

**(INDIAN CONSTITUTION AND POLITY + GOVERNANCE AND  
PUBLIC POLICY IN INDIA)****Key with Explanation**

<p><b>1.</b></p> <p><b>D</b></p> <p>Right to equality includes:</p> <p>(a) Equality before law and equal protection of laws (Article 14).</p> <p>(b) Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth (Article 15).</p> <p>(c) Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment (Article 16).</p> <p>(d) Abolition of untouchability and prohibition of its practice (Article 17).</p> <p>(e) Abolition of titles except military and academic (Article 18).</p> <p>Therefore, option a, b and c are wrong as all of them come under right to equality. Option D is correct as Article 23 &amp; 24 provides special treatment to women &amp; children under right against exploitation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labor (Article 23).</li> <li>• Prohibition of employment of children in factories, etc. (Article 24).</li> </ul> <p><b>2.</b></p> <p><b>B</b></p> <p>Right to freedom under article 19 of constitution provides below freedoms:</p> <p>(i) Freedom of speech and expression, (ii) assembly - Freedom to assemble peacefully without arms, (iii) association - right to form associations, (iv) Movement - Freedom to move &amp; travel in any part of the country, (v) residence - Freedom to reside and settle in any part of the country, and (vi) profession - Freedom of profession, occupation, trade or business.</p> <p>All these freedoms are not absolute and are subjected to certain restrictions &amp; Laws made by the parliament.</p>		<p><b>3.</b></p> <p><b>D</b></p> <p>Option a is wrong, as Freedom of association is still part of fundamental right under article 19 of the constitution.</p> <p>Option b is wrong, as Freedom of residence &amp; settlement is still part of fundamental right under article 19 of the constitution.</p> <p>Option c is wrong, as Freedom of movement throughout the territory of India is still part of fundamental right under article 19 of the constitution.</p> <p>Option d is correct, as Freedom of acquiring, holding and disposing of property has been removed from the list of fundamental right. Right to property under article 31 has been omitted by 44th amendment. It is no longer a fundamental right but now a legal right under article 300 of constitution.</p> <p><b>4.</b></p> <p><b>A</b></p> <p>Fundamental rights available only to citizens and not to foreigners are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth (Article 15).</li> <li>2. Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment (Article 16).</li> <li>3. Protection of six rights regarding freedom of: (i) speech and expression, (ii) assembly, (iii) association, (iv) movement, (v) residence, and (vi) profession (Article 19).</li> <li>4. Protection of language, script and culture of minorities (Article 29).</li> <li>5. Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions (Article 30).</li> </ol>	<p>Therefore, option a, c and d are wrong as all these are part of right to freedom. Option B is correct as it is part of right to freedom of religion under article 25.</p>
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<p>6.</p>	<p><b>D</b></p> <p>The Indian Councils Act 1909, commonly known as the Morley-Minto or Minto-Morley Reforms, was an act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom that brought about a limited increase in the involvement of Indians in the governance of British India. Named after Viceroy Lord Minto and Secretary of State John Morley, the act introduced elections to legislative councils and admitted Indians to councils of the Secretary of State for India, the viceroy, and to the executive councils of Bombay and Madras states. Muslims were granted separate electorates according to the demands of the Muslim League.</p> <p>The Act itself conferred some political reforms. Both central and provincial legislative councils were increased in size and had their memberships expanded. Local bodies would elect an electoral college, which in turn would elect the members of</p>	<p>7.</p> <p><b>C</b></p> <p>Article 301 gives the freedom of trade, commerce, and intercourse but there are certain activities which may be covered under the ambit of the trade, commerce or intercourse activities but are not protected by the freedom guaranteed under Article 301 of the Indian Constitution.</p> <p>Illegal activities, like lottery and gambling, can be an example. The bar on these illegal activities was upheld by the Supreme Court in the case of State of Bombay v. R.M.D.</p>

<p>Chamarbaugwala (1957). In this case, it was held that all activities of criminal nature or those activities which are undesirable would not be given any protection under Article 301. Some examples of such activities can be clicking obscene pictures for money, trafficking of women and children, hiring goondas or terrorists, etc. Though the forms, methods, and procedures of trade may be applied these activities are extra-commercium (not subject to private ownership or acquisition), and thus are not covered under Article 301.</p> <p>Article 301 under Part XIII empowers the free flow of the stream of trade throughout the country whereas Article 19(1)(g) under Part III provides the freedom to practice any occupation, trade or business in the interest of the general public. The right under Article 301 is constitutional and can be claimed by anyone. The right under Article 19(1)(g) is fundamental and can be claimed only by citizens. Thus, this aspect of limitation of Article 19 is dealt with under Article 301 which gives the right to both citizens and non-citizens to move the court if their right has been infringed.</p> <p>Article 19(1)(g) contains restrictions to the freedom of carrying an occupation or trade while Article 301 is accompanied by Article 302-307 which lay down the restrictions to the free flow of trade in the country. However, the restrictions specified in Article 302-307 should have indirect results and should not directly reduce the freedom laid down in Article 19(1)(g). Article 301 is thus considered an explanatory provision to Article 19(1)(g) and also has a more limited scope than Article 19(1)(g) because it is only concerned about the flow of goods and services.</p> <p>It is also often argued that Article 301 is the right available for trade as a whole whereas Article 19(1)(g) is the right for individuals. However, this is not true. Article 301 is derived from Section 92 of the Australian Constitution and hence this right is available to individuals as well.</p>	<p><b>8. C</b></p> <p><b>Proclamation of emergency under 44th Amendment Act, 1978</b></p> <p>In its current form, under Article 352 of the Indian Constitution, the President can only declare an emergency if the Prime Minister and their Cabinet affirm the crisis situation in writing and deliver it to the President. The President can remit the written dossier for an Emergency declaration to the Prime Minister and Cabinet under Article 74. If the Cabinet resends it, however, the President must comply and declare an emergency. Unlike in 1975, the Prime Minister may no longer make a unilateral decision on the declaration of an emergency without a written explanation or transparency.</p> <p>Similarly, a simple majority in Parliament is no longer sufficient to declare an emergency. After the 44th Amendment, 1978, a special majority is required for this. The proclamation must be approved by a majority of the entire membership of each House of Parliament, as well as a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting. Previously, in the lack of majority agreement from both chambers, the proclamation would expire after two months. After the 44th Amendment, however, this term was decreased to only one month.</p> <p>After the decision was ratified by the two Houses of Parliament in 1975, there was no provision for a periodic review of the proclamation of emergency. The 44th Amendment Act, 1978, mandated that the emergency declaration be revisited after six months and, in the absence of fresh legislative consent, the emergency be discontinued. The Amendment further stated that ten percent or more of the Lok Sabha members might convene a meeting to discuss a bill to revoke the proclamation. A demand of this nature must be issued within 14 days. The emergency will be lifted if the bill is passed by a simple majority at the specially called meeting.</p>
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<p>9.</p>	<p>In most cases, the term of emergency is restricted to one year. The 44th Amendment Act, 1978 stated that the right to public access to Parliamentary proceedings will not be revoked in the event of a national emergency.</p> <p>Furthermore, the 44th Amendment Act, 1978 changed Article 359, making it permissible to petition the Supreme Court and High Courts for writs in the form of Habeas Corpus, which was not available during the 1975 Emergency. Article 352(5) of the 38th Constitutional Amendment rendered the declaration of emergency non-justiciable. However, since Clause 5 was removed, any person can now challenge any declaration of emergency in a court of law on the basis of the government's mala fide intentions. Enforcement of rights under Articles 20 and 21 cannot be suspended during the operation of the National Emergency.</p> <p><b>C</b></p> <p>The Election Commission has constitutional status. The superintendence, direction &amp; control of elections to be vested in the Election Commission. It deals with the preparation of rolls conducting all elections of Parliament and State Legislature. The Election Commission consists of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chief Election Commission</li> <li>Other such numbers of Election Commissioners as fixed by the President from time to time.</li> <li>There shall be a Regional Election Commissioner.</li> <li>The President or Governor on request by the Election Commission or Regional Election Commissioner shall make available such staff to discharge functions effectively.</li> <li>The Election Commissioner or Regional Election Commissioner shall not be removed except on the recommendation of the Chief Election Commissioner.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Their tenure of service, other conditions shall be decided by the President.</li> </ol> <p>The Election Commission performs following functions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The superintendence, direction &amp; control of elections.</li> <li>To conduct elections of various bodies.</li> <li>To advice the President or Governor of a State for disqualification of any member.</li> <li>To pass any order in respect of the conduct of the elections when there is no law or rule made under the law.</li> </ol> <p>Expenditure limit for candidates for various elections are revised from time to time by Election Commission of India. Recently, the expenditure limit for candidates for Lok Sabha constituencies was increased from Rs 54 lakh-Rs 70 lakh (depending on states) to Rs 70 lakh-Rs 95 lakh, by the ECI.</p> <p>Under Section 77 of the Representation of the People Act (RPA), 1951, every candidate shall keep a separate and correct account of all expenditure incurred between the date on which they have been nominated and the date of declaration of the result.</p> <p>All candidates are required to submit their expenditure statement to the ECI within 30 days of the completion of the elections.</p> <p>An incorrect account or expenditure beyond the cap can lead to disqualification of the candidate by the ECI for up to three years, under Section 10A of RPA, 1951.</p> <p><b>10. D</b></p> <p>The Rajya Sabha, the upper house of the Indian parliament, has a strength of not more than 250 members. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 238 members elected from various states and union territories.</li> <li>- 12 members nominated by the President of India.</li> </ul> <p>Out of the maximum 250 seats, presently it is fixed at 245 members. Among them, the elected members are 229 members</p>
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<p>representing different states, while 4 members are indirectly elected from union territories.</p> <p>In the Rajya Sabha election, elected MLAs (Members of Legislative Assembly) participate and vote to select the Rajya Sabha members. The voting is done using a system called proportional representation with the single transferable vote (STV).</p> <p>Here, MLAs do not vote for each seat individually. Instead, they list different candidates in order of preference, marking 1,2,3... against their names.</p> <p>To be elected, a candidate needs to receive a certain number of first preference votes, which is the qualifying threshold. The remaining votes are then transferred to other candidates based on their lower preference rankings. This means that MLAs can also support candidates from parties other than their own. However, giving second or subsequent preferences is optional.</p> <p>The counting of votes is done based on the first preference votes secured by each candidate. If, after the counting of all first preference votes, the required number of candidates fail to fulfil the quota, the candidate with the lowest number of first preference votes is eliminated. The votes received by the eliminated candidate are then transferred to the candidates who are marked as the second preference on those ballot papers. This process continues until the required number of candidates are declared elected.</p> <p>During the Rajya Sabha election, voting is conducted using an open ballot system. This requires an elector, who is a member of a political party, to display the ballot paper to the authorized agent of their respective party for verification. However, the agent cannot provide any voting directions.</p> <p>If an elector belonging to a political party refuses to show the marked ballot paper,</p>	<p>their vote will be invalidated due to a violation of the voting procedure.</p> <p>However, independent MLAs should not show their marked ballot papers to any agent. Doing so would be considered a violation of the voting procedure.</p> <p>Additionally, an MLA from one political party is prohibited from showing their ballot paper to the authorized agent of any other political party.</p> <p><b>11. C</b></p> <p>Fundamental rights are not absolute but are bound by several restrictions imposed by the state. Right to freedom given from article 19 to 22 also has some reasonable restrictions.</p> <p>Option c is correct,</p> <p>Article 19 provides protection of six rights regarding freedom of: (i) speech and expression, (ii) assembly, (iii) association, (iv) movement, (v) residence, and (vi) profession.</p> <p>Under this, every Indian citizen has freedom to move, reside and buy immovable properties in any part of India. But it is subjected to reasonable restrictions on two grounds, namely, the interest of general public and the protection of interests of any scheduled tribes. The right of outsiders to reside and settle in tribal areas is restricted to protect the distinctive culture, language, customs and manners of scheduled tribes and to safeguard their traditional vocation and properties against exploitation. In many parts of the country, the tribals have been permitted to regulate their property rights in accordance with their customary rules and laws. Therefore, the Government of Nagaland disallows temporary residents to buy immovable property in Nagaland under reasonable restriction to safeguard the culture and language of Naga tribe people.</p> <p>Option a is wrong, it is not part of fundamental rights but an electoral offence.</p> <p>Option b is wrong, it is part of right to equality.</p>
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<p><b>12.</b></p> <p><b>13.</b></p> <p><b>14.</b></p>	<p><b>B</b></p> <p>Option a and c are wrong.</p> <p>Fundamental rights under Indian constitution can only be suspended during certain kinds of emergency i.e., only during national emergency and during the imposition of Martial law under article 34. It is not suspended during imposition of President rule which is also a kind of emergency.</p> <p>Option b is correct, Fundamental rights except those provided under article 20 and 21 are suspended during National emergency. Fundamental rights given under article 20 and 21 can never be suspended.</p> <p><b>B</b></p> <p>Option a, and c are wrong &amp; option b is correct, Right to property was part of fundamental right under article 31 of the original constitution. But it has been removed from the list of fundamental right by the 44th constitutional amendment act and has been made only a legal right under article 300A.</p> <p>Option d is wrong, 44th amendment has diluted the right to public property by removing it from the list of fundamental rights.</p> <p><b>D</b></p> <p>Option d is correct, it is article 30.</p> <p>Right to cultural and educational rights under article 29 and 30 implies below things:</p> <p>(a) Protection of language, script and culture of minorities (Article 29).</p> <p>(b) Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions (Article 30).</p> <p>Option a is wrong, it is part of right to education under article 21A.</p> <p>Option b is wrong, it is not a fundamental right.</p> <p>Option c is wrong, it is part of right to Freedom from attending religious</p>	<p><b>15.</b></p> <p><b>C</b></p> <p>Right to freedom of religion are listed from article 25 to 28 and ensures below things:</p> <p>(a) Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion (Article 25).</p> <p>(b) Freedom to manage religious affairs (Article 26).</p> <p>(c) Freedom from payment of taxes for promotion of any religion (Article 27).</p> <p>(d) Freedom from attending religious instruction or worship in certain educational institutions (Article 28).</p> <p>Option a is wrong, Under Article 28, no religious instruction shall be provided in any educational institution wholly maintained out of State funds. However, this provision shall not apply to an educational institution administered by the State but established under any endowment or trust, requiring imparting of religious instruction in such institution.</p> <p>Option b is wrong, under article 16, no discrimination is allowed in public employment only on the basis of religion, race, sex and place of birth.</p> <p>Option c is correct, All persons shall have right to establish institutions for religious and educational purposes, but not from the state fund.</p> <p><b>16.</b></p> <p><b>A</b></p> <p>The Constitution under Article 312 provides for the creation of All India Services (AIS) common to the Union and the States. The All India Services Act, 1951 provides that the Central Government may make rules for regulating the recruitment and the conditions of service of persons appointed to the All India Services. At present, only the Indian Administrative Service (IAS), the Indian Police Service (IPS) and the Indian Forest Service (IFS) have been constituted as All India Services. Recruitment to these services is</p>
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<p>17. <b>C</b></p>	<p>made under the corresponding AIS Recruitment Rules and are done by Direct Recruitment (through the Union Public Service Commission - Civil Services Examination) and by promotion from the State Service.</p> <p>The following were the broad objectives of the Constitution-framers in providing for the scheme of All India Services, common to the Union and the States:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• facilitating liaison between the Union and the States;</li> <li>• ensuring a certain uniformity in standards of administration;</li> <li>• enabling the administrative machinery at the Union level to keep in touch with realities at the field in the States;</li> <li>• helping State administrative machinery to acquire a wider outlook and obtain the best possible talent for its senior posts; and</li> <li>• ensuring that political considerations either in recruitment or in discipline and control are reduced to the minimum, if not eliminated altogether.</li> </ul> <p>The Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions is the cadre controlling authority for the Indian Administrative Service, The Ministry of Home Affairs is the cadre controlling authority for the Indian Police Service and the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change for the Forest Service.</p> <p>Article 262 in the Constitution of India -</p> <p>262. Adjudication of disputes relating to waters of inter State rivers or river valleys</p> <p>(1) Parliament may by law provide for the adjudication of any dispute or complaint with respect to the use, distribution or control of the waters of, or in, any inter State river or river valley</p> <p>(2) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, Parliament may by law</p>	<p>provide that neither the Supreme Court nor any other court shall exercise jurisdiction in respect of any such dispute or complaint as is referred to in clause (1) Co ordination between States</p> <p>The Interstate River Water Disputes Act, 1956 (IRWD Act) is an Act of the Parliament of India enacted under Article 262 of Constitution of India on the eve of reorganization of states on linguistic basis to resolve the water disputes that would arise in the use, control and distribution of an interstate river or river valley.</p> <p>River Boards Act, 1956 (Act No. 49 of 1956) provides for the establishment of River Boards for the regulation and development of inter-State rivers and river valleys.</p> <p><b>18. A</b></p> <p>The power of the Parliament in Article 302 is kept in check by Article 303. Article 303(1) states that the Parliament does not have the power to make any law which will keep one State at a more preferable position than the other State, by virtue of any entry in trade and commerce in any one of the lists in 7th Schedule. However, Clause (2) states that the Parliament can do so if it is proclaimed by law that it is essential to make such provisions or regulations, as there is indeed a scarcity of goods in some parts of the country. The power to decide whether there is a scarcity of goods in some parts of the territory or not is vested in the hands of the Parliament.</p> <p>Article 304(a) further says that the State should impose taxes on any goods transported/imported from other States if alike goods are taxed in the State too. It is done so that there is no discrimination between goods produced within the State and goods imported from some other states. In the case of State of Madhya Pradesh v/s Bhailal Bhai, (1964) the State of Madhya Pradesh imposed taxes on imported tobacco which was not even subject to tax in the very own State i.e. State of Madhya Pradesh.</p>
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<p><b>19. B</b></p>	<p>The Court disapproved of the tax statement that it was discriminatory in nature.</p> <p>Article 302 gives power to the Parliament to impose restrictions on the freedom of trade, commerce or intercourse carried on within a state or across states anywhere in the territory of India. These restrictions can solely be imposed taking into due consideration the interests of the public. The power to decide whether something is in the interest of the public or not is solely given to the Parliament.</p> <p>It can be seen as in the case of Surajmal Ropchand and Co v/s the State of Rajasthan (1967) were under the Defence of India Rules, in the interest of the general public, restrictions were imposed on the movement of grain.</p> <p><b>20. C</b></p> <p>The Constitution of India has vested in the Election Commission of India the superintendence, direction and control of the entire process for conduct of elections to Parliament and Legislature of every State and to the offices of President and Vice-President of India. Election Commission of India is a permanent Constitutional Body. The Election Commission was established in accordance with the Constitution on 25th January 1950. Originally the commission had only a Chief Election Commissioner. It currently consists of Chief Election Commissioner and two Election Commissioners.</p> <p>For the first time two additional Commissioners were appointed on 16th October 1989 but they had a very short tenure till 1st January 1990. Later, on 1st October 1993 two additional Election Commissioners were appointed. The concept of multi-member Commission has been in operation since then, with decision making power by majority vote.</p> <p>A five-judge bench of the Supreme Court unanimously ruled that the appointment of the Chief Election Commissioner and the</p>	<p>Election Commissioners shall be made by the President on the advice of a Committee consisting of the Prime Minister, the Leader of the Opposition of the Lok Sabha and Chief Justice of India.</p> <p><b>21. C</b></p> <p>Option a is wrong and option c is correct, The fundamental right except the rights under article 20 &amp; 21 can be suspended during imposition of National emergency based on war, external aggression and armed rebellion and during the imposition of Martial law.</p> <p>Option b is wrong, the fundamental rights can be suspended during national emergency, but all such declaration has to be approved by both the houses of parliament within one month of declaration by special majority, i.e., majority of more than half of members and majority of 2/3rd of the members present and voting. However, if the proclamation of emergency is issued at a time when the Lok Sabha has been dissolved or the dissolution of the Lok Sabha takes place during the period of one month without approving the proclamation, then the proclamation survives until 30 days from the first sitting of the Lok Sabha after its reconstitution, provided the Rajya Sabha has in the meantime approved it.</p> <p>Option d is wrong, fundamental rights can be suspended only during National emergency. It cannot be suspended during emergency arising due to breakdown of constitutional machinery in a state which is popularly known as President rule.</p> <p><b>22. C</b></p> <p>Article 19 of Indian constitution provides for freedom of speech and expression. But this freedom is not absolute and can be curtailed for following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sovereignty and integrity of India,</li> <li>• Security of the state,</li> <li>• Friendly relations with foreign states,</li> <li>• Public order,</li> </ul>
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<p><b>23.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decency or morality,</li> <li>• Contempt of court,</li> <li>• Defamation, and</li> <li>• Incitement to an offence.</li> </ul> <p>Option a, b and d are wrong as these are part of the reasons for curtailing the freedom of speech and expression, as explained above.</p> <p>Option c is correct, demand for autonomy is not the reason of restriction on article 19. Peaceful demand for more autonomy to states is allowed under the federal structure of India.</p> <p><b>C</b></p> <p>Option c is correct, the principle of no double jeopardy implies that a person cannot be convicted and punished for same offence twice by the court.</p> <p>Option a, b and c are wrong, The protection against double jeopardy is available only in proceedings before a court of law or a judicial tribunal. In other words, it is not available in proceedings before departmental or administrative authorities as they are not of judicial nature. Therefore, a person can be punished by court as well as under departmental enquiry both for the same offence.</p>	<p><b>25.</b></p>	<p>reasonable or not is to be decided by the courts. Thus, they strike a balance between the rights of the individual and those of the society as a whole, between individual liberty and social control.</p> <p><b>B</b></p> <p>Option a is wrong, democracy is a system of government. Establishment of democratic government is not the purpose of fundamental rights.</p> <p>Option b is correct, as in democratic system of government protection of individual liberty is important and fundamental rights are granted to citizens for this purpose.</p> <p>Option c is wrong, Independence of judiciary has been ensured by several provisions of the constitution such as salary charged on consolidated fund of India, strict separation of power, non-interference of executive in appointment and removal etc. It is not ensured by fundamental rights.</p> <p>Option d is wrong, to establish a socialist society is one of the objectives of directive principles not fundamental right.</p> <p><b>26. D</b></p> <p>The Viceroy's Executive Council was the cabinet of the Government of India headed by the Viceroy of India. It is also known as the Council of the Governor-General of India. It was transformed from an advisory council into a cabinet consisting of five members heading revenue, military, law, finance and home by the Indian Councils Act 1861 giving recognition to the portfolio system introduced by Lord Canning in 1859. In 1874, a sixth member was added to be in charge of public works.</p> <p>The Government of India Act 1858 transferred the power of the East India Company to the British Crown which was empowered to appoint a Viceroy and Governor-General of India to head the government in India. The advisory council of the Governor-General was based in the capital Calcutta and consisted of four members, three of which were appointed by the Secretary of State for India and one by the Sovereign.</p>
<p><b>24.</b></p>	<p><b>A</b></p> <p>Option a, Statements 1 and 2 are correct. Both the statement 1 and statement 2 are the features of fundamental rights provided by the Indian constitution.</p> <p>Under article 35, Law for giving effect to fundamental rights can be made only by the Parliament not by the state legislatures.</p> <p>Fundamental rights are defended and guaranteed by the supreme court which under article 32 can issue various kind of writs to protect fundamental rights of the citizens.</p> <p>Fundamental rights given to citizens are not absolute but qualified. The state can impose reasonable restrictions on them. However, whether such restrictions are</p>		

<p><b>27. C</b></p>	<p>The Indian Councils Act 1861 transformed the Viceroy of India's advisory council into a cabinet run on the portfolio system and increased the number of members by one. Three members were to be appointed by the Secretary of State for India, and two by the Sovereign. The five ordinary members took charge of a separate department: home, revenue, military, law and finance. The military Commander-in-Chief sat in with the council as an extraordinary member. The Viceroy was allowed, under the provisions of the Act, to overrule the council on affairs if he deemed it necessary. In 1869, the power to appoint all five members was passed to the Crown and in 1874, a new member was added to be in charge of public works.</p> <p>The Indian Councils Act 1909 empowered the Governor General to nominate one Indian member to the Executive Council leading to the appointment of Satyendra Prasad Sinha as the first Indian member. The Government of India Act 1919 increased the number of Indians in the council to three.</p> <p>Article-317. Removal and suspension of a member of a Public Service Commission. Subject to the provisions of clause (3) of article 317, the Chairman or any other member of a Public Service Commission shall only be removed from his office by order of the President on the ground of misbehaviour after the Supreme Court, on reference being made to it by the President, has, on inquiry held in accordance with the procedure prescribed in that behalf under article 145, reported that the Chairman or such other member, as the case may be, ought on any such ground to be removed.</p> <p>The President, in the case of the Union Commission or a Joint Commission, and the Governor in the case of a State Commission, may suspend from office the Chairman or any other member of the Commission in respect of whom a reference</p>	<p>has been made to the Supreme Court until the President has passed orders on receipt of the report of the Supreme Court on such reference.</p> <p>Notwithstanding anything in clause (1), the President may by order remove from office the Chairman or any other member of a Public Service Commission if the Chairman or such other member, as the case may be,-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• is adjudged an insolvent; or</li> <li>• engages during his term of office in any paid employment outside the duties of his office; or</li> <li>• is, in the opinion of the President, unfit to continue in office by reason of infirmity of mind or body.</li> </ul> <p>If the Chairman or any other member of a Public Service Commission is or becomes in any way concerned or interested in any contract or agreement made by or on behalf of the Government of India or the Government of a State or participates in any way in the profit thereof or in any benefit or emolument arising therefrom otherwise than as a member and in common with the other members of an incorporated company, he shall, for the purposes of clause (1), be deemed to be guilty of misbehaviour.</p> <p><b>28. B</b></p> <p>The Attorney General (AG) for India is the chief legal advisor of the Government of India and is its chief advocate in the courts. They are appointed by the President of India at the instance of the Union Cabinet under Article 76(1) of the Constitution and hold office during the pleasure of the President. Hence, AG is a constitutional post and not mere statutory. They must be a person qualified to be appointed as a Judge of the Supreme Court. Hence, they must have been a judge of a high court for five years or an advocate of a high court for ten years, or an eminent jurist in the opinion of the President.</p>
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<p><b>29. D</b></p>	<p>The attorney general is necessary for advising the Government of India on legal matters referred to them. They also perform other legal duties assigned to them by the President. Article 88 of the Constitution confers on the attorney general has the right of audience in all Courts in India as well as the right to participate in the proceedings of the Parliament, though not to vote. The attorney general appears on behalf of Government of India in all cases (including suits, appeals and other proceedings) in the Supreme Court in which Government of India is concerned. They also represent the Government of India in any reference made by the President to the Supreme Court under Article 143 of the Constitution.</p> <p>Unlike the Attorney General of the United States, the Attorney General of India has no executive authority. Those functions are performed by the Law Minister of India. Also, the AG is not a government servant and is not debarred from private legal practice.</p> <p>The attorney general can accept briefs but cannot appear against the Government. They cannot defend an accused in the criminal proceedings and accept the directorship of a company without the permission of the Government.</p> <p>An office of profit has been interpreted to be a position that brings to the office-holder some financial gain, or advantage, or benefit. The amount of such profit is immaterial. However, the constitution does not explicitly define the phrase.</p> <p>MPs and MLAs, as members of the legislature, hold the government accountable for its work. The essence of disqualification under the office of profit law is if legislators holds an 'office of profit' under the government, they might be susceptible to government influence, and may not discharge their constitutional mandate fairly. The intent is that there</p>	<p>should be no conflict between the duties and interests of an elected member. Hence, the office of profit law simply seeks to enforce a basic feature of the Constitution- the principle of separation of power between the legislature and the executive.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Article 102 (1): A person shall be disqualified for being chosen as a member of either House of Parliament if he holds any office of profit under the Government of India or the Government of any State, other than an office declared by Parliament by law not to disqualify its holder.</li> <li>Article 191 (1): A person shall be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State if he holds any office of profit under the Government of India or the Government of any State specified in the First Schedule, other than an office declared by the Legislature of the State by law not to disqualify its holder.</li> </ul> <p>Provisions of Articles 102(1)(e) and 191(1)(e) protect a legislator occupying a government position if the office in question has been made immune to disqualification by law.</p> <p><b>30. C</b></p> <p>Ordinances are primarily laws that are passed by the President of India, in times of need and urgency, to combat unforeseen circumstances. These Ordinances have the same effect as an Act of Parliament. They enable the government to take immediate legislative action in desperate times. Article 123 of the Indian Constitution grants the President of India certain Lawmaking powers i.e. to Promulgate Ordinances when either of the two Houses of the Parliament is not in session which makes it impossible for a single House to pass and enact a law. Ordinances may relate to any subject that the parliament has the power to make law, and would be having the same limitations. Thus, the following limitations exist -</p>
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<p>31. <b>A</b></p> <p><b>Option a is correct</b></p> <p>Article 35 of the constitution lays down that the power to make laws, to give effect to certain specified fundamental rights shall vest only in the Parliament and not in the state legislatures. This provision ensures that there is uniformity throughout India with regard to the nature of those fundamental rights and punishment for their infringement.</p> <p>Therefore, only parliament of India can make laws to give effect to fundamental rights and also to impose reasonable restrictions on fundamental rights.</p> <p>32. <b>D</b></p> <p>Citizens of India enjoys all the listed fundamental rights but fundamental rights enjoyed by foreigners are limited.</p> <p>Fundamental rights under article 15, 16, 19, 29 and 30 are given only to permanent citizens not to foreigners. Rest all</p>	<p>fundamental rights are given equally to both citizens as well as foreigners.</p> <p>Option a, Right against exploitation is listed Article 23 and 24 given to foreigners also.</p> <p>Option b, right to equality before law is part of article 14 given to foreigners also.</p> <p>Option c, right to life and personal liberty is listed under article 21 given to foreigners also.</p> <p>Therefore, option d is correct.</p> <p>33. <b>B</b></p> <p>Option a is wrong and option b is correct.</p> <p>Supreme court of India under article 32 and High court of states under article 226 are empowered and vested with the responsibility for the enforcement of the fundamental rights. Both supreme court and respective high courts can issue different types of writs including - Habeas corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Certiorari and Quo-warranto for protection of fundamental rights as and when it is violated.</p> <p>While Supreme court can issue writs only to protect fundamental rights, state high courts can issue writs for other purposes also. Thus, writ issuing power of High courts in India are wider than that of our Supreme court.</p> <p>Option c is wrong, only supreme court and high court can enforce fundamental rights under article 32 and article 226 respectively. Other courts cannot do the same.</p> <p>34. <b>B based on (UPSC-2020)</b></p> <p>Only statement 2 is correct.</p> <p>Option a is wrong, Article 17 deals with abolition of untouchability. Article 18 deals with Abolition of titles except military and academic.</p> <p>Option b is correct. Bharat Ratna, Padma Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan and Padma Sri cannot be used as suffixes or prefixes to the names of awardees.</p> <p>In 1996, the Supreme Court upheld the constitutional validity of the National Awards ie., Bharat Ratna, Padma</p>
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<p><b>35. D</b></p>	<p>Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan and Padma Sri. It ruled that these awards do not amount to 'titles' within the meaning of Article 18 that prohibits only hereditary titles of nobility. Therefore, they are not violative of Article 18 as the theory of equality does not mandate that merit should not be recognised. However, it also ruled that they should not be used as suffixes or prefixes to the names of awardees. Otherwise, they should forfeit the awards.</p> <p>Both the statements are wrong, option d is correct.</p> <p>Article 17 abolishes 'untouchability' and forbids its practice in any form. The enforcement of any disability arising out of untouchability shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law.</p> <p>Under the Protection of Civil Rights Act (1955), the offences committed on the ground of untouchability are punishable either by imprisonment up to six months or by fine upto 500 or both. A person convicted of the offence of 'untouchability' is disqualified for election to the Parliament or state legislature.</p> <p>The act declares the following acts as offences:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>preventing any person from entering any place of public worship or from worshipping therein;</li> <li>justifying untouchability on traditional, religious, philosophical or other grounds;</li> <li>denying access to any shop, hotel or places of public entertainment;</li> <li>insulting a person belonging to scheduled caste on the ground of untouchability;</li> <li>refusing to admit persons in hospitals, educational institutions or hostels established for public benefit;</li> <li>preaching untouchability directly or indirectly; and</li> <li>refusing to sell goods or render services to any person.</li> </ol>	<p><b>36. A</b></p> <p>The term 'untouchability' has not been defined either in the Constitution or in the Act. However, the Mysore High Court held that the subject matter of Article 17 is not untouchability in its literal or grammatical sense but the 'practice as it had developed historically in the country'. It refers to the social disabilities imposed on certain classes of persons by reason of their birth in certain castes. Hence, it does not cover social boycott of a few individuals or their exclusion from religious services, etc.</p> <p>Members can introduce resolutions to bring matters of general public interest to the attention of the House or the government. The discussion of a resolution must be strictly related to and contained within the resolution's scope. A member who has moved a resolution or an amendment to a resolution can only withdraw it with the House's permission. The following are the three types of resolutions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. Private Member's Resolution:</b> A private member's resolution is one that is proposed by a private member (other than a minister). Only on alternate Fridays and in the afternoon sitting is it discussed.</li> <li><b>2. Ministerial Resolution:</b> A ministerial resolution is one that is proposed by a minister. It can be done any day between Monday and Thursday.</li> <li><b>3. Statutory Resolution:</b> A private member or a minister can propose it. It's called that because it's always presented in response to a provision in the Constitution or a law passed by Parliament.</li> </ol> <p>All resolutions fall under the heading of substantive motions, which means that each resolution is a specific type of motion. It is not necessary for all motions to be substantive. Furthermore, all motions are not required to be put to a vote in the House, whereas all resolutions must be voted on.</p> <p><b>37. C</b></p> <p>There are three categories of Advocates who are entitled to practise law before the Supreme Court of India:-</p>
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<p><b>38. A</b></p>	<p>(i) SENIOR ADVOCATES</p> <p>These are Advocates who are designated as Senior Advocates by the Supreme Court of India or by any High Court. The Court can designate any Advocate, with his consent, as Senior Advocate if in its opinion by virtue of his ability, standing at the Bar or special knowledge or experience in law the said Advocate is deserving of such distinction. A Senior Advocate is not entitled to appear without an Advocate-on-Record in the Supreme Court or without a junior in any other court or tribunal in India. He is also not entitled to accept instructions to draw pleadings or affidavits, advise on evidence or do any drafting work of an analogous kind in any court or tribunal in India or undertake conveyancing work of any kind whatsoever but this prohibition shall not extend to settling any such matter as aforesaid in consultation with a junior.</p> <p>(ii) ADVOCATES-ON-RECORD</p> <p>Only these Advocates are entitled to file any matter or document before the Supreme Court. They can also file an appearance or act for a party in the Supreme Court.</p> <p>(iii) OTHER ADVOCATES</p> <p>These are Advocates whose names are entered on the roll of any State Bar Council maintained under the Advocates Act, 1961 and they can appear and argue any matter on behalf of a party in the Supreme Court but they are not entitled to file any document or matter before the Court.</p> <p>When a bill is introduced in the Parliament, Parliament can pass the bill and before the bill becomes an act, it has to be presented to the Indian President for his approval. It is on President of India to either reject the bill, return the bill or withhold his assent to the bill. The choice of the President over the bill is called his veto power. Veto Power of the President of India is guided by Article 111 of the Indian Constitution.</p> <p>The types of vetoes are:</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Absolute Veto - The power of the President to withhold the assent to the bill is termed as his absolute veto.</li> <li>2. Suspensive Veto - The power of the President to return the bill to the Parliament with or without consideration is called suspensive veto.</li> <li>3. Pocket Veto - The power of the President to not act upon the bill is termed as a pocket veto. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The bill is kept pending by the President for an indefinite period when he exercises his pocket veto. He neither rejects the bill nor returns the bill for reconsideration.</li> <li>- Constitution does not give any time-limit to President within which he has to act upon the bill. Therefore, the President uses his pocket veto where he doesn't have to act upon the bill.</li> <li>- Unlike the American President who has to resend the bill within 10 days, the Indian President has no such time-rule.</li> </ul> </li> </ol> <p>The Indian President has exercised this veto power before. In 1986, President Zail Singh exercised this pocket veto.</p> <p>President has no veto power when it comes to the constitutional amendment bills. The 24th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1971 made it obligatory for the President to give his assent to a constitutional amendment bill.</p> <p><b>39. D</b></p> <p>The Delimitation commission or Boundary commission of India is a commission established by the Government of India under the provisions of the Delimitation Commission Act. The main task of the commission is redrawing the boundaries of the various assembly and Lok Sabha constituencies based on a recent census. The representation from each State is not changed during this exercise. However, the number of SC and ST seats in a state are changed in accordance with the census.</p>
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<p><b>40. D</b></p>	<p>The present delimitation of constituencies has been done on the basis of 2001 census under the provisions of Delimitation Act, 2002.</p> <p>The Commission is a powerful and independent body whose orders cannot be challenged in any court of law. The orders are laid before the Lok Sabha and the respective State Legislative Assemblies. However, modifications are not permitted.</p> <p>The present delimitation of parliamentary constituencies within states, has been done on the basis of the 2001 census, under the provisions of Delimitation Act, 2002. However, the Constitution of India was specifically amended (84th amendment) in 2002, not to have interstate delimitation of constituencies till the first census conducted after the year 2026. Thus, the present constituencies carved out on the basis of the 2001 census shall continue to be in operation till then.</p> <p>The Parliament of India is bicameral. Concurrence of both houses are required to pass any bill. However, the framers of the Constitution of India anticipated situations of deadlock between the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha. Therefore, the Constitution of India provides for Joint sittings of both the Houses to break the deadlock.</p> <p>The joint sitting of the Parliament is called by the President of India (Article 108) and is presided over by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha or, in their absence, by the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha, or in their absence, the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. The Chairperson of the Rajya Sabha, who is the Vice President of India, doesn't preside over the joint session. If any of the above officers are not present then any other member of the Parliament can preside by consensus of both the House.</p> <p>As per Article 108 of Constitution, a Joint session of Parliament can be summoned in the following situations.</p> <p>If after a Bill has been passed by one House and submitted to the other House-</p>	<p>(a) the Bill is rejected by the other House; or</p> <p>(b) the Houses have finally disagreed as to the amendments to be made in the Bill; or</p> <p>(c) more than six months elapse from the date of the reception of the Bill by the other House without the Bill being passed by it, the President may, unless the Bill has elapsed by reason of a dissolution of the House of the People, notify to the Houses by message if they are sitting or by public notification if they are not sitting, their intention to summon them to meet in a joint sitting for the purpose of deliberating and voting on the Bill.</p> <p>These two bills cannot be referred to a joint sitting:</p> <p>1. Money Bill</p> <p>Under the Constitution of India, money bills require the approval of the Lok Sabha only. Rajya Sabha can make recommendations to Lok Sabha, which it is not required to accept. Even if Rajya Sabha doesn't pass a money bill within 14 days, it is deemed to have been passed by both the Houses of Parliament after the expiry of the above period. Therefore, a requirement to summon a joint session can never arise in the case of a money bill.</p> <p>2. Constitution Amendment Bill</p> <p>Article 368 of Indian constitution require that constitution of India can be amended by both houses of parliament by 2/3 majority (special majority). In case of disagreement between both houses, there is no provision to summon a joint session of parliament.</p> <p>Joint Sitting of Indian parliament has been called for only 3 bills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dowry Prohibition Bill, 1961</li> <li>• Banking Service Commission (Repeal) Bill, 1978</li> <li>• Prevention of Terrorism Bill, 2002</li> </ul>
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<p><b>41.</b></p> <p><b>42.</b></p> <p><b>43.</b></p> <p><b>44.</b></p>	<p><b>C</b></p> <p>Statement 1 is incorrect as this provision was added by 86th Amendment Act (not 76th).</p> <p><b>C</b></p> <p>New NCERT Class 9: Democratic Politics, Page 109: Right to vote in elections is an important constitutional right.</p> <p>New NCERT, Std. 11, Introduction to Indian Constitution, Page 66 one of the important decisions of the framers of India Constitution was to guarantee every adult citizen in India, the right to vote. [Article 326] Combining the interpretation of both textbooks, "C" is the answer.</p> <p><b>C</b></p> <p>Apart from the Directives included in Part IV, there are some other Directives contained in other Parts of the Constitution. One is them is Development of the Hindi Language: It shall be the duty of the Union to promote the spread of the Hindi language and to develop it so that it may serve as a medium of expression for all the elements of the composite culture of India (Article 351 in Part XVII). Hence Statement c is correct.</p> <p>Rest of them form part of DPSP.</p> <p>To separate the judiciary from the executive in the public services of the State (Article 50).</p> <p>To secure for all citizens a uniform civil code throughout the country (Article 44).</p> <p>To provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years (Article 45). Hence Statement a, b and d are incorrect.</p> <p><b>C</b></p> <p>DPSPs aim at establishing social and economic democracy in the country. Hence Statement c is correct.</p> <p>FRs aim at establishing political democracy in the country. Hence Statements a, b and d are incorrect.</p>	<p><b>45.</b></p> <p><b>C</b></p> <p>DPSPs aim at establishing social and economic democracy in the country. Hence Statement c is incorrect.</p> <p>The Directive Principles, though non-justiciable in nature, help the courts in examining and determining the constitutional validity of a law. The Supreme Court has ruled many a times that in determining the constitutionality of any law, if a court finds that the law in question seeks to give effect to a Directive Principle, it may consider such law to be 'reasonable' in relation to Article 14 (equality before law) or Article 19 (six freedoms) and thus save such law from Unconstitutionality. Hence Statements a, b and d are correct.</p> <p><b>46.</b></p> <p><b>A</b></p> <p>A cut motion is a special power vested in members of the Lok Sabha to oppose a demand being discussed for specific allocation by the government in the Finance Bill as part of the Demand for Grants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disapproval of policy cut: A disapproval of policy cut demand seeks the amount of the demand be reduced to Re 1, representing the disapproval of the policy undermining the demand. However, if a member moves the cut, they have to indicate in precise terms the details of the policy which they want to discuss and should be confined to the specific points mentioned in the cut notice.</li> <li>Economy cut: The economy cut motion calls for a reduction in the allocation of the demand to a specific amount. It represents the economy that can be affected. Such a specified amount may either be a lump-sum reduction in the demand or omission or reduction of an item in the demand. The notice has to indicate briefly and precisely the particular matter on which a discussion is sought to be raised.</li> <li>Token cut: A token cut motion is moved so that the amount of the demand is reduced by Rs 100. This is to ventilate</li> </ul>
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<p><b>47. B</b></p>	<p>a specific grievance that is within the sphere of the responsibility of the Government of India.</p> <p>Article 199 in the Constitution of India - Definition of Money Bills</p> <p>(1) For the purposes of this Chapter, a Bill shall be deemed to be a Money Bill if it contains only provisions dealing with all or any of the following matters, namely:</p> <p>(a) the imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax;</p> <p>(b) the regulation of the State's borrowing any money or giving any guarantee, or the amendment of the law with respect to any financial obligations undertaken or to be undertaken by the State;</p> <p>(c) the custody of the Consolidated Fund or the Contingency Fund of the State, the payment of moneys into or the withdrawal of moneys from any such Fund;</p> <p>(d) the appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State;</p> <p>(e) the declaring of any expenditure to be expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State, or the increasing of the amount of any such expenditure;</p> <p>(f) the receipt of money on account of the Consolidated Fund of the State or the public account of the State or the custody or issue of such money; or</p> <p>(g) any matter incidental to any of the matters specified in sub clauses (a) to (f)</p> <p>(2) A Bill shall not be deemed to be a Money Bill by reason only that it provides for the imposition of fines or other pecuniary penalties, or for the demand or payment of fees for licences or fees for services rendered, or by reason that it provides for the imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax by any local authority or body for local purposes.</p>	<p>(3) If any question arises whether a Bill introduced in the Legislature of a State which has a Legislative Council is a Money Bill or not, the decision of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of such State thereon shall be final.</p> <p>(4) There shall be endorsed on every Money Bill when it is transmitted to the Legislative Council under Article 198, and when it is presented to the Governor for assent under Article 200, the certificate of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly signed by him that it is a Money Bill.</p> <p><b>48. A</b></p> <p>Recently, Ajit Pawar has taken the oath as the Deputy Chief Minister of Maharashtra. Post of Deputy CM exists in many Indian states.</p> <p>The Deputy Chief Minister is typically appointed by the Chief Minister and serves as the second-highest-ranking member of the government. Deputy CM holds a rank equivalent to a Cabinet Minister and enjoys similar perks. However, they lack specific financial or administrative powers and must seek the approval of the Chief Minister for decisions related to their portfolio.</p> <p><b>Discretionary Power:</b> The appointment and removal of a Deputy Chief Minister lie entirely within the Chief Minister's discretion, allowing them to maintain control over their cabinet.</p> <p><b>Multiple Deputy Chief Ministers:</b> Some states, like Uttar Pradesh, have more than one Deputy CM, reflecting the complex dynamics of coalition governments and party alliances. There is no limitation on the number of Deputy CMs in a state.</p> <p><b>Reshuffling and Dropping:</b> Chief Ministers can reshuffle or drop Deputy Chief Ministers at any time based on political calculations, thereby maintaining flexibility in their administration.</p> <p>In the absence of the Chief Minister, the Deputy CM may fulfil their duties, such as</p>
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<p><b>49. D</b></p>	<p>presiding over cabinet meetings, attending official functions, or representing the state at inter-state or national forums. However, they lack constitutional authority to issue orders or directives without the Chief Minister's consent.</p> <p>All Constitution Amendment Bills are not required to be ratified by the state legislatures. Only those Constitutional Amendments, which relate to constitutional provisions mentioned in the Proviso to clause (2) of Article 368 of the Constitution of India, are required to be ratified by the legislatures of not less than one-half of the states. These provisions are mainly those which are related to federal character. The Proviso mentions the following provisions of the Constitution which require ratification by state legislatures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Election of the President of India and the manner of the said election, as detailed in articles 54 and 55.</li> <li>2. Extent of the executive power of the Union, as detailed in Article 73.</li> <li>3. Extent of the executive power of a state, as detailed in Article 162.</li> <li>4. Provisions relating to High Courts for Union Territories, as detailed in Article 241.</li> <li>5. Provisions relating to the Union Judiciary, i.e., the Supreme Court, as detailed in Chapter IV of Part V of the Constitution.</li> <li>6. Provisions relating to the High Courts in the states, as detailed in Chapter V of Part VI of the Constitution.</li> <li>7. Distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the states, as detailed in Chapter I of Part XI of the Constitution.</li> <li>8. The three lists in the Seventh Schedule, i.e., the Union List, the State List and the Concurrent List, enumerating details of the matters in</li> </ol>	<p>which the Union only, the states only and both the Union and states respectively have the powers to make laws.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9. The representation of states in Parliament (e.g., articles such as 80, 81 and 82 and the Fourth Schedule).</li> <li>10. The amending clause itself, i.e., Article 368</li> </ol> <p><b>50. D</b></p> <p>L Chandra Kumar vs Union of India deals with the power of High Courts and Supreme Court to review the legislative action.</p> <p>The judgment was delivered by the Constitution Bench of seven judges. The bench observed that the judicial review is the most essential and basic structure of the Indian Constitution similarly the jurisdiction conferred under the Article 32 on the Supreme Court and under the Article 226 and 227 on the High Court is also a part of basic structure which cannot be amended and altered as the decision given by the bench in the Kesavananda Bharati case. It is also said that for securing the independence of the judiciary, the superior courts have been given the power of judicial review. Though the Indian Parliament has the power and right to amend the Constitution it cannot amend the basic structure of the Constitution. It was held that Section 28 of the Administrative Tribunal Act, 1985 excludes the power of judicial review of all the High Courts and the "exclusion of jurisdiction" clauses in all other Acts and legislations enacted under the aegis of Article 323A and 323B would be ultra vires of the Constitution. The jurisdiction conferred on the Supreme Court as well as on the High Courts is part of the inviolable basic structure of the Constitution, thus, Clause 2(d) and Clause 3(d) of Articles 323A and 323B of the Indian Constitution to the extent that they exclude the jurisdiction of the high courts are unconstitutional. It was also held that there will be no Constitution</p>
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<p>51. <b>B</b></p> <p>52. <b>A</b></p> <p>53. <b>B</b></p> <p>54. <b>B</b></p>	<p>prohibition against the Tribunals in performing a supplemental role, they will not be considered as the substitutes of the High Courts or the Supreme Courts.</p> <p>Article 23 prohibits traffic in human beings, begar (forced labour) and other similar forms of forced labour. This forms part of FRs. Hence Statement a is incorrect.</p> <p>To prohibit the consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs which are injurious to health (Article 47). Hence Statement b is correct.</p> <p>The Directive Principles, though non-justiciable in nature, help the courts in examining and determining the constitutional validity of a law. The Supreme Court has ruled many a times that in determining the constitutionality of any law, if a court finds that the law in question seeks to give effect to a Directive Principle, it may consider such law to be 'reasonable' in relation to Article 14 (equality before law) or Article 19 (six freedoms) and thus save such law from unconstitutionality. Hence Statement a is correct.</p> <p>The Directive Principles of State Policy are enumerated in Part IV of the Constitution from Articles 36 to 51. The framers of the Constitution borrowed this idea from the Irish Constitution of 1937, which had copied it from the Spanish Constitution. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar described these principles as 'novel features' of the Indian Constitution. Thus, they form part of Constitution since its inception. Hence Statement b is correct. Rest of them are incorrect.</p> <p>The phrase 'Directive Principles of State Policy' denotes the ideals that the State should keep in mind while formulating policies and enacting laws. These are the constitutional instructions or recommendations to the State in legislative, executive and administrative</p>	<p>55. <b>C</b></p> <p>matters. they are instructions to the legislature and the executive'. Hence Statement b is correct. Rest of the Statements are incorrect.</p> <p>The Directive Principles constitute a very comprehensive economic, social and political programme for a modern democratic State. They aim at realising the high ideals of justice, liberty, equality and fraternity as outlined in the Preamble to the Constitution. They embody the concept of a 'welfare state' and not that of a 'police state', which existed during the colonial era. Hence Statement c is correct. Rest of the Statements are incorrect.</p> <p>56. <b>A</b></p> <p>Co-operatives are voluntary, democratic, and autonomous organisations controlled by their members who actively participate in its policies and decision-making. Even before formal co-operative societies were formed in India, there were instances of village communities collectively creating assets like village tanks and forests. After independence, the first five-year plan (1951-56), emphasised the adoption of co-operatives to cover various aspects of community development. Multi-state co-operative societies operate in more than one state. These operate in various sectors such as agriculture, textile, poultry, and marketing.</p> <p>As per the Constitution, states regulate the incorporation, regulation, and winding up of state co-operative societies. Parliament can legislate on matters related to incorporation, regulation, and winding up of multi-state co-operatives. The Multi-State Co-operative Societies Act, 2002 provides for the formation and functioning of multi-state co-operatives. In 2011, the Constitution was amended (adding Part IXB) to specify guidelines for running co-operative societies. These guidelines provide for: (i) composition of the boards of co-operatives, (ii) election of members of the board, (iii) audit of accounts of co-</p>
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<p>57. <b>D</b></p>	<p>operative societies, and (iv) supersession of the board. The Supreme Court, in July 2021, held that Part IXB will only be applicable to multi-state co-operative societies, as states have the jurisdiction to legislate over state co-operative societies.</p> <p>According to the constitution, a person shall be disqualified as Member of Legislative Assembly (MLA) or Member of Legislative Council (MLC) if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• he holds any office of profit under the Government of India or a state or an office declared by a law of the state,</li> <li>• any competent court declares any member to be of unsound mind,</li> <li>• he is charge-sheeted, bankrupt or insolvent,</li> <li>• he is not a citizen of India,</li> <li>• has voluntarily acquired the citizenship of a foreign state or is under any acknowledgement of allegiance or adherence to a foreign state.</li> </ul> <p>Apart from these, the Parliament has prescribed several additional disqualifications in the Representation of People Act (1951). Some of these include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He/she must not have been found guilty of certain election offences or corrupt practices in the elections.</li> <li>• He/she must not have been convicted for any offence resulting in imprisonment for two or more years.</li> <li>• He/she must not have any interest in government contracts, works, or services.</li> <li>• He/she must not have been dismissed from government service for corruption or disloyalty to the state.</li> </ul>	<p>authority to examine the constitutionality of legislative acts and executive orders issued by both the central and state governments. If they are found to violate the Constitution (ultra-vires), the high court can declare them illegal, unconstitutional, and invalid.</p> <p>Though the term "judicial review" is not used in the Constitution, the provisions of Articles 13 and 226 explicitly grant the high court the power of judicial review.</p> <p>Judicial Overreach: A criticism of judicial review is that it can lead to judicial overreach, where the judiciary starts encroaching upon the domain of the legislative and executive branches of the government. Critics argue that this can lead to an imbalance in the separation of powers and lead to a situation where the judiciary becomes too powerful.</p> <p>Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala (1973): This case is considered to be one of the most significant cases in the history of judicial review in India. In this case, the Supreme Court held that there were limitations on the amending power of the Parliament and that the basic structure of the Constitution could not be altered.</p> <p>59. <b>C</b></p> <p>Article 189 in the Constitution of India -</p> <p>“(3) Until the Legislature of the State by law otherwise provides, the quorum to constitute a meeting of a House of the Legislature of a State shall be ten members or one tenth of the total number of members of the House, whichever is greater</p> <p>(4) If at any time during a meeting of the Legislative Assembly or the Legislative council of a State there is no quorum, it shall be the duty of the Speaker or Chairman, or person acting as such, either to adjourn the House or to suspend the meeting until there is a quorum</p> <p>Disqualifications of Members”</p>
<p>58. <b>C</b></p>	<p>The power of judicial review is significantly vested upon the High Courts and the Supreme Court of India. If a statute or ordinance is determined to violate the Indian Constitution, they have the authority to declare it unconstitutional. Judicial review refers to a high court's</p>	

<p><b>60.</b></p>	<p><b>B</b></p> <p>Vacation of seats -</p> <p>(1) No person shall be a member of both Houses of the Legislature of a State and provision shall be made by the Legislature of the State by law for the vacation by a person who is chosen a member of both Houses of his seat in one house or the other.</p> <p>(2) No person shall be a member of the Legislatures of two or more States specified in the First Schedule and if a person is chosen a member of the Legislatures of two or more such States, then, at the expiration of such period as may be specified in rules made by the President, that person's seat in the Legislatures of all such States shall become vacant, unless he has previously resigned his seat in the Legislatures of all but one of the States.</p> <p>(3) If a member of a House of the Legislature of a State-</p> <p>(a) becomes subject to any of the disqualifications mentioned in clause (1) or clause (2) of article 191; or</p> <p>(b) resigns his seat by writing under his hand addressed to the speaker or the Chairman, as the case may be, and his resignation is accepted by the Speaker or the Chairman, as the case may be, his seat shall thereupon become vacant:</p> <p>Provided that in the case of any resignation referred to in sub-clause (b), if from information received or otherwise and after making such inquiry as he thinks fit, the Speaker or the Chairman, as the case may be, is satisfied that such resignation is not voluntary or genuine, he shall not accept such resignation.</p> <p>(4) If for a period of sixty days a member of a House of the Legislature of a State is without permission of the House absent from all meetings thereof, the House may declare his seat vacant:</p>	<p><b>61.</b></p> <p><b>D</b></p> <p>Provided that in computing the said period of sixty days no account shall be taken of any period during which the House is prorogued or is adjourned for more than four consecutive days.</p> <p>To secure (a) the right to adequate means of livelihood for all citizens; (b) the equitable distribution of material resources of the community for the common good; (c) prevention of concentration of wealth and means of production; (d) equal pay for equal work for men and women; (e) preservation of the health and strength of workers and children against forcible abuse; and (f) opportunities for healthy development of children (Article 39). Hence Statements a and c are correct.</p> <p>To secure the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement (Article 41). Thus, option b is also DPSP. Hence Statement b is correct.</p> <p>Article 21A declares that the State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years in such a manner as the State may determine. Therefore, option d is a Fundamental right not DPSP. Hence statement d is incorrect.</p> <p><b>62.</b></p> <p><b>C</b></p> <p>The framers of the Constitution made the Directive Principles non-justiciable and legally non-enforceable because:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The country did not possess sufficient financial resources to implement them.</li> <li>2. The presence of vast diversity and backwardness in the country would stand in the way of their implementation.</li> <li>3. The newly born independent Indian State with its many preoccupations might be crushed under the burden unless it was free to decide the order, the time, the place and the mode of fulfilling them. Hence Statement a is correct.</li> </ol>
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<p><b>63. D</b></p> <p><b>64. C</b></p> <p><b>65. B</b></p> <p><b>66. B</b></p>	<p>The Directive Principles resemble the 'Instrument of Instructions' enumerated in the Government of India Act of 1935. Hence Statement b is correct.</p> <p>K.T. Shah dubbed them as 'pious superfluities' and compared them with 'a cheque on a bank, payable only when the resources of the bank permit'. Hence Answer is d.</p> <p>In the Minerva Mills case (1980), the Supreme Court also held that 'the Indian Constitution is founded on the bedrock of the balance between the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles. They together constitute the core of commitment to social revolution. They are like two wheels of a chariot, one no less than the other. To give absolute primacy to one over the other is to disturb the harmony of the Constitution. This harmony and balance between the two is an essential feature of the basic structure of the Constitution. The goals set out by the Directive Principles have to be achieved without the abrogation of the means provided by the Fundamental Rights'. Hence Answer is c.</p> <p>To secure the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement (Article 41).</p> <p>To make provision for just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief (Article 42). Hence option B is correct Answer.</p> <p>To secure a living wage, a decent standard of life and social and cultural opportunities for all workers (Article 43).</p> <p>To take steps to secure the participation of workers in the management of industries (Article 43 A).</p> <p>Article 266, 267 and 284 of the Constitution stipulate the mode of formation of Consolidated Fund, Contingency Fund and Public Accounts respectively. From these</p>	<p>Constitutional Provisions it follows that "the Annual Financial Statement" of the State Government to be presented to the Legislature shall consist of the above three parts namely</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consolidated Fund of the State</li> <li>Contingency Fund of the State</li> <li>Public Accounts of the State.</li> </ol> <p>Consolidated Fund - all receipts are to be credited and all expenditure are to be met from this fund with the approval of the Legislature. The Consolidated Fund of the State is formed out of all revenues received by the State, all loans raised by Treasury Bills, Loans from the Market borrowings and negotiated loans, Ways and Means advances and all money received towards recovery of loan advanced by State Government from time to time. Similarly, the expenditure from the Consolidated Fund can be met for charges/services as are voted by the Legislature or charged appropriations as included in the Annual Financial Statement.</p> <p>Contingency Fund -It is notional fund where money is not actually kept for expenditure. It is an arrangement to meet emergent expenditure for which there is no approval of the legislature. Expenditure is met from contingency fund with approval of Governor in anticipation of approval of the legislature.</p> <p>Public Accounts - Expenditure from Public Account does not require the approval of the Legislature but the net receipt in the Public Account is taken into account for balancing the Budget. The Public Accounts as defined in Article 266(2) of the Constitution of India comprises all public money received by or on behalf of the Govt. which are not credited to the Consolidated Fund of the State. The Public Accounts comprises of the followings:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unfunded Debt (Shares of Small Savings and Provident Fund)</li> <li>Deposit and Advances</li> <li>Reserve Funds</li> <li>Remittances and Suspenses</li> </ol>
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<p><b>67.</b></p>	<p><b>D</b></p> <p>Ordinance Making Power of Governor</p> <p>Article 213 deals with the power of the Governor to legislate through ordinances. His power of ordinance making is quite similar to the President's power. His powers are not wider than those of the President.</p> <p>He can promulgate ordinance when the Legislative Assembly is not in session in case of the unicameral legislature or when both Legislative assembly and council are not in session in case of a bicameral legislature. He can roll-out an ordinance for only those matters on which state legislature can make laws.</p> <p>President's instructions on the following three cases are a must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o If a bill containing the same provisions would have required the previous sanction of the President for its introduction into the state legislature</li> <li>o If he would have deemed it necessary to reserve a bill containing the same provisions for the consideration of the President</li> <li>o If an act of the state legislature containing the same provisions would have been invalid without receiving the President's assent</li> </ul>	<p>1862), Allahabad High Court in Allahabad (est. 1866) and Bangalore High Court in Bangalore (est. 1884) are the five oldest high courts in India. The Andhra High Court and Telangana High Court are the newest high courts, established on 1 January 2019 according to Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gauhati High Court has jurisdiction over Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Mizoram, Nagaland.</li> <li>• Bombay High Court has jurisdiction over Goa, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, Maharashtra</li> <li>• Andhra Pradesh High Court has jurisdiction over Andhra Pradesh only.</li> <li>• Patna High Court has jurisdiction over Bihar only.</li> </ul> <p><b>69. C</b></p> <p>Like the President, the Governor is also merely a constitutional head, and according to Article 163, the council of ministers aids and advises him on all important matters unless there is an exception of "discretion of the governor". The Governor of the state shall possess executive, legislative, financial and judicial powers. But he does not possess diplomatic, military or emergency powers which President of India has.</p> <p>Judicial Powers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The governor appoints the district judges.</li> <li>• He is consulted in the appointment of the judges of the High Court by the President.</li> <li>• He can, pardon, remit and commute the sentence of a person convicted by a state court.</li> <li>• In cooperation with the state high court and the State Public Service Commission, he also selects people to the state's judicial service.</li> </ul> <p><b>70. D</b></p> <p>Articles amended in the 7th Amendment of Indian Constitution</p>
<p><b>68.</b></p>	<p><b>A</b></p> <p>The high courts of India are the highest courts of appellate jurisdiction in each state and union territory of India. The Calcutta High Court is the oldest high court in the country, established on 2 July 1862. High courts that handle numerous cases of a particular region have permanent benches established there. Benches are also present in states which come under the jurisdiction of a court outside its territorial limits. Smaller states with few cases may have circuit benches established.</p> <p>So far there are 25 high courts in India. The Madras High Court in Chennai (est. 1862), Bombay High Court in Mumbai (est. 1862), Calcutta High Court in Kolkata (est.</p>	

<p>71. <b>B</b></p> <p>72. <b>A</b></p>	<p>Article 1 of Indian Constitution - The modifications made to Article 1 included the scrapping of the division of states based on Parts. States and provinces were reorganised into states and Union Territories. Part A and Part B states were replaced with just "states". Union territories replaced Part C and Part D states. 14 states and 5 Union Territories were added.</p> <p>Initially, when the Constitution came into effect, Article 153 provided for the appointment of a governor for each state. The original version of the article stated, "There shall be a Governor for each state." Article 153 was modified to allow the allotment of more than one state to a governor wherever necessary. It added, "provided that nothing in this article shall prevent the appointment of the same person as Governor for two or more states." Thus, the President could now allot more than one state to a Governor".</p> <p>Article 171 of Indian Constitution deals with the maximum strength of the legislative council of the state. Earlier, the upper cap of seats in legislative councils was one-fourth of the legislative assembly's total strength. The maximum strength was changed to one-third which is equal to 33% of the total strength of the legislative assembly.</p> <p>The Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution are inspired by the Constitution of erstwhile USSR. Notably, none of the Constitutions of major democratic countries like USA, Canada, France, Germany, Australia and so on specifically contain a list of duties of citizens. Hence Statement 1 is correct.</p> <p>Japanese Constitution is, perhaps, the only democratic Constitution in world which contains a list of duties of citizens. Hence Statement 2 is incorrect. Therefore, the answer is option b.</p> <p>Following points can be noted with regard to the characteristics of the Fundamental Duties:</p>	<p>1. Some of them are moral duties while others are civic duties. For instance, cherishing noble ideals of freedom struggle is a moral precept and respecting the Constitution, National Flag and National Anthem is a civic duty. Hence Statement 1 is correct.</p> <p>2. They refer to such values which have been a part of the Indian tradition, mythology, religions and practices. In other words, they essentially contain just a codification of tasks integral to the Indian way of life. Hence Statement 2 is correct.</p> <p>3. Unlike some of the Fundamental Rights which extend to all persons whether citizens or foreigners, the Fundamental Duties are confined to citizens only and do not extend to foreigners.</p> <p>4. Like the Directive Principles, the fundamental duties are also non-justiciable. The Constitution does not provide for their direct enforcement by the courts. Moreover, there is not legal sanction against their violation. However, the Parliament is free to enforce them by suitable legislation. Therefore, the answer is option a.</p> <p>73. <b>A</b></p> <p>According to Article 51A, it shall be the duty of every citizen of India:</p> <p>(a) to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem;</p> <p>(b) to cherish and follow the noble ideals that inspired the national struggle for freedom;</p> <p>(c) to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;</p> <p>(d) to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so;</p> <p>(e) to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities and to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women;</p>
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	<p>(f) to value and preserve the rich heritage of the country's composite culture;</p> <p>(g) to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures;</p> <p>(h) to develop scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform;</p> <p>(i) to safeguard public property and to abjure violence;</p> <p>(j) to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement; and</p> <p>(k) to provide opportunities for education to his child or ward between the age of six and fourteen years. This duty was added by the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002. Hence statement a is incorrect.</p> <p><b>74. A</b></p> <p>Unlike some of the Fundamental Rights which extend to all persons whether citizens or foreigners, the Fundamental Duties are confined to citizens only and do not extend to foreigners. Hence statement a is correct. Though the Swaran Singh Committee suggested the incorporation of eight Fundamental Duties in the Constitution, the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act (1976) included ten Fundamental Duties. The original Constitution didn't incorporate any Fundamental duties. Hence statement b is incorrect.</p> <p><b>75. C</b></p> <p>To provide opportunities for education to his child or ward between the age of six and fourteen years. This duty was added by the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002. Hence option c is correct.</p>	<p><b>76. C</b></p> <p>Parliament's power to legislate on State List - Although the Central Government does not have the power in the common circumstances to legislate on matters mentioned in that State, the Parliament of the Union may only make laws on such matters under some special conditions. These special conditions are:</p> <p>a) In the National Interest (Art.249)</p> <p>Several Articles of the Indian Constitution defined the parliament's predominance in the legislative area. Article 249 provided that, where Rajya Sabha has declared, by a resolution approved by not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting, that it is required or reasonable, in the national interest for Parliament to lay down laws in respect of any matter mentioned in the State List referred to in the resolution, it becomes lawful for Parliament to lay down laws for the whole or any part of the proceedings.</p> <p>b) Under Proclamation of National Emergency (Art. 250)</p> <p>Article 250 notes that in the case of a declaration of emergency, Parliament shall have the power to make law on any item on the State List. This legislation shall extend in the case of a national emergency (Article 352) and every State in compliance with the Order of the President (Article 356) or the event of a financial emergency (Article 360). Under this time, the laws of the State or States shall remain inoperative to the degree that they are contrary to the law of the centre (Art. 251). Thus, the Parliament as a whole will legislate on the subjects specified in the State List while the National Emergency Declaration is in effect. However, the laws enacted by the Parliament according to this clause shall cease to affect the expiration of a period of six months after the termination of the Proclamation, except in the case of items done or omitted to be done before the expiration of that time.</p>
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<p>c) By Agreement between States (Art. 252) Article 252 provides for regulation by invitation. If the Legislatures of two or more States adopt a resolution and order the centre to make a law on a specific item of the State Register, it shall be legal for the Parliament to make a law. In the first place, such law shall apply to the States which have made such a request, unless any other State may subsequently follow it by passing such a resolution. Third, such laws can only be amended or repealed by Parliament. The parliament may also make laws about a State subject if two or more states' legislatures agree that a parliament is allowed to make laws concerning any issue mentioned in the State List concerning that Matter.</p> <p>d) To Implement Treaties (Art. 253) To implement treaties or international conventions, Parliament shall have the power to legislate concerning any subject. In other words, even about a state issue, the usual distribution of powers does not preclude Parliament from passing legislation to satisfy its foreign obligations or through such legislation (Article 253). The Parliament may pass any Treaty, international agreement or convention, with any other country or state, or any decision taken during an international conference, association or other entity, within the whole and any part of the territory of India. Any law enacted by this Parliament shall not, in that it covers the subject listed in the list of States, be invalidated.</p> <p>e) Under Proclamation of President's Rule (Art. 356) By Article 356 and Article 357 of the Indian Constitution, the prevalence of Parliament was further defined. Article 356 stipulated that if the President was satisfied that there existed a situation in which the government of the State cannot be enforced according to the provisions of the Constitution, he may declare exercisable by or under the competence of the Parliament the powers of the Legislature of that State.</p>	<p><b>77. B</b> To protect the interest of states in the financial matters, the following bills can, under Article 274 of the Constitution, be introduced in the Parliament only on the recommendation of President:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A bill which imposes or varies any tax or duty in which states are interested;</li> <li>• A bill which varies the meaning of the expression 'agricultural income' as defined for the purposes of the enactments relating to Indian income tax;</li> <li>• A bill which affects the principles on which moneys are or may be distributable to states; and</li> <li>• A bill which imposes any surcharge on any specified tax or duty for the purpose of the Centre.</li> </ul> <p>According to Clause 2 of Article 274, the expression "tax or duty in which states are interested" means: (a) a tax or duty the whole or part of the net proceeds whereof are assigned to any state; or (b) a tax or duty by reference to the net proceeds whereof sums are payable, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to any state.</p> <p><b>78. A</b> Special provisions with respect to Delhi - Article 239AA :</p> <p>(2) (a) There shall be a Legislative Assembly for the National Capital Territory and the seats in such Assembly shall be filled by members chosen by direct election from territorial constituencies in the National Capital Territory.</p> <p>(b) The total number of seats in the Legislative Assembly, the number of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes, the division of the National Capital Territory into territorial constituencies (including the basis for such division) and all other matters relating to the functioning of the Legislative Assembly shall be regulated by law made by Parliament.</p>
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<p><b>79. B</b></p>	<p>(4) There shall be a Council of Ministers consisting of not more than ten per cent. of the total number of members in the Legislative Assembly, with the Chief Minister at the head to aid and advise the Lieutenant Governor in the exercise of his functions in relation to matters with respect to which the Legislative Assembly has power to make laws, except in so far as he is, by or under any law, required to act in his discretion.</p> <p>(5) The Chief Minister shall be appointed by the President and other Ministers shall be appointed by the President on the advice of the Chief Minister and the Ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the President.</p> <p>(6) The Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly.</p> <p>Article 292 in The Constitution of India - 292. Borrowing by the Government of India - The executive power of the Union extends to borrowing upon the security of the Consolidated Fund of India within such limits, if any, as may from time to time be fixed by Parliament by law and to the giving of guarantees within such limits, if any, as may be so fixed. So far no law has been enacted by the Parliament for limiting such borrowing.</p> <p>Article 293 in The Constitution of India 293. Borrowing by States</p> <p>(1) Subject to the provisions of this article, the executive power of a State extends to borrowing within the territory of India upon the security of the Consolidated Fund of the State within such limits, if any, as may from time to time be fixed by the Legislature of such State by law and to the giving of guarantees within such limits, if any, as may be so fixed</p> <p>(2) The Government of India may, subject to such conditions as may be laid down by or under any law made by Parliament, make loans to any State</p>	<p>or, so long as any limits fixed under Article 292 are not exceeded, give guarantees in respect of loans raised by any State, and any sums required for the purpose of making such loans shall be charged on the Consolidated Fund of India.</p> <p>(3) A State may not without the consent of the Government of India raise any loan if there is still outstanding any part of a loan which has been made to the State by the Government of India or by its predecessor Government, or in respect of which a guarantee has been given by the Government of India or by its predecessor Government.</p> <p><b>80. D</b></p> <p>Article 243O in The Constitution of India under Part IX 243O. Bar to interference by courts in electoral matters Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution</p> <p>(a) the validity of any law relating to the delimitation of constituencies or the allotment of seats to such constituencies made or purporting to be made under article 243K, shall not be called in question in any court;</p> <p>(b) no election to any Panchayat shall be called in question except by an election petition presented to such authority and in such manner as is provided for by or under any Law made by the legislature of a State.</p> <p><b>81. C</b></p> <p>The Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution are inspired by the Constitution of erstwhile USSR. Hence option c is correct answer.</p> <p><b>82. A</b></p> <p><b>83. A</b></p> <p>To provide opportunities for education to his child or ward between the age of six and fourteen years. This duty was added by the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002. Hence option a is correct answer.</p>
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<p><b>84.</b></p>	<p><b>B</b></p> <p>The Model Code of Conduct for guidance of political parties and candidates is a set of norms which has been evolved with the consensus of political parties who have consented to abide by the principles embodied in the said code and also binds them to respect and observe it in its letter and spirit.</p> <p>The Election Commission ensures its observance by political party(ies) in power, including ruling parties at the Centre and in the States and contesting candidates in the discharge of its constitutional duties for conducting the free, fair and peaceful elections to the Parliament and the State Legislatures under Article 324 of the Constitution of India. It is also ensured that official machinery for the electoral purposes is not misused. Further, it is also ensured that electoral offences, malpractices and corrupt practices such as impersonation, bribing and inducement of voters, threat and intimidation to the voters are prevented by all means. In case of violation, appropriate measures are taken.</p> <p>The Model Code of Conduct is enforced from the date of announcement of election schedule by the EC and is operational till the process of elections are completed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During general elections to House of People (Lok Sabha), the code is applicable throughout the country.</li> <li>• During general elections to the Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha), the code is applicable in the entire State.</li> <li>• During bye-elections, in case the constituency is comprised in State Capital/Metropolitan Cities/Municipal Corporations, then the code would be applicable in the area of concerned Constituency only. In all other cases the MCC would be enforced in the entire district(s) covering the Constituency going for bye-election(s).</li> <li>• Ministers are entitled to use their official vehicles only for commuting from their official residence to their</li> </ul>	<p>office for official work provided that such commuting is not combined with any electioneering or any political activity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministers and other authorities shall not sanction grants/payments out of discretionary funds from the time elections are announced.</li> <li>• Work shall not be started in respect of which work order has been issued before announcement of election but the work has actually not started in the field. If a work has actually started in the field that can be continued.</li> <li>• Fresh release of funds under MPs/ MLAs/MLCs Local Area Development Fund of any scheme shall not be made in any area where election is in progress, till the completion of the election process.</li> </ul> <p><b>85. C</b></p> <p>Directive Principles of State Policy are guidelines to the central and State government of India to be kept in mind while framing laws and policies. DPSPs aim to create social and economic conditions under which the citizens can lead a good life. They also aim to establish social and economic democracy through a welfare state. They act as a check on the government. It is a yardstick in the hands of the people to measure the performance of the government. It shall be the duty of the state to apply these principles in making laws.</p> <p><b>86. A</b></p> <p>Gram panchayat is a basic governing institution in villages. It is a political institution, acting as cabinet of the village. The Gram Sabha work as the general body of the Gram panchayat. Gram Sabha means a body consisting of persons registered in the electoral rolls relating to a village comprised within the area of Panchayat at the village level. Gram Sabha is mainly constituted by the following people:</p>
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<p><b>87. D</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People of age more than 18 years</li> <li>• People residing in a village</li> <li>• People whose names appear in the electoral rolls of the Panchayat 10% of the Gram Sabha members or 50 Gram Sabha members, whatever is more significant in this case, can file a request to hold the meeting of Gram Sabha. If there is such a request, then the Gram Panchayat Sarpanch must call a meeting. The Panchayat Secretary after obtaining approval of the Sarpanch should organize the Gram Sabha.</li> </ul> <p>The Government has ordered the conduct of Grama Sabha meetings a minimum of four times a year i.e. on 26th January, 1st May, 15th August and 2nd October. Gram Panchayats are however free to convene Gram Sabha on other dates according to their convenience.</p> <p>The Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act (PESA Act) was enacted in 1996 "to provide for the extension of the provisions of Part IX of the Constitution relating to the Panchayats to the Scheduled Areas"</p> <p>The PESA Act was enacted to ensure self-governance through Gram Sabhas (village assemblies) for people living in the Scheduled Areas. It recognises the right of tribal communities, who are residents of the Scheduled Areas, to govern themselves through their own systems of self-government, and also acknowledges their traditional rights over natural resources.</p> <p>In pursuance of this objective, the Act empowers Gram Sabhas to play a key role in approving development plans and controlling all social sectors. This includes the processes and personnel who implement policies, exercising control over minor (non-timber) forest resources, minor water bodies and minor minerals, managing local markets, preventing land alienation and regulating intoxicants among other things.</p>	<p>State governments are expected to amend their respective Panchayati Raj Acts without making any law that would be inconsistent with the mandate of PESA. According to Section 4 of PESA, 1996, notwithstanding anything in Part IX of the Constitution, the Legislature of a State shall not make any law which is inconsistent with any of the following features, namely:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) a State legislation on the Panchayats that may be made shall be in consonance with the customary law, social and religious practices and traditional management practices of community resources;</li> <li>(b) a village shall ordinarily consist of a habitation or a group of habitations or a hamlet or a group of hamlets comprising a community and managing its affairs in accordance with traditions and customs;</li> <li>(c) every village shall have a Gram Sabha consisting of persons whose names are included in the electoral rolls for the Panchayat at the village level;</li> <li>(d) every Gram Sabha shall be competent to safeguard and preserve the traditions and customs of the people, their cultural identity, community resources and the customary mode of dispute resolution;</li> <li>(e) every Gram Sabha shall-             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. approve of the plans, programmes and projects for social and economic development before such plans, programmes and projects are taken up for implementation by the Panchayat at the village level;</li> <li>ii. be responsible for the identification or selection of persons as beneficiaries under the poverty alleviation and other programmes;</li> </ol> </li> <li>(g) the reservation of seats in the Scheduled Areas at every Panchayat shall be in proportion to the population of the communities in that Panchayat for whom reservation is sought to be given under Part IX of the Constitution;</li> </ol>
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<p><b>88. C</b></p>	<p>Provided that the reservation for the Scheduled Tribes shall not be less than one-half of the total number of seats;</p> <p>Provided further that all seats of Chairpersons of Panchayats at all levels shall be reserved for the Scheduled Tribes;</p> <p>(h) the State Government may nominate persons belonging to such Scheduled Tribes as have no representation in the Panchayat at the intermediate level or the Panchayat at the district level:</p> <p>Provided that such nomination shall not exceed one-tenth of the total members to be elected in that Panchayat;</p> <p>(i) the Gram Sabha or the Panchayats at the appropriate level shall be consulted before making the acquisition of land in the Scheduled Areas for development projects and before re-settling or rehabilitating persons affected by such projects in the Scheduled Areas; the actual planning and implementation of the projects in the Scheduled Areas shall be coordinated at the State level;</p> <p>(j) planning and management of minor water bodies in the Scheduled Areas shall be entrusted to Panchayats at the appropriate level;</p> <p>(k) the recommendations of the Gram Sabha or the Panchayats at the appropriate level shall be made mandatory prior to grant of prospecting licence or mining lease for minor minerals in the Scheduled Areas;</p> <p>(l) the prior recommendation of the Gram Sabha or the Panchayats at the appropriate level shall be made mandatory for grant of concession for the exploitation of minor minerals by auction;</p> <p>252. Power of Parliament to legislate for two or more States by consent and adoption of such legislation by any other State.</p> <p>(1) If it appears to the Legislatures of two</p>	<p>or more States to be desirable that any of the matters with respect to which Parliament has no power to make laws for the States except as provided in Articles 249 and 250 should be regulated in such States by Parliament by law, and if resolutions to that effect are passed by all the House of the Legislatures of those States, it shall be lawful for Parliament to pass an Act for regulating that matter accordingly, and any Act so passed shall apply to such States and to any other State by which it is adopted afterwards by resolution passed in that behalf by the House or, where there are two Houses, by each of the Houses of the Legislature of that State</p> <p>(2) Any Act so passed by Parliament may be amended or repealed by an Act of Parliament passed or adopted in like manner but shall not, as respects any State to which it applies, be amended or repealed by an Act of the Legislature of that State</p> <p>Article 252 provides for regulation by invitation. If the Legislatures of two or more States adopt a resolution and request the centre to make a law on a specific item of the State Register, it shall be legal for the Parliament to make a law. In the first place, such law shall apply to the States which have made such a request, unless any other State may subsequently follow it by passing such a resolution. Third, such laws can only be amended or repealed by Parliament.</p> <p><b>89. A</b></p> <p>A district planning committee (DPC) is the committee created as per article 243ZD of the Constitution of India at the district level for planning at the district and below. The committee in each district should consolidate the plans prepared by the Panchayats and the municipalities in the district and prepare a draft development plan for the district.</p>
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<p><b>90. A</b></p>	<p>The state legislature has the authority to make the following provisions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the composition of such committees;</li> <li>• the manner in which such committee members are elected;</li> <li>• the functions of such committees in relation to district planning;</li> <li>• the procedure for selecting the chairpersons of such committees.</li> </ul> <p>The Constitution of India provides the DPCs two specific responsibilities. In preparing the draft development plan, the DPC shall have regard to matters of common interest between the Panchayats and the municipalities, including spatial planning, sharing of water and other physical and natural resources, the integrated development of infrastructure and environmental conservation and the extent and type of available resources, both financial or otherwise. The DPC in this endeavor, is also mandated to consult such institutions and organizations as may be specified. In order that the plans at different levels are prepared, there is need to strengthen the system comprising the machinery of planning and the process of consolidation of plans at the district level.</p> <p>All states and union territories except Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh, and Delhi are required to set up district planning committees in accordance with Article 243ZD of the Constitution of India.</p> <p>In the majority of states, DPCs are not fully functional. In a few states, they are not even properly constituted, whereas, in the majority of states, they are constituted but not in constitutionally desired ways.</p> <p>Every municipal corporation in India is administratively headed by a municipal commissioner or municipal corporation secretary, the form of government which is usually granted to a city of more than one million in population.</p>	<p>While a Mayor is elected to serve as the ceremonial head of a municipal corporation, a municipal commissioner or municipal corporation secretary is appointed by the state government from the Indian Administrative Service or Provincial Civil Service to head the administrative staff of the municipal corporation, implement the decisions of the corporation, and prepare its annual budget.</p> <p>In cities other than New Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Ahmedabad, and Bangalore, officials from the IAS as well as the State Civil Service are appointed. They are assisted by many additional municipal commissioners, Joint Municipal Commissioners, Deputy Municipal Commissioners and Assistant Municipal Commissioners.</p> <p>Municipal Council - Members of the council are directly elected by the people.</p> <p>The standing committees are created to facilitate the working of the council. The standing committees take decisions with respect to their field like public works, education, health, taxation, etc.</p> <p><b>91. B</b></p> <p>(b) The Preamble to the Constitution of India in its introductory statement says- "Justice- Social, Economic and Political" and the Directive Principles of state policies aim to create social and economic condition under which the citizens can lead a good life. They also aim to establish social and economic democracy through a welfare state.</p> <p><b>92. C</b></p> <p>Section 8 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 provides for the disqualification of a person convicted of an offense punishable by imprisonment for two years or more.</p> <p>Lily Thomas v. Union of India (2013)- Lily Thomas was an activist lawyer who filed numerous public interest litigations (PILs) advocating for women's rights. While holding Section 8(4) of the RPA as</p>
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<p>93. <b>D</b></p> <p>94. <b>A</b></p> <p>95. <b>D</b></p>	<p>unconstitutional, the top court held, "a person who has been convicted of a criminal offence and sentenced to a minimum of two years in prison would be disqualified from contesting elections or holding public office from the date of conviction.... The purpose of Section 8 was to ensure that persons with a criminal record were not elected to public office, and this was a legitimate aim in a democracy. The classification of persons with a criminal record as a separate class for the purposes of disqualification was reasonable and did not violate the right to equality."</p> <p>o Preamble to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights mentions about dignity of an individual. Preamble of Indian Constitution speaks about "EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity" So #1 is correct.</p> <p>Article 23 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights mentions about the Right to Work. Similar concept in Article 41 of the Indian Constitution, under the head of DPSPs.</p> <p>Article 29 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights mentions about duties. A similar concept that was inserted in the Indian Constitution by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976 under Part IV-A of the Constitution (Article 51A).</p> <p>AS per the official page of NALSA: senior citizens eligible depending on income. So, #4 "ALL senior citizens eligible" is wrong. b and d eliminated.</p> <p>As per the Legal Services Authority Act, 1987 - There is no provision of free legal aid for OBCs. (This eliminates the 3rd Statement) So, answer a: 1 and 2 only.</p> <p>GRANTS-IN-AID, as the name suggests, are payments made by a Federal or Central government to the federating units or State governments, either according to the</p>	<p>provisions of the constitution or by legislative decision.</p> <p>Article 275 in The Constitution of India</p> <p>Article 275(1) contains two provisions dealing with the granting of money to states for any developmental project approved by the Indian government for the welfare of scheduled areas and scheduled tribes, with a particular focus on Assam.</p> <p>Article 275(2) provides that any order made by the Parliament regarding the grants-in-aid as provided under clause (1) shall need a prior recommendation of the Finance Commission.</p> <p>Article 282 empowers both the Centre and the states to make any grants for any public purpose, even if it is not within their respective legislative competence. Under this provision, the Centre made grants to the states on the recommendations of the Planning Commission - an extra-constitutional body.</p> <p><b>96. A</b></p> <p>The Governor has the authority to determine areas, create new districts or regions, and alter the territorial jurisdiction or name of any Autonomous District or Autonomous Region. Features of the Sixth Schedule include the establishment of autonomous districts that do not fall outside the executive authority of the concerned state. If there are different tribes in an autonomous district, the governor can divide the district into several autonomous regions. Each Autonomous District has a District Council consisting of not more than thirty members, out of which four are nominated by the Governor while the rest are elected on the basis of adult franchise. Additionally, each autonomous region also has a separate Regional Council.</p> <p>The Powers and Functions of District Councils and Regional Councils include:</p> <p>Legislative Functions: They can make laws on certain specified matters, but all laws made under this provision require the Governor's assent. They have the authority</p>
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<p><b>97. B</b></p>	<p>to enact laws regarding several specific topics. These include land, forests, canal water, shifting agriculture, village administration, property inheritance, marriage and divorce, social norms, and others.</p> <p><b>Executive Functions:</b> The authority to establish, build or manage primary schools, dispensaries, markets, cattle ponds, fisheries, roads, road transport, and waterways. These are in the districts granted to the District Councils and Regional Councils.</p> <p><b>Judicial Functions:</b> The District and Regional Councils have the authority to establish Village and District Council Courts. This is to hear lawsuits and disputes where all parties involved are Scheduled Tribes from the district. The Council Courts do not have the authority to rule on crimes that carry a death sentence or a five-year minimum sentence, though.</p> <p><b>Financial Functions:</b> A budget can be created for each Council by the District and Regional Councils. They have the authority to assess and collect land revenue and impose taxes on businesses, trades, animals, vehicles, goods that are brought to market for sale, and goods that are transported on ferries. They can also impose taxes for the upkeep of schools, hospitals, or roads within their respective jurisdictions.</p> <p><b>State Finance Commission-</b> The Finance Commission constituted under Article 243-I to review the financial positions of Panchayati Raj Institutions shall also review the financial position of the municipalities and will make recommendations to the Governor. The recommendations of Finance Commission will cover the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Distribution between the State Government and Municipalities of the net proceeds of the taxes, duties, tolls and fees leviable by the State.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Allocation of share of such proceeds between the Municipalities at all levels in the State</li> <li>o Determination of taxes, duties, tolls and fees to be assigned or appropriated by the Municipalities</li> <li>o Grants-in-aid to Municipalities from the Consolidated Fund of the State</li> <li>o Measures needed to improve the financial position of the Municipalities.</li> </ul> <p>The distribution between the State and the Panchayats of the net proceeds of the taxes, duties, tolls and fees leviable by the State, which may be divided between them under this Part and the allocation between the Panchayats at all levels of their respective shares of such proceeds;</p> <p>The determination of the taxes, duties, tolls and fees which may be assigned as, or appropriated by, the Panchayats;</p> <p>The grants-in-aid to the Panchayats from the Consolidated Fund of the State;</p> <p>Article 243Y of the Constitution further provides that the Finance Commission constituted under Article 243 I shall make similar recommendation vis-a-vis municipalities.</p> <p>The Governor is required to cause every recommendation made by the State Finance Commission together with an explanatory memorandum as to the action taken thereon to be laid before the Legislature of the State.</p> <p><b>98. A</b></p> <p>The Panchayat secretary (PS) is the executive head of the panchayat secretariat and deals with a range of subjects devolved to gram panchayats under the 73rd amendment Act.</p> <p>The PS performs some key functions such as registration of births and deaths, identifying the beneficiaries of government schemes such as the National Social Assistance Programme (Old Age Pension Scheme), managing accounts related to state and national finance commissions'</p>
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<p>99. C</p>	<p>funds, and ensuring the maintenance of village roads and other infrastructure.</p> <p>The Block Development Officer is the official in charge of the block. Block Development Officers monitor the implementation of all programs related to planning and development of the blocks.</p> <p><b>DUTIES OF A BLOCK DEVELOPMENT OFFICER:</b></p> <p>As a Chief Executive Officer:</p> <p>(i) Block Development Officer is to see that the plans and programmes approved by the appropriate authorities are executed efficiently.</p> <p>(ii) He signs contracts and authenticates all letters and documents for and on behalf of the Panchayat Samiti subject to the prior approval of the appropriate authority.</p> <p>(iii) He draws and disburses money out of the Panchayat Samiti Fund.</p> <p>(iv) He takes steps to remove any irregularity pointed out by the auditors about Panchayat Samiti accounts.</p> <p>(v) He inspects on behalf of the Panchayat Samiti, the financial position of the Panchayats with special reference to the levy of taxes, and their recovery of loans and maintenance of regular accounts.</p> <p>(vi) He helps Panchayats to draw up plans and see that they conform to the plans and priorities of the Panchayat Samiti. He also sees that the construction programmes undertaken by the Panchayat conform to the standards laid down and completed within the scheduled time.</p> <p><b>Article 257 of the constitution -</b></p> <p>(1) The executive power of every State shall be so exercised as not to impede or prejudice the exercise of the executive power of the Union, and the executive power of the Union shall extend to the</p>	<p>giving of such directions to a State as may appear to the Government of India to be necessary for that purpose.</p> <p>(2) The executive power of the Union shall also extend to the giving of directions to a State as to the construction and maintenance of means of communication declared in the direction to be of national or military importance.</p> <p>(3) The executive power of the Union shall also extend to the giving of directions to a State as to the measures to be taken for the protection of railways within the State.</p> <p><b>100. B</b></p> <p>Article 249 empowers Parliament to legislate even on matters in the state list, provided not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting in the Rajya Sabha, the council of states, pass a resolution declaring that such legislation is necessary or expedient in the national interest.</p> <p>Article 249 in the Constitution of India</p> <p>249. Power of Parliament to legislate with respect to a matter in the State List in the national interest</p> <p>(1) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Chapter, if the Council of States has declared by resolution supported by not less than two thirds of the members present and voting that it is necessary or expedient in national interest that Parliament should make laws with respect to any matter enumerated in the State List specified in the resolution, it shall be lawful for Parliament to make laws for the whole or any part of the territory of India with respect to that matter while the resolution remains in force</p> <p>(2) A resolution passed under clause (1) shall remain in force for such period not exceeding one year as may be specified therein: Provided that, if and so often as a resolution approving the continuance in force of any such</p>
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<p><b>101. B</b></p>	<p>resolution is passed in the manner provided in clause (1), such resolution shall continue in force for a further period of one year from the date on which under this clause it would otherwise have ceased to be in force</p> <p>States Election Commission is an autonomous and Constitutional body constituted in States and Union Territories of India for ensuring that elections are conducted in free, fair and unbiased way. Constitution of India with provisions as per Article 324 safeguards the powers of Election Commission. States Election Commission in India are responsible for elections for Urban Local Bodies like Municipalities, Municipal Corporations, Panchayats and any other specified by Election Commission of India.</p> <p>State election commissioner is appointed by Governor. To ensure the autonomy of the position the state election commissioner cannot be removed from office except on the grounds and manner specified for judge of High Court.</p> <p>States Election Commission in India are responsible for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducting elections for Municipal Corporations in State.</li> <li>• Conducting elections for Municipal panchayats in State.</li> <li>• Model code of conduct implemented in elections for local bodies.</li> <li>• Updating Electoral rolls with new additions.</li> <li>• Updating Electoral rolls with removals, if any.</li> </ul> <p>State Election Commission consists of Chief Elector Officer and as many members and staff specified as are required by the Acts of respective state Governments. State Election Commissioners are independent persons not holding position or office in any Central or State Government organisations.</p>	<p><b>102. A</b></p> <p>Delhi State Election Commission is an autonomous and statutory body constituted in Indian state of Delhi for ensuring that elections are conducted in free, fair and unbiased way. Constitution of India with provisions as per Article 243K and 243 ZA and Article 324 ensures creation and safeguarding of the powers of State Election Commissions. Delhi State Election Commission is responsible for conducting elections for Urban Local Bodies like Municipalities, Municipal Corporations, Panchayats and any other specified by Election Commission of India. Delhi State Election Commissioner is appointed by Lieutenant Governor of Delhi.</p> <p>Though traditional forms of local governance have existed in India for centuries, the post-Independence period saw a shift towards building a system of local government, in no small part due to the influence of Mahatma Gandhi. The passing of the 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments, made it mandatory for each state to constitute rural and urban local governments, to establish mechanisms to fund them, and to carry out local elections every five years.</p> <p>Compulsory provisions of the act -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Constitution of Gram Sabha in a village or a group of villages</li> <li>• Establishment of state election commission</li> <li>• Constitution of state finance commission after every 5 years to review the financial position of the panchayats</li> <li>• 21 years to be the minimum age for contesting</li> <li>• Establishment of panchayat at village, intermediate and district and direct elections to all of these</li> <li>• Reservation of 1/3rd seats for women in panchayats</li> </ul>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fixing of tenure of 5 years and holding elections within six months in any event of supersession of any panchayat</li> <li>• Indirect election to the post of the chairperson of the panchayats at the intermediate and district level</li> <li>• Reservation of seats for SC and STs in panchayats at all levels</li> </ul> <p>Giving representation to members of the Parliament and state legislature at various levels of the panchayats is voluntary provision.</p> <p><b>103. D</b></p> <p>A notified area committee is established to take care of administration of an area which is either a fast developing town from industrialisation or a town not yet developed to fulfil all the conditions to create a municipality but is considered as important by the state government. A notified area committee is created by a notification in the government gazette. The notification also mentions the provisions of the State Municipal Act that are applied to the notified area committee. The state may also entrust to it powers under any other act. The powers of a notified area committee are equal to a municipality. Unlike the municipality, a notified area committee is an entirely nominated body. State government nominates all members including the chairman to a notified area committee. Thus, a notified area committee is neither an elected body nor a statutory body.</p> <p>Functions of a Notified Area Committee -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A notified area committee takes care of the administrative responsibilities of a notified area.</li> <li>• The committee will undertake the responsibility of developing infrastructure in an area if the area shows exponential growth in the industry.</li> <li>• The committee carries out civic responsibilities like developing drainage systems and roads.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Structural developments like adding street lights also fall under the task list of the committee.</li> </ul> <p><b>104. D</b></p> <p>In December 1977, the Janata Government appointed a committee on Panchayati Raj institutions under the chairmanship of Ashok Mehta. The committee submitted its report in August 1978 and made 132 recommendations to revive and strengthen the declining Panchayati Raj system in the country.</p> <p>Under the chairmanship of L.M.Singhvi, the Rajiv Gandhi government created a committee to develop a concept paper on "Revitalization of Panchayati Raj Institutions for Democracy and Development" in 1986.</p> <p>The Planning Commission created the Committee to Review the Existing Administrative Arrangements for Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation Programs in 1985, which was chaired by G.V.K. Rao. The Committee concluded that the development process had become increasingly bureaucratized and decoupled from the Panchayati Raj.</p> <p>In 1969, the Tamil Nadu Government (DMK) appointed a three-member committee, chaired by Dr. P.V. Rajamannar, to investigate the entire issue of Centre-state relations.</p> <p><b>105. B</b></p> <p>Great care had been bestowed when the question of providing a proper - constitutional set up for the tribal areas of North East was debated in the Constituent Assembly'. The desire was to see that the aspirations of the people of the area are met on the one hand, and on the other, these areas are assimilated with the main stream of the country. To assist the Assembly in this purpose, a Sub-Committee was formed to report on the North East Frontier (Assam) Tribal and Excluded Areas. This Sub-Committee was to work under the Advisory Committee on Fundamental</p>
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<p><b>106. C</b></p>	<p>Rights, Minorities and Tribal and Excluded, Areas. The Sub-Committee was to have the then Premier of Assam, Shri Gopinath Bordoloi, as its Chairman.</p> <p>The Balwant Rai Mehta Committee was a committee originally appointed by the Government of India on 16 January 1957 to examine the working of the Community Development Programme (2 October 1952) and the National Extension Service and to suggest measures for their better working. The Chairman of this committee was Balwantraji G Mehta. The committee submitted its report on 24 November 1957 and recommended the establishment of the scheme of 'democratic decentralisation' which finally came to be known as Panchayati Raj. The main aim of Panchayat raj system is to settle the local problems locally and to make the people politically conscious.</p> <p>The National Commission to review the working of the Constitution (NCRWC) also known as Justice Manepalli Narayana Rao Venkatachaliah Commission was set up by a resolution of the NDA Government of India led by Atal Bihari Vajpayee on 22 February 2000 for suggesting possible amendments to the Constitution of India. It submitted its report in 2002. The terms of reference given to the Commission stated that the Commission shall examine, in the light of the experience of the past fifty years, as to how best the Constitution can respond to the changing needs of efficient, smooth and effective system of governance and socio-economic development of modern India within the framework of parliamentary democracy, and to recommend changes, if any, that are required in the provisions of the Constitution without interfering with its 'basic structure' or 'basic features'.</p> <p>A union territory is a type of administrative division in the Republic of India. Unlike the states of India, which have their own governments, union territories are federal</p>	<p>territories governed, in part or in whole, by the Union Government of India. There are currently eight union territories in India, namely Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, Delhi, Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh, Lakshadweep and Puducherry.</p> <p>After the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, Part C and Part D states were combined into a single category of "Union territory". Due to various other reorganisations, only 6 union territories remained:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Andaman and Nicobar Islands</li> <li>• Laccadive, Minicoy &amp; Amindivi Islands (later renamed Lakshadweep)</li> <li>• Delhi</li> <li>• Manipur</li> <li>• Tripura</li> <li>• Himachal Pradesh</li> </ul> <p>By the early 1970s, Manipur, Tripura, and Himachal Pradesh had become full-fledged states, and Chandigarh became a union territory. Another three (Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu and Puducherry) were formed from acquired territories that formerly belonged to non-British colonial powers (Portuguese India and French India, respectively).</p> <p>In August 2019, the Parliament of India passed Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019. The act contains provisions to reconstitute the state of Jammu and Kashmir into two union territories, one to be eponymously called Jammu and Kashmir, and the other Ladakh on 31 October 2019.</p> <p>In November 2019, the Government of India introduced legislation to merge the union territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu into a single union territory to be known as Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu.</p> <p>Nagaland state has never been a Union Territory since independence.</p>
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107.	<p><b>B</b></p> <p>A cantonment board is a civic administration body in India under control of the Ministry of Defence. The board comprises elected members besides ex-officio and nominated members as per the Cantonments Act, 2006. The term of office of a member of a board is five years. A cantonment board consists of eight elected members, three nominated military members, three ex-officio members (station commander, garrison engineer and senior executive medical officer), and one representative of the district magistrate.</p> <p>There are 62 Cantonment Boards in India, managed by Directorate General Defence Estates (DGDE). Cantonments are divided into four categories, namely,</p> <p>Category I - population exceeds fifty thousand</p> <p>Category II - population exceeds ten thousand, but does not exceed fifty thousand</p> <p>Category III - population exceeds two thousand five hundred, but does not exceed ten thousand</p> <p>Category IV - population does not exceed two thousand five hundred.</p> <p>The cantonment board takes care of mandatory duties such as provision of public health, water supply, sanitation, primary education, and street lighting etc. As the resources are owned by government of India, (1) For every cantonment there shall be a Cantonment Board. (2) Every Board shall be deemed to be a municipality under clause (e) of article 243P of the Constitution for the purposes of- (a) receiving grants and allocations; or (b) implementing the Central Government schemes of social welfare, public health, hygiene, safety, water supply, sanitation, urban renewal and education. It is the duty of the president of the cantonment board:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• unless prevented by reasonable cause, to convene and preside at all meetings of the board and to regulate the conduct of business;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to control, direct and supervise the financial and executive administration of the board;</li> <li>• to perform all the duties and exercise all the powers specially imposed or conferred on the president by or under this act; and</li> <li>• subject to any restrictions, limitations and conditions imposed by this Act, to exercise executive power for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act.</li> </ul> <p>" in case of gross misconduct during the course of meeting, to suspend a member other than a chief executive officer from attending the un-conduct part of the meeting of the Board.</p> <p><b>108. C</b></p> <p>Panchayati Raj is the system of local self-government of villages in rural India as opposed to urban and suburban municipalities.</p> <p>Mahatma Gandhi advocated Panchayati Raj as the foundation of India's political system, as a decentralized form of government in which each village would be responsible for its own affairs. The term for such a vision was Gram Swaraj ("village self-governance"). Instead, India developed a highly centralized form of government. However, this has been moderated by the delegation of several administrative functions to the local level, empowering elected gram panchayats. There are significant differences between the traditional Panchayati Raj system, that was envisioned by Gandhi, and the system formalized in India in 1992.</p> <p>Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated Panchayati Raj system at Nagaur on October 2, 1959. The day was selected on the occasion of Mahatma Gandhi's birthday. Gandhi wanted Gram Swaraj through Panchayati Raj. Rajasthan was the first state to implement it. Nehru inaugurated Panchayat Raj in Andhra Pradesh on October 11, 1959 on the occasion of</p>
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<p><b>109. B</b></p> <p>Dussehra. The system was gradually established all over India. The system was modified in 1992 with the 73rd constitutional amendment.</p> <p>P. V. Narasimha Rao's (Former Prime Minister of India) government appointed a committee headed by Mr. Dileep Singh Bhuria, MP, in June 1994, to work out the details as to how structures similar to Panchayati Raj Institutions can take shape in Tribal Areas and Scheduled Areas and to define their powers. The Committee submitted its report in January 1995. The Bhuria Committee recommended a three-tier structure of self-governance in the tribal areas:</p> <p>(1) Gram Sabha - Every "habitation community" to have a Gram Sabha which will exercise command over natural resources, resolve disputes and manage institutions under it like schools and cooperatives; (2) Gram Panchayat - Elected body of representatives of each Gram Sabha, also to function as an appellate authority for unresolved disputes at lower level; and (3) A block or taluka level body as the next higher level.</p> <p>Since the laws do not automatically cover the scheduled areas, the PESA Act was enacted on 24 December 1996 to enable Tribal Self Rule in these areas. The Act extended the provisions of Panchayats to the tribal areas of states that have Fifth Schedule Areas. Most of the North eastern states under Sixth Schedule Areas (where autonomous councils exist) are not covered by PESA, as these states have their own Autonomous councils for governance.</p> <p>The fundamental spirit of the Panchayat Extension Act for tribal areas under 5th Schedule is that it devolves power and authority to Gram Sabha and Panchayats rather than delegation; hence it paves way for participatory democracy. The provision under constitution and the composition under this act call for every legislation on</p>	<p>the Panchayat in 5th Schedule area be in conformity with the customary law, social and religious practices and traditional management practices of the community resources.</p> <p><b>110. A</b></p> <p>The Scheduled Tribes live in contiguous areas unlike other communities. It is, therefore, much simpler to have an area approach for development activities as well as regulatory provisions to protect their interests. In order to protect the interests of Scheduled Tribes with regard to land and other social issues, various provisions have been enshrined in the Fifth Schedule and the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution.</p> <p>The Fifth Schedule under Article 244(1) of Constitution defines "Scheduled Areas" as such areas as the President may by order declare to be Scheduled Areas after consultation with the Governor of that State. The Fifth Schedule protects tribal interests in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, and Rajasthan.</p> <p>The specification of "Scheduled Areas" in relation to a State is by a notified order of the President, after consultation with the State Government concerned. The same applies in the case of any alteration, increase, decrease, incorporation of new areas, or rescinding any Orders relating to "Scheduled Areas".</p> <p>Criteria for declaring any area as a "Scheduled Area under the Fifth Schedule are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Preponderance of tribal population,</li> <li>o Compactness and reasonable size of the area,</li> <li>o A viable administrative entity such as a district, block or taluk, and</li> <li>o Economic backwardness of the area as compared to the neighbouring areas.</li> </ul>
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<p><b>111. D</b></p> <p>The Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India allows for the formation of autonomous administrative divisions which have been given autonomy within their respective states. Most of these autonomous district councils are located in North East India with the exception of two in Ladakh and one in West Bengal. Presently, 10 Autonomous Councils in Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura are formed by virtue of the Sixth Schedule with the rest being formed as a result of other legislation.</p> <p>Under the provisions of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India, autonomous district councils can make laws, rules and regulations in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land management</li> <li>• Forest management</li> <li>• Water resources</li> <li>• Agriculture and cultivation</li> <li>• Formation of village councils</li> <li>• Public health</li> <li>• Sanitation</li> <li>• Village and town level policing</li> <li>• Appointment of traditional chiefs and headmen</li> <li>• Inheritance of property</li> <li>• Marriage and divorce</li> <li>• Social customs</li> <li>• Money lending and trading</li> <li>• Mining and minerals</li> <li>• Judicial powers</li> <li>• Autonomous district councils have powers to form courts to hear cases where both parties are members of Scheduled Tribes and the maximum sentence is less than 5 years in prison.</li> </ul> <p>Taxation and revenue - Autonomous district councils have powers to levy taxes, fees and tolls on: building and land, animals, vehicles, boats, entry of goods into the area, roads, ferries, bridges, employment and income and general taxes for the maintenance of schools and roads.</p>	<p><b>112. D</b></p> <p>Article 371B in The Constitution of India</p> <p>371B. Special provision with respect to the State of Assam</p> <p>Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the President may, by order made with respect to the State of Assam, provide for the constitution and functions of a committee of the Legislative Assembly of the State consisting of members of that Assembly elected from the tribal areas specified in Part I of the table appended to paragraph 20 of the Sixth Schedule and such number of other members of that Assembly as may be specified in the order and for the modifications to be made in the rules of procedure of that Assembly for the constitution and proper functioning of such committee</p> <p><b>113. B</b></p> <p>Metropolitan Planning Committees- It is provided in the Act that in every Metropolitan area (with a population of 10 lakhs or more), a Metropolitan Planning Committee shall be constituted for preparing a draft development plan for the metropolitan area as a whole. Article 243 ZE provides for the constitution of Metropolitan Planning Committees.</p> <p>The Metropolitan Planning Committee shall take into account the following for preparation of the Draft Development Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Plan prepared by the Municipalities and the Panchayats in the metropolitan area</li> <li>o Matter of common interest between the Municipalities and Panchayats including coordinated spatial plans of the area</li> <li>o Sharing of water and other physical and natural resources</li> <li>o Integrated development of infrastructure and environmental conservation</li> <li>o Overall objectives and priorities set by the Government of India and the State Government</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Extent and nature of investments likely to be made in the metropolitan area by agencies of the Government</li> <li>o Other available resources, financial and otherwise.</li> </ul> <p>A district planning committee (DPC) is the committee created as per article 243ZD of the Constitution of India at the district level for planning at the district and below. The committee in each district should consolidate the plans prepared by the Panchayats and the municipalities in the district and prepare a draft development plan for the district.</p> <p>Committee for District Planning- Planning and allocation of resources at the district level for the Panchayati Raj institutions are normally to be done by the Zilla Parishad. With regard to urban areas, municipal bodies discharge these functions within their respective jurisdictions. However, some important questions may arise, which would concern the urban-rural interface, and it may be necessary to take an overall view with regard to development of the district as a whole and decide on allocation of investments between the rural and urban institutions.</p> <p>Provision has, therefore, been made for the constitution of a Planning Committee at the district level with a view to consolidating the plans prepared by the Panchayats and the Municipalities and preparing a development plan for the district as a whole. The District Planning Committee in preparing the Draft Development Plan shall have regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Matter of common interest between the Panchayats and the Municipalities including spatial planning</li> <li>o Sharing of water and other physical and natural resources</li> <li>o Integrated development of infrastructure and environment conservation</li> <li>o Extent and type of available resources, whether financial or otherwise.</li> </ul>	<p><b>114. B</b></p> <p>Schedule 11 of the Indian Constitution contains provisions that specify the Panchayats' powers, authority, and responsibilities in order for them to function as local governments. The Eleventh Schedule was added by the 73rd Amendment Act of 1992. It has 29 subjects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Agriculture, including agricultural extension.</li> <li>2. Land improvement, implementation of land reforms, land consolidation and soil conservation.</li> <li>3. Minor irrigation, water management and watershed development.</li> <li>4. Animal husbandry, dairying and poultry.</li> <li>5. Fisheries.</li> <li>6. Social forestry and farm forestry.</li> <li>7. Minor forest produce.</li> <li>8. Small scale industries, including food processing industries.</li> <li>9. Khadi, village and cottage industries.</li> <li>10. Rural housing.</li> <li>11. Drinking water.</li> <li>12. Fuel and fodder.</li> <li>13. Roads, culverts, bridges, ferries, waterways and other means of communication.</li> <li>14. Rural electrification, including distribution of electricity.</li> <li>15. Non-conventional energy sources.</li> <li>16. Poverty alleviation programme.</li> <li>17. Education, including primary and secondary schools.</li> <li>18. Technical training and vocational education.</li> <li>19. Adult and non-formal education.</li> <li>20. Libraries.</li> <li>21. Cultural activities.</li> <li>22. Markets and fairs.</li> <li>23. Health and sanitation, including hospitals, primary health centres and dispensaries.</li> </ol>
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<p><b>115. A</b></p>	<p>24. Family welfare. 25. Women and child development. 26. Social welfare, including welfare of the handicapped and mentally retarded. 27. Welfare of the weaker sections, and in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. 28. Public distribution system. 29. Maintenance of community assets.</p> <p>The State Legislative Council is the upper house in those states of India that have a bicameral state legislature; the lower house being the State Legislative Assembly. Only 6 out of 28 states have a Legislative Council. These are Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Telangana, Maharashtra, Bihar, and Uttar Pradesh. No union territory has a legislative council.</p> <p>Formation and Abolition of Legislative Council</p> <p>According to Article 169, Parliament may provide for the abolition of Legislative Council in a State where it already exists or for the creation of such a Council in a State where such council doesn't exist, if the State's Legislative Assembly passes a resolution to that effect by a majority of total membership of the Assembly and by a majority of not less than 2/3rd of the members of the Assembly present and voting.</p> <p>Parliament (not President) may approve the resolution by simple majority. A resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly is not binding on the Parliament. Parliament may or may not approve such a resolution.</p>	<p>Article 371-J, this Article gives special provisions for the states of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Nagaland, Assam, Manipur, Andhra Pradesh, Sikkim, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa and Karnataka. The main objectives behind the Article 371 granting special provisions to some states are to meet the unique needs of the backward regions of these states, protect the economic and cultural interests of these regions, combat the local challenges and protect the customary laws in these regions.</p> <p>Article 371 - Provision for Gujarat and Maharashtra</p> <p>This article provides special powers to the governors of Gujarat and Maharashtra to create independent development boards for Vidarbha, Marathwada and the rest of Maharashtra and Saurashtra, Kutch and the rest of Gujarat. It gives room to provide more facilities for employment opportunities, vocational and technical education in the state.</p> <p>Article 371-B - Special provisions for Assam</p> <p>This article empowers the President to include a committee of the elected tribal representatives of the Assam Legislative Assembly for the constitution.</p> <p>Article 371-C - Special provisions for Manipur</p> <p>It provides for creating a committee for the constitution and functions of the legislative assembly with the members elected from the hilly regions of the state. The governor will have the responsibility to secure the powers of this committee and the central government can instruct the state government on the administration of the hilly areas.</p> <p>Article 371-D - Special Provisions for Andhra Pradesh</p> <p>The President can provide equal opportunities for the local populace in public education and employment. The President can ask the state to create an administrative tribunal to solve all the</p>
<p><b>116. B</b></p>	<p>Article 371 of the Indian Constitution is connected to granting special provisions for some states of the Indian Union. As part of XXI of the Constitution of India, Article 371 grants some temporary, transition and special provisions to some states in the country. Ranging from Article 371-A to</p>	

<p>disputes with regard to appointments and promotions to civil posts in the state. Via Article 371-E, a Central University was established in Andhra Pradesh.</p> <p>Article 371-G - Provisions for Mizoram</p> <p>This article says without the consent of the State Legislative Assembly, the Parliament cannot decide on the matters of the religious and social practices of the Mizos, civil and criminal law of the land, land ownership transfer, and customary law procedures.</p> <p>Article 371-H - Special provisions for Arunachal Pradesh</p> <p>This article gives special powers to the Governor of Arunachal Pradesh, on the directions from the President with regard to the law and order in the state. Though the Governor will consult the Council of Ministers, the governor's decision will be final. Only when the President directs, the special powers of the Governor can cease.</p> <p>Article 371-I - Special provision for Goa</p> <p>As per this article, the State Legislative Assembly of Goa will consist of not less than 30 members.</p> <p>Article 371-J - Special provisions for Karnataka</p> <p>This Article gives room for some special provisions to the Hyderabad-Karnataka region. The President gives special responsibilities to the Governor of Karnataka to create a separate board to develop the Hyderabad-Karnataka regions. Every year, a report regarding the working of this board will be presented before the State Legislative Assembly. Equitable funds must be allotted for developing these regions. There will be reservation of seats for the education and vocational training of the students from this region besides reservation in the jobs with the state government for persons hailing from this region.</p>	<p><b>117. B</b></p> <p>The Lokayukta is an independent anti-corruption body. The Administrative Reform Commission for Redressal of Citizen's Grievances submitted its interim report to the prime minister in October, 1966 with recommendations to set up the Institution of Lokayukta in each of the States to investigate complaints against administrative actions and to improve the standard of public administration in India through investigation of complaints against administrative actions, which includes complaints of corruption, favouritism and indiscipline as other existing systems to handle these issues, namely courts, departmental authorities and other avenues were not sufficient to deal with issues of corruption other malpractices by public servants and therefore, an alternative and efficient system machinery was needed.</p> <p>Maharashtra was the first state to introduce the institution of Lokayukta through The Lokayukta and Upa-Lokayuktas Act in 1971. This was followed by similar acts that were enacted by the states of Odisha, Rajasthan, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and the union territory of Delhi. Powers of Lokayukta in each state are different and efforts are being made to make them uniform.</p> <p><b>118. A</b></p> <p>No confidence motion: a no-confidence motion, also variously called a vote of no confidence, motion of no confidence, motion of confidence, or vote of confidence. No confidence motion is a parliamentary motion that demonstrates to the head of a government that the elected Parliament no longer has confidence in the Council of Ministers.</p> <p>A Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly and it remains in office till it enjoys the confidence of majority. Therefore, a motion of no-confidence is moved to remove the</p>
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<p>council of ministers and to remove the government from the office.</p> <p>It can be filed against the entire council of ministers and not against a single minister.</p> <p>Article 164(1) states that the Council of Ministers in the state is appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister. Article 164(1)(a) states that the total number of ministers in a state shall not exceed the 15% limit of total ministers in the state. Article 164(1)(b) of the Act was added in the 91st amendment wherein the disqualification of a minister of state was mentioned.</p> <p>Article 164(2) talks about the collective responsibility of the state's Council of Ministers. The concept of a no-confidence motion is enshrined in Article 164(2) of the Indian Constitution, which outlines that the Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State.</p> <p><b>119. A</b></p> <p>Under Article 164 of the constitution - Other provisions as to Ministers</p> <p>(1) The Chief Minister shall be appointed by the Governor and the other Ministers shall be appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister, and the Ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor:</p> <p>Provided that in the States of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha there shall be a Minister in charge of tribal welfare who may in addition be in charge of the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and backward classes or any other work.</p> <p>The Ninety-fourth Amendment of the Constitution of India, officially known as The Constitution (Ninety-fourth Amendment) Act, 2006, made provisions for the appointment of a Minister in charge of tribal welfare in the states of Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand. The new states Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand were formed</p>	<p>by the MP Reorganisation Act, 2000 and the Bihar Reorganisation Act, 2000. As a consequence of the reorganisation of Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand, the whole of the scheduled area of Madhya Pradesh was transferred to Chhattisgarh. Therefore this amendment has substituted the word Bihar in Article 164(1) of the Constitution by the words Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand.</p> <p><b>120. C</b></p> <p>Article 224 in the Constitution of India - 224. Appointment of additional and acting Judges</p> <p>(1) If by reason of any temporary increase in the business of High Court or by reason of arrears of work therein, it appears to the President that the number of the Judges of that Court should be for the time being increased, the President may appoint duly qualified persons to be additional Judges of the Court for such period not exceeding two years as he may specify</p> <p>(2) When any Judge of a High Court other than the Chief Justice is by reason of absence or for any other reason unable to perform the duties of his office or is appointed to act temporarily as Chief Justice, the President may appoint a duly qualified person to act as a Judge of that Court until the permanent Judge has resumed his duties</p> <p>(3) No person appointed as an additional or acting Judge of a High Court shall hold office after attaining the age of sixty two years</p> <p><b>121. D</b></p> <p>Who are ASHA Workers and What are their Responsibilities?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Background: In 2002, Chhattisgarh pioneered a revolutionary approach to community healthcare by appointing women as Mitans, or community health workers.</li> <li>• Mitans served as advocates for underprivileged communities, bridging</li> </ul>
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	<p>the gap between distant health systems and local needs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inspired by the success of Mitnans, the central government launched the ASHA program in 2005-06 under the National rural health mission and expanded to urban areas with the introduction of the National Urban Health Mission in 2013.</li> <li>About: Selected from the village itself and accountable to it, the ASHA workers are trained to work as an interface between the community and the public health system.</li> <li>They are primarily women residents of villages, aged between 25 to 45 years, preferably literate up to 10th grade. Hence, Statement 1 is correct.</li> <li>Typically, there is 1 ASHA for every 1000 people. Hence, Statement 2 is correct.</li> <li>However, in tribal, hilly, and desert regions, this ratio may be adjusted to one ASHA per habitation based on workload. Hence, Statement 3 is correct.</li> <li>Major Responsibilities:</li> <li>They serve as the first point of contact for health-related needs, especially for women and children.</li> <li>They receive performance-based incentives for promoting immunization, reproductive &amp; child health services, and construction of household toilets.</li> <li>They counsel on birth preparedness, safe delivery, breastfeeding, immunization, contraception, and prevention of common infections.</li> <li>They facilitate community access to health services available at Anganwadi/sub-centre/primary health centers.</li> <li>They act as depot holders for essential provisions like ORS, IFA tablets, contraceptives, etc.</li> </ul>	<p><b>122.</b></p> <p><b>123.</b></p>	<p><b>C</b></p> <p><b>What is a DPI?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>About: Digital payment infrastructure refers to blocks or platforms such as digital identification, payment infrastructure and data exchange solutions that help countries deliver essential services to their people, empowering citizens and improving lives by enabling digital inclusion. Hence, Statement 1 and 2 are correct.</li> <li>DPI Ecosystem: DPIs mediate the flow of people, money and information. These three sets become the foundation for developing an effective DPI ecosystem:</li> <li>First, the flow of people through a digital ID System.</li> <li>Second, the flow of money through a real-time fast payment system.</li> <li>And third, the flow of personal information through a consent-based data sharing system to actualise the benefits of DPIs and to empower the citizen with a real ability to control data.</li> <li>IndiaStack: It is a set of APIs (Application programming interface) that allows governments, businesses, startups and developers to utilise an unique digital Infrastructure to solve India's hard problems towards presence-less, paperless, and cashless service delivery.</li> <li>India, through India Stack, became the first country to develop all three foundational DPIs.</li> <li>DEPA creates a digital framework that allows users to share their data on their own terms through a third-party entity, who are known as Consent Managers.</li> </ul> <p><b>D</b></p> <p><b>What is the National e-Governance Service Delivery Assessment (NeSDA)?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>About:</li> <li>The Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances</li> </ul>
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124. B	<p>(DARPG) formulated the NeSDA Framework to assess States/UTs and Central Ministries with regard to their delivery of e-services as a benchmarking exercise, covering seven sectors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seven sectors are- Local Governance &amp; Utility Services; Social Welfare including Health, Agriculture, Home &amp; Security; Finance; Labour &amp; Employment; Education; Environment; Tourism.</li> <li>It is released by the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions.</li> <li>In this assessment, the service portals were evaluated alongside their parent Ministry/portal Departments in this project.</li> <li>Categorization of Portal:</li> <li>All Government portals that were evaluated were divided into two main categories-</li> <li>States/Union Territories/Central Ministry portal.</li> <li>State/Union Territory/ Central Ministry Services Portals.</li> <li>Parameters:</li> <li>There were four main parameters of assessment:-</li> <li>Accessibility.</li> <li>Content Availability.</li> <li>Ease of Use and Information Security.</li> <li>Privacy for Central Ministry Portals.</li> <li>An additional three parameters were also used for the Central Ministry Services Portals -</li> <li>End Service Delivery.</li> <li>Integrated Service Delivery.</li> <li>Status and Request tracking.</li> </ul> <p><b>Background:-</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The study by Niti Aayog, studied the impact of imposing health taxes and warning labels on food products to encourage healthy eating practices.</li> </ul>	<p><b>About NITI Aayog:-</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishment: 2015.</li> <li>HQ: New Delhi.</li> </ul> <p><b>Objective:-</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To evolve a shared vision of national development priorities, sectors and strategies with the active involvement of States.</li> <li>To foster cooperative federalism through structured support initiatives and mechanisms with the States on a continuous basis.</li> <li>To develop mechanisms to formulate credible plans at the village level and aggregate these progressively at higher levels of government.</li> <li>To ensure, in areas that are specifically referred to it, that the interests of national security are incorporated in economic strategy and policy.</li> <li>To focus on technology upgradation and capacity building for implementation of programmes and initiatives.</li> <li>To actively monitor and evaluate the implementation of programmes and initiatives.</li> </ul> <p><b>Salient Features:-</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Niti Aayog was formed via a resolution of the Union Cabinet on 1 January 2015, replacing the Planning Commission which was a non-constitutional body formed in 1950. Hence, Statement 1 and 2 are correct.</li> <li>NITI Aayog is a state-of-the-art resource centre with the necessary knowledge and skills.</li> <li>It aims to enable it to act with speed, promote research and innovation, provide strategic policy vision for the government, and deal with contingent issues.</li> <li>It is supported by an attached office, the Development Monitoring and Evaluation Organisation (DMEO), a flagship initiative, Atal Innovation</li> </ul>
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<p><b>125. A</b></p>	<p>Mission (AIM) and an autonomous body, the National Institute of Labour Economics Research and Development (NILERD).</p> <p><b>Structure:-</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Governing Council is the premier body tasked with evolving a shared vision of national priorities and strategies. Hence, Statement 3 is correct.</li> <li>• The Governing Council of NITI Aayog, comprising Chief Ministers of all the States and Union Territories with legislatures and Lt Governors of other Union Territories.</li> </ul> <p>Functions and activities:-</p> <p>NITI Aayog's entire gamut of activities can be divided into four main heads:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy and Programme Framework</li> <li>• Cooperative Federalism</li> <li>• Monitoring and Evaluation</li> <li>• Think Tank, and Knowledge and Innovation Hub</li> </ul> <p>About Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS):-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Launched: 2005.</li> <li>• Ministry: Ministry of Rural Development (MRD).</li> <li>• Objectives: improving the purchasing power of the rural people, primarily semi or unskilled work to people living below the poverty line in rural India.</li> </ul> <p><b>Salient Features:-</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The MGNREGA, also known as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS) is Indian legislation enacted on August 25, 2005.</li> <li>• The MGNREGA provides a legal guarantee for one hundred days of employment in every financial year to adult members of any rural household willing to do public work-related unskilled manual work at the statutory minimum wage. Hence, Statement 1 is incorrect.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Ministry of Rural Development (MRD), Govt of India is monitoring the entire implementation of this scheme in association with state governments. Hence, Statement 2 is correct.</li> <li>• It guarantees a hundred days of wage employment in a financial year, to a rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.</li> <li>• Individual beneficiary-oriented works can be taken up on the cards of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, small or marginal farmers or beneficiaries of land reforms or beneficiaries under the Indira Awaas Yojana of the Government of India.</li> <li>• Within 15 days of submitting the application or from the day work is demanded, wage employment will be provided to the applicant.</li> <li>• Right to get unemployment allowance in case employment is not provided within fifteen days of submitting the application or from the date when work is sought.</li> </ul> <p><b>Benefits:-</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MGNREGA focuses on the economic and social empowerment of women.</li> <li>• Social Audit of MGNREGA works is mandatory, which lends to accountability and transparency.</li> <li>• MGNREGA works to address the climate change vulnerability.</li> </ul> <p><b>126. A</b></p> <p>Background:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Union Home Minister Shri Amit Shah says the outfit is involved in forbidden activities to separate J&amp;K from India and establish Islamic rule.</li> </ul> <p>About Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act (UAPA) 1967:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The UAPA was passed in the year 1967.</li> <li>• It is an Indian law aimed at the prevention of unlawful activity and associations in India.</li> </ul>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Objective: to make powers available for dealing with activities directed against the integrity and sovereignty of India.</li> <li>• The UAPA, an upgrade on the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act TADA (lapsed in 1995) and the Prevention of Terrorism Act - POTA (repealed in 2004).</li> <li>• Till 2004, "unlawful" activities referred to actions related to secession and cession of territory. The 2004 amendment, added "terrorist act" to the list of offences.</li> <li>• Under the act, the investigating agency can file a charge sheet in a maximum of 180 days after the arrests and the duration can be extended further after intimating the court.</li> </ul> <p><b>Powers to Union Government:-</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If Centre deems an activity as unlawful then it may, by way of an Official Gazette, declare it so.</li> <li>• It has the death penalty and life imprisonment as the highest punishments.</li> </ul> <p><b>2019 Amendment of UAPA:-</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It has made it possible for the Union Government to designate individuals as terrorists without following any formal judicial process.</li> <li>• Earlier only organisations could be declared as such</li> <li>• Not designating individuals as terrorists, would give them an opportunity to circumvent the law and regroup under different name</li> <li>• It empowers the Director General of NIA to grant approval of the seizure or attachment of property when the case is investigated by NIA</li> <li>• Earlier it required the consent of the State Police which delayed the process</li> <li>• It empowers the officers of the NIA, of the rank of Inspector or above, to investigate cases of terrorism</li> <li>• This will help solve the human resource crunch in the NIA.</li> </ul>	<p><b>127. D</b></p> <p>Background:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In another step towards digitalization, Chief Justice of India (CJI) D Y Chandrachud announced the launch of the electronic Supreme Court Reports (e-SCR) project to provide free access to its about 34,000 judgements to lawyers, law students and the common public.</li> </ul> <p>About the electronic Supreme Court Reports (e-SCR) project:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The e-SCR Project is an initiative that will provide the digital version of the Supreme Court's judgments in the manner as they are reported in the official law report - 'Supreme Court Reports'. Hence, Statement 1 is correct.</li> <li>• Objective: to bring in a positive change for the benefit of all the stakeholders of justice, primarily litigants and members of the Bar as well as the High Courts, National Law University, Judicial Academies, etc.</li> <li>• The e-SCR project will showcase replica soft copies of SCRS by utilizing the verifiable authentic soft copies as available in the PF format.</li> <li>• This project will take a step forward toward fulfilling the objective of digitisation of the Indian judiciary. Hence, Statement 3 is correct.</li> <li>• The Supreme Court has developed a search engine with the help of the National Informatics Centre (NIC), which uses elastic search techniques in the database of e-SCR.</li> <li>• The search facility in e-SCR provides several options, including free text search, search within search, case type and case year search, judge search, year and volume search, and bench strength search.</li> <li>• These initiatives will provide easy access to the judgments of the apex court and facilitate research and understanding of legal matters.</li> </ul>
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<p><b>128. A</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The deadline for head-noted judgments of 2022 to be made available online will provide greater transparency and accessibility to the Supreme Court's work and decisions.</li> <li>• With the launch of the e-SCR project, all judgments of the Supreme Court will be made available online within 24 hours. Hence, Statement 2 is correct.</li> <li>• These judgments will be accessible on the Supreme Court's mobile app and on the National Judicial Data Grid's judgment portal.</li> <li>• The NJDG portal is a national repository of data relating to cases instituted, pending, and disposed of by the courts across the length and breadth of the country.</li> </ul> <p><b>Advantages:-</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduction in the burden of travelling.</li> <li>• Browsing through huge volumes of journals in libraries</li> <li>• Enhancing its accessibility to those with visual disabilities.</li> </ul> <p><b>About Delegated Legislation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parliament routinely delegates certain functions to authorities established by law since every aspect cannot be dealt with directly by the lawmakers themselves.</li> <li>• This delegation of powers is noted in statutes, which are commonly referred to as delegated legislation.</li> <li>• The delegated legislation would specify operational details, giving power to those executing the details.</li> <li>• Regulations and by-laws under the legislation are classic examples of delegated legislation.</li> <li>• In 1973, the Supreme Court ruling explains the concept as:</li> <li>• "The practice of empowering the Executive to make subordinate legislation within a prescribed sphere</li> </ul>	<p>has evolved out of practical necessity and pragmatic needs of a modern welfare State".</p> <p>Supreme Court's recent opinion on Delegation of powers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The majority verdict held that since the delegation of power is to the Centre which is anyway answerable to the Parliament, the delegation power cannot be struck down.</li> <li>• In case the Executive does not act reasonably while exercising its power of delegated legislation, it is responsible to Parliament who are elected representatives of the citizens for whom there exists a democratic method of bringing to book the elected representatives who act unreasonably in such matters.</li> </ul> <p><b>129. B</b></p> <p>About the New law against hit-and-run:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The new law in Bharatiya Nyay Sanhita (BNS) under Section 106(2) replaces IPC Section 304A (causing death by negligence).</li> <li>• It has more severe Penalties.</li> <li>• Under it, if a driver causes a serious road accident due to careless driving and then leaves without informing the police or any official, they could be punished with up to 10 years in jail and a fine of Rs 7 lakh. Hence, Statement 1 is incorrect.</li> <li>• The BNS has established two distinct categories under the umbrella of "causing death by negligence."</li> <li>• First category: addresses causing death through any rash or negligent act that does not amount to culpable homicide.</li> <li>• Offenders in this category may face imprisonment for up to five years and a fine.</li> <li>• Second category: deals with causing death through rash and negligent driving, not amounting to culpable homicide.</li> </ul>
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<p><b>130. B</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If the individual escapes without promptly reporting the incident to a police officer or magistrate, they could be subjected to up to 10 years of imprisonment and a fine.</li> <li>• Need: According to the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, India recorded 1.51 lakh road deaths in 2019, of which 50,000 were due to hit-and-run incidents.</li> <li>• Currently, the accused in hit-and-run cases are tried under Section 304A of the IPC, which provides for penalties of up to two years in jail. Hence, Statement 2 is correct.</li> <li>• Argument against it: Transport operators argue that the law may unfairly penalize drivers and could expose them to mob violence, especially when attempting to transport the injured to hospitals.</li> </ul> <p>About International Court of Justice (ICJ):-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment: 1945.</li> <li>• HQ: the Peace Palace in The Hague (Netherlands). Hence, Statement 2 is not correct.</li> <li>• The International Court of Justice (ICJ) is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. Hence, Statement 1 is correct.</li> <li>• The Court's role is to settle, in accordance with international law, legal disputes submitted to it by States and to give advisory opinions on legal questions referred to it by authorized United Nations organs and specialized agencies.</li> <li>• The ICJ is a United Nations platform for resolving disputes between states.</li> <li>• ICJ was established in 1945 by the United Nations charter and started working in April 1946.</li> <li>• Unlike the six principal organs of the United Nations, it is the only one outside New York (USA).</li> </ul>	<p><b>Composition:-</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Court consists of fifteen judges.</li> <li>• And not more than one judge shall be elected from one state, for the Court at a given time. Hence, Statement 3 is correct.</li> <li>• Qualifications: - The candidate for the office of judge in the Court shall possess the following qualifications:</li> <li>• He should be independent.</li> <li>• He should be a person of high moral character.</li> <li>• He must be qualified for the appointment of the highest judicial offices in his country</li> <li>• The nature of the office of judge for the Court is elective.</li> <li>• General Assembly and Security Council shall conduct the election of the judges of the Court independently, but simultaneously.</li> <li>• The term of the office for the judge of the Court is nine years.</li> </ul> <p><b>Jurisdiction and power:-</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ICJ acts as a world court with two fold jurisdictione. legal disputes between States submitted to it by them (contentious cases) and requests for advisory opinions on legal questions referred to it by United Nations organs and specialized agencies (advisory proceedings).</li> <li>• Only States which are members of the United Nations and which have become parties to the Statute of the Court or which have accepted its jurisdiction under certain conditions, are parties to contentious cases.</li> <li>• The judgment is final, binding on the parties to a case and without appeal.</li> </ul> <p><b>Functioning:-</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The ICJ decides disputes in accordance with international law as reflected in international conventions, international custom, general principles of</li> </ul>
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<p><b>131. B</b></p>	<p>law recognized by civilized nations, judicial decisions, and writings of the most highly qualified experts on international law</p> <p>About PRERANA program:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Launched: 2024.</li> <li>• Ministry: Ministry of Education.</li> <li>• Objective: to offer a meaningful, unique, and inspiring experience to all participants, thereby empowering them with leadership qualities.</li> </ul> <p><b>Salient Features:-</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prerana is driven by a strong commitment to integrate principles of Indian education system and the philosophy of value-based education which is a cornerstone of the NEP, 2020.</li> <li>• Prerana is a week-long residential program for selected students of class IX to XII.</li> <li>• It is an experiential and inspirational learning program for students with the best-in-class technology where heritage meets innovation.</li> <li>• A batch of 20 selected students (10 boys and 10 girls) will attend the program, every week from various parts of the country.</li> <li>• The curriculum of Prerana School prepared by IIT Gandhi Nagar.</li> <li>• It is rooted in nine value-based themes: Swabhimān and Vinay, Shāurya and Sahas, Parishram and Samarpan, Karuna and Sewa, Vividhā and Ekta, Satyanishtha and Shuchita, Navachar and Jigyasa, Shraddha aur Vishwas, and Swatantrata and Kartavya.</li> <li>• The day-wise program schedule will feature yoga, mindfulness, and meditation sessions, followed by experiential learning, thematic sessions, and hands-on interesting learning activities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evening activities will include visits to ancient and heritage sites, inspirational film screenings, mission life creative activities, talent shows etc. ensuring a holistic learning approach.</li> <li>• Apart from this, students will engage in diverse activities, embracing indigenous knowledge systems, the latest State-of-the-art technologies, and learning from inspirational personalities.</li> <li>• The Prerana program will run from a Vernacular School, established in 1888, in one of the oldest living cities of India, Vadnagar, district Mehsana, Gujarat.</li> <li>• The school stands as a tribute to Vadnagar's indomitable spirit, a living city that has triumphed over challenges like earthquakes and natural calamities and is home to ancient heritage sites and monuments inhabited since the early historic period and in the modern day.</li> </ul> <p><b>Benefits:-</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Holistic Learning Approach: Participants engage in diverse activities, embracing indigenous knowledge systems, state-of-the-art technologies, and insights from inspirational personalities.</li> </ul> <p><b>132. C</b></p> <p>About Uniform Civil Code (UCC):-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UCC is a generic set of governing laws for every citizen without taking into consideration religion.</li> <li>• The Constitution in Article 44 requires the State to strive to secure for its citizens a Uniform Civil Code (UCC) throughout India.</li> <li>• Article 44: According to this article, "The State shall endeavour to secure for the citizens a uniform civil code throughout the territory of India".</li> </ul> <p><b>Historical Background:-</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Supreme Court for the first time directed the Parliament to frame a UCC</li> </ul>
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<p>in the case of Mohammad Ahmed Khan v. Shah Bano Begum in the year 1985.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In this case, Shah Bano claimed maintenance from her husband under Section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure after she was given triple talaq by him.</li> <li>• However, the government overturned the Shah Bano case decision by way of the Muslim Women (Right to Protection on Divorce) Act, 1986 which curtailed the right of a Muslim woman to maintenance under Section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.</li> </ul> <p><b>Need of UCC:-</b></p> <p><b>Gender Justice:-</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is commonly observed that personal laws of almost all religions are discriminatory towards women.</li> <li>• Men are usually granted upper preferential status in matters of succession and inheritance.</li> <li>• Muslim men are allowed to marry multiple wives, but women are forbidden from having multiple husbands.</li> <li>• Even after the 2005 amendment to the Hindu Succession Act, women are still considered part of their husband's families after marriage.</li> <li>• So, in case a Hindu widow dies without any heirs or will, her property will automatically go to her husband's family.</li> <li>• Men (fathers) are also treated as 'natural guardians' and are given preference under the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act.</li> <li>• A uniform civil code will establish gender justice by bringing both men and women to par.</li> </ul> <p><b>Promote national unity:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A unified personal law irrespective of gender, caste, creed, etc. will boost national unity and solidarity.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Simplification of laws:</b> It will eliminate the overlapping of laws. Different personal laws (Codified and Uncodified) practised in India:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hindu Personal Law</li> <li>• Hindu personal law is codified in four bills: the Hindu Marriage Act, Hindu Succession Act, Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, and Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act.</li> <li>• The term 'Hindu' also includes Sikhs, Jains and Buddhists for the purpose of these laws.</li> <li>• It was codified by the Parliament in 1956.</li> <li>• Muslim personal laws</li> <li>• A 1939 Act enacted by the British said that their personal Law (ie, the Shariat) would govern Muslims.</li> <li>• The Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Act, 1937 is a short statute with five provisions.</li> <li>• It covers provisions of marriage, divorce, children's custody or inheritance Intestate succession, dissolution of marriage etc.</li> <li>• Secular' laws:-</li> <li>• These laws disregard religion altogether. These include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Special Marriage Act: for Inter-religion marriages and</li> <li>2. Guardians and Wards Act: establishes the rights and duties of guardians.</li> </ol> </li> <li>• Other laws:-</li> <li>• In the Northeast, there are more than 200 tribes with their own varied customary laws.</li> <li>• Apart from it, different personal laws also govern Christians and Jews.</li> <li>• Thus, a UCC will simplify these laws into one standard.</li> </ul> <p><b>133. A</b></p> <p><b>What is Swachh Bharat Mission Grameen (SBM-G)?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• About:</li> <li>• It was launched in 2014 by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation to</li> </ul>
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<p>accelerate the efforts for universal sanitation coverage. But, in May 2019, the Ministry was merged with the Ministry of Jal Shakti, also known as the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development, and Ganga Rejuvenation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It was implemented as nation-wide campaign/Janandolan which aimed at eliminating open defecation in rural areas. Hence, Statement 2 is correct.</li> <li>• Swachh Bharat Mission (G) Phase-I:</li> <li>• The rural sanitation coverage in the country at the time of launch of SBM on 2nd October, 2014 was reported as 38.7%.</li> <li>• More than 10 crore individual toilets have been constructed since the launch of the mission, as a result, rural areas in all the States have declared themselves ODF as on 2nd October, 2019.</li> <li>• SBM(G) Phase-II:</li> <li>• It emphasizes the sustainability of achievements under phase I and to provide adequate facilities for Solid/Liquid &amp; plastic Waste Management (SLWM) in rural India.</li> <li>• It will be implemented from 2020-21 to 2024-25 in a mission mode with a total outlay of Rs. 1,40,881 crores.</li> <li>• The SLWM component of ODF Plus will be monitored on the basis of output-outcome indicators for 4 key areas:</li> <li>• Plastic waste management,</li> <li>• Biodegradable solid waste management (including animal waste management),</li> <li>• Greywater (Household Wastewater) management</li> <li>• Fecal sludge management.</li> <li>• Top Performing States:</li> <li>• The top five performing states are Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh where maximum number of villages have been declared as ODF Plus.</li> </ul>	<p><b>134. D</b></p> <p>Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP Scheme)</p> <p>The scheme is being implemented by three ministries:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ministry of Women and Child Development</li> <li>2. Ministry of Health, Family Welfare</li> <li>3. Ministry of Education</li> </ol> <p>The main objectives of this scheme are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve the child-sex ratio</li> <li>• Prevention of gender-biased sex-selective elimination.</li> <li>• Ensuring the survival &amp; protection of the girl child.</li> <li>• Ensuring education and participation of the girl child.</li> <li>• Protecting rights of Girl children.</li> </ul> <p>The scheme is divided into three components:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. advocacy campaigns were launched to address the issue of declining CSR and SBR;</li> <li>2. multi-sectoral interventions were planned and are being implemented in gender-critical districts across the country;</li> <li>3. a financial incentive-linked scheme, the Sukanya Samriddhi scheme, was launched to encourage parents to build a fund for female children.</li> </ol> <p>The scheme outlines measurable outcomes and indicators to monitor progress in these 640 districts. The performance targets are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve SRB in select gender-critical districts by 2 points per year</li> <li>• Reduce gender differentials in the under-five child mortality rate metric by 1.5 points per year</li> <li>• Provide functional toilets for girls in every school in select districts</li> <li>• Increase first-trimester antenatal care registration by 1% per year</li> </ul>
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<p><b>135. A</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve nutritional status by reducing the number of underweight and anemic girls (under five years of age)</li> </ul> <p>Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) Scheme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• About:</li> <li>• It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) launched in October 2013.</li> <li>• The Centrally Sponsored Scheme gets the support of the Union Government for several developmental initiatives at the state level. These schemes are aimed at supplementing the efforts made by state governments since the central government has more resources at its disposal.</li> <li>• Aim:</li> <li>• For funding the state government universities and colleges to achieve the aims of equity, access and excellence.</li> <li>• Improve the overall quality of state institutions by conforming to the prescribed norms and standards.</li> <li>• Promoting autonomy in state universities and improving governance in institutions.</li> <li>• Ensure reforms in the affiliation, academic and examination system.</li> <li>• Ensure adequate availability of quality faculty in all higher educational institutions and ensure capacity building at all levels of employment.</li> <li>• Create an enabling atmosphere for research in the higher education system.</li> <li>• New phase of RUSA:</li> <li>• It targets to reach out to the unserved, underserved areas; remote/ rural areas; difficult geographies; LWE areas; NER; aspirational districts, tier-2 cities, areas with low GER etc., and to benefit the most disadvantaged areas and SEDGs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State Governments will be supported for Gender inclusion, Equity Initiatives, ICT, Enhancing employability through vocationalisation &amp; skill upgradation. States will also be supported for creation of new Model Degree Colleges.</li> </ul> <p><b>136. D</b></p> <p>Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE) Scheme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To attract talent to the excitement and study of science at an early age</li> <li>• To help the country build the required critical resource pool for strengthening and expanding the S&amp;T system and R&amp;D base with a long-term foresight</li> <li>• It was launched on 13th December 2008</li> </ul> <p>INSPIRE has three components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scheme for Early Attraction of Talent (SEATS):</li> <li>• It aims to attract talented youth to study science by providing INSPIRE Award of Rs 5000 to one million young learners of the age group 10-15 years, ranging from Class VI to Class X standards</li> <li>• It arranging summer camps for about 50,000 science students of Class XI with global leaders in science to experience the joy of innovations on an annual basis through INSPIRE Internship</li> <li>• Scholarship for Higher Education (SHE):</li> <li>• It aims to enhance rates of attachment of talented youth to undertake higher education in science intensive programmes, by providing scholarships and mentorship.</li> <li>• The scheme offers 10,000 Scholarship every year at Rs 0.80 lakh per year for the talented youth in the age group 17-22 years, for undertaking Bachelor and Masters level education in natural sciences.</li> </ul>
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<p>137. <b>B</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The main feature of the scheme is the mentorship support provided to every scholar.</li> <li>• Assured Opportunity for Research Careers (AORC)</li> <li>• It aims to attract, attach, retain and nourish talented young scientific Human Resource for strengthening the R&amp;D foundation and base. It has two sub-components.</li> <li>• In the first component i.e. INSPIRE Fellowship (age group of 22-27 years), it offers 1000 fellowships every year, for carrying out doctoral degree in both basic and applied sciences including engineering and medicine</li> <li>• In the second component i.e. INSPIRE Faculty Scheme, it offers assured opportunity every year for 1000 post-doctoral researchers in the age group of 27-32 years, through contractual and tenure track positions for 5 years in both basic and applied sciences area.</li> </ul> <p><b>Atal Innovation Mission:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is the Government of India's flagship initiative to promote a culture of innovation and entrepreneurship in the country and was set up in 2016.</li> <li>• Objective: To create and promote an ecosystem of innovation and entrepreneurship across the country at school, university, research institutions, MSME and industry levels.</li> <li>• All the initiatives of AIM are currently monitored and managed systematically using real-time MIS systems and dynamic dashboards.</li> <li>• Implementing Agency: NITI Aayog</li> <li>• AIM has multiple programs to encourage and support innovation in the country.</li> <li>• Some of the components of AIM: Atal Tinkering Labs, Atal Incubation Centres, Atal New India Challenge,</li> </ul>	<p>Mentor of Change Program, Atal Community Innovation Center and Atal Research &amp; Innovation for Small Enterprises (ARISE)</p> <p>138. <b>B</b></p> <p>Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) has released guidelines on digital education titled 'PRAGYATA'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The guidelines have been prepared by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT).</li> <li>• These are only advisory in nature and state governments can formulate their own rules, based on local needs.</li> <li>• The guidelines include eight steps of online/digital learning i.e. Plan-Review- Arrange- Guide- Yak (talk)-Assign- Track- Appreciate.</li> </ul> <p>139. <b>D</b></p> <p><b>About Preventive Detention:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preventive detention means detention of a person without trial and conviction by a court. Hence, Statement 1 is correct.</li> <li>• Its purpose is not to punish a person for a past offence but to prevent him from committing an offence in the near future. Hence, Statement 2 is correct.</li> <li>• The detention of a person cannot exceed three months unless an advisory board reports sufficient cause for extended detention.</li> <li>• Protection:</li> <li>• Article 22 grants protection to persons who are arrested or detained.</li> <li>• Article 22 has two parts-the first part deals with the cases of ordinary law and the second part deals with the cases of preventive detention law.</li> </ul> <p><b>Two Types of Detentions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preventive detention is when a person is held in police custody only on the basis of a suspicion that they would conduct a criminal act or cause harm to society.</li> </ul>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The police have the authority to hold anyone they suspect of committing a criminal offence and also to make arrests without a warrant or a magistrate's authorization in certain cases.</li> </ul> <p>? Punitive detention, which means detention as a punishment for a criminal offence. It occurs after an offence is actually committed, or an attempt has been made towards the commission of that crime.</p> <p><b>Preventive Detention Laws in India:</b> Parliament passed a legislation named Preventive Detention Act, 1950 which talks about the detention of a person on the grounds of defense, foreign affairs or the security of the state.</p> <p><b>History:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The constitutionality of Preventive Detention Act, 1950 was challenged in the case of K. Gopalan V. State of Madras where a leader named A.K. Gopalan was detained in Madras jail from 1947.</li> <li>• He challenged the validity of the aforesaid act as this act of state of further detaining him is in violation of Article 13, Article 19 and Article 21 and provisions of the act are not in accordance with Article 22 enshrined under the Constitution of India.</li> <li>• The case was decided by 4:1 ratio, where the majority does not recognize detention as an infringement of personal liberty under Article 21.</li> <li>• Minority view in the case: Preventive detention, which is dealt with in Article 22, also amounts to deprivation of personal liberty which is referred to in Article 21, and is a violation of the right of freedom of movement dealt with in Article 19(1)(d).</li> <li>• The interrelationship between fundamental rights paved the way for acknowledging privacy as a</li> </ul>	<p><b>140. D</b></p> <p>fundamental right in Puttaswamy case by overruling MP Sharma and Kharak Singh case.</p> <p><b>About Privilege Motion:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All Members of Parliament (MPs) enjoy rights and immunities, individually and collectively, so that they can discharge their duties and functions effectively. Hence, Statement 1 is correct.</li> <li>• Any instance when these rights and immunities are disregarded by any member of Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha is an offence, called 'breach of privilege', which is punishable under the Laws of Parliament.</li> <li>• Article 105 of the Constitution expressly mentions two privileges, that is, freedom of speech in Parliament and right of publication of its proceedings. Hence, Statement 2 is correct.</li> <li>• Apart from the privileges as specified in the Constitution, the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, provides for freedom from arrest and detention of members under civil process during the continuance of the meeting of the House or of a committee thereof and forty days before its commencement and forty days after its conclusion.</li> </ul> <p><b>Applicability:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Constitution also extends the parliamentary privileges to those persons who are entitled to speak and take part in the proceedings of a House of Parliament or any of its committee</li> <li>• These also include the Attorney General of India.</li> <li>• The parliamentary privileges do not extend to the President who is also an integral part of the Parliament.</li> <li>• Article 361 of the Constitution provides for privileges for the President.</li> </ul> <p><b>Role of the Lok Sabha Speaker and Rajya Sabha Chairperson:</b></p>
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<p>141. D</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The speaker of Lok Sabha and the Chairperson of Rajya Sabha are the first levels of scrutiny of a privilege motion in the two Houses of Parliament.</li> <li>They can either take a decision on the privilege motion or can also refer it to the privileges committee of Parliament.</li> <li>Once the Speaker or the House Chairperson gives consent under Rule 222, the concerned member is allowed to explain himself or herself.</li> </ul> <p><b>Rules Governing Privilege:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rule No 222 in Chapter 20 of the Lok Sabha Rule Book and correspondingly Rule 187 in Chapter 16 of the Rajya Sabha rulebook governs privilege.</li> <li>Rules say that a member may, with the consent of the Speaker or the Chairperson, raise a question involving a breach of privilege either of a member or of the House or a committee thereof.</li> </ul> <p><b>Privilege Committee:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Speaker of Lok Sabha nominates a committee of privileges consisting of 15 members of parliament from each party.</li> <li>While the Rajya Sabha committee has 10 members.</li> <li>The Speaker may also allow a half-hour debate on the report by the committee before passing orders or directing that the report be tabled before the House.</li> </ul> <p><b>About Judicial Majoritarianism:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As opposed to standard materials heard by Division Benches consisting of two judges, numerical majorities are of particular importance to cases which involve a substantial interpretation of constitutional provisions. Hence, Statement 1 is correct.</li> <li>In such cases, Constitutional Benches, consisting of five or more judges, are set up in consonance with Article 145(3) of the Constitution. Hence, Statement 2 is correct.</li> </ul>	<p>142. C</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Such Benches usually consist of 5, 6, 9, 11 or even 13 judges.</li> <li>This is done to facilitate decision-making by ensuring numerical majorities in judicial outcomes.</li> <li>Article 145(5) of the Constitution: It states that no judgment in such cases can be delivered except with the concurrence of a majority of the judges but that judges are free to deliver dissenting judgments or opinions.</li> </ul> <p>About Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM):-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Launched: June 2011. Hence, Statement 1 is incorrect.</li> <li>Ministry: Ministry of Rural Development. Hence, Statement 2 is correct.</li> <li>Objective: to reduce poverty by enabling the poor household to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities resulting in sustainable and diversified livelihood options for the poor. Hence, Statement 3 is correct.</li> </ul> <p>Salient Features:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is a flagship poverty alleviation program of the Government of India.</li> <li>It is the world's largest initiative to improve the livelihoods of the rural poor.</li> </ul> <p>Values:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inclusion of the poorest, and meaningful role to the poorest in all the processes.</li> <li>Transparency and accountability of all processes and institutions</li> <li>Ownership and key role of the poor and their institutions in all stages - planning, implementation, and monitoring</li> <li>Community self-reliance and self-dependence</li> </ul>
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<p><b>143. C</b></p>	<p>Components of mission:- The Mission seeks to achieve its objective through investing in four core components:- Social mobilization and promotion and strengthening of self-managed and financially sustainable community institutions of the rural poor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least one woman member from each identified rural poor household, is to be brought under the Self Help Group (SHG) network in a time-bound manner.</li> </ul> <p>Financial inclusion of the rural poor:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It works on both the demand and supply sides of financial inclusion. On the demand side, it promotes financial literacy among the poor and provides catalytic capital to the SHGs and their federations.</li> </ul> <p>Sustainable livelihoods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NRLM focuses on stabilising and promoting the existing livelihood portfolio of the poor through its three pillars: vulnerability reduction, livelihood enhancement and employment.</li> </ul> <p>Social inclusion, social development and convergence:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NRLM places a high emphasis on convergence with other programmes of the MoRD and other Central Ministries.</li> </ul> <p><b>About NCST:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) was established by amending Article 338 and inserting a new Article 338A in the Constitution through the Constitution (89th Amendment) Act, 2003.</li> <li>By this amendment, the erstwhile National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was replaced by two separate Commissions</li> </ul>	<p>namely- (i) the National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC), and (ii) the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) w.e.f. 19 February, 2004.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Chairperson has been given the rank of Union Cabinet Minister, and the Vice-Chairperson that of a Minister of State and other Members have the ranks of a Secretary to the Government of India.</li> </ul> <p><b>Composition</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It consists of a Chairperson, a Vice-Chairperson and 3 other Members who are appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal.</li> <li>At least one member should be a woman.</li> <li>The Chairperson, the Vice-Chairperson and the other Members hold office for a term of 3 years.</li> <li>The members are not eligible for appointment for more than two terms.</li> </ul> <p>Major functions of commission under 338A</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To investigate &amp; Monitor matters relating to Safeguards provided for STs under the Constitution or under other laws</li> <li>To inquire into specific complaints relating to Rights &amp; Safeguards of STs</li> <li>To participate and Advise in the Planning Process relating to Socio-economic development of STs</li> <li>To annually present report to the President</li> <li>To discharge such other functions in relation to STs as the President may, subject to the provisions of any law made by Parliament, by rule specify.</li> </ul> <p><b>144. B</b></p> <p><b>About Curative Petition:-</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Curative Petition is the last chance available in the court after the review petition is dismissed or has been exhausted.</li> </ul>
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<p>145. B</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is a concept evolved by the Supreme Court of India in the matter of Rupa Ashok Hurra vs. Ashok Hurra and Anr. in which the question was whether an aggrieved person is entitled to any relief against the final judgement or order of the Supreme Court after the dismissal of a review petition.</li> <li>• It is aimed at avoiding miscarriage of justice and preventing abuse of process.</li> <li>• The concept of the curative petition is supported by Article 137 of the Indian Constitution.</li> </ul> <p><b>Conditions laid by SC for curative petition:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The petitioner must establish that the principles of natural justice were violated, and he has been adversely affected by the judgment.</li> <li>• The petition shall state specifically that the grounds mentioned had been taken in the review petition and that it was dismissed by circulation.</li> <li>• A curative petition must be first circulated to a bench of the three senior-most judges of the Supreme Court and the judges who had passed the concerned judgment, if available.</li> <li>• If the majority of the judges conclude that the matter needs hearing, then it is listed before the same Bench.</li> <li>• The Bench at any stage of the curative petition can ask a senior counsel to assist it as amicus curiae (friend of the court).</li> <li>• A curative petition is usually decided by judges in the chamber unless a specific request for an open-court hearing is allowed.</li> </ul> <p><b>About Joint Parliamentary Committee:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) is set up by the Parliament for a special purpose, like for the detailed scrutiny of a subject or Bill. Hence, Statement 1 is correct.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It has members from both the Houses and from both the ruling parties and the opposition. Hence, Statement 2 is incorrect.</li> <li>• Members of the JPC are decided by the Parliament.</li> <li>• There is no fixed number of members in the committee.</li> <li>• It is dissolved after its term ends or its task has been completed.</li> <li>• The recommendations made by the committee are in recommendatory in nature not binding on the government.</li> </ul> <p><b>Powers of the committee:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A JPC can obtain evidence of experts, public bodies, associations, individuals or interested parties suo motu or on requests made by them.</li> <li>• If a witness fails to appear before a JPC in response to summons, his conduct constitutes a contempt of the House.</li> <li>• Ministers are not generally called by the committees to give evidence.</li> <li>• However, with the permission of the Speaker, the JPC can seek information on certain points from ministers and call the ministers.</li> <li>• The JPC can take oral and written evidence or call for documents in connection with a matter under its consideration.</li> </ul> <p><b>The Joint Parliamentary Committees are formed till date include the following cases:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bofors scandal (1987)</li> <li>• Harshad Mehta Stock market scam (1992)</li> <li>• Ketan Parekh share market scam (2001)</li> <li>• Soft drink pesticide issue (2003)</li> <li>• 2G spectrum case (2011)</li> <li>• VVIP Chopper scam (2013)</li> <li>• Land Acquisition (2015)</li> <li>• NRC (2016)</li> <li>• Personal Data Protection Bill (2019)</li> </ul>
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<p><b>146. B</b></p>	<p>PC Hota Committee on Civil Service Reforms - It was constituted to bring civil service reforms as it considered there are certain lacunae in Recruitment, lack of efficiency and accountability and no domain expertise. They discussed the issues for expeditious disposal of Disciplinary/Vigilance Inquiries.</p> <p>In August 2000, a Committee with Shri B.N. Yugandhar, former Director, LBSNAA as Chairperson, was appointed to review the in-service training programs to consider ways to make the training more useful for training needs. The Committee examined the efficacy of the in-service training of IAS officers and subsequently made several recommendations to strengthen further and improve these.</p> <p>Surinder Nath Committee on Performance Appraisal, Promotion, Empanelment and Placement for the All India Services and other Group 'A' Services - The Nath report encompasses the system of performance appraisal, promotion, empanelment, and placement for the all-India services. Given the rapidly evolving challenges of public management, the present objectives of performance appraisal need to be widened and deepened. Performance appraisal, cannot serve only as a tool to assess suitability for vertical movement.</p> <p>Soli Sorabjee Committee - The Government of India constituted in September 2005 a Police Act Drafting Committee with Shri Soli Sorabjee as Chairman to draft a new Police Act to replace the Police Act of 1861. The Committee has drafted a model Police Bill keeping in view the changing role/responsibility of the police and the challenges before it, mainly on the growth and spread of insurgency/militancy/Naxalism, etc.</p>	<p>Following India's independence from the British rule in 1947, its members served as the nation's first Parliament as the 'Provisional Parliament of India'.</p> <p>The total membership of the Constituent Assembly was 389 of which 292 were representatives of the provinces, 93 represented the princely states and four were from the chief commissioner provinces of Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg and British Baluchistan.</p> <p>The elections for the 296 seats assigned to the British Indian provinces were completed by August 1946. Congress won 208 seats, and the Muslim League 73.</p> <p>Seats were to be distributed proportionally to the population of each province and princely state (or group of states in the event of tiny states). Roughly, One seat was supposed to be allocated for every million people. In accordance with their numbers, seats given to each British province were to be split among the three main communities-Muslims, Sikhs, and General (all save Muslims and Sikhs).</p> <p>The princely states' representatives were to be chosen by the princely states' heads. As a result, it is apparent that the Constituent Assembly was to be a body that was to be partially elected and partly appointed.</p> <p><b>148. D</b></p> <p>Articulation of Article 311 of the Indian Constitution was provisioned for facilitating the dismissal or removal of civil servants in India.</p> <p>311. Dismissal, removal or reduction in rank of persons employed in civil capacities under the Union or a State</p> <p>(1) No person who is a member of a civil service of the Union or an all India service or a civil service of a State or holds a civil post under the Union or a State shall be dismissed or removed by a authority subordinate to that by which he was appointed</p>
<p><b>147. D</b></p>	<p>The Constituent Assembly of India was elected to frame the Constitution of India. It was elected by the 'Provincial Assembly'.</p>	

<p><b>149. A</b></p>	<p>(2) No such person as aforesaid shall be dismissed or removed or reduced in rank except after an inquiry in which he has been informed of the charges against him and given a reasonable opportunity of being heard in respect of those charges Provided that where it is proposed after such inquiry, to impose upon him any such penalty, such penalty may be imposed on the basis of the evidence adduced during such inquiry and it shall not be necessary to give such person any opportunity of making representation on the penalty proposed: Provided further that this clause shall not apply</p> <p>(a) where a person is dismissed or removed or reduced in rank on the ground of conduct which has led to his conviction on a criminal charge; or</p> <p>(b) where the authority empowered to dismiss or remove a person or to reduce him in rank is satisfied that for some reason, to be recorded by that authority in writing, it is not reasonably practicable to hold such inquiry; or</p> <p>(c) where the President or the Governor, as the case may be, is satisfied that in the interest of the security of the State, it is not expedient to hold such inquiry</p> <p>(3) If, in respect of any such person as aforesaid, a question arises whether it is reasonably practicable to hold such inquiry as is referred to in clause (2), the decision thereon of the authority empowered to dismiss or remove such person or to reduce him in rank shall be final.</p> <p>"None of the Above" (or NOTA) has been provided as an option to the voters of India in most elections since 2009. By expressing a preference for none of the above, a citizen can choose not to vote for any candidates who are contesting the elections.</p>	<p>The Supreme Court in PUCL vs. Union of India Judgement 2013 directed the use of NOTA in the context of direct elections to the Lok Sabha and the respective state assemblies. The NOTA option was first used in the 2013 assembly elections held in four states (Chhattisgarh, Mizoram, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh), and the Union Territory of Delhi. Since its introduction, NOTA has gained increasing popularity amongst the Indian electorate, securing more votes than the victory margin, for instance, in the Assembly Elections in Gujarat (2017), Karnataka (2018), Madhya Pradesh (2018) and Rajasthan (2018). NOTA enables the voter to show their non-acceptance for the fielded candidates.</p> <p><b>150. C</b></p> <p>India has a multi-party system. The Election Commission of India (ECI) accords to national-level and state-level political parties based upon objective criteria. A recognised political party enjoys privileges like a reserved party symbol, free broadcast time on state-run television and radio, consultation in the setting of election dates, and giving input in setting electoral rules and regulations. Other political parties that wish to contest local, state, or national elections are required to be registered by the Election Commission of India. Registered parties are upgraded as recognised national parties or state parties by the ECI if they meet the relevant criteria after a Lok Sabha or state legislative assembly election. The recognised party status is reviewed periodically by the ECI.</p> <p>As per the Election Commission's Political Parties and Election Symbols 2019 handbook, a political party would be considered a national party only if it fulfils any one of the three conditions listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The party win 2% of seats in Lok Sabha from at least three different states.</li> <li>• At a general election to Lok Sabha or Legislative Assembly, the party polls</li> </ul>
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	<p>6% of votes in any four or more states and wins four Lok Sabha seats.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The party gets recognition as a state party in four states.</li> </ul> <p>In April 2023, the ECI reviewed the status of recognised national and state political parties under paras 6A, 6B and 6C of the Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment) Order, 1968. In this review, Sharad Pawar's Nationalist Congress Party, Mamata Banerjee's Trinamool Congress, and</p>		<p>Communist Party of India (CPI) lost their national party status, while Kejriwal's AAP got elevated to the league. After the latest review, India now has 5 national parties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aam Aadmi Party</li> <li>Bahujan Samaj Party</li> <li>Bhartiya Janata Party</li> <li>Communist Party of India (Marxist)</li> <li>Indian National Congress</li> <li>National People's Party (NPP)</li> </ul>
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