majority requirement.
- **Statement 3 – Incorrect** → President **must issue removal order.**
- **Statement 4 – Incorrect** → Only **proved misbehaviour or incapacity.**

5. With reference to **post-retirement restrictions on Supreme Court Judges under Article 124(7)**, consider the following statements:

1. A retired Supreme Court judge may **appear before tribunals but not before courts.**
2. A retired Supreme Court judge is prohibited from **pleading or acting before any court or authority in India.**
3. The Constitution permits the **President to administer the oath to a Supreme Court judge or appoint a nominee for that purpose.**

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (c) 2 and 3 only

Explanation

- **Statement 1 – Incorrect** → Prohibition applies to **courts and any authority.**
- **Statement 2 – Correct** → Absolute bar.
- **Statement 3 – Correct** → Oath before **President or nominee.**

6. In which of the following **pairs of States is there no reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively in their Legislative Assemblies?**

- (a) **Arunachal Pradesh – Punjab**
(b) **Nagaland – Haryana**
(c) **Arunachal Pradesh – Punjab**
(d) **Mizoram – Punjab**

*(Choose the pair where the first State has **no reservation for Scheduled Castes** and the second State has **no reservation for Scheduled Tribes.**)*

Answer Key

Correct Answer: Arunachal Pradesh – Punjab

Brief Explanation

State	Reservation Situation
Arunachal Pradesh	No reservation for Scheduled Castes because the SC population is negligible
Punjab	No reservation for Scheduled Tribes because the ST population is negligible

Thus the correct pair is:

- **SC reservation absent** → **Arunachal Pradesh**
- **ST reservation absent** → **Punjab**

7. Which one of the following statements correctly describes **Judicial Review in India?**

- (a) It is the **power of the Supreme Court to review its own judgments or orders.**
(b) It is the **power of the Supreme Court to exercise superintendence and control over all courts and tribunals.**
(c) The **power of judicial review is the exclusive power of the Supreme Court as mentioned in Article 124.**

(d) It is the **power of the courts to examine the constitutionality of legislative and executive actions.**

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (d) It is the power of the courts to examine the constitutionality of legislative and executive actions

Brief Explanation

Option (a) – Incorrect

This refers to **Review Jurisdiction** under **Article 137**, not judicial review.

Option (b) – Incorrect

This describes **superintendence over subordinate courts**, which is the power of **High Courts under Article 227**.

Option (c) – Incorrect

Judicial review is **not exclusive to the Supreme Court**. Both **Supreme Court and High Courts** exercise this power under:

- **Article 13**
- **Article 32**
- **Article 226**

Option (d) – Correct

Judicial Review is the **power of courts to examine the constitutionality of laws and executive actions** and strike them down if they violate the Constitution.

8. The **fundamental objective of the Panchayati Raj system in India** is to ensure which of the following?

1. **People's participation in development**
2. **Political accountability at the grassroots level**
3. **Democratic decentralization of power**
4. **Financial mobilization at the local level**

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (a) 1, 2 and 3 only

Brief Explanation

Statement 1 – Correct

Panchayati Raj aims to **promote people's participation in local development and governance.**

Statement 2 – Correct

It ensures **political accountability of elected representatives at the grassroots level.**

Statement 3 – Correct

The concept of Panchayati Raj is based on **democratic decentralization**, a principle emphasized by the **Balwant Rai Mehta Committee (1957).**

Statement 4 – Incorrect

Although Panchayats may raise resources, **financial mobilization is not the fundamental objective** of the system; it is mainly a **supporting administrative function.**

9. With reference to the **73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992**, which of the following are **mandatory (compulsory) provisions**?

1. Organisation of a **Gram Sabha** in a village or group of villages.
2. **Reservation of not less than one-third of seats for women**, including those of chairpersons, in Panchayats at all levels.
3. Establishment of a **State Election Commission** for conducting elections to Panchayats.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (d) 1, 2 and 3

Brief Explanation

Statement 1 – Correct

The **Gram Sabha** is a **mandatory feature** under **Article 243A** and forms the **foundation of the Panchayati Raj system.**

Statement 2 – Correct

The amendment mandates **reservation of at least one-third of seats for women**, including **chairperson positions** in Panchayats (**Article 243D**).

Statement 3 – Correct

The amendment provides for the **State Election Commission (Article 243K)** to conduct **regular elections to Panchayats**.

10. Which one of the following **Articles of the Constitution of India** provides that: *“It shall be the duty of the Union to protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbance and to ensure that the government of every State is carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.”*

- (a) Article 215
- (b) Article 275
- (c) Article 325
- (d) Article 355

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (d) Article 355

Brief Explanation

Article 355 places a **constitutional obligation on the Union Government** to:

- Protect every State against **external aggression**
- Protect every State against **internal disturbance**
- Ensure that the **state government functions according to the Constitution**

This article is often considered the **constitutional basis for the imposition of President’s Rule under Article 356**.

Article	Subject
Article 355	Duty of the Union to protect States
Article 356	Failure of constitutional machinery in States (President’s Rule)
Article 352	National Emergency

11. According to the **Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993**, which of the following persons is eligible to be appointed as the **Chairperson of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)**?

- (a) Any serving Judge of the Supreme Court
- (b) Any serving Judge of a High Court
- (c) Only a retired Chief Justice of India
- (d) Only a retired Chief Justice of a High Court

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (c) Only a retired Chief Justice of India

Brief Explanation

Under the **Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993**, the **Chairperson of the NHRC must be a former (retired) Chief Justice of India**.

Composition of NHRC

Position	Eligibility
Chairperson	Former Chief Justice of India
Member	Former Judge of the Supreme Court
Member	Former Chief Justice of a High Court
Members	Persons with knowledge or experience in human rights

12. With reference to the **73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments relating to Panchayats and Municipalities**, consider the following statements:

1. The provisions relating to **Panchayats and Municipalities do not apply to the hill areas of Darjeeling in West Bengal and the hill areas of Manipur**.
2. The provisions relating to **Panchayats and Municipalities do not apply to Scheduled Areas and Tribal Areas**.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (c) Both 1 and 2

Brief Explanation

Statement 1 – Correct

The **73rd and 74th Amendments exclude certain areas**, including:

- **Hill areas of Darjeeling** governed by the **Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council / Gorkhaland Territorial Administration**
- **Hill areas of Manipur** governed by **Autonomous District Councils**

Statement 2 – Correct

The provisions do **not automatically apply to Scheduled Areas and Tribal Areas** (Fifth and Sixth Schedule areas).

Later, the **Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA)** extended Panchayat provisions with modifications.

13. Under the **Constitution of India**, a Judge of the **Supreme Court** can be removed (impeached) from office on which of the following grounds?

1. **Violation of the Constitution**
2. **Proved misbehaviour**
3. **Incapacity to perform the duties of the office**

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (b) 2 and 3 only

Brief Explanation

According to **Article 124(4) of the Constitution**, a **Supreme Court judge can be removed by the President after an address by Parliament** on the following grounds:

Ground	Status
Proved misbehaviour	✓ Valid ground
Incapacity	✓ Valid ground
Violation of the Constitution	✗ Not a specified ground

14. With reference to the **Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) and Election Commissioners (ECs)** of the **Election Commission of India**, consider the following statements:

1. The **Chief Election Commissioner and the Election Commissioners are appointed by the President of India.**
2. Their **conditions of service and tenure are determined by law made by Parliament.**
3. An **Election Commissioner other than the Chief Election Commissioner can**

be removed by the President only on the recommendation of the Chief Election Commissioner.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (d) 1, 2 and 3

Brief Explanation

Statement 1 – Correct

Under **Article 324(2)**, the **President appoints the Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners.**

Statement 2 – Correct

The **conditions of service and tenure** of the Election Commissioners are determined **by a law made by Parliament** (currently governed by relevant statutes enacted by Parliament).

Statement 3 – Correct

- The **CEC can be removed only in the same manner and on the same grounds as a Supreme Court judge.**
- **Other Election Commissioners can be removed by the President only on the recommendation of the CEC.**

15. With reference to the **National Legal Services Authority (NALSA)**, consider the following statements:

1. Its objective is to **provide free and competent legal services to the weaker sections of society to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities.**
2. It **lays down policies and principles and issues guidelines to State Legal Services Authorities** for implementing legal aid programmes and schemes throughout the country.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only

- (c) Both 1 and 2
 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (c) Both 1 and 2

Brief Explanation

Statement 1 – Correct

The objective of **NALSA** is to provide **free and competent legal services to weaker sections** to ensure **equal access to justice**. This principle flows from **Article 39A (Directive Principles of State Policy)**.

Statement 2 – Correct

NALSA frames policies, lays down guidelines, and supervises the implementation of legal aid programmes through State Legal Services Authorities and other subordinate bodies.

16. With reference to the **Zonal Councils in India**, consider the following statements:

1. Zonal Councils are **constitutional bodies established under the Constitution of India**.
2. They aim to **promote cooperation and coordination among States, Union Territories, and the Union Government**.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (b) 2 only

Brief Explanation

Statement 1 – Incorrect

Zonal Councils are **not constitutional bodies**. They are **statutory bodies established under the States Reorganisation Act, 1956**.

Statement 2 – Correct

Their purpose is to **promote interstate cooperation, coordination, and resolution of disputes among States, Union Territories, and the Centre**.

Feature	Zonal Councils
Basis	States Reorganisation Act, 1956
Nature	Statutory body
Number	5 Zonal Councils (North, South, East, West, Central)
Chairman	Union Home Minister
Objective	Promote cooperative federalism and interstate coordination

17. In the context of the **Indian constitutional and legal framework**, the **right to vote and the right to contest elections** are considered which of the following?

- (a) A **Fundamental Right** under Article 21
 (b) A **Natural Right** under Article 50
 (c) A **Constitutional Right** under Article 326
 (d) A **Legal (statutory) right** under the Representation of the People Act, 1950 and 1951

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (c) A Constitutional Right under Article 326

Brief Explanation

- **Article 326:** The Constitution itself mandates that elections to the House of the People and the Legislative Assemblies shall be on the basis of **adult suffrage**. It grants the right to be registered as a voter to every citizen who is 18 years of age and not otherwise disqualified.
- **Source of Power:** Because the source of the right to vote is found directly within a Constitutional provision (**Article 326**), it is categorized as a **Constitutional Right**.
- **The "Legal Right" Confusion:** In some older contexts and judgments, it was referred to as a "statutory" or "legal" right because the **Representation of the People Act (RPA), 1951** provides the machinery and specific rules for exercising that right. However, the *foundation* remains constitutional.
- **Right to contest elections → statutory right**

18. Under **Article 324 of the Constitution of India**, the **Election Commission of India (ECI)** is vested with the superintendence, direction, and control of elections to certain constitutional offices.

With reference to this, consider the following:

1. Elections to the **Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha**
2. **Local body elections** to Municipalities
3. Elections to the **Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council of States**
4. Election of the **Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha**

Which of the above fall under the jurisdiction of the **Election Commission of India**?

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

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (c) 1 and 3 only

Brief Explanation

Statement 1 – Correct

The **ECI conducts elections to Parliament**, including **Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha**.

Statement 2 – Incorrect

Local body elections (Municipalities and Panchayats) are conducted by the **State Election Commission (SEC)** under **Articles 243K and 243ZA**.

Statement 3 – Correct

The **ECI conducts elections to State Legislatures**, including **Legislative Assemblies and Legislative Councils**.

Statement 4 – Incorrect

The **Speaker and Deputy Speaker are elected internally by the members of the House**, and the **ECI has no role in these elections**.

19. Arrange the following sources of revenue of **Panchayats** in **descending order of their typical contribution to Panchayat finances in India**:

1. **Grants-in-aid from the Union and State Governments**
2. **Own tax revenue (such as property tax, house tax, market fees, etc.)**

3. **Non-tax revenue (such as fees, user charges, and fines)**
4. **Assigned or shared taxes from the State Government**

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (a) 1 – 4 – 2 – 3

Brief Explanation

The typical **descending order of revenue sources for Panchayats** is:

Rank	Source of Revenue	Explanation
1	Grants-in-aid	Largest share; provided through Finance Commissions and State Governments
2	Assigned / Shared Taxes	Taxes collected by the state but shared with Panchayats
3	Own Tax Revenue	Local taxes like house tax, property tax, market tax
4	Non-tax Revenue	Fees, user charges, penalties

20. With reference to the **Attorney General of India, Solicitor General of India, and Advocate General of a State**, consider the following statements:

1. The **Attorney General of India** is a constitutional office, whereas the **Solicitor General of India** is a **non-constitutional law officer appointed by the Government of India**.
2. The **Attorney General of India has the right to participate in the proceedings of Parliament**, whereas the **Solicitor General of India has no such right**.
3. The **Attorney General of India is the first law officer of the country**, and the **Solicitor General of India is the second law officer**.

4. The **Advocate General of a State must possess the qualifications required to be appointed as a Judge of a High Court.**

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Answer Key

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

Brief Explanation

Statement 1 – Correct

- **Attorney General of India** → Constitutional office (**Article 76**).
- **Solicitor General of India** → **Non-constitutional / non-statutory position**, appointed by the Government of India to assist the AG.

Statement 2 – Correct

Under **Article 88**, the **Attorney General can participate in the proceedings of Parliament and its committees**, but **cannot vote**.

The **Solicitor General has no such parliamentary right**.

Statement 3 – Correct

- **Attorney General** → **First Law Officer of India**.
- **Solicitor General** → **Second Law Officer**, assisting the AG.

Statement 4 – Correct

Under **Article 165**, the **Advocate General must have the qualifications required for appointment as a Judge of a High Court**.

21. The **Law Officers (Conditions of Service) Rules, 1972** govern the appointment and service conditions of which of the following offices?

- (a) Attorney General of India
(b) Solicitor General of India
(c) Advocate General of a State
(d) Law Commission of India

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (b) Solicitor General of India

Brief Explanation

- **Attorney General of India** → A **constitutional office under Article 76** of the Constitution.
- **Advocate General** → A **constitutional office under Article 165** for the states.
- **Solicitor General of India** → **Not a constitutional office**; the post and service conditions are governed by the **Law Officers (Conditions of Service) Rules, 1972** framed by the Government of India.
- **Law Commission of India** → A **non-statutory advisory body** constituted by a government notification.

22. With reference to the **constitutional qualifications for contesting elections in India**, consider the following statements:

1. A person **qualified to be elected as a member of the House of the People (Lok Sabha)** is also **eligible to contest in the election for the office of the President of India**.
2. A person **qualified to be elected as a member of the House of the People (Lok Sabha)** is also **qualified to contest elections to a State Legislature**.
3. A person **qualified to vote in elections** is automatically **qualified to contest elections to Local Bodies and State Legislatures**.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (c) 2 only

Brief Explanation

Statement 1 – Incorrect

- Under **Article 58 of the Constitution**, a candidate for **President of India** must **Have completed 35 years of age but eligibility for Lok Sabha election is 25 years. So a 26 year old person can**

contest in Lok Sabha but not qualified for President election.

Statement 2 – Correct

- Qualifications for **State Legislature membership** are broadly similar to those of Lok Sabha under **Articles 173 and 84**, except for **age differences**:
 - **Legislative Assembly:** Minimum **25 years**
 - **Legislative Council:** Minimum **30 years**
- Therefore, a person qualified for **Lok Sabha (minimum 25 years)** can also contest **State Legislative Assembly elections**.

Statement 3 – Incorrect

- **Voting eligibility (18 years)** does **not automatically confer eligibility to contest elections**.
 - Contesting elections requires **higher minimum ages and other statutory qualifications**: **Local bodies:** usually **21 years** (varies by state law)
 - **State Assembly / Lok Sabha:** **25 years**

23. Which one of the following types of Bills **must be passed separately by each House of Parliament by a Special Majority?**

- (a) Ordinary Bill
- (b) Money Bill
- (c) Finance Bill
- (d) Constitution Amendment Bill

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (d) Constitution Amendment Bill

Type of Bill	Majority Required	Role of Houses
Ordinary Bill	Simple Majority	Must be passed by both Houses; joint sitting possible
Money Bill	Simple Majority	Passed only by Lok Sabha ; Rajya Sabha can only recommend changes
Finance Bill	Simple Majority	Similar procedure to Money Bill

		(depending on type)
Constitution Amendment Bill	Special Majority	Must be passed separately by both Houses; no joint sitting allowed

24. With reference to the **procedure for amendment of the Constitution of India under Article 368**, which one of the following statements is most appropriate?

- (a) The constitutional amendment procedure is **federal in character**.
- (b) The constitutional amendment procedure is **unitary in character**.
- (c) The constitutional amendment procedure is **rigid and difficult to amend**.
- (d) The constitutional amendment procedure is **a blend of flexibility and rigidity**.

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (d)

Brief Explanation

- The **Indian Constitution adopts a mixed amendment procedure**, combining **flexible and rigid elements**.
- **Flexible elements**
 - Some provisions can be amended by **simple majority of Parliament** (e.g., creation of new states, citizenship provisions, salaries of constitutional authorities).
- **Rigid elements**
 - Most provisions require **special majority of Parliament** (Article 368).
 - Certain amendments also require **ratification by at least half of the State Legislatures** (federal provisions such as election of President, distribution of powers, judiciary, etc.).
- Therefore, the amendment procedure is **a synthesis of rigidity and flexibility**, which is a distinctive feature of the **Indian constitutional system**.

		Amendment Bills; both Houses must pass it separately.
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25. With reference to the **procedure for amendment of the Constitution under Article 368**, consider the following statements:

1. The **President may return a Constitutional Amendment Bill to Parliament for reconsideration.**
2. The **President may withhold assent to a Constitutional Amendment Bill.**
3. **Prior recommendation of the President is required** for introducing a Constitutional Amendment Bill in Parliament.
4. **A joint sitting of Parliament cannot be convened** in case of disagreement between the two Houses over a Constitutional Amendment Bill.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (c) 4 only

Brief Explanation

Statement	Evaluation	Explanation
1	✗ Incorrect	The President cannot return a Constitutional Amendment Bill for reconsideration.
2	✗ Incorrect	Under Article 368, the President must give assent once the bill is passed by Parliament.
3	✗ Incorrect	No prior recommendation of the President is required for introducing a Constitutional Amendment Bill.
4	✓ Correct	No provision for joint sitting exists for Constitutional

26. With reference to **Lok Adalats** in India, consider the following statements:

1. Lok Adalats are organized under the provisions of the **Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.**
2. The decision (award) of a Lok Adalat is deemed to be a **decree of a civil court** and is **final and binding** on the parties.
3. An appeal lies before the **High Court** against the award of a Lok Adalat.
4. Lok Adalats can take up **cases pending in courts as well as disputes at the pre-litigation stage.**

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (a) 1, 2 and 4 only

Brief Explanation

- **Statement 1 – Correct:** Lok Adalats are statutory bodies established under the **Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987** to provide free and speedy justice.
- **Statement 2 – Correct:** The award of a Lok Adalat is treated as a **civil court decree**, final and binding.
- **Statement 3 – Incorrect: No appeal lies** against the award of a Lok Adalat since it is based on compromise between parties.
- **Statement 4 – Correct:** Lok Adalats handle **pending cases and pre-litigation disputes.**

27. With reference to the **jurisdiction of High Courts over Union Territories in India**, consider the following pairs:

High Court	Union Territory under its Jurisdiction
Madras High Court	Puducherry
Kerala High Court	Lakshadweep
Calcutta High Court	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
Bombay High Court	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu

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

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

Answer Key

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

High Court	Union Territory
Madras High Court	Puducherry
Kerala High Court	Lakshadweep
Calcutta High Court	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
Bombay High Court	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu

28. With reference to the **Delimitation Commission in India**, consider the following statements:

- The Delimitation Commission is constituted by the **President of India** under an Act of Parliament.
- The orders of the Delimitation Commission **cannot be challenged in any court of law**.
- The Delimitation Commission consists of the **Chief Election Commissioner and the Law Minister of India as ex-officio members**.
- The **Election Commission of India is associated with the Delimitation Commission** in the delimitation process.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (b) 1, 2 and 4 only

Brief Explanation

Statement 1 – Correct

The **Delimitation Commission is set up by the President** under a **Delimitation Act passed by Parliament**.

Statement 2 – Correct

Its **orders have the force of law and cannot be challenged in any court**.

Statement 3 – Incorrect

The Commission includes:

- A **retired Supreme Court judge** (Chairperson)
- The **Chief Election Commissioner or Election Commissioner**
- The **State Election Commissioners of the concerned states**
The **Union Law Minister is not a member**.

Statement 4 – Correct

The **Election Commission of India is involved through the Chief Election Commissioner/Election Commissioner**.

29. Consider the following pairs regarding **forms of democracy and their examples**:

Form of Democracy Example

- Direct Democracy : Gram Sabha in Panchayat system in India
- Indirect Democracy : Election of the President of India through an Electoral College
- Representative Democracy : Citizens elect Members of Parliament to make laws
- Participatory Democracy : Public participation in local governance through Gram Sabha meetings

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- Only one
- Only two
- Only three
- All four

Answer Key**Correct Answer: (d) All four**

Brief Explanation**1. Direct Democracy – Correct**

Gram Sabha allows **voters of the village to directly deliberate and approve decisions**, making it the **closest Indian example of direct democracy**.

2. Indirect Democracy – Correct

The **President of India is elected indirectly** by an **Electoral College**.

3. Representative Democracy – Correct

Citizens elect **Members of Parliament**, who legislate on their behalf.

4. Participatory Democracy – Correct

Gram Sabha participation represents participatory governance in local bodies.

30. Consider the following pairs regarding **forms of federalism and their examples**:

Form of Federalism	Example
Cooperative Federalism	Centre and States working together through institutions such as the GST Council and NITI Aayog
Competitive Federalism	States competing with each other to attract investment, industries
Sub-competitive Federalism	Competition among local governments (municipalities and panchayats) within a state for funds, projects, and development initiatives
Asymmetric Federalism	Special constitutional provisions for certain states such as those under Article 371 (e.g., Nagaland, Mizoram, Andhra Pradesh, etc.)

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (d) All four

Brief Explanation**1. Cooperative Federalism – Correct**

The **Union and States cooperate in policy-making**, e.g., **GST Council, NITI Aayog**, centrally sponsored schemes.

2. Competitive Federalism – Correct

States **compete for investment, economic growth, and reforms**, e.g., **ease of doing business rankings**.

3. Sub-competitive Federalism – Correct

Competition **within a state among local governments** (cities, districts, panchayats) to attract resources and development projects.

4. Asymmetric Federalism – Correct

Some states enjoy **special constitutional arrangements**, e.g., provisions under **Article 371 (Nagaland, Mizoram, etc.)**.

31. Which of the following bodies were **constituted as a result of the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments (1992)** to strengthen **local self-government in India**?

- 1. State Finance Commission
- 2. State Election Commission
- 3. District Planning Committee
- 4. District Rural Development Agency

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Answer Key**Correct Answer: (d) 1, 2 and 3 only**

Brief Explanation**1. State Finance Commission – Correct**

Established under **Article 243I (Panchayats)** and **Article 243Y (Municipalities)** to recommend the **distribution of financial resources between the State and local bodies**.

2. State Election Commission – Correct

Established under **Article 243K and Article 243ZA** to conduct **elections to Panchayats and Municipalities**.

3. District Planning Committee – Correct
Provided under **Article 243ZD** to **consolidate plans prepared by Panchayats and Municipalities into a district development plan.**

4. District Rural Development Agency – Incorrect

DRDA is an **administrative body created by the government to implement rural development programmes**, not a constitutional body created by the **73rd or 74th Amendment.**

32. Which one of the following statements correctly describes **Public Interest Litigation (PIL)** in India?

(a) A litigation filed by an **aggrieved individual against a public authority for violation of his personal rights**

(b) A litigation filed by a **public authority on behalf of the government against an individual who encroaches public property**

(c) A litigation filed between **two public sector institutions over disputes relating to allocation of resources**

(d) A litigation that **may be filed by any person in the public interest for the enforcement of rights of individuals or groups who are unable to approach the court themselves**

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (d)

Brief Explanation

Option (a) – Incorrect

This refers to **ordinary litigation**, where the **affected person approaches the court.**

Option (b) – Incorrect

This is a **government enforcement action**, not PIL.

Option (c) – Incorrect

Disputes between public institutions are **inter-governmental or institutional disputes**, not PIL.

Option (d) – Correct

In **Public Interest Litigation**, any **public-spirited person or organization can approach the court to protect the rights of**

disadvantaged groups or to enforce public duties.

33. With reference to the **Panchayati Raj system in India**, consider the following statements:

1. The system of **rural local self-government was initially established in the States through laws enacted by the State Legislatures.**

2. One of the major contributions of the **L. M. Singhvi Committee (1986)** was its recommendation to **grant constitutional status to Panchayati Raj Institutions.**

3. Even before the recommendations of the **L. M. Singhvi Committee**, the Constitution contained a **Directive Principle (Article 40)** advising State Governments to organize village Panchayats.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (d) 1, 2 and 3

Brief Explanation

Statement 1 – Correct

Before the **73rd Constitutional Amendment (1992)**, Panchayats were created through **State laws**, and their structure varied across states.

Statement 2 – Correct

The **L. M. Singhvi Committee (1986)** recommended that **Panchayati Raj Institutions should be given constitutional recognition** to strengthen grassroots democracy.

Statement 3 – Correct

The Constitution already contained **Article 40 (Directive Principles of State Policy)** which states:

“The State shall take steps to organize village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to function as units of self-government.”

34. With reference to the **Election Commission of India**, consider the following statements:

1. The Election Commission consists of the **Chief Election Commissioner and such number of other Election Commissioners as the President may from time to time determine.**
2. In case of a **difference of opinion between the Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners**, the matter is decided by **majority opinion within the Commission.**
3. The **conditions of service and tenure of office of Election Commissioners are determined by the President**, subject to any law made by Parliament.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (d) 1, 2 and 3

Brief Explanation

Statement 1 — Correct

According to **Article 324(2)**:

The Commission consists of **CEC + other Election Commissioners as the President may determine.**

Statement 2 — Correct

In a **multi-member Commission**, decisions are taken by **majority vote.**

Statement 3 — Correct

The **conditions of service and tenure** are determined by the **President subject to parliamentary law.**

35. With reference to the **National Commission for Minorities (NCM)**, consider the following statements:

1. It is a **constitutional body.**
2. It **evaluates the progress of the development of minorities** under the Union and the States.

3. It has the **power to receive evidence on affidavit.**

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (b) 2 and 3 only

Brief Explanation

Statement 1 – Incorrect

The **National Commission for Minorities is not a constitutional body.**

It is a **statutory body established under the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992.**

Statement 2 – Correct

One of its functions is to **evaluate the progress of development of minorities under the Union and the States.**

Statement 3 – Correct

The Commission has **powers of a civil court** while investigating complaints, including the power to:

- **Receive evidence on affidavit**
- Summon witnesses
- Call for public records

Commission	Constitutional / Legal Basis	Nature
Finance Commission	Article 280	Constitutional
Election Commission of India	Article 324	Constitutional
Union Public Service Commission (UPSC)	Article 315	Constitutional
State Public Service Commission	Article 315	Constitutional
National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC)	Article 338	Constitutional
National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST)	Article 338A	Constitutional
National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC)	Article 338B	Constitutional
Official Language Commission	Article 344	Constitutional (periodic commission)

Commission	Constitutional / Legal Basis	Nature
Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities	Article 350B	Constitutional
Delimitation Commission	Article 82 & 170 + Delimitation Acts	Statutory
National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)	Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993	Statutory
National Commission for Minorities (NCM)	National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992	Statutory
National Commission for Women (NCW)	National Commission for Women Act, 1990	Statutory
National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)	Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005	Statutory
National Commission for Safai Karamcharis	NCSK Act, 1993	Statutory
Law Commission of India	Executive resolution of Government	Non-statutory
Second Administrative Reforms Commission	Government Resolution (2005)	Non-statutory

36. Which one of the following statements is **not correct** with reference to the **High Courts and Supreme Court in India**?

- (a) The **Supreme Court is a constitutional body and is common for the entire country.**
- (b) The **Constitution establishes High Courts below the Supreme Court in the judicial hierarchy.**
- (c) The **Constitution of India provides for a High Court for each State.**
- (d) The **territorial jurisdiction of a High Court is generally co-terminus with the territory of a State.**

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (c) The Constitution of India provides for a High Court for each State

Brief Explanation

(a) Correct

The **Supreme Court is a constitutional body established under Article 124** and functions as the **apex court for the entire country.**

(b) Correct

High Courts are **subordinate to the Supreme Court in the judicial hierarchy** under the constitutional framework.

(c) Incorrect

The Constitution **does not mandate a separate High Court for every State.**

Under **Article 231, two or more States (or States and Union Territories) may share a common High Court.**

37. The **Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA)** is primarily associated with:

- (a) Strengthening anti-terrorism operations
- (b) Guaranteeing food security to the citizens of India
- (c) Ameliorating the conditions of marginalized people
- (d) Extending **local self-government to Scheduled Areas**

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (d) Extending local self-government to Scheduled Areas

Brief Explanation

The **PESA Act, 1996** was enacted to **extend the provisions of Part IX of the Constitution (Panchayati Raj) to the Scheduled Areas listed under the Fifth Schedule.**

Its key objective is to **empower tribal communities and strengthen local self-governance in tribal areas.**

Key Features of PESA

Feature	Provision
Area of application	Scheduled Areas (Fifth Schedule areas)
Key institution	Gram Sabha with significant powers
Control over resources	Minor forest produce, minor minerals, minor water bodies
Social regulation	Regulation of intoxicants and dispute resolution
Respect for tribal customs	Customary laws and traditional practices recognized

38. Consider the following statements:

1. The **Advocate General of a State in India is appointed by the President of India on the recommendation of the Governor of the concerned State.**
2. As provided in the **Civil Procedure Code**, High Courts in India exercise **original, appellate, and advisory jurisdiction at the State level.**

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Brief Explanation

Statement 1 – Incorrect

Under **Article 165 of the Constitution**, the **Advocate General of a State is appointed by the Governor of the State**, not by the President.

Statement 2 – Incorrect

High Courts exercise:

- **Original jurisdiction**
- **Appellate jurisdiction**
- **Writ jurisdiction (Article 226)**
- **Supervisory jurisdiction (Article 227)**

However, **High Courts do not have advisory jurisdiction.**

Advisory jurisdiction exists only with the Supreme Court under Article 143.

Also, the jurisdiction of High Courts is primarily derived from the **Constitution and various statutes**, not specifically from the **Civil Procedure Code.**

39. With reference to the **Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008**, consider the following statements:

1. Gram Nyayalayas can hear **only civil cases and not criminal cases.**
2. The Act provides for the **appointment of local social activists or other persons as mediators/conciliators to facilitate settlement of disputes.**

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only

- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (b) 2 only

Brief Explanation

Statement 1 – Incorrect

Under the **Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008**, Gram Nyayalayas can hear **both civil and criminal cases**, though only those **specified in the First Schedule of the Act.**

Statement 2 – Correct

The Act allows **conciliation and mediation**, and **local social activists or other qualified persons may be appointed as conciliators** to promote **amicable settlement of disputes.**

40. With reference to the **Election Commission of India (ECI)**, consider the following statements:

1. The **Election Commission is provided under Article 324 of the Constitution** to conduct elections to the **President, Parliament, and State Legislatures.**
2. The Election Commission has been a **multi-member body since the commencement of the Constitution.**
3. In case of a **multi-member Election Commission**, decisions are taken by **majority vote.**

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (a) 1 and 3 only

Brief Explanation

Statement 1 – Correct

Under **Article 324**, the Election Commission supervises elections to:

- **President**
- **Vice-President**
- **Parliament (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha)**
- **State Legislatures**

(Local body elections are conducted by the State Election Commission.)

Statement 2 – Incorrect

Initially, the Election Commission was a **single-member body (only the Chief Election Commissioner)**.

It became a **permanent multi-member body in 1993** when two Election Commissioners were added.

Statement 3 – Correct

When functioning as a **multi-member commission**, decisions are taken **by majority vote**, with the **Chief Election Commissioner acting as the chairperson**.

B. Appellate Jurisdiction – 2	✗ Incorrect	Scenario 2 describes the President seeking opinion of the Supreme Court , which belongs to Advisory Jurisdiction (Article 143) , not Appellate Jurisdiction.
C. Original Jurisdiction – 3	✔ Correct	Dispute between two States (e.g., river water dispute) falls under Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court (Article 131) .
D. Writ Jurisdiction – 4	✗ Incorrect	Scenario 4 describes appeal against High Court judgment , which belongs to Appellate Jurisdiction (Articles 132–136) , not Writ Jurisdiction.

41. Match the following **types of jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India** with the ****illustrative situations given below:**

List I (Type of Jurisdiction)	List II (Illustrative Situation)
A. Advisory Jurisdiction	1. A citizen directly approaches the Supreme Court seeking enforcement of Fundamental Rights
B. Appellate Jurisdiction	2. The President seeks the opinion of the Supreme Court on a question of law of public importance
C. Original Jurisdiction	3. A dispute arises between two State Governments regarding sharing of river waters
D. Writ Jurisdiction	4. The Supreme Court hears an appeal against a judgment delivered by a High Court

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

Correct Answer: (a) Only one

Pair	Evaluation	Explanation
A. Advisory Jurisdiction – 1	✗ Incorrect	Scenario 1 describes enforcement of Fundamental Rights by a citizen , which falls under Writ Jurisdiction (Article 32) , not Advisory Jurisdiction.

42. Under which **Article of the Constitution of India** does the **President promulgate an Ordinance when Parliament is not in session**, including in situations where the **Union Cabinet reiterates its advice to promulgate the Ordinance without modification?**

- (a) Article 121
- (b) Article 122
- (c) Article 123
- (d) Article 124

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (c) Article 123

Brief Explanation

- **Article 123** empowers the **President to promulgate Ordinances** when:
 - **Both Houses of Parliament are not in session**, and
 - Immediate legislative action is necessary.
- The **President acts on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers (Union Cabinet)** under **Article 74**.
- If the **Cabinet reiterates its advice**, the **President is constitutionally bound to act according to that advice**.

43. The **legislative powers of Parliament** are provided under **Article 245 of the Constitution of India**. In this context, the **constituent power of Parliament** is provided under which one of the following Articles?

- (a) Article 352
- (b) Article 356
- (c) Article 368
- (d) Article 324

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (c) Article 368

Brief Explanation

- **Article 245** → Defines the **legislative powers of Parliament and State Legislatures** to make laws for the territory of India.
- **Article 368** → Provides the **procedure and power of Parliament to amend the Constitution**, often referred to as the **constituent power of Parliament**.

44. Match the following **powers of the Parliament of India** with the **relevant constitutional provisions or illustrative functions**:

List I (Power of Parliament)	List II (Illustrative Provision / Function)
A. Legislative Power	1. Amending provisions of the Constitution
B. Constituent Power	2. Making laws for the territory of India
C. Financial Power	3. Authorising taxation and approving the Union Budget
D. Judicial Power	4. Removal of the President and Judges through impeachment

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

Correct Answer: (b) Only two

Pair	Evaluation	Explanation
A. Legislative Power – 2	✗ Incorrect	Legislative power is exercised under Articles 245–246 .
B. Constituent Power – 1	✗ Incorrect	Parliament exercises constituent

		power under Article 368.
C. Financial Power – 3	✔ Correct	Parliament controls finance under Articles 112–117 .
D. Judicial Power – 4	✔ Correct	Parliament exercises quasi-judicial powers such as impeachment and removal .

45. With reference to the **Supreme Court of India**, consider the following statements:

1. **Parliament may appoint another place or places as the seat of the Supreme Court outside Delhi.**
2. **Parliament, with the approval of the President, makes rules regulating the practice and procedure of the Supreme Court.**

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Brief Explanation

Statement 1 – Incorrect

Under **Article 130**, the **seat of the Supreme Court is in Delhi**, but the **Chief Justice of India (with the approval of the President)** may appoint another place for the Court to sit. Thus, **Parliament does not decide this**.

Statement 2 – Incorrect

Under **Article 145**, the **Supreme Court itself makes rules regarding its practice and procedure**, subject to the **approval of the President**. Thus, **Parliament does not frame these rules**.

46. With reference to the **powers and functions of the Election Commission of India (ECI)**, consider the following statements:

1. The Election Commission **advises the President on matters relating to the disqualification of Members of Parliament.**
2. The Election Commission may **appoint officers to inquire into disputes relating to electoral arrangements and election administration.**
3. The Election Commission **supervises the conduct of elections to Panchayats and Municipalities in the States.**
4. The Election Commission **grants recognition to political parties and allots election symbols to them.**

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (b) 1, 2 and 4 only

Brief Explanation

Statement Evaluation	Explanation
1 ✔ Correct	Under Articles 103 and 192 , the President (or Governor) decides disqualification cases based on the opinion of the Election Commission.
2 ✔ Correct	The Election Commission can appoint officers or observers and conduct inquiries related to election administration and disputes under the Representation of the People Acts and its supervisory powers under Article 324.
3 ✘ Incorrect	Elections to Panchayats and Municipalities are conducted by the State Election Commission (Articles 243K and 243ZA) , not the ECI.
4 ✔ Correct	The Election Commission recognises political parties and allocates election symbols under the Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment) Order, 1968.

47. With reference to the **powers of the Parliament of India in relation to the Supreme Court**, which of the following are within the powers of Parliament?

1. **To enlarge the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court** with respect to matters included in the **Union List.**
2. **To increase the number of Judges of the Supreme Court.**
3. **To determine the salaries and allowances of the Judges of the Supreme Court.**

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (d) 1, 2 and 3

Brief Explanation

Statement 1 – Correct

Under **Article 138**, **Parliament may enlarge the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court** with respect to matters in the **Union List.**

Statement 2 – Correct

Under **Article 124**, **Parliament determines the number of judges of the Supreme Court.**

Example: The **Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Act.**

Statement 3 – Correct

The **salaries and allowances of Supreme Court judges are determined by Parliament** through law (though they are **charged on the Consolidated Fund of India**).

48. Under which authority may an **advisory opinion of the Supreme Court of India be sought on a question of law or fact of public importance?**

- (a) The Prime Minister of India
- (b) The President of India
- (c) Any Judge of a High Court
- (d) All of the above

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (b) The President of India

Brief Explanation

- Under Article 143 of the Constitution of India, the **President of India** may refer to the Supreme Court **any question of**

law or fact of public importance for its advisory opinion.

- The opinion given by the Supreme Court under this provision is **advisory in nature and not binding**, though it carries significant constitutional authority.

- Lok Adalats are **statutory bodies constituted under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987**.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

49. With reference to the **system of Proportional Representation (PR)** used in electoral systems, consider the following statements:

- Under proportional representation, **the entire country may sometimes be treated as a single electoral constituency**.
- Under proportional representation, **more than one representative may be elected from a single constituency**.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (c) Both 1 and 2

Statement	Evaluation	Explanation
1	✔ Correct	In some PR systems (e.g., national list system), the entire country functions as a single constituency .
2	✔ Correct	PR systems generally operate with multi-member constituencies , meaning multiple representatives are elected from one constituency .

50. With reference to **Lok Adalats in India**, consider the following statements:

- Lok Adalats have jurisdiction to settle disputes **only at the pre-litigation stage** and not those matters that are pending before any court.
- Lok Adalats can deal with **civil matters only** and not criminal matters.
- Every Lok Adalat consists **only of serving or retired judicial officers** and does not include any other person.

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (b) 4 only

Brief Explanation

Statement 1 – Incorrect

Lok Adalats can settle **both cases pending before courts and disputes at the pre-litigation stage**.

Statement 2 – Incorrect

Lok Adalats can deal with **civil cases and compoundable criminal offences**.

Statement 3 – Incorrect

A Lok Adalat bench generally consists of a **judicial officer along with other members such as lawyers or social workers**, not only judges.

Statement 4 – Correct

Lok Adalats derive statutory authority from the **Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987**.

51. Match the following systems with the countries where they **originated or were first institutionally developed**:

List I (Institution / System)	List II (Country of Origin)
A. Ombudsman System	1. USSR
B. Administrative Courts	2. India
C. Procurator System	3. Sweden
D. Lokpal	4. France

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

Code	A	B	C	D
(a)	2	1	4	3
(b)	2	4	1	3
(c)	3	4	1	2
(d)	3	1	4	2

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (c) 3 – 4 – 1 – 2

System	Origin
Ombudsman System	Sweden
Administrative Courts	France
Procurator System	USSR (Soviet Union)
Lokpal	India

52. With reference to certain constitutional and statutory provisions in India, some decisions or orders are **final and cannot ordinarily be challenged in a court of law**.

Consider the following:

1. Orders of the **Delimitation Commission** regarding the delimitation of constituencies.
2. The **validity of laws placed in the Ninth Schedule after the Kesavananda Bharati judgment (1973)**.
3. Proceedings of the **Legislature on the ground of alleged irregularity of procedure**.
4. The **President's decision regarding disqualification of Members of Parliament under Article 103**.

Which of the above are **not subject to judicial review by courts?**

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

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (a) 1 and 3 only

Brief Explanation

1. Delimitation Commission Orders – Not challengeable in court (Correct)

Orders of the Delimitation Commission **have the force of law and cannot be challenged in court** once notified.

2. Ninth Schedule Laws – Subject to judicial review (Incorrect)

In **I.R. Coelho v. State of Tamil Nadu (2007)**, the Supreme Court held that **laws placed in the Ninth Schedule after 24 April 1973 are**

subject to judicial review if they violate the **Basic Structure**.

3. Legislative Procedure Irregularities – Not challengeable (Correct)

Under **Article 122 and Article 212**, courts cannot question legislative proceedings **on grounds of procedural irregularity**.

4. Presidential decision on MP disqualification – Judicially reviewable (Incorrect)

Although the **President decides under Article 103**, the decision is **based on the Election Commission's opinion and is subject to judicial review**.

53. With reference to the **Attorney General of India**, consider the following statements:

1. The Attorney General of India has the **right to speak and participate in the proceedings of both Houses of Parliament and their committees**.
2. The Attorney General enjoys the **same parliamentary privileges and immunities as a Member of Parliament while participating in parliamentary proceedings**.
3. The Attorney General is **not liable for any statement made in Parliament or its committees while performing his official duties**.
4. The Attorney General has the **right to vote in the proceedings of Parliament**.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (a) 1, 2 and 3 only

Brief Explanation

Statement 1 – Correct

Under **Article 88**, the Attorney General has the **right to speak and participate in both Houses of Parliament and their committees**.

Statement 2 – Correct

While participating in parliamentary proceedings, the Attorney General enjoys

parliamentary privileges and immunities similar to those of Members of Parliament.

Statement 3 – Correct

Like MPs, the Attorney General enjoys **freedom of speech in Parliament**, meaning he **cannot be held legally liable for statements made in the House.**

Statement 4 – Incorrect

The Attorney General **cannot vote** because he is **not a Member of Parliament.**

54. Consider the following statements:

1. **Three States in India do not have Village Panchayats at the grassroots level.**
2. There is **no reservation for Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assemblies of Punjab and Haryana.**

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (c) Both 1 and 2

Brief Explanation

Statement 1 – Correct

The **73rd Constitutional Amendment Act (1992)** establishing Panchayati Raj does **not apply to certain states/areas.** As a result, **three states do not have the standard village panchayat structure:**

State	Reason
Nagaland	Protected under Article 371A (traditional tribal institutions)
Meghalaya	Governed through Autonomous District Councils (Sixth Schedule)
Mizoram	Village administration largely through traditional councils

Statement 2 – Correct

There is **no reservation for Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assemblies of Punjab and Haryana** because **their Scheduled Tribe population is extremely small / negligible.**

State ST Reserved Assembly Seats

Punjab None

Haryana None

55. With reference to the **Representation of the People Act, 1950 and 1951**, consider the following statements:

1. If a person **votes in a general election in more than one constituency**, all the votes cast by him/her **shall be void.**
2. If a person **votes more than once in the same constituency**, all the votes cast by him/her **shall be void.**
3. A person shall be **disqualified for registration in an electoral roll if he/she is of unsound mind and so declared by a competent court.**

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (d) 1, 2 and 3

Brief Explanation

Statement 1 – Correct

Under the **Representation of the People Act**, if a person votes in **more than one constituency**, all such votes are treated as **void.**

Statement 2 – Correct

If a person votes **more than once in the same constituency**, all such votes are **void.**

Statement 3 – Correct

According to the **Representation of the People Act, 1950**, a person is **disqualified from being registered in an electoral roll if he/she is of unsound mind and declared so by a competent court.**

56. Consider the following statements:

1. **Articles 371A to 371I** were inserted in the Constitution of India to address **regional aspirations of certain states such as Nagaland, Assam, Manipur,**

Andhra Pradesh, Sikkim, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, and Goa.

- Both the **Constitution of India and the Constitution of the United States** provide for a **dual polity (Union and States) but only a single citizenship.**
- A **naturalized citizen of India cannot be deprived of his citizenship.**

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (d) 1 only

Statement 1 – Correct

Articles 371A–371J provide **special provisions for certain states** to address **regional and cultural demands.**

Article	State
371A	Nagaland
371B	Assam
371C	Manipur
371D & 371E	Andhra Pradesh
371F	Sikkim
371G	Mizoram
371H	Arunachal Pradesh
371I	Goa

(Later Article 371J was added for Karnataka.)

Statement 2 – Incorrect

- India → Single citizenship.**
- United States → Dual citizenship (national + state).**

Thus the statement is incorrect.

57. With reference to the **Advisory Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India**, consider the following statements:
The Supreme Court of India may tender advice to the President of India on questions of law or fact:

- On its own initiative** on matters of larger public interest.
- When the President seeks such advice.**
- Only when the matter relates to the Fundamental Rights of citizens.**

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- 3 only
- 1 and 2

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (b) 2 only

Brief Explanation

The **Advisory Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court** is provided under **Article 143** of the Constitution.

Statement 1 – Incorrect

The Supreme Court **cannot offer advice on its own initiative.** It can only give an opinion **when the President refers a matter to it.**

Statement 2 – Correct

Under **Article 143**, the **President may seek the opinion of the Supreme Court on any question of law or fact of public importance.**

Statement 3 – Incorrect

The advisory jurisdiction **is not limited to Fundamental Rights**; it may relate to **any question of law or fact of public importance.**

58. With reference to the **Solicitor General of India (SG)**, consider the following statements:

- The office of the **Solicitor General of India has constitutional backing.**
- The **Solicitor General assists the Attorney General of India in the discharge of official duties.**

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (b) 2 only

Brief Explanation

Statement 1 – Incorrect

The **Solicitor General of India is not a constitutional office.**

- The Constitution provides only for the **Attorney General of India under Article 76.**

- The office of the Solicitor General is a **non-constitutional and non-statutory position created by the Government of India.**

Statement 2 – Correct

The **Solicitor General assists the Attorney General** and represents the **Government of India in legal matters before the Supreme Court and High Courts.**

59. With reference to the **Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts in India**, consider the following statements:

1. The **Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts are appointed by the President of India.**
2. The **retirement age of both Supreme Court and High Court judges is 65 years.**
3. Judges of the **Supreme Court and High Courts may resign from office by addressing their resignation to the President of India.**
4. The **procedure for removal of Supreme Court judges and High Court judges is the same.**

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (c) 1, 3 and 4

Brief Explanation

Statement 1 – Correct

- **Supreme Court judges** are appointed by the **President under Article 124.**
- **High Court judges** are appointed by the **President under Article 217.**

Statement 2 – Incorrect

The retirement ages differ:

Court	Retirement Age
Supreme Court	65 years
High Court	62 years

Statement 3 – Correct

Judges of both courts **resign by writing to the President of India.**

Statement 4 – Correct

The **removal procedure for both SC and HC judges is the same**, requiring:

- **Special majority in both Houses of Parliament**
- Grounds: **proved misbehaviour or incapacity**

60. According to the **Warrant of Precedence in India**, which of the following is the correct **descending order of precedence** among the given offices?

- (a) Attorney General of India – Judges of the Supreme Court – Members of Parliament – Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha
- (b) Judges of the Supreme Court – Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha – Attorney General of India – Members of Parliament
- (c) Attorney General of India – Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha – Judges of the Supreme Court – Members of Parliament
- (d) Judges of the Supreme Court – Attorney General of India – Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha – Members of Parliament

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (b)

Correct Order (Descending)

- 1 Judges of the Supreme Court**
- 2 Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha**
- 3 Attorney General of India**
- 4 Members of Parliament**

61. During the operation of a **Proclamation of Emergency under Article 352**, the **President may suspend the right to move any court for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights under Article 359.** However, certain Fundamental Rights cannot be suspended. Which of the following Fundamental Rights **remain enforceable even during such suspension?**

- (a) Article 20 and Article 21
- (b) Article 21 and Article 22
- (c) Article 19 and Article 20
- (d) Article 15 and Article 16

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (a) Article 20 and Article 21

Brief Explanation

- The **44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978** introduced an important safeguard.
- It ensured that **Articles 20 and 21 cannot be suspended even during an Emergency.**

Meaning of these Articles

- **Article 20** – Protection in respect of conviction for offences (no ex-post-facto punishment, double jeopardy, or self-incrimination).
- **Article 21** – Protection of **life and personal liberty.**

Even if the President suspends the **right to move courts under Article 359**, enforcement of **Articles 20 and 21 remains available.**

62. The term “**Master of the Roster**”, often mentioned in the context of the **Supreme Court of India**, refers to which one of the following powers of the **Chief Justice of India (CJI)**?

- Advising the President of India regarding the appointment of judges to the Supreme Court
- Recommending names of judges under the Collegium system
- Allocating cases and constituting benches of the Supreme Court
- Administering the oath of office to judges of the Supreme Court

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (c) Allocating cases and constituting benches of the Supreme Court

Brief Explanation

- The **Chief Justice of India is the “Master of the Roster.”**
- This means the CJI has the **exclusive administrative authority to allocate cases to benches and decide the composition of benches** in the Supreme Court.
- This principle was reaffirmed by the **Supreme Court in the 2018 case Campaign for Judicial Accountability and Reforms v. Union of India.**

63. Which one of the following **commissions is established directly under a specific provision of the Constitution of India?**

- University Grants Commission
- National Human Rights Commission
- Election Commission of India
- Central Vigilance Commission

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (c) Election Commission of India

Brief Explanation

Commission	Basis of Establishment
University Grants Commission (UGC)	Statutory body under the UGC Act, 1956
National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)	Statutory body under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993
Election Commission of India (ECI)	Constitutional body under Article 324
Central Vigilance Commission (CVC)	Statutory body under the CVC Act, 2003

Only the **Election Commission of India** is **directly provided for in the Constitution.**

64. With reference to the **Panchayati Raj system after the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992**, consider the following statements:

- The Panchayati Raj system is now part of the **justiciable provisions of the Constitution** under **Part IX.**
- It is **mandatory for State Governments to establish Panchayats** in accordance with the constitutional provisions.
- It is **at the discretion of State Governments whether to constitute Panchayats and conduct elections.**
- Local government** is a subject included in the **State List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution.**

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- 1 and 2 only
- 1, 2 and 4

- (c) 2, 3 and 4 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (b) 1, 2 and 4

Brief Explanation

Statement 1 – Correct

The **73rd Amendment (1992)** inserted **Part IX (Articles 243–243O)** in the Constitution, giving **constitutional status to Panchayats**, making the provisions **justiciable**.

Statement 2 – Correct

States are **constitutionally obligated** to establish Panchayats and conduct **regular elections every five years**.

Statement 3 – Incorrect

After the amendment, **states no longer have discretion to avoid forming Panchayats or conducting elections**.

Statement 4 – Correct

Local Government appears in the **State List (Entry 5)** of the **Seventh Schedule**, though its structure is now guided by the Constitution.

65. Under the **Constitution of India**, who appoints the **Regional Commissioners to assist the Election Commission** before each **general election to the House of the People (Lok Sabha) and the Legislative Assemblies of the States**, and before each **biennial election to the Legislative Councils**?

- (a) Chief Election Commissioner
- (b) Election Commission of India
- (c) President of India
- (d) Zonal Council

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (c) President of India

Brief Explanation

- According to **Article 324(4) of the Constitution**, the **President of India may appoint Regional Commissioners** to assist the **Election Commission of India** in the discharge of its functions.
- Such appointments are usually made **before general elections to the Lok Sabha, State Legislative Assemblies, or biennial elections to Legislative Councils**.

66. With reference to **Public Interest Litigation (PIL)** in India, consider the following statements:

1. Under PIL, courts entertain petitions **only from parties directly or indirectly affected**, and not **suo motu**.
2. **Private disputes**, such as landlord–tenant matters, may be adjudicated through PIL.
3. Courts must be **satisfied that a genuine and substantial public interest is involved** before admitting a PIL.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (c) 3 only

Brief Explanation

Statement	Evaluation	Explanation
1	✗ Incorrect	Courts can initiate suo motu PIL and also allow public-spirited individuals to file petitions even if they are not directly affected .
2	✗ Incorrect	Purely private disputes like landlord–tenant issues are not maintainable under PIL .
3	✓ Correct	Courts scrutinize PIL petitions to ensure genuine public interest and prevent misuse .

67. With reference to landmark judgments of the Supreme Court of India relating to the **amending power of Parliament under Article 368**, consider the following pairs:

List I (Case)	List II (Principle / Outcome)
---------------	-------------------------------

A. Shankari Prasad v. Union of India (1951)	1. Introduced the Basic Structure Doctrine limiting Parliament's amending power
B. Golak Nath v. State of Punjab (1967)	2. Constitutional amendment is not "law" under Article 13; Parliament can amend Fundamental Rights
C. Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala (1973)	3. Parliament cannot amend Fundamental Rights
D. Minerva Mills v. Union of India (1980)	4. Limited amending power reaffirmed; balance between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles emphasized

Which of the following is the correct match?

- (a) A-2, B-3, C-1, D-4
- (b) A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4
- (c) A-2, B-1, C-3, D-4
- (d) A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2

Answer Key

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

Brief Explanation

- **A – Shankari Prasad (1951) → 2**
Held that **constitutional amendments are not "law" under Article 13**, therefore **Parliament can amend Fundamental Rights**.
- **B – Golak Nath (1967) → 3**
Ruled that **Parliament cannot amend Fundamental Rights**, treating amendments as "law" under Article 13.
- **C – Kesavananda Bharati (1973) → 1**
Introduced the **Basic Structure Doctrine**, allowing amendment but **not alteration of the Constitution's basic structure**.
- **D – Minerva Mills (1980) → 4**
Reaffirmed **limited amending power** and emphasized **harmony between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles**.

68. With reference to the **High Courts in India**, consider the following statements:

1. At present, there are **25 High Courts in India**.
2. The States of **Punjab and Haryana and the Union Territory of Chandigarh share a common High Court**.
3. **Only one Union Territory in India has a High Court of its own**.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer

(a) 1 and 2 only

Explanation

Statement 1 – Correct

India currently has **25 High Courts**.

Statement 2 – Correct

The **Punjab & Haryana High Court** serves:

- Punjab
- Haryana
- Union Territory of **Chandigarh**

Statement 3 – Incorrect

More than one Union Territory has a High Court: Delhi, Jammu and Kashmir

69. Which of the following matters fall under the **Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India**?

1. A dispute between the **Government of India and one or more States**.
2. A dispute regarding **elections to either House of Parliament or to the Legislature of a State**.
3. **Election disputes relating to the President and Vice-President**.
4. A dispute between **two or more States**.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (c) 1 and 4

Brief Explanation**Statement 1 – Correct**

Under **Article 131**, the Supreme Court has **original jurisdiction in disputes between the Union Government and one or more States.**

Statement 2 – Incorrect

Disputes relating to **elections to Parliament or State Legislatures** are **decided by the High Courts** under the **Representation of the People Act, 1951.**

Statement 3 – Incorrect

Although the **Supreme Court decides disputes regarding elections of the President and Vice-President**, this is considered **exclusive jurisdiction under Article 71**, not part of the **original jurisdiction under Article 131.**

Statement 4 – Correct

The Supreme Court has **original jurisdiction in disputes between two or more States** under **Article 131.**

70. With reference to the **reservation of seats in Panchayats under the 73rd Constitutional Amendment**, consider the following statements:

1. Seats reserved for **Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) in every Panchayat shall be in proportion to their population** in the Panchayat area.
2. Seats reserved for **women in every Panchayat are fixed in proportion to their population.**
3. The **Constitution does not provide reservation for Backward Classes in Panchayats and leaves it to the discretion of the State Legislature.**

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (c) 1 and 3 only

Brief Explanation**Statement 1 – Correct**

Under **Article 243D**, reservation of seats for **SCs and STs in Panchayats is proportional to their population** in the Panchayat area.

Statement 2 – Incorrect

The Constitution mandates that **not less than one-third of the total seats (including chairpersons) shall be reserved for women.** This reservation is **not based on population proportion.**

Statement 3 – Correct

The Constitution **does not mandate reservation for Other Backward Classes (OBCs)** in Panchayats.

It **leaves the matter to the discretion of the State Legislature.**

Category	Constitutional Provision
SC/ST Reservation	Proportional to population
Women Reservation	At least 1/3 of total seats
Backward Classes	Optional – decided by State Legislature

71. When the **Chief Justice of a High Court acts in an administrative capacity**, he/she is subject to which of the following?

- (a) The **writ jurisdiction of other judges of the same High Court**
- (b) Special control exercised by the **Chief Justice of India**
- (c) The **discretionary powers of the Governor of the State**
- (d) Special powers exercised by the **Chief Minister of the State**

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (a) The writ jurisdiction of other judges of the same High Court

Brief Explanation

When the **Chief Justice of a High Court performs administrative functions** (such as appointment of staff, allocation of work, transfers within the court administration, etc.), these actions are considered **administrative orders.**

- Such administrative decisions **can be challenged through writ petitions** under **Article 226.**

- These writ petitions may be **heard by other judges of the same High Court.**

Why Other Options Are Incorrect

- **(b) The Chief Justice of India does not exercise administrative control over High Courts.** Each High Court functions independently under the Constitution.
- **(c) The Governor has no discretionary authority over the internal administration of High Courts.**
- **(d) The Chief Minister has no role in the administration of the High Court,** as the judiciary is independent of the executive.

72. With reference to the **Attorney General of India**, consider the following statements:

1. The Attorney General of India is appointed by the **President of India.**
2. The Attorney General must possess the **qualifications required to be appointed as a Judge of the Supreme Court.**
3. The Attorney General has the **right to speak and participate in the proceedings of both Houses of Parliament and their committees,** but has **no right to vote.**
4. The Attorney General holds office for a **fixed tenure of five years.**

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (a) 1, 2 and 3 only

Brief Explanation

Statement 1 – Correct

The **Attorney General of India is appointed by the President** under **Article 76 of the Constitution.**

Statement 2 – Correct

The person must be qualified to be appointed as a **Judge of the Supreme Court.**

Statement 3 – Correct

The Attorney General can **participate in**

parliamentary proceedings and committees, but **cannot vote.**

Statement 4 – Incorrect

The Attorney General **does not have a fixed tenure;** he/she **holds office during the pleasure of the President.**

73. With reference to the **procedure for amendment of the Constitution of India under Article 368,** consider the following statements:

- (a) The **Lok Sabha enjoys special privileges over the Rajya Sabha** in the passage of a Constitutional Amendment Bill.
- (b) The **President cannot withhold assent to a Constitutional Amendment Bill passed by Parliament, nor can he return it for reconsideration.**
- (c) In case of disagreement between the **Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on a Constitutional Amendment Bill,** the **President may summon a joint sitting of Parliament.**
- (d) In the case of a **Constitutional Amendment affecting the federal structure,** the Bill must be **ratified by all the State Legislatures before being presented to the President for assent.**

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (b)

Brief Explanation

Statement (a) – Incorrect

In Constitutional Amendment Bills, **Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha have equal powers.** There is **no special privilege** for Lok Sabha.

Statement (b) – Correct

Under **Article 368,** the **President must give assent** to a Constitutional Amendment Bill. He **cannot withhold assent or return it for reconsideration.**

Statement (c) – Incorrect

No joint sitting is permitted for Constitutional Amendment Bills. If one House rejects it, the Bill fails.

Statement (d) – Incorrect

Only **half of the State Legislatures (simple majority)** need to ratify certain amendments affecting federal provisions—not **all states.**

74. With reference to the **Election Commission of India (ECI)**, consider the following statements:

1. The Election Commission of India is an **independent constitutional body responsible for conducting elections to all three tiers of government in India.**
2. The **tenure of the members of the Election Commission is specified in the Constitution of India.**

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Brief Explanation

Statement 1 – Incorrect

The **Election Commission of India conducts elections only to:**

- **Lok Sabha**
- **Rajya Sabha**
- **State Legislative Assemblies**
- **State Legislative Councils**
- **President and Vice-President**

Elections to **Panchayats and Municipalities (local governments)** are conducted by the **State Election Commission (Articles 243K and 243ZA).**

Statement 2 – Incorrect

The **Constitution (Article 324)** does **not specify the tenure** of the Chief Election Commissioner or Election Commissioners. Their **tenure and conditions of service are determined by Parliament** through the **Chief Election Commissioner and Other Election Commissioners Act, 1991 (as amended).**

75. The **Supreme Court of India** exercises which of the following jurisdictions?

1. **Original Jurisdiction**
2. **Appellate Jurisdiction**
3. **Advisory Jurisdiction**

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (d) 1, 2 and 3

Brief Explanation

The **Supreme Court of India** enjoys three major jurisdictions:

Jurisdiction	Constitutional Provision	Description
Original Jurisdiction	Article 131	Disputes between the Centre and States or between States
Appellate Jurisdiction	Articles 132–136	Appeals from High Courts in constitutional, civil, and criminal matters
Advisory Jurisdiction	Article 143	President may seek the opinion of the Supreme Court on questions of law or public importance

76. With reference to the **evolution of local self-government in India**, consider the following statements:

1. **Lord William Bentinck** initiated the creation of **elected local self-government bodies** in India.
2. Following the **Government of India Act, 1919**, **Village Panchayats were established in several provinces.**
3. The **Community Development Programme (1952)** aimed to promote **people’s participation in rural development activities.**

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (b) 2 and 3 only

Brief Explanation

Statement 1 – Incorrect

The **initiative for elected local self-government** is mainly associated with **Lord Ripon (1882)**, often called the “**Father of Local Self-Government in India**”, not Lord William Bentinck.

Statement 2 – Correct

After the **Government of India Act, 1919**, **local self-government became a transferred subject**, leading to the establishment of **village panchayats in several provinces**.

Statement 3 – Correct

The **Community Development Programme (1952)** aimed to **encourage people's participation in rural development**, which later led to the **Balwant Rai Mehta Committee (1957)** recommending the Panchayati Raj system.

77. Consider the following statements:

1. In elections to the **Lok Sabha or a State Legislative Assembly**, the winning candidate must secure **at least 50 percent of the votes polled** to be declared elected.
2. According to the **Constitution of India**, in the **Lok Sabha**, the **Speaker belongs to the ruling party while the Deputy Speaker belongs to the Opposition**.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Brief Explanation

Statement 1 – Incorrect

India follows the **First-Past-The-Post (FPTP)** electoral system.

- The candidate who **secures the highest number of valid votes wins**, even if it is **less than 50%**.

Statement 2 – Incorrect

The **Constitution does not mandate** that the Deputy Speaker must belong to the Opposition.

- Articles **93 (Lok Sabha)** and **178 (State Assemblies)** only state that the **House shall choose a Speaker and a Deputy Speaker**.
- The practice of giving the **Deputy Speaker post to the Opposition is a parliamentary convention**, not a constitutional requirement.

78. In an election to a **State Legislative Assembly**, if the candidate who is declared elected **loses his security deposit**, it means that:

- (a) The **polling percentage was very low**
- (b) The election was held in a **multi-member constituency**
- (c) The **margin of victory over the nearest rival was very small**
- (d) A **large number of candidates contested the election**

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (d) A very large number of candidates contested the election

Brief Explanation

Under the **Representation of the People Act, 1951**, a candidate **forfeits the security deposit** if he/she **fails to secure at least one-sixth (16.67%) of the total valid votes polled**.

If the **winning candidate himself loses the deposit**, it implies:

- **No candidate received 1/6th of the votes**, including the winner.
- This situation usually arises when a **very large number of candidates contest the election**, causing votes to be **extremely fragmented**.

Thus, the winning candidate may still have the **highest number of votes**, but **less than one-sixth of the total votes polled**.

79. For contesting an election to the **Lok Sabha**, a **nomination paper can be filed by which of the following persons?**

- (a) Any person residing in India
- (b) A resident of the constituency from which the election is to be contested
- (c) Any citizen of India whose name appears in the **electoral roll of any parliamentary constituency**
- (d) Any citizen of India

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (c) Any citizen of India whose name appears in the electoral roll of any parliamentary constituency

Brief Explanation

Under the **Representation of the People Act, 1951**, a candidate contesting a **Lok Sabha election** must:

- Be a **citizen of India**
- Be **not less than 25 years of age**
- Be **registered as an elector in any parliamentary constituency in India**

The candidate **does not need to be a resident of the constituency from which he/she contests.**

80. With reference to the **procedure for amending the Constitution of India under Article 368**, consider the following statements:

1. An amendment to the Constitution of India can be initiated **only by introducing a Bill in the Lok Sabha.**
2. If such an amendment seeks to alter the **federal provisions of the Constitution**, it must be **ratified by the legislatures of all the States of India.**

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Brief Explanation

Statement 1 – Incorrect

A **Constitution Amendment Bill** may be **introduced in either House of Parliament — Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha.**

Statement 2 – Incorrect

For amendments affecting the **federal structure** (e.g., election of President, distribution of legislative powers, representation of states in Parliament), ratification is required by **at least half of the State Legislatures, not all states.**

81. With reference to the **74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992**, consider the following statements:

1. It provided for the establishment of **State Election Commissions.**
2. It provided for the constitution of **District Planning Committees.**
3. It provided for the establishment of **State Finance Commissions.**
4. It provided for the constitution of **Metropolitan Planning Committees.**
5. It introduced **Part IXB** into the Constitution.
6. It inserted the **Twelfth Schedule** into the Constitution.

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

- (a) 1, 2, 3 and 6 only
- (b) 1, 3 and 5 only
- (c) 2, 4 and 5 only
- (d) 2, 4, 5 and 6 only

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (c) 2, 4 and 5 only

Brief Explanation

Statement 1 – Correct

The **74th Amendment** created the **State Election Commission for conducting elections to Municipalities** (Article 243ZA).

Statement 2 – Incorrect

District Planning Committees were provided under **Article 243ZD**, introduced by the **74th Amendment.**

Statement 3 – Correct

The **State Finance Commission** provisions apply to **both Panchayats and Municipalities** (Articles 243I and 243Y).

Statement 4 – Incorrect

Metropolitan Planning Committees were introduced by the **74th Amendment** under **Article 243ZE.**

Statement 5 – Incorrect

Part IXB relates to **Cooperative Societies**, inserted by the **97th Constitutional Amendment (2011)**.

Statement 6 – Correct

The **74th Amendment introduced the Twelfth Schedule**, listing **18 functions of Municipalities**.

82. Under **Article 368 of the Constitution of India**, certain Constitutional Amendment Bills require **ratification by the legislatures of not less than one-half of the States**.

Which of the following matters require such ratification?

1. Election of the **President of India**
2. **Representation of States in Parliament**
3. Distribution of legislative powers through the **Lists in the Seventh Schedule**
4. **Abolition or creation of a Legislative Council in a State**

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (a) 1, 2 and 3

Brief Explanation

Amendments affecting the **federal structure** require **ratification by at least half of the State Legislatures**.

1. Election of the President – Correct

This involves **Articles 54 and 55**, which relate to the **federal participation of States in presidential elections**.

2. Representation of States in Parliament – Correct

Changes affecting the **representation of States in the Rajya Sabha** require **state ratification**.

3. Lists in the Seventh Schedule – Correct

Changes to the **Union List, State List, or Concurrent List** alter the **distribution of legislative powers**, affecting federalism.

4. Abolition of Legislative Council – Incorrect

Under **Article 169**, the **creation or abolition of a Legislative Council** is done by **Parliament through a simple majority after a resolution of the State Assembly**, not through a constitutional amendment requiring state ratification.

83. The **salary and allowances of the Judges of a High Court** are charged on which of the following funds?

- (a) Consolidated Fund of India
- (b) Consolidated Fund of the State
- (c) Contingency Fund of India
- (d) Public Account of India

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (b) Consolidated Fund of the State

Brief Explanation

- According to **Article 229 of the Constitution of India**, the **salaries and allowances of High Court Judges are charged upon the Consolidated Fund of the State**.
- Since the expenditure is **“charged”**, it **is not subject to vote in the State Legislature**, though it can be discussed.

84. Which one of the following statements is correct?

- (a) In India, the **same person cannot be appointed as Governor for two or more States at the same time**.
- (b) The **Judges of the High Courts are appointed by the Governor of the State**, just as the **Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the President**.
- (c) **No procedure has been laid down in the Constitution of India for the removal of a Governor from office**.
- (d) In the case of a **Union Territory having a legislative assembly**, the **Chief Minister is appointed by the Lieutenant Governor on the basis of majority support**.

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (c) No procedure has been laid down in the Constitution for the removal of a Governor

Brief Explanation**Option (a) – Incorrect**

Under **Article 153**, the **same person may be appointed as Governor of two or more States**.

Option (b) – Incorrect

Judges of **both the Supreme Court and High Courts are appointed by the President of India**, not by the Governor.

Option (c) – Correct

The Constitution provides **no specific removal procedure for Governors**.

They hold office **during the pleasure of the President** under **Article 156**.

Option (d) – Incorrect

In Union Territories with a legislature (like **Delhi or Puducherry**), the **Chief Minister is formally appointed by the Lieutenant Governor**, but the Constitution does **not explicitly state the “majority support” condition** in the same manner as for states; the majority principle is a **parliamentary convention**.

85. With reference to the **High Courts in India**, consider the following statements:

1. There are **18 High Courts in the country**.
2. **Three High Courts have jurisdiction over more than one State**.
3. **No Union Territory has a High Court of its own**.
4. **All the 18 High Courts have their principal bench located in the State capital**.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 and 4
(b) 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 4
(d) None of the above

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (d) None of the above

Brief Explanation**Statement 1 – Incorrect**

India currently has **25 High Courts**, not 18.

Statement 2 – Incorrect

More than **three High Courts exercise jurisdiction over multiple States/Union Territories**.

Examples include:

High Court	Jurisdiction
Bombay High Court	Maharashtra, Goa, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
Madras High Court	Tamil Nadu and Puducherry
Kerala High Court	Kerala and Lakshadweep
Calcutta High Court	West Bengal and Andaman & Nicobar Islands
Punjab & Haryana High Court	Punjab, Haryana and Chandigarh
Gauhati High Court	Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh

Thus the statement limiting it to **three High Courts is incorrect**.

Statement 3 – Incorrect

Some **Union Territories have their own High Courts**, such as:

- **Delhi High Court**
- **High Court of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh**

Statement 4 – Incorrect

Not all High Courts have their **principal bench in the state capital**.

Examples:

High Court	Principal Seat	State Capital
Guwhati High Court	Guwhati	Dispur
Gujarat High Court	Ahmedabad	Gandhinagar
Punjab & Haryana High Court	Chandigarh	Chandigarh (UT serving two states)

Thus **all four statements are incorrect**.

86. Consider the following statements regarding the **Election Commission of India (ECI)**:

1. The **Election Commission of India is a five-member body.**
2. The **Union Ministry of Home Affairs decides the election schedule** for the conduct of general elections and by-elections.
3. The **Election Commission of India decides disputes relating to splits or mergers of recognized political parties.**

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (d) 3 only

Brief Explanation

Statement 1 – Incorrect

The **Election Commission of India currently consists of three members:**

Position	Number
Chief Election Commissioner	1
Election Commissioners	2

Thus it is **not a five-member body.**

Statement 2 – Incorrect

The **Election Commission independently decides the election schedule** under **Article 324** of the Constitution.

The **Union Ministry of Home Affairs has no role in fixing the election schedule.**

Statement 3 – Correct

Under the **Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment) Order, 1968**, the **Election Commission decides disputes relating to splits or mergers of political parties.**

87. Which of the following statements is **incorrect** with reference to **Judges of the Supreme Court of India?**

- (a) The Constitution originally provided that the **Supreme Court shall consist of the Chief Justice of India and not more than seven other judges.**
- (b) At present, the Supreme Court has **33 judges in addition to the Chief Justice of India.**

- (c) The **President may increase the number of Supreme Court judges through a law enacted by Parliament.**
- (d) The **President determines the number of judges in a High Court and appoints High Court judges.**

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (c)

Brief Explanation

Option (a) – Correct

Under **Article 124**, the Constitution originally fixed the strength of the Supreme Court as:

- **Chief Justice of India + 7 other judges.**

Option (b) – Correct

The present sanctioned strength is:

- **34 judges (1 CJI + 33 other judges).**

Option (c) – Incorrect

The **President cannot increase the number of Supreme Court judges on his own or on the recommendation of the collegium.**

The strength can be increased **only by Parliament through legislation**, such as the **Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Act, 1956 and its amendments.**

Option (d) – Correct

Under **Article 216**, the **President determines the strength of High Court judges** and appoints them.

88. With reference to the **73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992**, consider the following statements:

1. Before this amendment, **Panchayats in the States existed largely at the discretion of State Governments.**
2. The amendment **established a uniform three-tier Panchayati Raj system across the country.**
3. It **provides for direct elections to all the seats in Panchayats at the village, intermediate, and district levels.**

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer Key**Correct Answer: (c) 1 and 3 only**

Brief Explanation**Statement 1 – Correct**

Before the **73rd Amendment**, Panchayats were **created and dissolved by State Governments through state laws**, and their functioning depended largely on **state discretion**.

Statement 2 – Incorrect

The amendment **did not impose a uniform three-tier structure in all states**.

- **States with a population below 20 lakh may not have the intermediate (block) level.**

Statement 3 – Correct

The amendment mandates **direct elections to all seats in Panchayats** at the **village, intermediate, and district levels**.

However, **chairpersons at intermediate and district levels may be elected indirectly**.

89. With reference to the **Indian and British Parliamentary systems**, consider the following statements:

1. The **British system is based on the doctrine of Parliamentary sovereignty**, whereas **Parliament is not supreme in India** due to the supremacy of the Constitution.
2. Britain has a system of **legal responsibility of ministers**, whereas **India does not have such a system**.
3. India has a **republican system**, whereas Britain has a **constitutional monarchy**.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Answer Key**Correct Answer: (a) 1 and 3 only**

Brief Explanation**Statement 1 – Correct**

- **Britain:** Parliament is **sovereign**; there is no written constitution limiting its powers.
- **India:** The **Constitution is supreme**, and Parliament's laws are subject to **judicial review**.

Statement 2 – Incorrect

Both **Britain and India have legal as well as political responsibility of ministers**.

Ministers can be held **legally responsible for their official acts**.

Statement 3 – Correct

- **India: Republic** (elected President as head of state).
- **Britain: Constitutional monarchy** (hereditary monarch as head of state).

90. For a person to be chosen as a **Member of Parliament**, which of the following qualifications are laid down by the **Representation of the People Act, 1951**?

1. A candidate contesting elections to the **Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha must be registered as an elector for a parliamentary constituency**.
2. A candidate contesting elections to the **Rajya Sabha from a particular State must be an elector in that State**.
3. A person contesting a **seat reserved for Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes must belong to the respective SC/ST community**.
4. A member of a **Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe cannot contest a seat that is not reserved for them**.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Answer Key**Correct Answer: (b) 1 and 3 only**

Brief Explanation**Statement 1 – Correct**

Under the **Representation of the People Act, 1951**, a candidate for **Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha must be registered as an elector in a parliamentary constituency in India**.

Statement 2 – Incorrect

Earlier, a candidate had to be an elector in the **same State**, but after the **Representation of the People (Amendment) Act, 2003**, this requirement was removed.

Now a **Rajya Sabha candidate can be an elector in any parliamentary constituency in India.**

Statement 3 – Correct

To contest a **seat reserved for SC/ST**, the candidate **must belong to the respective community.**

Statement 4 – Incorrect

A **member of SC or ST can contest a general (unreserved) seat.**

91. With reference to the **judgments of the Supreme Court of India**, which one of the following statements is correct?

- (a) The Supreme Court **cannot change its judgment once it is delivered.**
- (b) Only the **Chief Justice of India** can change the judgment of the Supreme Court.
- (c) The **Supreme Court can review and change its own judgment.**
- (d) Only the **Ministry of Law** can change the judgment of the Supreme Court.

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (c) The Supreme Court can review and change its own judgment

The **Supreme Court has the power to review its own judgments** under **Article 137 of the Constitution of India.**

Key Mechanisms

Power	Provision	Meaning
Review Jurisdiction	Article 137	The Supreme Court may review its own judgments.
Curative Petition	Judicial innovation (Rupa Ashok Hurra case, 2002)	Final remedy after review petition is dismissed.

Thus, the Court **can reconsider and modify its own decisions** if there is an **apparent error or miscarriage of justice.**

92. Which one of the following correctly describes the **Gram Sabha** as provided under the **73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992**?

- (a) A body of elders representing different communities in the village
- (b) A body of elected members forming part of the Panchayat council
- (c) A body consisting of **all persons registered in the electoral rolls of a village within the area of a Panchayat**
- (d) A body consisting of **all persons residing in a village**

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (c) A body consisting of all persons registered in the electoral rolls of a village

According to **Article 243(b) of the Constitution**, the **Gram Sabha** is defined as: "A body consisting of **persons registered in the electoral rolls relating to a village comprised within the area of a Panchayat.**"

Thus:

- Membership is based on **electoral registration**, not merely residence.
- It represents the **entire electorate of the village.**

Institution	Composition
Gram Sabha	All registered voters in a village
Gram Panchayat	Elected representatives of the village

93. With reference to the **Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT)** used in elections in India, consider the following statements:

1. The **VVPAT is an attachment to the Electronic Voting Machine (EVM)** that generates a **paper slip showing the name of the candidate and the symbol of the party/candidate for whom the vote has been cast.**
2. **Verification of VVPAT slips is mandatory for at least 1% of polling stations in every Assembly segment.**

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (a) 1 only

Brief Explanation

Statement 1 – Correct

The **VVPAT is attached to the EVM** and generates a **paper slip showing the candidate's name and symbol**, which is visible to the voter for a few seconds before it is stored in a sealed box.

Statement 2 – Incorrect

According to the **Supreme Court direction (2019)**, VVPAT slips are **randomly verified in 5 polling stations per Assembly constituency**, not **1% of polling stations**.

94. With reference to the **jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India**, consider the following statements:

1. The **original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court extends only to disputes between the Government of India and one or more States**.
2. The **Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction over all courts and tribunals in India**.
3. The **Supreme Court has advisory jurisdiction in matters referred to it by the President of India**.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (c) 2 and 3 only

Brief Explanation

Statement 1 – Incorrect

Under **Article 131**, the Supreme Court's **original jurisdiction extends to disputes involving:**

- **Government of India vs one or more States**
- **Government of India and one or more States vs other States**
- **Two or more States**

Thus it is **not limited only to disputes between the Union and States**.

Statement 2 – Correct

The Supreme Court has **appellate jurisdiction over courts and tribunals in India**, especially through:

- **Articles 132–134 (constitutional, civil, criminal appeals)**
- **Article 136 (Special Leave Petition – SLP)**.

Statement 3 – Correct

Under **Article 143**, the **President may seek the advisory opinion of the Supreme Court on questions of law or fact of public importance**.

95. Which of the following pairs are matched correctly

1. Hill Council : West Bengal
2. District Council : Manipur
3. Tribal Advisory Council : Tribal Areas
4. Autonomous Districts : Scheduled Areas

Select the answer from the below codes

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

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (a) 1, 2 and 3

Brief Explanation

Pair 1 – Correct

Hill Council : West Bengal

- The **Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council / Gorkhaland Territorial Administration** functions in the **Darjeeling hill areas of West Bengal**.

Pair 2 – Correct

District Council : Manipur

- The **hill areas of Manipur** are governed by **Autonomous District Councils**

under **Manipur (Hill Areas) District Councils Act, 1971**.

Pair 3 – Correct

Tribal Advisory Council : Scheduled Areas

- Provided under the **Fifth Schedule** to advise on the welfare and advancement of **Scheduled Tribes in Scheduled Areas**.

Pair 4 – Incorrect

Autonomous Districts exist under the **Sixth Schedule**, which applies to **tribal areas of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram, not Scheduled Areas**.

96. Arrange the following **committees related to Panchayati Raj and rural governance** in **chronological order of their formation**:

1. **L. M. Singhvi Committee**
2. **Balwant Rai Mehta Committee**
3. **G. V. K. Rao Committee**
4. **Ashok Mehta Committee**

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (d) 2 – 4 – 3 – 1

Chronological Order

Committee	Year	Major Contribution
Balwant Rai Mehta Committee	1957	Recommended the three-tier Panchayati Raj system
Ashok Mehta Committee	1978	Recommended two-tier system and stronger district level governance
G. V. K. Rao Committee	1985	Suggested strengthening Panchayati Raj in development administration
L. M. Singhvi Committee	1986	Recommended constitutional status for Panchayats

97. Which one of the following **Schedules of the Constitution of India** contains provisions relating to **anti-defection**?

- (a) Second Schedule
- (b) Fifth Schedule
- (c) Eighth Schedule
- (d) Tenth Schedule

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (d) Tenth Schedule

Brief Explanation

The **Tenth Schedule** of the Constitution deals with the **Anti-Defection Law**.

- It was added by the **52nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1985**.
- It lays down the **grounds for disqualification of Members of Parliament and State Legislatures on the basis of defection**.

98. Which of the following are **extra-constitutional and extra-legal devices** for securing cooperation and coordination between the States in India?

1. National Development Council
2. Governors' Conference
3. Zonal Councils
4. Inter-State Council

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (a) 1 and 2

Brief Explanation

1. National Development Council (NDC) – Correct

- It was an **extra-constitutional and non-statutory body** created in **1952** to strengthen **Centre–State coordination in development planning**.

2. Governors' Conference – Correct

- It is also an **extra-constitutional forum** convened by the **President of India** to discuss governance and federal issues.

3. Zonal Councils – Incorrect

- These are **statutory bodies established under the States Reorganisation Act, 1956.**

4. Inter-State Council – Incorrect

- This is a **constitutional body under Article 263.**

99. With reference to the **Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA)**, consider the following statements:

1. The **Panchayat laws applicable to Scheduled Areas must be in consonance with the customary law, social and religious practices, and traditional management practices of community resources.**
2. The **Gram Sabha shall have powers to resolve disputes according to customary methods.**
3. The **Chairpersons of Panchayats at all levels in Scheduled Areas shall be reserved for Scheduled Tribes.**
4. The **planning and management of all water bodies and mining leases for all minerals shall be vested in the Gram Sabha.**
5. The **Gram Sabha shall have the power to regulate or prohibit the sale and consumption of intoxicants.**

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (b) 1, 2, 3 and 5 only

Brief Explanation

Statement 1 – Correct

PESA requires that **state laws on Panchayats in Scheduled Areas must respect tribal customary laws and traditions.**

Statement 2 – Correct

The **Gram Sabha is empowered to resolve disputes through traditional or customary methods.**

Statement 3 – Correct

Under PESA, **all chairperson posts of Panchayats in Scheduled Areas are reserved for Scheduled Tribes.**

Statement 4 – Incorrect

PESA gives the **Gram Sabha authority over minor water bodies and minor minerals**, not **all water bodies and all minerals.**

Statement 5 – Correct

The **Gram Sabha has the power to regulate or prohibit the sale of intoxicants** in Scheduled Areas.

100. Consider the following statements:

1. **Part IX of the Constitution of India** contains provisions relating to **Panchayats** and was inserted by the **73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992.**
2. **Part IXA of the Constitution of India** contains provisions relating to **Municipalities**, and **Article 243Q** provides for **only two types of Municipalities—Municipal Council and Municipal Corporation—for every State.**

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (a) Only 1

Brief Explanation

Statement 1 – Correct

The **73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992** inserted **Part IX (Articles 243–243O)** into the Constitution, providing **constitutional status to Panchayati Raj Institutions.**

Statement 2 – Incorrect

Although **Part IXA** (introduced by the **74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992**) deals with **Municipalities**, **Article 243Q** provides for **three types of municipalities**, not two:

