



State PSC/PCS

UPPSC

GS

GS Prelims Test



Answers & Explanations

- 1. Solution: d)** The term 'State' has been used in different provisions concerning the fundamental rights. Hence, Article 12 has defined the term for the purposes of Part III. According to it, the State includes the following:
1. Government and Parliament of India, that is, executive and legislative organs of the Union government.
 2. Government and legislature of states, that is, executive and legislative organs of state government.
 3. All local authorities, that is, municipalities, panchayats, district boards, improvement trusts, etc.
 4. All other authorities, that is, statutory or non-statutory authorities like LIC, ONGC, SAIL, etc.
- Thus, State has been defined in a wider sense so as to include all its agencies. It is the actions of these agencies that can be challenged in the courts as violating the Fundamental Rights.
- According to the Supreme Court, even a private body or an agency working as an instrument of the State falls within the meaning of the 'State' under Article 12.
- 2. Solution: d)**
- A nation-state is a mix of several ethnicities.
 - A nation refers only to a socio-cultural entity, a union of people sharing who can identify culturally and linguistically. This concept does not necessarily consider formal political unions.
 - A state refers to a legal/political entity that is comprised of the following: a) a permanent population; b) a defined territory; c) a government; and d) the capacity to enter into relations with other states.
 - Combination of both is known as a nation-state.
- 3. Solution: b)**
- Article 3 authorises the Parliament to:
- (a) form a new state by separation of territory from any state or by uniting two or more states or parts of states or by uniting any territory to a part of any state,
 - (b) increase the area of any state,
 - (c) diminish the area of any state,
 - (d) alter the boundaries of any state, and
 - (e) alter the name of any state.
- However, Article 3 lays down two conditions in this regard: one, a bill contemplating the above changes can be introduced in the Parliament only with the prior recommendation of the President;
- Two, before recommending the bill, the President has to refer the same to the state legislature concerned for expressing its views within a specified period.
- The President is not bound by the views of the state legislature and may either accept or reject them, even if the views are received in time. Further, it is not necessary to make a fresh reference to the state legislature every time an amendment to the bill is moved and accepted in Parliament.
- 4. Solution: a)**
- Under Article 9 of the Indian Constitution, a person who voluntarily acquires citizenship of any other country is no longer an Indian citizen.
- The OCI Cardholder (including a PIO Cardholder) is a foreign national holding passport of a foreign country and is not a citizen of India.
- 5. Solution: b)**
- The Constitution deals with the citizenship from Articles 5 to 11 under Part II. However, it contains neither any permanent nor any elaborate provisions in this regard.
- It only identifies the persons who became citizens of India at its commencement (i.e., on January 26, 1950). It does not deal with the problem of acquisition or loss of citizenship subsequent to its commencement. It empowers the Parliament to enact a law to provide for such matters and any other matter relating to citizenship.
- A person who migrated to Pakistan from India after March 1, 1947, but later returned to India for resettlement could become an Indian citizen. For this, he had to be resident in India for six months preceding the date of his application for registration² (Article 7).
- 6. Solution: c)**
- The Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Constitution are characterised by the following:
- They are not absolute but qualified. The state can impose reasonable restrictions on them. However, whether such restrictions are reasonable or not is to be decided by the courts.
 - They are justiciable, allowing persons to move the courts for their enforcement, if and when they are violated.
 - They are not sacrosanct or permanent. The Parliament can curtail or repeal them but only by a constitutional amendment act and not by an ordinary act.
- 7. Solution: c)**
- These rights are not available to the foreigners (friendly aliens).
- Right against discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth (Article 15).

- Right to equality of opportunity in the matter of public employment (Article 16).
- Right to freedom of speech and expression, assembly, association, movement, residence and profession (Article 19).
- Cultural and educational rights (Articles 29 and 30).
- Right to vote in elections to the Lok Sabha and state legislative assembly.
- Right to contest for the membership of the Parliament and the state legislature.
- Eligibility to hold certain public offices, that is, President of India, Vice-President of India, judges of the Supreme Court and the high courts, governor of states, attorney general of India and advocate general of states.

8. Solution: b)

Article 20(2) says that no person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once. This is called Doctrine of Double Jeopardy.

9. Solution: d)

Rights are reasonable claims of persons recognised by society and sanctioned by law. However, in most cases the claimed rights are directed towards the state. That is, through these rights people make demands upon the state.

When I assert my right to education, I call upon the state to make provisions for my basic education.

Different groups may open schools and fund scholarships so that children of all classes can get the benefit of education.

But the primarily responsibility rests upon the state. It is the state that must initiate necessary steps to ensure that my right to education is fulfilled.

If a right can be enjoyed only by an individual or a group of people, it is not a right, but a privilege. Your freedom to drive a car on the street conjoins the freedom of other to drive on the same street.

Also, you cannot have a right that harms or hurts others. You cannot have a right to drive such a way that it hurts others on the street.

My right to liberty as a person, for instance, suggests that the state cannot simply arrest me at its own will. If it wishes to put me behind bars it must defend that action; it must give reasons for curtailing my liberty before a judicial court. This is why the police are required to produce an arrest warrant before taking me away. My rights thus place certain constraints upon state actions.

10. Solution: c)

Article 14 has two parts: equality before law and equal protection of laws.

- The first concept basically means law is for everyone whoever it might be.
- The second concept means law will apply equally to equally situated people. For e.g. if an adult receives a punishment of 3 years imprisonment, another adult for the same crime and same circumstances should also get 3 years of imprisonment.

11. Solution: a)

The state is empowered to make any special provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the scheduled castes or the scheduled tribes regarding their admission to educational institutions including private educational institutions, whether aided or unaided by the state, except the minority educational institutions.

The term 'untouchability' has not been defined in the Constitution.

12. Solution: b)

Right to freedom of movement entitles every citizen to move freely throughout the territory of the country. The grounds of imposing reasonable restrictions on this freedom are two, namely, the interests of general public and the protection of interests of any scheduled tribe. The entry of outsiders 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.

All citizens are given the right to practise any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business. This right is very wide as it covers all the means of earning one's livelihood.

13. Solution: d)

The 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.

(a) The first part of Article 22 confers the following rights on a person who is arrested or detained under an ordinary law:

- Right to be informed of the grounds of arrest.
- Right to consult and be defended by a legal practitioner.
- Right to be produced before a magistrate within 24 hours, excluding the journey time.
- Right to be released after 24 hours unless the magistrate authorises further detention.

These safeguards are not available to an alien or a person arrested or detained under a preventive detention law.

14. Solution: d)

Fundamental Rights are not absolute and subject to reasonable restrictions. Further, they are not sacrosanct and can be curtailed or repealed by the Parliament through a constitutional amendment act.

They promote the idea of political democracy. DPSP promote the idea of social and economic democracy.

Most of them are directly enforceable (self-executory) while a few of them can be enforced on the basis of a law made for giving effect to them. Such a law can be made only by the Parliament and not by state legislatures so that uniformity throughout the country is maintained (Article 35).

15. Solution: d)

Both the statements are correct.

16. Solution: c)

The Fundamental Rights operate as limitations on the tyranny of the executive and arbitrary laws of the legislature. They are justiciable in nature, that is, they are enforceable by the courts for their violation. The aggrieved person can directly go to the Supreme Court which can issue the writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, certiorari and quo warranto for the restoration of his rights.

17. Solution: a)

Part III of the Constitution is rightly described as the Magna Carta of India. It contains a very long and comprehensive list of 'justiciable' Fundamental Rights. In fact, the Fundamental Rights in our Constitution are more elaborate than those found in the Constitution of any other country in the world, including the USA.

The Fundamental Rights are named so because they are guaranteed and protected by the Constitution, which is the fundamental law of the land.

18. Solution: c)

Dr B R Ambedkar had said 'the Directive Principles are like the instrument of instructions, which were issued to the Governor-General and to the Governors of the colonies of India by the British Government under the Government of India Act of 1935.'

What is called Directive Principles is merely another name for the instrument of instructions.

The only difference is that they are instructions to the legislature and the executive.

19. Solution: c)

Acts like Maternity Benefit Act or its amendment have been enacted in the spirit of the DPSP (Article 42).

Statement 2: These are socialist principles which draw their moorings from the history of economic thought in India. India upholds an economic system based on the principles of equity, fairness and justice, and therefore, such rights (provisions) are crucial to ensure labour welfare.

20. Solution: b)

The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 added four new Directive Principles to the original list. They require the State:

(i) To secure opportunities for healthy development of children (Article 39).

(ii) To promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor (Article 39 A).

(iii) To take steps to secure the participation of workers in the management of industries (Article 43 A).

(iv) To protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wild life (Article 48 A)

21. Solution: a)

If they are violated one cannot approach the court and seek their enforcement. Therefore, the government (Central, state and local) cannot be compelled to implement them.

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.

22. Solution: d)

The directive principles are meant for promoting the ideal of social and economic democracy. They seek to establish a 'welfare state' in India.

However, unlike the Fundamental Rights, the directives are non-justiciable in nature, that is, they are not enforceable by the courts for their violation. Yet, the Constitution itself declares that 'these principles are fundamental in the governance of the country and it shall be the duty of the state to apply these principles in making laws'.

23. Solution: d)

In some States, elections to urban local bodies have not been held for years, defeating the lofty goal of decentralised governance. The idea of giving more authority to the third tier of governance has suffered serious stunting, in spite of the 74th Constitution Amendment Act of 1992 identifying 18 local level functions to be devolved, including planning for economic and social development, regulation of land, construction of buildings, urban planning and public health.

24. Solution: d)

The nature of duties of the Speaker, technically as an “arbiter” or a “quasi-judicial body” should not be limited exclusively to matters under the Tenth Schedule; rather, it extends to a range of its functions. While facilitating the business of the House and to maintain decorum in the House, the Speaker has ‘extensive functions to perform in matters regulatory, administrative and judicial, falling under her domain. She enjoys vast authority under the Constitution and the Rules, as well as inherently’.

She is the ‘ultimate interpreter and arbiter of those provisions which relate to the functioning of the House. Her decisions are final and binding and ordinarily cannot be easily challenged. She decides the duration of debates, can discipline members and even override decisions by committees. She represents the collective voice of the House and is the sole representative of the House in the international arena’.

25. Solution: c)

The Tenth Schedule was inserted in the Constitution in 1985. It lays down the process by which legislators may be disqualified on grounds of defection by the Presiding Officer of a legislature based on a petition by any other member of the House. A legislator is deemed to have defected if he either voluntarily gives up the membership of his party or disobeys the directives of the party leadership on a vote. This implies that a legislator defying (abstaining or voting against) the party whip on any issue can lose his membership of the House. The law applies to both Parliament and state assemblies.

26. Solution: a)

Parliamentary privileges are certain rights and immunities enjoyed by members of Parliament, individually and collectively, so that they can “effectively discharge their functions”. When any of these rights and immunities are disregarded, the offence is called a breach of privilege and is punishable under law of Parliament.

A notice is moved in the form of a motion by any member of either House against those being held guilty of breach of privilege. Each House also claims the right to punish as contempt actions which, while not breach of any specific privilege, are offences against its authority and dignity.

The Speaker/RS chairperson is the first level of scrutiny of a privilege motion. The Speaker/Chair can decide on the privilege motion himself or herself or refer it to the privileges committee of Parliament.

27. Solution: a)

A Uniform Civil Code is one that would provide for one law for the entire country, applicable to all religious communities in their personal matters such as marriage, divorce, inheritance, adoption etc. Article 44 of the Constitution lays down that the state shall endeavour to secure a Uniform Civil Code for the citizens throughout the territory of India.

Article 44 is one of the directive principles. These, as defined in Article 37, are not justiciable (not enforceable by any court) but the principles laid down therein are fundamental in governance. Fundamental rights are enforceable in a court of law. While Article 44 uses the words “state shall endeavour”, other Articles in the ‘Directive Principles’ chapter use words such as “in particular strive”; “shall in particular direct its policy”; “shall be obligation of the state” etc. Article 43 mentions “state shall endeavour by suitable legislation” while the phrase “by suitable legislation” is absent in Article 44. All this implies that the duty of the state is greater in other directive principles than in Article 44.

28. Solution: d)

The Verma Committee on Fundamental Duties of the Citizens (1999) identified the existence of legal provisions for the implementation of some of the Fundamental Duties.

They are mentioned below:

1. The Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act (1971) prevents disrespect to the Constitution of India, the National Flag and the National Anthem.
2. The various criminal laws in force provide for punishments for encouraging enmity between different sections of people on grounds of language, race, place of birth, religion and so on.
3. The Protection of Civil Rights Act (1955) provides for punishments for offences related to caste and religion.
4. The Indian Penal Code (IPC) declares the imputations and assertions prejudicial to national integration as punishable offences.
5. The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act of 1967 provides for the declaration of a communal organization as an unlawful association.
6. The Representation of People Act (1951) provides for the disqualification of members of the Parliament or a state legislature for indulging in corrupt practice, that is, soliciting votes on the ground of religion or promoting enmity between different sections of people on grounds of caste, race, language, religion and so on.
7. The Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972 prohibits trade in rare and endangered species.
8. The Forest (Conservation) Act of 1980 checks indiscriminate deforestation and diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes.

29. Solution: c)

The original constitution did not provide for the Fundamental Duties of the citizens. These were added during the operation of internal emergency (1975–77) by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976 on the recommendation of the Swaran Singh Committee. The 86th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2002 added one more fundamental duty. The Part IV-A of the Constitution (which consists of only one Article 51-A) specifies the eleven Fundamental Duties viz., to respect the Constitution, national flag and national anthem; to protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of the country; to promote the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people; to preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture and so on.

The fundamental duties serve as a reminder to citizens that while enjoying their rights, they have also to be quite conscious of duties they owe to their country, their society and to their fellow citizens. However, like the Directive Principles, the duties are also non-justiciable in nature.

30. Solution: d)

An amendment of the Constitution can be initiated only by the introduction of a bill for the purpose in either House of Parliament and not in the state legislatures.

The bill can be introduced either by a minister or by a private member and does not require prior permission of the president.

The bill must be passed in each House by a special majority, that is, a majority (that is, more than 50 per cent) of the total membership of the House and a majority of two-thirds of the members of the House present and voting.

Each House must pass the bill separately. In case of a disagreement between the two Houses, there is no provision for holding a joint sitting of the two Houses for the purpose of deliberation and passage of the bill.

31. Solution: a)

An amendment of the Constitution can be initiated only by the introduction of a bill for the purpose in either House of Parliament (Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha) and not in the state legislatures.

The bill can be introduced either by a minister or by a private member and does not require prior permission of the president.

32. Solution: a)

From the various judgements, the 'basic features' of the Constitution or elements / components / ingredients of the 'basic structure' of the constitution have emerged. This includes Welfare state (socio-economic justice).

In Ram Jethmalani Case (2011), powers of the Supreme Court under A32 came under scrutiny.

The court said, "Powers of review can be exercised in a petition filed under Article 136 or Article 32 or under any other provision of the Constitution if the court is satisfied that its directions have resulted in the deprivation of the fundamental rights of a citizen or any legal right of the petitioner."

33. Solution: a)

- The President can examine the evidence afresh and take a view different from the view taken by the court.
- The President can afford relief not only from a sentence that he regards as unduly harsh but also from an evident mistake.
- Usually the Ministry of Home affairs deals with these issues, and the final decision is passed via the cabinet to the President.
- President isn't bound to give reasons for his order. It is a humanitarian intervention.
- It is not subject to judicial review except where the presidential decision is arbitrary, irrational, mala fide or discriminatory.

34. Solution: d)

In his oath, the President swears:

- to faithfully execute the office;
- to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution and the law; and
- to devote himself to the service and well-being of the people of India.

The oath of office to the President is administered by the Chief Justice of India and in his absence, the seniormost judge of the Supreme Court available.

Any other person acting as President or discharging the functions of the President also undertakes the similar oath or affirmation.

35. Solution: a)

The National Human Rights Commission is a statutory (and not a constitutional) body. It was established in 1993 under a legislation enacted by the Parliament, namely, the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. The chairman and members are appointed by the president on the recommendations of a six-member committee consisting of the prime minister as its head, the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, leaders of the Opposition in both the Houses of Parliament and the Central home minister.

36. Solution: d)

The governor has constitutional discretion in the following cases:

- Reservation of a bill for the consideration of the President.
- Recommendation for the imposition of the President's Rule in the state.
- While exercising his functions as the administrator of an adjoining union territory (in case of additional charge).
- Determining the amount payable by the Government of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram to an autonomous Tribal District Council as royalty accruing from licenses for mineral exploration.
- Seeking information from the chief minister with regard to the administrative and legislative matters of the state.

37. **Solution: a)**

- The governor is neither directly elected by the people nor indirectly elected by a specially constituted electoral college as is the case with the president.
- He is appointed by the president by warrant under his hand and seal. In a way, he is a nominee of the Central government. But, as held by the Supreme Court in 1979, the office of governor of a state is not an employment under the Central government.
- It is an independent constitutional office and is not under the control of or subordinate to the Central government.
- Further, a Governor whose term has expired may be reappointed in the same state or any other state.
- A governor can hold office beyond his term of five years until his successor assumes charge.
- The underlying idea is that there must be a governor in the state and there cannot be an interregnum.

38. **Solution: d)**

The following can be found in the Constitution (article-wise):

63\ The Vice-President of India

64\ The Vice-President to be ex-officio chairman of the council of states

65\ The Vice-President to act as President or to discharge his functions during casual vacancies in the office, or during the absence, of President

66\ Election of Vice-President

67\ Term of office of Vice-President

68\ Time of holding election to fill vacancy in the office of Vice-President and the term of office of person elected to fill casual vacancy.

69\ Oath or affirmation by the Vice-President

70\ Discharge of President's functions in other contingencies

39. **Solution: b)**

The Vice-President, like the president, is elected not directly by the people but by the method of indirect election. He is elected by the members of an electoral college consisting of the members of both Houses of Parliament.

The electoral college of Vice-president is different from the Electoral College for the election of the President in the following two respects:

- It consists of both elected and nominated members of the Parliament (in the case of president, only elected members).
- It does not include the members of the state legislative assemblies (in the case of President, the elected members of the state legislative assemblies are included).

40. **Solution: b)**

Article 75 says only that the Prime Minister shall be appointed by the president. However, this does not imply that the president is free to appoint any one as the Prime Minister. There is no specific procedure mentioned.

In accordance with the conventions of the parliamentary system of government, the President has to appoint the leader of the majority party in the Lok Sabha as the Prime Minister.

But, when no party has a clear majority in the Lok Sabha, then the President may exercise his personal discretion in the selection and appointment of the Prime Minister. In such a situation, the President usually appoints the leader of the largest party or coalition in the Lok Sabha as the Prime Minister and asks him to seek a vote of confidence in the House within a month.

However, this is not guided by rules made by the President, and is based on established conventions.

41. **Solution: b)**

The Prime Minister and all the ministers have to be members of the Parliament. If they are not, they should become either by election or nomination within six months of their appointment.

42. **Solution: a)**

Article 74—Council of Ministers to aid and advise President

1. There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advise the President who shall, in the exercise of his functions, act in accordance with such advice. However, the President may require the Council of Ministers to reconsider such advice and the President shall act in accordance with the advice tendered after such reconsideration.

2. The advice tendered by Ministers to the President shall not be inquired into in any court.

A minister who is a member of one House of Parliament has the right to speak and to take part in the proceedings of the other House also, but he can vote only in the House of which he is a member.

43. Solution: a)

The Vice President is elected for five years. His election method is similar to that of the President, the only difference is that members of State legislatures are not part of the electoral college.

The Vice President acts as the President only until a new President is elected. B. D. Jatti acted as President on the death of Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed until a new President was elected.

The impeachment of Vice President is different from that of the President. In the latter case, both houses must pass the resolution by a special majority.

But the VP may be removed from his office by a resolution of the Rajya Sabha passed by an effective majority and agreed to by the Lok Sabha with simple majority.

44. Solution: c)

To be eligible for election as Vice-President, a person should fulfil the following qualifications:

1. He should be a citizen of India.
2. He should have completed 35 years of age.
3. He should be qualified for election as a member of the Rajya Sabha.
4. He should not hold any office of profit under the Union government or any state government or any local authority or any other public authority.

45. Solution: b)

Article 75:

1. The Prime Minister shall be appointed by the President and the other Ministers shall be appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister.

2. The total number of ministers, including the Prime Minister, in the Council of Ministers shall not exceed 15% of the total strength of the Lok Sabha. This provision was added by the 91st Amendment Act of 2003.

The executive power of the President:

All executive actions of the Government of India are formally taken in his name.

46. Solution: c)

The word executive means a body of persons that looks after the implementation of rules and regulations in actual practice.

What are the principal functions of the executive? Executive is the branch of government responsible for the implementation of laws and policies adopted by the legislature. The executive is often involved in framing of policy. The official designations of the executive vary from country to country. Some countries have presidents, while others have chancellors. The executive branch is not just about presidents, prime ministers and ministers. It also extends to the administrative machinery (civil servants). While the heads of government and their ministers, saddled with the overall responsibility of government policy, are together known as the political executive, those responsible for day to day administration are called the permanent executive.

47. Solution: a)

The cabinet, a small body consisting of the prime minister as its head and some 15 to 20 most important ministers, is the highest decision-making body in the formal sense. However, a still smaller body called the 'Inner Cabinet' or 'Kitchen Cabinet' has become the real centre of power. This informal body consists of the Prime Minister and two to four influential colleagues in whom he has faith and with whom he can discuss every problem. It advises the prime minister on important political and administrative issues and assists him in making crucial decisions.

The phenomenon of 'kitchen cabinet' is not unique to India.

It also exists in USA and Britain and is quite powerful in influencing government decisions there.

48. Solution: b)

The total strength of the Constituent Assembly was to be 389. Of these, 296 seats were to be allotted to British India and 93 seats to the Princely States.

Each province and princely state (or group of states in case of small states) were to be allotted seats in proportion to their respective population.

Seats allocated to each British province were to be decided among the three principal communities—Muslims, Sikhs and general, in proportion to their population.

49. Solution: a)

The representatives of princely states were to be nominated by the heads of the princely states. Thus, the Constituent Assembly was partly elected and partly nominated body.

Out of 296 seats allotted to the British India, 292 members were to be drawn from the eleven governors' provinces and four from the four chief commissioners' provinces, one from each.

Statement 3: There was no such representation.

Constituent Assembly included all important personalities of India at that time, with the exception of Mahatma Gandhi and M A Jinnah.

50. **Solution: c)**

1) British Constitution → Parliamentary privileges and bicameralism

Correct

India borrowed from Britain:

- Parliamentary system
- Bicameral legislature
- Parliamentary privileges
- Rule of law, etc.

2) Australian Constitution → Concurrent List and joint sitting of Parliament

Correct

From Australia, India adopted:

- Concurrent List
- Joint sitting of the two Houses to resolve deadlocks
- Freedom of trade and commerce

3) Canadian Constitution → Directive Principles of State Policy

Incorrect

DPSPs were inspired by the Irish Constitution, not the Canadian one.

From Canada, India borrowed:

- Federal system with strong centre
- Appointment of Governors
- Residuary powers with the centre

Correct pairs: 1 and 2 only

Correct answer: c) 1, 2

51. **Solution: b)**

“We, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens:

JUSTICE, Social, Economic and Political;

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all;

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation;

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION”

52. **Solution: b)**

The Supreme Court can issue writs only for the enforcement of fundamental rights and not for any other purpose, that is, it does not extend to a case where the breach of an ordinary legal right is alleged.

The writ jurisdiction of the high court (under Article 226) is not exclusive but concurrent with the writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court (under Article 32). It means, when the fundamental rights of a citizen are violated, the aggrieved party has the option of moving either the high court or the Supreme Court directly.

This is valid for both centre/state laws/rules/regulations.

In the Chandra Kumar case (1997), the Supreme Court ruled that the writ jurisdiction of both the high court and the Supreme Court constitute a part of the basic structure of the Constitution. Hence, it cannot be ousted or excluded even by way of an amendment to the Constitution.

53. **Solution: b)**

The Constitution authorised the Parliament to establish a ‘Contingency Fund of India’, into which amounts determined by law are paid from time to time.

- Accordingly, the Parliament enacted the contingency fund of India Act in 1950.
- This fund is placed at the disposal of the president, and he can make advances out of it to meet unforeseen expenditure pending its authorisation by the Parliament. Parliamentary approval for such unforeseen expenditure is obtained, ex-post-facto, and an equivalent amount is drawn from the Consolidated Fund to recoup the Contingency Fund after such ex-post-facto approval.
- The fund is held by the finance secretary on behalf of the president.
- Like the public account of India, it is also operated by executive action.

54. **Solution: b)**

As provided by the Constitution, the Speaker of the last Lok Sabha vacates his office immediately before the first meeting of the newly elected Lok Sabha. Therefore, the President appoints a member of the Lok Sabha as the Speaker Pro-Tem. Usually, the senior most member is selected for this.

The Speaker Pro-Tem has all the powers of the Speaker. She presides over the first sitting of the newly elected Lok Sabha.

- Her main duty is to administer oath to the new members. He also enables the House to elect the new Speaker.
- When the new Speaker is elected by the House, the office of the Speaker Pro Tem ceases to exist.

Hence, this office is a temporary office, existing for a few days.

55. **Solution: c)**

Provided that the total number of members in the Legislative Council of a State shall in no case be less than forty, until Parliament by law otherwise provides, the composition of the Legislative Council of a State shall be as provided in clause (3) of Article 171.

56. **Solution: c)**

The Tenth Schedule was inserted in the Constitution in 1985 by the 52nd Amendment Act.

It lays down the process by which legislators may be disqualified on grounds of defection by the Presiding Officer of a legislature based on a petition by any other member of the House.

The decision on question as to disqualification on ground of defection is referred to the Chairman or the Speaker of such House, and his/her decision is final and can be challenged in the court.

Advantages of anti-defection law:

- Provides stability to the government by preventing shifts of party allegiance.
- Ensures that candidates remain loyal to the party as well the citizens voting for him.
- Promotes party discipline.

In India, rebelling against a three-line whip can put a lawmaker's membership of the House at risk.

The anti-defection law allows the Speaker/Chairperson to disqualify such a member; the only exception is when more than a third of legislators vote against a directive, effectively splitting the party.

57. **Solution: c)**

Speaker acts as the ex-officio chairman of the conference of presiding officers of legislative bodies in the country.

He appoints the chairman of all the parliamentary committees of the Lok Sabha and supervises their functioning. He himself is the chairman of the Business Advisory Committee, the Rules Committee and the General Purpose Committee.

When the House sits in secret, no stranger can be present in the chamber, lobby or galleries except with the permission of the Speaker.

58. **Solution: c)**

The speaker has the following powers and duties:

- He maintains order and decorum in the House for conducting its business and regulating its proceedings. This is his primary responsibility and he has final power in this regard.
- He is the final interpreter of the provisions of (a) the Constitution of India, (b) the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of Lok Sabha, and (c) the parliamentary precedents, within the House.
- He adjourns the House or suspends the meeting in absence of a quorum. The quorum to constitute a meeting of the House is one-tenth of the total strength of the House.

59. **Solution: d)**

Article 239B. Power of administrator to promulgate Ordinances during recess of Legislature.

(1) If at any time, except when the Legislature of the Union territory of Puducherry is in session, the administrator thereof is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action, he may promulgate such Ordinances as the circumstances appear to him to require:

Provided that no such Ordinance shall be promulgated by the administrator except after obtaining instructions from the President in that behalf:

Provided further that whenever the said Legislature is dissolved, or its functioning remains suspended on account of any action taken under any such law as is referred to in clause (1) of article 239A, the administrator shall not promulgate any Ordinance during the period of such dissolution or suspension.

60. **Solution: d)**

A192. Decision on questions as to disqualifications of members. - (1) If any question arises as to whether a member of a House of the Legislature of a State has become subject to any of the disqualifications mentioned in clause (1) of article 191, the question shall be referred for the decision of the Governor and his decision shall be final.

(2) Before giving any decision on any such question, the Governor shall obtain the opinion of the Election Commission and shall act according to such opinion.

61. **Solution: b)**

- The First Lok Sabha was constituted on 17 April 1952 after India's first general election.

- The Indian Independence Act 1947 merely converted India into a British dominion. It ceased to be dominion only after 26th January 1950.
- Till 1952, the Constituent assembly itself functioned as the law-making body.
- It was only after the first general elections that Lok Sabha was constituted and the assembly was relieved of its responsibility of acting as a dual body.

62. Solution: b)

The provision of joint sitting is applicable to ordinary bills or financial bills only and not to money bills or Constitutional amendment bills.

In the case of a money bill, the Lok Sabha has overriding powers, while a Constitutional amendment bill must be passed by each House separately.

63. Solution: d)

Adjournment only terminates a sitting and not a session of the House. Prorogation not only terminates a sitting but also a session of the House.

Adjournment is done by presiding officer of the House; whereas Prorogation is done by the president of India.

Adjournment does not affect the bills or any other business pending before the House; whereas Prorogation also does not affect the bills or any other business pending before the House.

However, all pending notices (other than those for introducing bills) lapse on prorogation and fresh notices have to be given for the next session.

64. Solution: b)

- No prior consent of President is needed. However, a removal motion signed by 100 members (in the case of Lok Sabha) or 50 members (in the case of Rajya Sabha) is to be given to the Speaker/Chairman.

- The Speaker/Chairman may admit the motion or refuse to admit it. If it is admitted, then the Speaker/Chairman is to constitute a three-member committee to investigate into the charges.

- The committee should consist of (a) the chief justice or a judge of the Supreme Court, (b) a chief justice of a high court, and (c) a distinguished jurist.

- If the committee finds the judge to be guilty of misbehaviour or suffering from incapacity, the House can take up the consideration of the motion.

- After the motion is passed by each House of Parliament by special majority, an address is presented to the president for removal of the judge.

- Finally, the president passes an order removing the judge.

65. Solution: a)

(1) Appointments of persons to be, and the posting and promotion of district judges in any State shall be made by the Governor of the State in consultation with the High Court exercising jurisdiction in relation to such State.

(2) A person not already in the service of the Union or of the State shall only be eligible to be appointed as district judge if he has been for not less than seven years an advocate or a pleader and is recommended by the High Court for appointment.

66. Solution: d)

Power of Judicial Review Judicial review is the power of a high court to examine the constitutionality of legislative enactments and executive orders of both the Central and state governments. On examination, if they are found to be violative of the Constitution (ultra-vires), they can be declared as illegal, unconstitutional and invalid (null and void) by the high court. Consequently, they cannot be enforced by the government.

Though the phrase 'judicial review' has nowhere been used in the Constitution, the provisions of Articles 13 and 226 explicitly confer the power of judicial review on a high court. The constitutional validity of a legislative enactment or an executive order can be challenged in a high court on the following three grounds:

(a) it infringes the fundamental rights (Part III),

(b) it is outside the competence of the authority which has framed it, and

(c) it is repugnant to the constitutional provisions.

67. Solution: b)

They can be removed from office by the President only in the manner and on the grounds mentioned in the Constitution. This means that they do not hold their office during the pleasure of the President, though they are appointed by him.

Conduct of Judges cannot be discussed in Parliament or in a State Legislature except when an impeachment motion is under consideration of the Parliament.

The parliament can change their salaries, allowances and pensions, but not during their service tenure.

68. Solution: d)

The President can issue the removal order only after an address by Parliament has been presented to him in the same session for such removal.

- The address must be supported by a special majority of each House of Parliament (i.e., a majority of the total membership of that House and a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting).
- The grounds of removal are two—proved misbehaviour or incapacity.
- The Judges Enquiry Act (1968) regulates the procedure relating to the removal of a judge of the Supreme Court by the process of impeachment.

69. Solution: a) In case of the enforcement of Fundamental Rights, the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is original but not exclusive. It is concurrent with the jurisdiction of the high court under Article 226. It vests original powers in the high court to issue directions, orders and writs of all kinds for the enforcement of the Fundamental Rights.

As for Statutory rights and Constitutional rights, the original jurisdiction is vested in the High Courts.

For instance, if a person's "Right to Vote" is infringed, he can move the High court for infringement of a constitutional right. SC cannot be approached for issuing a writ petition.

High court also enforces legal rights, and should be approached in case of its infringement.

Fundamental rights are enforced by both SC and HCs.

70. Solution: c)

In India the Constitution confers the power of judicial review on the judiciary (both the Supreme Court as well as High Courts). Further, the Supreme Court has declared the power of judicial review as a basic feature of the Constitution or an element of the basic structure of the Constitution. Hence, the power of judicial review cannot be curtailed or excluded even by a constitutional amendment.

Judicial review can be classified into the following three categories:

- 1) Judicial review of constitutional amendments.
- 2) Judicial review of legislation of the Parliament and State Legislatures and subordinate legislations.
- 3) Judicial review of administrative action of the Union and State and authorities under the state.

71. Solution: a)

"The Governor shall from time to time summon the House or each House of the Legislature of the State to meet at such time and place as he thinks fit..." says Article 174 of the Constitution. The provision also puts on the Governor the responsibility of ensuring that the House is summoned at least once every six months. Although it is the Governor's prerogative to summon the House, according to Article 163, the Governor is required to act on the "aid and advice" of the Cabinet. So when the Governor summons the House under Article 174, this is not of his or her own will but on the aid and advice of the Cabinet.

There are a few instances where the Governor can summon the House despite the refusal of the Chief Minister who heads the Cabinet. When the Chief Minister appears to have lost the majority and the legislative members of the House propose a no-confidence motion against the Chief Minister, then the Governor can decide on his or her own on summoning the House.

But the actions of the Governor, when using his discretionary powers can be challenged in court.

72. Solution: c)

Arguments against having a second house:

- Rather than fulfilling the lofty objective of getting intellectuals into the legislature, the forum is likely to be used to accommodate party functionaries who fail to get elected.
- Unlike Rajya Sabha which has substantial powers to shape non-financial legislation, Legislative Councils lack the constitutional mandate to do so. Legislative Assemblies have the power to override suggestions/amendments made to a legislation by the Council.
- While Rajya Sabha MPs can vote in the election of the President and Vice-President, members of Legislative Councils can't. MLCs also can't vote in the elections of Rajya Sabha members.
- As regards Money bills, only fourteen days' delay can be caused by the Council, which is more or less a formality rather than a barrier in the way of Money Bill passed by the Assembly.

73. solution (a)

The President may refer questions of law or fact of public importance to the Supreme Court for advisory opinion under Article 143. This can be done even without the advice of the Council of Ministers, though practically, it is usually based on such advice. The advisory opinion is not binding on the President, making Statement 2 incorrect.

74. solution (a)

The 44th Constitutional Amendment in 1978 deleted Article 31 and made the right to property a legal right under Article 300A. This right can be enforced only against the state and not against private individuals. Therefore, Statement 1 is correct, and Statement 2 is incorrect.

75. solution (a) The Inter-State Council is a constitutional body established under Article 263 for coordination between the Centre and the States. However, its recommendations are advisory in nature and not binding. Hence, Statement 1 is correct, but Statement 2 is incorrect.

76. solution (c)

The President's Rule can be extended for up to three years with the approval of Parliament every six months. Originally, the Constitution allowed it only for one year, but the 44th Amendment permitted extension beyond one year under specific conditions. Hence, both statements are correct.

77. solution (d)

Originally, the Election Commission was a single-member body. It became multi-member in 1989 by an executive notification under Article 324. The appointment of the Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners is made by the President, not by the Prime Minister directly. Therefore, both statements are incorrect.

78. solution (a)

A Money Bill can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha and only with the President's recommendation under Article 110. The Rajya Sabha cannot reject or amend a Money Bill; it can only make recommendations which the Lok Sabha may choose to accept or reject. Hence, Statement 1 is correct, Statement 2 is incorrect.

79. solution (b)

A Joint Sitting under Article 108 is not applicable to Constitutional Amendment Bills. It applies only to ordinary and financial bills when there is a deadlock. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha presides over the Joint Sitting. So, Statement 1 is incorrect, but Statement 2 is correct.

80. solution (b)

District Planning Committees are provided for in Article 243ZD of the 74th Amendment, not the 73rd. The 73rd Amendment deals with Panchayats and mandates one-third reservation for women under Article 243D. Hence, Statement 1 is incorrect, but Statement 2 is correct.

81. solution (d)

Correct answer: Article 368(4)

Explanation: Article 368(4) states that no constitutional amendment (under Article 368) can be questioned in any court on any ground. However, this clause was struck down by the Supreme Court in the *Minerva Mills* case (1980), asserting the power of judicial review.

82. Correct answer: (c) Article 360

Explanation: Article 360 of the Indian Constitution empowers the President to proclaim a Financial Emergency if he is satisfied that the financial stability or credit of India or any part thereof is threatened. No such emergency has been declared so far in India.

83. Correct answer: (a) Article 32 and Article 226

Explanation: Article 32 gives the right to individuals to move the Supreme Court to enforce Fundamental Rights, while Article 226 empowers High Courts to issue writs. These provisions are the constitutional basis of judicial review in India.

84. Correct answer: (d) 61st Amendment Act

Explanation: The 61st Constitutional Amendment Act, 1988, reduced the voting age from 21 years to 18 years for elections to the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies. This amendment enhanced democratic participation among Indian youth.

85. Correct answer: (a) Article 263

Explanation: Article 263 of the Indian Constitution provides for the establishment of an Inter-State Council to investigate and advise on inter-state disputes and coordinate policies between the states and the centre.

86. Correct answer: (a) President of India

Explanation: According to Article 316, the Chairman and other members of the UPSC are appointed by the President of India. The President also determines their conditions of service.

87. Correct answer: (a) A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1

Explanation:

- * Balwantrai Mehta Committee (1957) recommended the three-tier system of Panchayati Raj.
- * Ashok Mehta Committee (1978) advocated a two-tier system with Zila Parishad as the base.
- * G.V.K. Rao Committee (1985) emphasized PRIs as development institutions.
- * L.M. Singhvi Committee (1986) suggested constitutional status to PRIs.

88. Correct answer: (a) A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2

Explanation:

- * 42nd Amendment (1976) added Fundamental Duties.
- * 44th Amendment (1978) removed Right to Property from the list of Fundamental Rights.
- * 61st Amendment (1988) lowered voting age from 21 to 18 years.
- * 73rd Amendment (1992) gave constitutional status to Panchayati Raj.

89. Correct answer: (a) A-2, B-3, C-1, D-4

- * Impeachment of President: Special majority (2/3rd present & voting + absolute majority)
- * Election of VP: Simple majority
- * Removal of VP: Absolute majority in Rajya Sabha and agreement in Lok Sabha
- * Amendment of FRs: Special majority under Article 368

90. Correct answer: (a) A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4

- * UPSC: Article 315
- * Election Commission: Article 324
- * Finance Commission: Article 280
- * CAG: Article 148

91. Correct answer: (a) A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4

- * National Emergency: Article 352
- * President's Rule: Article 356
- * Financial Emergency: Article 360
- * Suspension of FRs: Article 359

92. Correct answer: (a) A-4, B-1, C-3, D-2

Explanation:

- * First Schedule: Union and State Territories
- * Eighth Schedule: 22 Official Languages
- * Tenth Schedule: Anti-defection Law
- * Twelfth Schedule: Subjects of Municipalities

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

- * Money Bill (Art 110): Only deals with taxation, borrowing, etc.
- * Financial Bill (I): Contains matters of Art 110 + others; needs President's recommendation
- * Financial Bill (II): Contains financial matters, no Art 110 content; no recommendation needed
- * Ordinary Bill: Can be introduced in either House without any special procedure

94. **Correct Answer: (d)** Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation: The Attorney General has the right to speak and participate in the proceedings of either House of Parliament or any parliamentary committee but ****does not have the right to vote**** (Statement 1 is incorrect). Moreover, ****the AG need not be a Member of Parliament****; he must only be qualified to be appointed a judge of the Supreme Court (Statement 2 is incorrect).

95. **Correct Answer: (a)** 1 only

Explanation: The Chief Election Commissioner is removed in the same manner and on the same grounds as a judge of the Supreme Court (Statement 1 is correct). However, the Constitution does not mention Regional Election Commissioners explicitly; they are appointed by the President based on the recommendation of the Election Commission (Statement 2 is incorrect).

96. **Correct Answer: (a)** 1 only

Explanation: The Inter-State Council is indeed established under Article 263 of the Constitution (Statement 1 is correct). However, its recommendations are advisory in nature and not binding (Statement 2 is incorrect).

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

Explanation: The 44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978, removed the Right to Property from Part III (Fundamental Rights) and made it a constitutional right under Article 300A in Part XII of the Constitution. Both statements are correct.

98. **Correct answer (b)** 2 and 3 only

Explanation: The President cannot dissolve Lok Sabha at their own discretion; it happens on the advice of the Council of Ministers. The President has the constitutional power to grant pardons, reprieves, respites, or remissions of punishment, particularly in cases involving the death penalty (Article 72). The President's election is conducted by an Electoral College consisting of elected members of both Houses of Parliament and State Legislative Assemblies (not nominated members), confirming statements 2 and 3 are correct, but statement 1 is incorrect.

99. **Correct answer (a)** 1 and 3 only

Explanation: Rajya Sabha is a permanent body and cannot be dissolved, with one-third members retiring every two years. The Lok Sabha term is five years but can be extended during a national emergency (Article 83), so statement 2 is incorrect. Money Bills can only be introduced in Lok Sabha (Article 110).

100. **Correct answer (a)** 1 and 2 only

Explanation: The Governor is appointed by the President for a term of five years (Article 156). The Governor can reserve certain Bills for the President's consideration (Article 200). However, generally the Governor acts on the advice of the Council of Ministers; the power to act independently is very limited, and statements about acting independently are mostly conventions, so statement 3 is incorrect.

101. **Correct answer (a)** 1 and 3 only

Explanation: The Governor appoints the Chief Minister, who must have confidence in the Legislative Assembly (Article 164). The CM advises the Governor on the appointment of other Ministers. The CM's term is not fixed; it depends on maintaining legislative confidence, so statement 2 is incorrect

102. Correct answer (a) 2 and 3 only

Explanation: Not all States have bicameral legislatures; most have unicameral. The Legislative Council is a permanent body with one-third members retiring every two years. The Governor can summon, prorogue the Legislature, and dissolve the Assembly, but not the Legislative Council, which is permanent. So statements 2 and 3 are correct, but statement 1 is incorrect.

103. Correct answer (a) 1 and 3 only

Explanation: Lok Adalats are constituted under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, for amicable dispute resolution. Family Courts handle civil matters related to family disputes, not just criminal family violence cases. Gram Nyayalayas are village-level courts for speedy justice in rural areas (Gram Nyayalaya Act, 2008). Therefore, statements 1 and 3 are correct; statement 2 is incorrect.

104. Correct answer (b)

1. The President cannot withhold assent to a Constitutional Amendment Bill (Article 368).
2. After the dissolution of Lok Sabha, the Council of Ministers continues till the new ministry is formed; the President remains bound by their advice (Article 74).
3. Ordinances lapse if not approved within six weeks of Parliament's reassembly.
4. A money bill cannot be returned by the President for reconsideration; only assent can be given.

105. Correct answer (a)

1. Vice President is elected via proportional representation using single transferable vote.
2. All members of both Houses, including nominated ones, vote in the Vice President's election.
3. The Vice President can act as President in all situations including death.
4. Vice President (as Rajya Sabha Chairman) has a casting vote in the event of a tie.

106. Correct answer (d)

1. A non-MP can be made minister but must become MP within 6 months.
2. 91st Constitutional Amendment caps ministers to 15% of Lok Sabha strength.
3. Ministers of State with independent charge are not part of the Cabinet and attend meetings only when invited.
4. Advice of Council of Ministers is not justiciable in court as per Article 74(2).

107. Correct answer (a) 1, 3 and 4 only

1. Parliament consists of President, Lok Sabha, and Rajya Sabha.
2. Speaker is not a part of Parliament, though she presides over Lok Sabha.
3. Article 80 provides max Rajya Sabha strength as 250.
4. Nominated members of Rajya Sabha vote in Presidential election.

108. Correct answer (a) 1, 2 and 3 only

Explanation: The PM communicates Cabinet decisions to the President (Art. 78). He recommends names for ministerial appointments. He is the ex-officio chairman of NITI Aayog and NIC. However, the PM is not legally bound to disclose Cabinet decisions to Parliament before implementation.

109. Correct answer (a) 1, 2 and 4 only

Explanation: Constitution Amendment Bills can be introduced in either House. President is bound to give assent (Art. 368). No joint sitting is allowed (Statement 3 incorrect). Certain amendments (like those affecting federal structure) require state ratification.

110. Correct answer (b) 1, 3 and 4 only

Explanation: Cabinet Committees are not constitutional bodies. Not all are chaired by the PM; some by senior ministers (Statement 2 incorrect). Political Affairs and Appointments Committees exist. Non-Cabinet ministers can be invitees.

111. Correct answer (b) 2, 3 and 4 only

Constitution mandates that there should not be more than 6 months gap between sessions—not necessarily 2 sessions per year (Statement 1 incorrect). Prorogation ends the session. Speaker can adjourn sine die.

112. Correct answer (d) 1, 3 and 4 only

President dissolves Lok Sabha on Cabinet advice. Rajya Sabha continues normally. Pending bills in Lok Sabha lapse; in Rajya Sabha, only non-Money Bills pending in Rajya Sabha don't lapse. Statement 2 is incorrect.

113. Correct answer (a) 1, 2 and 3 only

PM advises President on summoning, proroguing (Art. 85), is link between President and Cabinet, and allocates portfolios. But PM cannot override President's decision if a minister's resignation is refused (Statement 4 incorrect).

114. Correct answer (b)

- Statement 1 is incorrect—The Registrar General of India (RGI), who oversees CRS, functions under the Ministry of Home Affairs, not the Ministry of Health.
- Statement 2 is correct—Private hospitals are mandated to report births and deaths to local registrars for official entry into the CRS database.
- Statement 3 is correct—As per the 2023 amendment, data from CRS will be used to automatically update key databases, including the National Population Register (NPR), ration card database, and other central schemes.

115. Correct answer (c)

All revenues go to the Consolidated Fund of India under Article 266.

116. Correct answer (a)

Joint sitting is allowed only for ordinary bills.
Money Bill → No joint sitting
Constitution Amendment Bill → No joint sitting

117. Correct answer (b)

- 1 – Incorrect (Speaker does *not* hold office during President's pleasure)
- 2 – Incorrect (Must be a member already)
- 3 – Correct (Resigns to Deputy Speaker)

118. Correct Answer: (d)

Under Article 253, Parliament can make laws to implement treaties without State consent.

119. Correct Answer: (c) 1, 2 and 3 only

Under Article 88, the Attorney General of India:

- Can take part in Lok Sabha proceedings
- Can be a member of a parliamentary committee
- Can speak in Lok Sabha
- Cannot vote

Hence statements 1, 2, and 3 are correct; 4 is incorrect.

120. Correct Answer: (c)

- (a) Incorrect — A person can be Governor of two or more states simultaneously (e.g., Governor of Goa + Maharashtra earlier).
- (b) Incorrect — High Court Judges are appointed by the President, not the Governor.
- (c) Correct — Constitution does not specify any procedure for removal of a Governor. They hold office "during the pleasure of the President."
- (d) Incorrect — In UTs with legislatures (Delhi, Puducherry), the President appoints the Chief Minister; LG only administers.

121. (c) Both 1 and 2

COP-30 (Nov 2025) was hosted by **Brazil** and major agenda items included **climate finance** and **fossil-fuel/energy transition**.

122. (c) Both 1 and 2

G20 Summit 2025 was held in **Johannesburg, South Africa** and was the **first G20 summit hosted in Africa**.

123. (b) International Energy Agency

World Energy Outlook is released by the **International Energy Agency**.

124. (b) Trade & economic cooperation

APEC focuses on regional economic integration and trade facilitation.

125. (c) UNSC structure

UNGA reform debates mainly concern expansion and reform of the **UN Security Council**.

126. (b) Food prices

Inflation trends in late 2025 were primarily driven by food price volatility.

127. **(b) Inflation control**
The **Reserve Bank of India** follows an inflation-targeting framework.
128. **(b) Stable tax compliance**
GST revenue growth reflects improved compliance and economic formalisation.
129. **(b) Integrated public service monitoring**
MeitY dashboards aim at real-time governance and service delivery tracking.
130. **(b) Electronics manufacturing ecosystem**
India-Japan cooperation focuses on semiconductors, supply chains, and manufacturing.
131. **(a) High-speed regional connectivity**
Vande Bharat trains enhance fast, semi-high-speed passenger connectivity.
132. **(b) Infrastructure ministries data**
PM Gati Shakti integrates data of multiple infrastructure ministries.
133. **(a) Reduce logistics costs**
Inland waterways improve cost-effective and sustainable transport.
134. **(a) Classical RSA encryption**
Quantum computing threatens existing public-key cryptography.
135. **(b) Algorithms resistant to quantum attacks**
Post-Quantum Cryptography develops quantum-safe algorithms.
136. **(b) Start-ups & private space sector**
Small satellite initiatives of **ISRO** support private participation.
137. **(a) Ethical use & data protection**
AI regulation debates emphasise responsible and ethical AI.
138. **(b) Growth of indigenous defence production**
Rising exports reflect *Atmanirbhar Bharat* in defence manufacturing.
139. **(a) Anti-piracy & maritime security**
Indian Ocean exercises focus on SLOC security and cooperation.
140. **(a) Digital critical infrastructure**
Cyber drills protect power, banking, telecom and data networks.
141. **(c) Both 1 and 2**
COP-30 discussed climate finance and energy transition policies.
142. **(a) Fossil fuel dependence**
Green Hydrogen Mission aims at decarbonisation and energy security.
143. **(b) Vehicular & stubble burning emissions**
North India pollution control targets transport and farm residue burning.
144. **(a) Species conservation financing**
UN biodiversity talks stress funding for conservation goals.
145. **(a) NEP 2020**
Skill-based education reforms align with National Education Policy 2020.
146. **(b) Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen**
World Radiography Day marks discovery of X-rays (8 Nov).
147. **(d) S. N. Bose**
7 November is birth anniversary of physicist **Satyendra Nath Bose**.
148. **(a) Digital payments ecosystem**
Sweden's near-cashless economy reflects advanced digital payments.
149. **(a) Global hunger reduction**
World Food Programme works to combat hunger.
150. **(a) Aadhaar-UPI-DigiLocker integration**
This triad forms the core of India's Digital Public Infrastructure model.