

**Chapter - 7**

**Polity**

**Answer Key with Solutions**  
**Includes: All MCQs + Extra PYQs with Detailed Explanations**

## Solutions

1. (b); The minimum age required to become Vice-President is 35 years according to Article 66(3)(b) of Indian Constitution.
2. (d); Quo warranto means "by what warrant"? This writ is issued to enquire into legality of the claim of a person or public office. It restrains the person or authority to act in an office which he / she is not entitled to and thus stops usurpation of public office by anyone. This writ is applicable to the public offices only and not to private offices.
3. (a); NITI (NATIONAL INSTITUTION OF TRANSFORMING INSTITUTION) is a government policy think tank replacing Planning Commission by Cabinet Resolution from 1st January 2012. The Prime Minister is chairperson of NitiAayog.
4. (b); The Constitution guarantees six fundamental rights to Indian citizens as follows: (i) right to equality, (ii) right to freedom, (iii) right against exploitation, (iv) right to freedom of religion, (v) cultural and educational rights, and (vi) right to constitutional remedies.
5. (b); The 44th amendment of the constitution took place in 1978 and article 359 was amended and it provided that article 20 & 21 could not be suspended even during declaration of emergency.
6. (d); The Communist Party of India (Marxist) (abbreviated CPI(M)) is a communist party in India. The party emerged from a split from the Communist Party of India in 1964. The CPI(M) was formed at the Seventh Congress of the Communist Party of India held in Calcutta from 31 October to 7 November 1964.
7. (c); Articles 23 and 24 under Right Against Exploitation of the Indian Constitution safeguard women and children and others against exploitation of various forms. Right against Exploitation is the Fundamental Right which prohibits trafficking, forced labour (begar) and child employment under 14 years of age.
8. (b); The Nationalist Congress Party (NCP) is a centrist nationalist political party in India. The NCP was formed on 25 May 1999, by Sharad Pawar, P. A. Sangma, and Tariq Anwar. The Election Symbol of NCP is an analogue clock that reads 10:10.
9. (d); Article 25 guarantees Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion according to their choice.
10. (d) According to Article 65(2)- (a) the proposal to prefer impeachment charge is contained in a resolution which has been moved after at least fourteen days notice in writing signed by not less than one-fourth of the total number of members of the House has been given of their intention to move the resolution, and  
(b) such resolution has been passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the total membership of the House
11. (a); There are five types of Writs - Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Certiorari and Quo warranto
12. (d); India borrowed the DPSP from Irish Constitution of 1937, the directive principles place an ideal before the legislator of India which shows that light while they frame the policies & laws. They are basically a code of conduct for the legislature and administrators of the country, Prohibition of Liquor, Right to Work, Equal Wage for Equal Work are some example of directive principle.
13. (d); The Fundamental Duties of citizens were added to the Constitution by the 42nd Amendment in 1976, upon the recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee that was constituted by the government earlier that year. Originally ten in number, the Fundamental Duties were



- increased to eleven by the 86th Amendment in 2002.
14. (d); The Directive Principles of State Policy, embodied in Part IV of the Constitution, are directions given to the state to guide the establishment of an economic and social democracy, as proposed by the Preamble.
  15. (c); The method of election of President has been taken from Irish Constitution.
  16. (c); The word Quo-Warranto literally means "by what warrants?" or "what is your authority"? It is a writ issued with a view to restrain a person from holding a public office to which he is not entitled. The writ requires the concerned person to explain to the Court by what authority he holds the office.
  17. (b); According to Article 60(Oath or affirmation by President), Chief Justice of India administers the oath of the President of India.
  18. (a); In the 19th century the theory of sovereignty as a legal concept was perfected by Austin, an English Jurist. He is regarded as a greatest exponent of Monistic Theory.
  19. (d); The Parliament of India is the supreme legislative body of the Republic of India. The Parliament is composed of the President of India and the houses. It is bicameral with two houses: the Rajya Sabha (Council of States) and the Lok Sabha (House of the People).
  20. (b); The executive power is vested mainly in the President of India, as per Article 53 (1) of the constitution. Thus President of India is the executive head of State of India.
  21. (d); The President of India is the Supreme Commander of the Indian Armed Forces.
  22. (b); The anti-defection law was passed by parliament in 1985. The 52nd amendment to the Constitution added the Tenth Schedule which laid down the process by which legislators may be disqualified on grounds of defection i.e. Anti-defection law.
  23. (c); Function of judiciary is to enforce and interpret laws.
  24. (d); The Governor of the States of India is appointed by the President of India for a period of five years.
  25. (d); Literally, 'Certiorari' means-To be certified (or) to be informed. It can be issued by Supreme Court or any High Court for quashing the order already passed by an inferior court, quasi-judicial body or or judicial tribunal.
  26. (c); President is not a member of any of the two houses of Parliament.
  27. (b); Article 352 of Indian Constitution has provisions for National Emergency. According to it, if President is satisfied that there exist a grave emergency whether due to war or external aggression or armed rebellion, then President can proclaim emergency to that effect.
  28. (d); The Fundamental Duties are defined as the moral obligations of all citizens to help promote a spirit of patriotism and to uphold the unity of India. These duties, set out in Part IV-A of the Constitution, concern individuals and the nation. Like the Directive Principles, they are not enforceable by the law.
  29. (c); According to Article 58(1)(b) the minimum age for becoming Governor of State in India is 35 years.
  30. (c); The main federal features of Constitution are- Written Constitution, Supremacy of the Constitution, Rigid Constitution, Division of Powers between federal and state government, Independent Judiciary, Bicameral Legislature and Dual Government Polity.
  31. (c); Article 360 of the Indian Constitution states that If the President is satisfied that a situation has arisen whereby the financial stability or credit of India or of any part of the territory there of is threatened, he may by a Proclamation make a declaration to that effect and proclaim financial emergency.
  32. (c); Underarticle 356, its Provisions allow President to proclaim constitutional emergency in case of failure of constitutional machinery in States.



33. (b); Under article 80 of the Constitution, the Council of States (RajyaSabha) is composed of 250 members, of whom 12 are nominated by the President of India from amongst persons who have special knowledge or practical experience in respect of such matters as literature, science, art and social service.
34. (c); The Fundamental Rights are justiciable in nature because when violated the aggrieved individual can move the courts for their enforcement. Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles are non-justiciable in nature because they are not legally enforceable by the courts for their violation. Therefore, the government cannot be compelled to implement them.
35. (b); The Forty-second Amendment of the Constitution of India, officially known as The Constitution (Forty-second amendment) Act, 1976, was enacted during the Emergency (25 June 1975 – 21 March 1977) by the Indian National Congress government headed by Indira Gandhi. This amendment brought about the most widespread changes to the Constitution in its history, and is called a “mini-Constitution”
36. (b); In the year 1977, the 44th constitutional amendment eliminated right to acquire, hold and dispose property as a fundamental right. However, in another part of constitution, Article 300A was inserted to affirm that no person should be deprived of his property saved by law. This resulted that this fundamental right is now converted into legal right.
37. (d); The Fundamental Duties of citizens were added to the Constitution by the 42nd Amendment in 1976. Originally ten in number, the Fundamental Duties were increased to eleven by the 86th Amendment in 2002. Freedom of Speech and Expression comes under Fundamental right and not fundamental duties.
38. (c); The Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG) of India is an authority, established by the Constitution which audits all receipts and expenditure of the Government of India and the state governments, including those of bodies and authorities substantially financed by the government. He is appointed for period of 6 years or up to age of 65 years, whichever earlier.
39. (c); The Contingency Fund of India established under Article 267 (1) of the Constitution is in the nature of an imprest (money maintained for a specific purpose) which is placed at the disposal of the President to enable him/her to make advances to meet urgent unforeseen expenditure, pending authorization by the Parliament. Thus, President of India is custodian of Contingency Fund of India.
40. (a); Australia, United States of America and Bangladesh has written constitution while on the other hand United Kingdom doesn't have a written constitution.
41. (a); The Vote on Account is the special provision given to the government to obtain the vote of Parliament to withdraw money when the budget for the new financial year is not released or the elections are underway, and the caretaker government is in place. A vote on account stays valid for two months.
42. (a); India has taken concept of 'Judicial Review' from United States (US) constitution.
43. (d); There is no such limit specified in Indian Constitution. So there is no bar on number of times a person can be elected as the President of India.
44. (b); Dr B.R.Ambedkar called article 32 of the Indian constitution as “the heart and sole of the constitution”. Article 32 in the IIIrd part of Indian constitution gives us Right to Remedies. It gives us the right to approach Supreme Court of India by appropriate procedure in case of infringement of any fundamental right.
45. (a); A special majority is needed for changing provisions of Fundamental Rights.



46. (d); "Abolition of titles except military and academic" is a Fundamental Right under Article 18 of Indian constitution. It is not a Fundamental duty.
47. (c); Article 360 can be used by the President of India to declare financial emergency.
48. (c); Appellate Jurisdiction means that Supreme Court will reconsider the case and the legal issues involved in it.
49. (c); The 15th amendment of the Constitution of India increased the age of retirement of High Court judges from 60 to 62 years.
50. (a); "United Nations Organization" is listed in the Union list given in the Seventh Schedule in the Constitution of India.
51. (b); The Constitution of India was drafted by the Constituent Assembly, and it was implemented under the Cabinet Mission Plan on 16 May 1946.
52. (b); Right to constitutional remedies under Article 32 in Part III of Indian Constitution allows citizens to move the court if they believe that any of their Fundamental Rights have been violated by the state.
53. (a); Original Jurisdiction means cases that can be directly considered by the Supreme Court without going to the lower courts before that.
54. (b); Writ Jurisdiction is a constitutional remedy available to a person to bring his complaint or grievance against any administrative action to the notice of the court in case fundamental rights had been violated. Safeguard of fundamental rights and assurance of natural justice are the most important components of writ jurisdictions.
55. (d); The Supreme Court has special advisory jurisdiction in matters which may specifically be referred to it by the President of India under Article 143 of the Constitution.
56. (d); There is one parliamentary seats (Rajya Sabha Constituency) in Sikkim.
57. (d); Trade unions is listed in the Concurrent list given in the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution.
58. (c); Prohibition Writ is issued by a higher court (High Court or Supreme Court) when a lower court has considered a case going beyond its jurisdiction.
59. (c); All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK) is an Indian political party in the states of Tamil Nadu and Puducherry. It is currently in power in Tamil Nadu and is the third largest party in the Lok Sabha. It is a Dravidian party and was founded by M. G. Ramachandran (popularly known as MGR) on 17 October 1972 as a breakaway faction of the DravidaMunnetraKazhagam (DMK).
60. (c); Article 15 i.e. Right to equality of the constitution states that no person shall be discriminated on the basis of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. Every person shall have equal access to public places like public parks, museums, wells, bathing ghats and temples etc.
61. (d); President can refer to matter of national importance to supreme court.
62. (b); There is One parliamentary seats (Rajya Sabha constituency) in Tripura.
63. (b); "Taxes on lands and building" is listed in the State list given in the Seventh Schedule in the Constitution of India.
64. (b); There are total 19 Parliamentary seats (Rajya Sabha constituency) in Maharashtra.
65. (d); Forests are listed in the Concurrent list given in the Seventh Schedule in the Constitution of India.
66. (a); Equality before law is well defined under the Article 14 i.e. Right to equality of the Constitution. It ensures that every citizen shall be likewise protected by the laws of the country.
67. (a); "Foreign Jurisdiction" is listed in the Union list given in the Seventh Schedule in the Constitution of India.
68. (c); Article 17 under Right to Equality in the Indian Constitution includes abolition of untouchability.
69. (b); "Betting and gambling" is listed in the State list given in the Seventh Schedule in the Constitution of India.



70. (a); There are total 42 parliamentary seats (Lok Sabha constituency) in West Bengal.
71. (d); "Prevention of cruelty to animals" is listed in the Concurrent list given in the Seventh Schedule in the Constitution of India.
72. (a); Lok Sabha makes laws on matters included in Union List and Concurrent List.
73. (d); "Population control and family planning" is listed in the concurrent list in the Seventh Schedule in the Constitution of India.
74. (b); Mandamus is issued under Article 32 by Supreme Court and High Court when the court found that a particular office holder is not doing legal duty and thereby is infringing on the right of an individual.
75. (a); Central Bureau of Intelligence and Investigation is listed in the Union list given in Seventh Schedule in the Constitution of India.
76. (c); There are total 10 parliamentary seats (Rajya Sabha constituency) in Odisha.
77. (a); Reserve Bank of India is listed in the Union list given in the Seventh Schedule in the Constitution of India.
78. (d); Article 249 of Indian constitution state if the Rajya Sabha 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. Then Parliament can make laws on matters included in state list.
79. (a); The Union List is a list of 97 items given in Seventh Schedule in the Constitution of India. "Naval, military and air force" is listed in it.
80. (b); Uttarakhand has five Lok Sabha constituencies. They are Nainital, Garhwal, Almora, Tehri Garhwal and Hardwar.
81. (b); "Taxes on agricultural income" is listed in the State list given in the Seventh Schedule in the Constitution of India.
82. (a); Rajya Sabha approves constitutional amendments.
83. (d); Election Commission, Finance Commission and Public Service Commission are constitutional bodies as they are provided in Constitution. While Planning commission is not a constitutional body.
84. (c); The right to privacy is protected as an intrinsic part of the right to life and personal liberty under Article 21 and as a part of the freedoms guaranteed by Part III of the Constitution.
85. (b); Right to Constitutional Remedies comes under Fundamental Rights. It is provided under Article 32 to 35 of Indian constitution. It provides for constitutional remedies against the violation or transgression of fundamental rights.
86. (c); The Comptroller and Auditor-General of India submits his report relating to the accounts of the Union to the President.
87. (c); The Residuary powers of legislation under Indian Constitution rests with Parliament.
88. (b); The All India Services (AIS) comprises Civil Services of India, namely the Indian Administrative Service (IAS), the Indian Forest Service (IFS) and the Indian Police Service (IPS). The appointments of All India Services are made by President.
89. (a); The Jammu and Kashmir State Legislative Assembly has a tenure of six years. Article 370 of Indian constitution gives special status to the state of Jammu and Kashmir.
90. (a); The Public Accounts Committee is described as the 'twin-sister' of the Estimates Committee.
91. (a); The candidates are elected by the elected member of Legislative Assembly of States and Union territories by means of Single transferable vote through Proportional representation.
92. (c); The 42nd Amendment amended the Preamble and changed the description of India from "sovereign democratic republic" to a "sovereign, socialist secular democratic republic", and also changed the words "unity of the nation" to "unity and integrity of the nation".



93. (c); Chief function of Public Account Committee is to examine the audit report of Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) after it is laid in the Parliament. CAG assists the committee during the course of investigation.
94. (c); The Speaker of Lok Sabha addresses his letter of resignation to the deputy speaker of Lok Sabha.
95. (c); As highest court in the State, a High Court supervises the subordinate courts in the State.
96. (a); As of January 2018, there have been 101 amendments to the Constitution of India since it was first enacted in 1950. There are two types of amendments to the constitution which are governed by article 368.
97. (b); National Disaster Management Authority has been constituted with the Prime Minister of India as its Chairman, a Vice Chairman with the status of Cabinet Minister, and eight members with the status of Ministers of State.
98. (b); When the offices of the President and Vice-President fall vacant simultaneously, Chief Justice of India acts as President.
99. (b); A Unitary form of government is that in which all the powers are concentrated in the hands of Central government.
100. (c); Article 84 of the Constitution lays down the qualifications for membership of Parliament. According to this, for the membership of Rajya Sabha the person must be not less than 30 years of age.
101. (c); Article 171 of the constitution of India defines the composition of the councils. The minimum age to become member of vidhan parishad is 30 years.
- 102.(b); Estimate Committee largest committee of Parliament of India. It consists of 30 members who are elected by the Lok Sabha every year from amongst its members.
- 103.(d); Bicameral legislature is a legislative system having two-tier of Assemblies.The two houses in state legislature are called - Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council. Seven (out of twenty-nine) states have a Legislative Council: Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Telangana and Uttar Pradesh.
104. (d); Prorogue is the termination of a session of Rajya Sabha or Lok Sabha.It is done by the President.
105. (a); The Speaker of the Lok Sabha certifies whether a financial bill is a Money Bill or not.
106. (d); The members of the All India Services serve the both the Union and State Governments.
107. (b); The Vice-President holds office for a term of 5 years from the date on which he enters upon his office.
108. (c); Adjournment Motion is the procedure for adjournment of the business of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, which can be moved with the consent of the Speaker. In other words, after question hour, a Adjournment Motion is moved by a Member of Parliament to draw the attention of Executive for discussing a definite matter of public importance. It only allowed in Lok Sabha.
109. (b); The Comptroller and Auditor General of India audits the receipt and expenditure of Central Governments, State Governments and Government companies. He audit the account of the local bodies when requested by the president or Governor.
110. (b); In a Parliamentary form of Government, the executive is responsible to the legislature.
111. (a); The President of India addresses both the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha at the beginning of the first Session after each general election when the reconstituted lower house meets for the first time. The President also addresses both the houses at beginning of the first session of each year.
112. (d); The National Development Council is presided over by the Prime Minister of India and includes all Union Ministers, Chief



- Ministers of all the States and Administrators of Union Territories and Members of the NITI Aayog. It was set up on August 6-1952.
113. (c); 86th amendment Act deals with the Elementary Education as a Fundamental Right. It added article 21A which states that the State should provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years.
114. (b); Mahatma Gandhi hadn't advocated Heavy industries, Gandhiji always propounded that agriculture should be supported by some subsidiary occupations like bee keeping, animal husbandry, khadi, paper making, mud utensils making etc
115. (b); Governor shall a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office, he hold office during the pleasure of the President.
116. (c); According to the Ministry of Home Affairs, there are four ways in which Indian citizenship can be acquired birth, descent, registration and naturalisation.
117. (c); Lok Sabha Secretariat comes under the direct control of speaker of lok sabha.
118. (d); An amendment of this Constitution may be initiated only by the introduction of a Bill for the purpose in either House of Parliament.
119. (b); Article-14 states that the State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.
120. (c); National Integration Council set up in June 1962 by the then Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru to address the problems of communalism and regionalism in India. It is chaired by Prime Minister of India. The members of the NIC include union ministers, leaders of the opposition in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha, chief ministers of all states and Union Territories, leaders of national and regional political parties, chairpersons of national commissions, eminent journalists, and other public figures in India.
121. (b); Vengalil Krishnan Krishna Menon was an Indian nationalist, diplomat and politician, described by some as the second most powerful man in India, after his ally. He is defence minister during Indo china war of 1962.
122. (b); Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar was on 14th April 1891 at Mahu in Madhya Pradesh of India. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar, also known as Babasaheb, was an Indian nationalist, jurist, Dalit, political leader, activist, philosopher and thinker. He is first law Minister of india.
123. (d); Saffron denotes renunciation, white in the centre is light, the path of truth to guide our conduct, green shows our relation to (the) soil, our relation to the plant life here, on which all other life depends.
124. (b); The size of the Ashoka Chakra is not specified in the Flag code, but it has twenty-four spokes that are evenly spaced. Ashoka Chakra to be printed or painted on both sides of the flag in navy blue.
125. (a); According to the Flag code of India, the Indian flag has a ratio of two by three (where the length of the flag is 1.5 times that of the width). All three stripes of the flag (saffron, white and green) are to be equal in width and length.
126. (c); Kesavanda vs state of kerla  
The Supreme Court laid down the Basic Structure Doctrine in this case. According to this, some of the provisions of the Constitution of India form its basic structure which are not amendable by Parliament by exercise of its constituent power under Article 368.
127. (d); Tribunals were added in the Constitution by Constitution (Forty - second Amendment) Act, 1976 as Part XIV-A, which has only two articles viz. 323-A and 323-B. While article 323-A deals with Administrative Tribunals; article 323-B deals with tribunals for other matters.



128. (b); India's first prime minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, also held the foreign minister post throughout his 17-year premiership of the country; he remains the country's longest-serving foreign minister.
129. (a); The National Diet is the official name of Japan's legislature. It is a bicameral legislature--one with two houses."The National Diet of Japan is Japan's bicameral legislature.
130. (a); In the 89th Amendment of the Constitution coming into force on 19 February 2004, the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes has been set up under Article 338A on bifurcation of erstwhile National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to oversee the implementation of various safeguards provided to Scheduled Tribes under the Constitution.
131. (c); The States Reorganisation Commission (SRC) was a body constituted by the Central Government of India in 1953 to recommend the reorganisation of state boundaries. States Reorganisation Commission consisted of Fazal Ali, K. M. Panikkar and H. N. Kunzru.
132. (a); The States Reorganisation Commission (SRC) was a body constituted by the Central Government of India in 1953 to recommend the reorganisation of state boundaries.
133. (c); The Constitution was adopted by the Indian Constituent Assembly on 26 November 1949, and came into effect on 26 January 1950 with a democratic government system, completing the country's transition towards becoming an independent republic.
134. (d); The First Amendment of the Constitution of India, enacted in 1951, made several changes to the Fundamental Rights provisions of the constitution. It was moved by the then Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru, on 10 May 1951 and enacted by Parliament on 18 June 1951.
135. (d); The President appoint to the Governor for five years, but when he have any pleases to the president for extending his tenure, then he give vacancy for arising the post of governor.
136. (a); Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha was an eminent and noted Indian parliamentarian. In 1946, he was made the Interim President of the Constituent Assembly of India on 9 December 1946.
137. (c); Abraham Lincoln was an American politician and lawyer who served as the 16th President of the United States.Lincoln led the United States through its Civil War.
138. (d); Article 324 of Constitution of India deals with Superintendence, direction and control of elections to be vested in an Election Commission.
139. (c); ARTICLE 365-  
When any State has failed to comply with, or to give effect to, any directions given in the exercise of the executive power of the Union under any of the provisions of this Constitution, it shall be lawful for the President to hold that a situation has arisen in which the Government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.
140. (c); A proclamation declaring financial emergency must be approved by both the Houses of Parliament within two months from the date of its issue.
141. (b); A proclamation declaring financial emergency must be approved by both the Houses of Parliament With in two months from the date of its issue.
142. (d); According to Article 12 of the Constitution of India, the term 'State' can be used to denote the union and state governments, the Parliament and state legislatures and all local or other authorities within the territory of India or under the control of the Indian government.
143. (d); Article 324 of Constitution of India deals with Superintendence, direction and control of elections to be vested in an Election Commission and it allot symbol to political parties.



144. (c); Article 324 of Constitution of India deals with Superintendence, direction and control of elections to be vested in an Election Commission and it allot symbol to political parties.
145. (c); Originally in 1950, the commission had only a Chief Election Commissioner. Two additional Commissioners were appointed to the commission for the first time on 16 October 1989 but they had a very short tenure, ending on 1 January 1990. The Election Commissioner Amendment Act, 1989 made the Commission a multi-member body.
146. (b);
147. (a); The principal task of the Defence Ministry is to obtain policy directions of the Government on all defence and security related matters and communicate them for implementation by all defence forces. Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman is defence minister of india.
148. (d); Minister of State (MoS) - junior minister with an overseeing Cabinet Minister, usually tasked with a specific responsibility in that ministry they are not member of cabinet.
149. (d); The principal task of the Defence Ministry is to obtain policy directions of the Government on all defence and security related matters and communicate them for implementation by all defence forces. Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman is defence minister of india.
150. (b); The Supreme Command of the Armed Forces vests in the President. The responsibility for national defence rests with the Cabinet.
151. (b); The Central Administrative Tribunal has been established for adjudication of disputes with respect to recruitment and conditions of service of persons appointed to public services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or other local authorities within the territory of India.
152. (c); Right to vote is a constituional right.
153. (a); Kesavananda Bharati v. The State of Kerala in 1973 is a landmark decision of the Supreme Court of India. It is the basis for the power of the Indian judiciary to review, and strike down, amendments to the Constitution of India passed by the Indian parliament which conflict with or seek to alter the constitution's 'basic structure'.
154. (a); Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan had given the concept of total revolution. JP recognised the prime necessity of change in the individual who takes upon himself the task of changing the society. In this lies the whole philosophy of JP's total revolution.
155. (a); Statutory bodies are established by acts which Parliament and State Legislatures can pass. These bodies are entities shaped by an Act of Parliament or state legislatures and set up by the government to consider the data and make judgments in some arena of activity.
156. (d); The University Grants Commission of India (UGC India) is a statutory body set up by the Indian Union government in accordance to the UGC Act 1956[1] under Ministry of Human Resource Development, and is charged with coordination, determination and maintenance of standards of higher education.
157. (b); The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) is the regulator for the securities market in India. It was established in the year 1988 and given statutory powers on 30 January 1992 through the SEBI Act, 1992.
158. (a); The Election Commission of India is an autonomous constitutional authority responsible for administering election processes in India. It has quasi judicial powers.
159. (c); Article 363A- Recognition granted to Rulers of Indian States to cease and privy purses to be abolished
160. (b); The Inter State Council is an Indian constitutional body set up on the basis of provisions in Article 263 of the Constitution of India. The body was formed by a



- Presidential Order dated 28 May 1990 on recommendation of Sarkaria Commission. The Council is formed to discussing or investigating policies, subjects of common interest, and disputes, among states.
161. (b); ARC is the committee appointed by the Government of India for giving recommendations for reviewing the public administration system of India. The first ARC was established on 5 January 1966.
162. (a); Every union territory is administered by the President acting through an administrator appointed by Him. The Lt. governor is empowered to promulgate ordinances during recess of the assembly. An ordinance has the same force as an act of the assembly. Every such ordinance must be approved by the assembly within six weeks from its reassembly.
163. (c); The Parliament can make laws on any subject of the three lists (including the State List) for the union territories. This power of Parliament also extends to Puducherry and Delhi, which have their own local legislatures.
164. (c); Article 171 of the constitution of India defines the composition of the councils. The minimum age to become member of vidhan parishad is 30 years.
165. (b); Estimate Committee largest committee of Parliament of India. It consists of 30 members who are elected by the Lok Sabha every year from amongst its members.
166. (d); Bicameral legislature is a legislative system having two-tier of Assemblies. The two houses in state legislature are called - Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council. Seven (out of twenty-nine) states have a Legislative Council: Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Telangana and Uttar Pradesh.
167. (b); As per the articles 352, 356 and 360 in the Constitution of India, President of India have been given extraordinary power to declare an emergency to meet any threat to the country.
168. (d); There is no limit in the retirement age of the Prime Minister of India.
169. (a); State emergency is imposed for an initial period of six months and can last for a maximum period of three years with repeated parliamentary approval every six months.
170. (d); There is no limit for number of times to a person to become Prime Minister.
171. (d); Under Article 352, emergency has to be approved by both houses of Parliament within a month by a clear majority of total membership and a two-thirds majority of those present and voting.
172. (a); According to article 159 every Governor and every person discharging the functions of the Governor shall, before entering upon his office, make and subscribe in the presence of the Chief Justice of the High court exercising jurisdiction in relation to the State, or, in his absence, the senior most Judge of that Court available.
173. (b); The 44th amendment of constitution take away the right to property from the category of fundamental rights and made as a legal right.
174. (c); The maximum number of Members of the Rajya Sabha is 250.
175. (b); The "Ashoka Chakra" in the centre of the white is the wheel of the law of dharma, Truth or Satya.
176. (a); Before the framing of the constitution started, an Objectives Resolution (the resolution that defined the aims of the Assembly) was moved by Jawaharlal Nehru in 1946. This resolution enshrined the aspirations and values behind the Constitution making.
177. (b); Rajya Sabha member has tenure of 6 years.
178. (c); During an emergency Right to Life and Personal Liberty cannot be suspended.
179. (d); Fundamental duties are adopted from USSR constitution. The Fundamental Duties are defined as the moral obligations of all



- citizens to help promote a spirit of patriotism and to uphold the unity of India.
180. (b); Republic means a state in which supreme power is held by the people and their elected representatives, and which has an elected or nominated president rather than a monarch.
181. (c); President can Nominate 12 members in Rajya sabha.
182. (d); Money Bill can only originates in lok sabha and in money bill Rajya sabha has no control over it.
183. (d); Lok Sabha can initiate the process of removal of president before the expiry of his term.
184. (b); A bicameral legislature divides the legislators into two separate assemblies, chambers, or houses. In India it has Upper Chamber and Lower Chamber.
185. (c); Article 343 states that the official language of the Union shall be Hindi in Devanagari script. The form of numerals to be used for the official purposes of the Union shall be the international form of Indian numerals.
186. (d); One third members of Rajya sabha are elected after every two years.
187. (a); The Indian Constitution declares India as democratic, socialist and secular.
188. (b); The minimum age of thirty years was fixed for membership of Upper House (Rajya Sabha) as against twenty-five years for the Lower House (Lok Sabha).
189. (b); There are 12 schedules in Indian constitution.
190. (a); The drafting committee of Indian constitution wrote the Indian Constitution in English and Hindi.
191. (b); The Fundamental Duties of citizens were added to the Constitution by the 42nd Amendment in 1976, upon the recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee.
192. (c); Members of Rajya Sabha are elected by the elected members of State Legislative Assemblies in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote.
193. (a); Members of legislative assembly is full form of MLA in Indian Legislative Assembly.
194. (d); The Rajya Sabha members are elected for a term of 6 years and one third members retired after every two years.
195. (c); The first stanza of the song Bharata Bhagya Bidhata was adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India as the National Anthem on 24 January 1950.
196. (c); The Indian constitution is the world's longest. At its commencement, it had 395 articles in 22 parts and 8 schedules.
197. (c); The Vice-President of India is ex officio Chairperson of the Rajya Sabha.
198. (b); The Constitution of India was framed by Constituent Assembly.
199. (a); The minimum age to qualify for Lok Sabha Elections is 25 years.
200. (d); As per John Locke, Right to Life, Liberty and Property are Natural Right. But Right to vote is a not a natural right.
201. (d); 131 seats are reserved for representatives of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Lok Sabha.
202. (a); AITC stands for All India Trinamool Congress.
203. (a); The Rajya Sabha is the upper house of the Parliament of India. Karnataka elects 12 seats for Rajya Sabha and they are indirectly elected by the state legislators of Karnataka.
204. (d); Constitution Day (National Law Day), also known as Samvidhan Divas, is celebrated in India on 26 November every year to commemorate the adoption of Constitution of India.
205. (a); Article 44 of the Indian Constitution "Uniform civil code for the citizens" deals with the directive principles of state policy.
206. (a); Air India One is the call sign of any aircraft with the Prime Minister or President of India on board.
207. (c); Article 32 provides the right to Constitutional remedies which means that a person has right to move to Supreme Court (and high courts also) for getting his fundamental rights protected.



208. (c); The Rajya Sabha is to consist of not more than 250 members - 238 members representing the States and Union Territories and 12 members nominated by the President.
209. (c); The Look East policy was developed by P.V. Narasimha Rao government.
210. (c); USA is the first country to have the written constitution.
211. (c); Karnataka has 28 seats in Lok Sabha.
212. (c); Oligarchy is a form of power structure in which power rests with a small number of people. These people might be distinguished by nobility, wealth, family ties, education or corporate, religious or military control.
213. (a); The number of parliamentary seats from Haryana is 10 (in Lok Sabha).
214. (d); The NCP was formed on 25 May 1999, by Sharad Pawar, P A Sangma, and Tariq Anwar after they were expelled from the Indian National Congress (INC) on 20 May 1999, for disputing the right of Italian-born Sonia Gandhi to lead the party.
215. (b); The National Democratic Alliance is a centre-right coalition of political parties in India. At the time of its formation in 1998, it was led by the Bharatiya Janata Party and had thirteen constituent parties.
216. (d); Lok Sabha, unless sooner dissolved, continues for five years from the date appointed for its first meeting and the expiration of the period of five years operates as dissolution of the House.
217. (b); Article 41 of the Indian Constitution "Right to work, to education and to public assistance in certain cases" deals with the directive principles of state policy.
218. (b); Sarojini Naidu was a famous Indian poet and a major freedom fighter who went on becoming the first Indian woman to be appointed the president of the Indian National Congress in 1925 and second woman after Annie Besant to become president of Indian National Congress.
219. (b); There are 26 Lok Sabha constituencies in the Gujrat.
220. (c); Bahujan Samaj Party was founded by Kanshi Ram in 1984, who named his protégée Mayawati as his successor in 2001. The BSP was the third most voted-for party in the 2014 general election but still failed to win any seats in the 16th Lok Sabha.
221. (d); The original Version of the Debates contains proceedings in English and Hindi.
222. (d); The National Institution for Transforming India, also called NITI Aayog, was formed via a resolution of the Union Cabinet on January 1, 2015. Prime Minister is the Chairman of NITI Aayog.
223. (b); The Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI), a statutory advisory body under the Union Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF), will now be permanently chaired by a senior MoEF official
224. (d); The Rajya Sabha (meaning the "Council of States") is the upper house of the Parliament of India. Uttar Pradesh state elects 31 members and they are indirectly elected by the state legislators of Uttar Pradesh.
225. (c); Article 222 of the Indian Constitution "Transfer of a Judge from one High Court to another" deals with the State Government.
226. (c); The Communist Party of India (CPI) is a communist party in India. The date maintained as the foundation day by the CPI is 26 December 1925.
227. (c); 2 members can be nominated by the President of India in the loksabha.
228. (c); The constitution of India is the longest written constitution of any nation of the world. It consists of 395 articles and 12 schedules for total of 117369 words in its English version.
229. (c); Article 43A of the Indian Constitution "Participation of workers in management of industries" deals with the directive principles of state policy.
230. (b); The Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) is the third largest national political party in the Indian



state of Uttar Pradesh. It was formed mainly to represent Bahujans referring to people from the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Castes (OBC).

231. (c); Total 18 Rajya Sabha seats are there in Tamil Nadu. Rajya Sabha is "Council of states" and it is also known as the upper house of the Parliament of India.
232. (c);
233. (a); G. V. Mavalankar is the 1st Lok Sabha speaker.
234. (c); In its current form, Indian Constitution has a preamble, 25 parts with 448 articles, 12 schedules.
235. (c); Madabhushi Ananthasayanam Ayyangar was the first Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha.
236. (a); The President administers the oath of office and secrecy to the Vice-President.
237. (d); The All India Trinamool Congress is an Indian political party based in West Bengal. Founded on 1 January 1998 as a breakaway faction of the Indian National Congress, the party is led by its founder and current Chief Minister of West Bengal Mamata Banerjee.
238. (a); The United Progressive Alliance (UPA) is a coalition of centre-left political parties in India formed after the 2004 general election. The largest member party of the UPA is the Indian National Congress, whose Ex. National President Sonia Gandhi is chairperson of the UPA.
239. (b); Sukumar Sen (1899–1961) was an Indian civil servant who was the first Chief Election Commissioner of India, serving from 21 March 1950 to 19 December 1958.
240. (b); Article 356 provides for the imposition of emergency in case of failure of constitutional machinery in States. According to the article, the president on receipt of a report from the governor of a State or otherwise, that the government of the State is not being carried according to constitutional provisions, impose the emergency situations as provided under Article 356.
241. (d); The number of parliamentary seats (Lok Sabha) of Maharashtra is 48.
242. (c); Lok Adalats (people's courts) settle dispute through conciliation and compromise. The First Lok Adalat was held in Gujarat in 1982. Lok Adalat accepts the cases pending in the regular courts within their jurisdiction which could be settled by conciliation and compromise. It doesn't have any aim to give power to rule in hand of common man.
243. (a); The proclamation of Emergency must be approved by both the Houses of Parliament within one month.
244. (d);
245. (b); State emergency imposed 115 times till date including in Uttarakhand in March this year. The indiscriminate use of article 356 has come down following the landmark judgment of the Supreme Court in the SR Bommai case.
246. (d); If approved by both the Houses of Parliament, the emergency continues for six months, and can be extended to an indefinite period with an approval of the Parliament for every six months.
247. (a); Article 360 empowers the president to proclaim a Financial Emergency if he is satisfied that a situation has arisen due to which the financial stability or credit of India or any part of its territory is threatened.
248. (d); In case of a financial emergency, the President can reduce the salaries of all government officials, including judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts.
249. (d); NO financial emergency has been imposed yet.
250. (c); India is a federation composed of 29 states and 7 union territories. All states, as well as the union territories of Puducherry and the National Capital Territory of Delhi.
251. (c); The States Reorganisation Act, 1956 was a major reform of the boundaries of India's states and territories, organising them along linguistic lines.



252. (c); In June 1948, the Government of India appointed the Linguistic Provinces Commission under the chairmanship of S K Dhar to examine the feasibility of this. The commission submitted its report in December 1948 and recommended the reorganisation of states on the basis of administrative convenience rather than linguistic factor.
253. (b); JVP is full name of committee members. They are Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabh Patel, Pattabhi Sitaramayya. It was setup in 1949. This committee also rejected the linguistic factor of reorganization of the states. This committee recommended the reorganization of States on the basis of security, unity and economic prosperity of the nation.
254. (a); States Reorganisation Commission consisted of Fazal Ali, K. M. Panikkar and H. N. Kunzru. Some of its recommendations were implemented in the States Reorganisation Act of 1956.
255. (a); The States Reorganisation Commission (SRC) was a body constituted by the Central Government of India in 1953 to recommend the reorganisation of state boundaries. States Reorganisation Commission consisted of Fazal Ali, K. M. Panikkar and H. N. Kunzru. Some of its recommendations were implemented in the States Reorganisation Act of 1956.
256. (b); The States Reorganization Act was passed by parliament in November 1956. It provided for fourteen states and six centrally administered territories.
257. (a); Andhra Pradesh was created with the merger of Andhra State with the Telugu-speaking districts of Hyderabad State in 1956. Bombay State was split into the linguistic states of Gujarat and Maharashtra on 1 May 1960 by the Bombay Reorganisation Act. Nagaland was formed on 1 December 1963. The Punjab Reorganisation Act of 1966 resulted in the creation of Haryana and Punjab.
258. (c); The Punjab Reorganisation Act was passed by the Indian Parliament on 18 September 1966. It divided Punjab and created a new state of Haryana and transferred territory to Himachal Pradesh.
259. (a); MEGHALAYA-First carved out as a sub-State within the State of Asom by 23 Constitutional Amendment Act, 1969. Later in 1971, it received the status of a full-fledged State by the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act 1971. IKKIM was first given the Status of Associate State by the 35th Constitutional Amendment. It got the status of a full State in 1975 by the 36th Amendment Act, 1975.
260. (d); Harayana-It was carved out from the State of Punjab by the Punjab (Reorganisation) Act, 1966. Nagaland- It was carved out from the State of Asom by the State of Nagaland Act, 1952 in 1963. Sikkim-Sikkim was first given the Status of Associate State by the 35th Constitutional Amendment Act 1974. It got the status of a full State in 1975 by the 36th Amendment Act, 1975. Meghalaya- It received the status of a full-fledged State by the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act 1971
261. (b); Article 239AA of the Indian Constitution, enacted as per 69th Amendment Act of 1991, confers special provisions for Delhi (National Capital Territory of Delhi).
262. (b); Bihar Reorganisation Act, 2000 was a law passed by the parliament of India in 2000. It created the state of Jharkhand from a portion of Bihar.
263. (d);
264. (c); The seven current union territories are: Presently, Chandigarh., Dadra and Nagar Haveli., Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep, Puducherry, Delhi, andaman and Nicobar Islands.
265. (a); Article 345-Official language or languages of a State Subject to the provisions of Article 346 and 347, the Legislature of a State may



by law adopt any one or more of the languages in use in the State or Hindi as the language or languages to be used for all or any of the official purposes of that State.

266. (c); When president is satisfied that a substantial proportion of the population of a State desire the use of any language spoken by them to be recognised throughout that State or any part thereof for such purpose as he may specify CHAPTER III LANGUAGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, HIGH COURTS, ETC
267. (b); ARTICLE 346-Official language for communication between one State and another or between a State and the Union The language for the time being authorised for use in the Union for official purposes shall be the official language for communication between one State and another State and between a State and the Union.
268. (b); Indian Constitution was originally written in English. However besides the English version, there is an official Hindi translation.
269. (a); The Sixth Schedule of the Constitution, on the other hand, deals with the administration of the tribal areas in the four northeastern states of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram.
270. (b); The Eighth Amendment of the Constitution of India, amended article 334 of the Constitution in order to extend the period of reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
271. (c); The amendment also extended the period of reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and representation of the Anglo-Indians in the Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assemblies for another ten years, i.e. up to 26 January 1980.
272. (b); Article 335 of the Constitution deals with the claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall be taken into consideration, consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration, in the making of appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State.
273. (d); The Constitution of India makes special provisions for the administration of the tribal dominated areas in four states viz. Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram. As per article 244 and 6th Schedule, these areas are called "Tribal Areas", which are technically different from the Scheduled Areas under fifth schedule.
274. (c); The Fifth Schedule of the Constitution deals with the administration and control of scheduled areas and scheduled tribes in any state except the four states of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram.
275. (b); Article 244 in Part X of the Constitution envisages a special system of administration for certain areas designated as scheduled areas and tribal areas.
276. (b); Article 244 in Part X of the Constitution envisages a special system of administration for certain areas designated as scheduled areas and tribal areas.
277. (a); The Constitution of India, being federal in structure, divides all powers (legislative, executive and financial) between the Centre and the states however judiciary is integrated.
278. (a); The Constitution provides for a three-fold distribution of legislative subjects between the Centre and the states, viz., List-I (the Union List), List-II (the State List) and List-III (the Concurrent List) in the Seventh Schedule. The union list has 100 subjects, state list has 61 subjects and concurrent list has 52 subjects.
279. (a); The Parliament has exclusive powers to make laws with respect to any of the matters in the Union List. This list has at present 100 subjects (originally 97 subjects) like defence, banking, foreign affairs, currency, atomic energy.
280. (b); The state legislature has exclusive powers to make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the State List. At present 61 subjects are listed in state list.
281. (a); The power to make laws with respect to residuary subjects (i.e., the matters which are not vested in the Union, State or Concurrent list) is vested on Parliament. This residuary power of legislation includes the power to levy residuary taxes.



282. (d); The Parliament has exclusive powers to make laws with respect to any of the matters in the Union List. This list has at present 100 subjects (originally 97 subjects) like defence, banking, foreign affairs, currency, atomic energy.
283. (a); The Constitution provides for a three-fold distribution of legislative subjects between the Centre and the states, viz., List-I (the Union List), List-II (the State List) and List-III (the Concurrent List) in the Seventh Schedule. The union list has 100 subjects, state list has 61 subjects and concurrent list has 52 subjects.
284. (b); The Constitution provides for a three-fold distribution of legislative subjects between the Centre and the states, viz., List-I (the Union List), List-II (the State List) and List-III (the Concurrent List) in the Seventh Schedule. The union list has 100 subjects, state list has 61 subjects and concurrent list has 52 subjects.
285. (c); The Constitution expressly secure the predominance of the Union List over the State List and the Concurrent List and that of the Concurrent List over the State List. In case of overlapping between the Union List and the Concurrent List, it is again the union list prevail.
286. (b); In case of a conflict between the Central law and the state law on a subject enumerated in the Concurrent List, the Central law prevails over the state law. But, there is an exception. If the state law has been reserved for the consideration of the president and has received his assent, then the state law prevails in that state.
287. (b); The Central law and the state law on a subject enumerated in the Concurrent List, the Central law prevails over the state law it represent strong center.
288. (d); The Constitution empowers the Parliament to make laws on any matter enumerated in the State List under the following extraordinary circumstances like, when Rajya Sabha Passes a Resolution, during a national emergency, when States make a request.
289. (d); The Parliament can make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the Union List, state list and concurrent list. parliament can make laws on state list in only extraordinary circumstances.
290. (d); The President may with the consent of the state government, entrust to that government any of the executive functions of the Centre. Conversely, the governor of a state may, with the consent of the Central government, entrust to that government any of the executive functions of the state.
291. (a); The power to make laws with respect to residuary subjects (i.e., the matters which are not enumerated in any of the three lists) is vested in the Parliament. Article 248 (2) of the Constitution of India says that the Parliament has exclusive power to make any law with respect to any matter not enumerated in list II and III.
292. (a); ARTICLE 1 - "India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States."
293. (a); India is a union of states means that state have no right to secede from the federation. The federation is indestructible. The country is an integral whole and is divided into different state only for the convenience of administration.
294. (c); Besides sharing of taxes between the Centre and the states, the Constitution provides for grants-in-aid to the states from the Central resources. There are two types of grants-in-aid, viz, statutory grants and discretionary grants.
295. (d); In 1983, the Central government appointed a three-member Commission on Centre-state relations under the chairmanship of R S Sarkaria, a retired judge of the Supreme Court.<sup>26</sup> The commission was asked to examine and review the working of existing arrangements between the Centre and states in all spheres and recommend appropriate changes and measures.



296. (b); In 1983, the Central government appointed a three-member Commission on Centre-state relations under the chairmanship of R S Sarkaria, a retired judge of the Supreme Court. The commission was asked to examine and review the working of existing arrangements between the Centre and states in all spheres and recommend appropriate changes and measures.
297. (d); The rise of regional political parties in different states changed the situation. Regional parties have demanded more and more autonomy for states.
298. (c); The Constitution of India, being federal in structure, divides all powers (legislative, executive and financial) between the Centre and the states. However, there is no division of judicial power as the Constitution has established an integrated judicial system to enforce both the Central laws as well as state laws.
299. (a); According to Article 2 of Indian Constitution. The Parliament of India is empowered to admit or establish new states by simple majority in parliament.
300. (d); In India Constitution provides for single citizenship only while Dual citizenship is recognized in the United States. The constitution of both countries are different in matter system of judiciary and division of power between centre and state.
301. (a); Custom duty in India is defined under the Customs Act, 1962 and enables the government to levy duty on exports and imports, prohibit export and import of goods. All matters related to custom duty fall under the Central Board of Excise & Customs (CBEC).
302. (b); The Constitution provides for a three-fold distribution of legislative subjects between the Centre and the states, viz., List-I (the Union List), List-II (the State List) and List-III (the Concurrent List) in the Seventh Schedule. The union list has 100 subjects, state list has 61 subjects and concurrent list has 52 subjects.
303. (a); Recommendations are mentioned below:
1. A permanent Inter-State Council called the Inter-Governmental Council should be set up under Article 263.
  2. Article 356 should be used very sparingly, in extreme cases as a last resort when all the available alternatives fail.
  3. The institution of All-India Services should be further strengthened and some more such services should be created.
  4. The residuary powers of taxation should continue to remain with the Parliament, while the other residuary powers should be placed in the Concurrent List.
304. (b); Recommendations are mentioned below:
1. A permanent Inter-State Council called the Inter-Governmental Council should be set up under Article 263.
  2. Article 356 should be used very sparingly, in extreme cases as a last resort when all the available alternatives fail.
  3. The institution of All-India Services should be further strengthened and some more such services should be created.
  4. The residuary powers of taxation should continue to remain with the Parliament, while the other residuary powers should be placed in the Concurrent List.
305. (a); Income tax is about 16% revenue of the central government in 2017-18.
306. (b); corporation tax is about 16% revenue of the central government in 2017-18.
307. (b); While the proclamation of financial emergency (under Article 360) is in operation, the Centre can give directions to the states: (i) to observe the specified canons of financial propriety; (ii) to reduce the salaries and allowances of all class of persons serving in the state (including the high court judges); and (iii) to reserve all money bills and other financial bills for the consideration of the President.
308. (a);
309. (d); Inter State council is a constitutional body set up on the basis of provisions in Article 263 of the Constitution of India by a



Presidential Order dated 28th May, 1990 on recommendation of Sarkaria Commission. Article 263 of the Constitution envisages establishment of an institutional mechanism to facilitate coordination of policies and their implementation between the Union and the State Governments.

310. (c); Article 280 provides for a Finance Commission as a quasi-judicial body. It is constituted by the President every fifth year or even earlier. The distribution of the net proceeds of taxes to be shared between the Centre and the states and the allocation between the states, the respective shares of such proceeds.
311. (a); In India single citizenship has two effects one you cannot have citizenship of another country. If you are a citizen of India, you cannot simultaneously be a citizen of another country and another is there is no citizenship according to state.
312. (d); Governments have been classified into Unitary and Federal based on distribution of power between national and regional governments. In a federal set up there is a two tier of Government with well assigned powers and functions.
313. (d); Legislative Function of governor are-
1. He can summon or prorogue the state legislature and dissolve the state legislative assembly.
  2. He can address the state legislature at the commencement of the first session after each general election and the first session of each year.
  3. He can send messages to the house or houses of the state legislature, with respect to a bill pending in the legislature or otherwise.
  4. He can appoint any member of the State legislative assembly to preside over its proceedings when the offices of both the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker fall vacant.
314. (c); According to article 213, Governor can promulgate ordinances when the state legislature is not in session. These

ordinances must be approved by the state legislature within six weeks from its reassembly. He can also withdraw an ordinance anytime.

315. (c);
316. (a); Governor can make advances out of the Contingency Fund of the state to meet any unforeseen expenditure.
317. (d); Governor is appointed by the president by warrant under his hand and seal and is accountable for all these actions to the president.
318. (b); Article 280 provides for a Finance Commission as a quasi-judicial body. It is constituted by the President every fifth year or even earlier. The distribution of the net proceeds of taxes to be shared between the Centre and the states and the allocation between the states, the respective shares of such proceeds.
319. (a); The Concurrent List or List-III (Seventh Schedule) is a list of 52 items given in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. On these items both state and centre can make laws.
320. (b); The Union Territories are administered by the President through an administrator, who is appointed by him with a suitable designation. Power to decide the structure of administration in the UT is vested in Parliament. Parliament was empowered to create a legislature or council of ministers or both for a Union Territory via Constitution.
321. (b); The idea of creation of Zonal Councils was first of all mooted by the first Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru in 1956. The zonal councils have been established by the state reorganization act 1956 to advise on matters of common interest to each of the five zones, into which the territory of India has been divided.
322. (c); The idea of creation of Zonal Councils was first of all mooted by the first Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru in 1956. The zonal councils have been established by the state reorganization act 1956 to advise



on matters of common interest to each of the five zones, into which the territory of India has been divided.

323. (a); The Zonal Councils are the statutory bodies. They are established by an Act of the Parliament, that is, States Reorganisation Act of 1956. The act divided the country into five zones (Northern, Central, Eastern, Western and Southern) and provided a zonal council for each zone. Main objective of the Zonal Councils is to ensure cooperation between states.
324. (a); The chairman of the Zonal council is Union Home Minister and Chief Ministers of the States included in each zone act as Vice-Chairman of the Zonal Council for that zone by rotation, each holding office for a period of one year at a time.
325. (c); A zonal council consists of a Union Minister nominated by the President, the Chief Ministers of all the states constituting the zone, two other ministers from each state, two representatives of the union territories, if there is a union territory in the zone.
326. (a); The zonal councils aim at promoting cooperation and coordination between states, union territories and the Centre. These are advisory body and its recommendation are not binding.
327. (a); He should be a citizen of India. He should have been a judge of a High Court (or high courts in succession) for five year or he should have been an advocate of a High Court for ten years.
328. (c); 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 327 or Article 328, shall not be called in question in any court.
329. (a); The union territories (except delhi) fall under the jurisdiction of different state high courts. The Parliament can extend the jurisdiction of a high court to any union territory or exclude the jurisdiction of a high court from any union territory.
330. (d); Every high court consists of a chief justice and such other judges as the president may from time to time deem necessary to appoint. Thus, the Constitution does not specify the strength of a high court and leaves it to the discretion of the president.
331. (c); At present, there are 24 high courts in the country. Out of them, three are common high courts. Delhi is the only union territory that has a high court of its own. The other union territories fall under the jurisdiction of different state high courts. ex-  
Andaman nicobar- under Calcutta high court  
Daman and Diu - under Mumbai high court.  
Dadar nagar haweli-under Mumbai high court.  
Lakshadweep-kerala high court
332. (d); The judges of a high court are appointed by the President. The chief justice is appointed by the President after consultation with the chief justice of India and the governor of the state concerned.
333. (d); The judges of a high court are appointed by the President. The Chief justice is appointed by the President after consultation with the chief justice of India and the governor of the state concerned.
334. (b); The Constitution has not fixed the tenure of a judge of a high court but he holds office until he attains the age of 62 years.
335. (d); A judge of a high court can be removed from his office by an order of the President. The President can issue the removal order only after an address by the Parliament has been presented to him in the same session for such removal.
336. (d); The salaries, allowances, privileges, leave and pension of the judges of a high court are determined from time to time by the Parliament.
337. (d); The salaries, allowances, privileges, leave and pension of the judges of a high court are determined from time to time by the Parliament.



338. (a); The salaries, allowances, privileges, leave and pension of the judges of a high court are determined from time to time by the Parliament and charged upon consolidated fund of states.
339. (a); The salaries and allowances of the judges, the salaries, allowances and pensions of the staff as well as the administrative expenses of a high court are charged on the consolidated fund of the state.
340. (b); The jurisdiction and powers of a high court in so far as they are specified in the Constitution cannot be curtailed both by the Parliament and the state legislature. But, in other respects, the jurisdiction and powers of a high court can be changed both by the parliament and the state legislature.
341. (b); Article 226 of the Constitution empowers a high court to issue writs including habeas corpus, mandamus, certiorari, prohibition and quo-warranto for the enforcement of the fundamental rights of the citizens and for any other purpose.
342. (d); Article 226 of the Constitution empowers a high court to issue writs including habeas corpus, mandamus, certiorari, prohibition and quo-warranto. Mandamus writ is issued by High Court to direct public official or Government not to enforce an unconstitutional law.
343. (b); At the apex of the judicial pyramid stands the Supreme Court of India. India has only one system of state courts with the High Court at the top. In the All India sphere, there is only one court i.e. the Supreme Court of India. In this integrated Court system, the Supreme Court stands out as the highest and the final judicial tribunal of India.
344. (b); The judges of a high court are appointed by the president in consultation with the members of the judiciary itself.
345. (a); The grounds of removal are two—proved misbehaviour or incapacity. Thus, a judge of a high court can be removed in the same manner and on the same grounds as a judge of the Supreme Court.
346. (a); The Haryana Vidhan Sabha had passed resolutions in December 15, 2005, for bifurcation of the Punjab and Haryana High Court, and creation of a separate High Court for Haryana.
347. (c); The Supreme Court recognised the concept of basic structure for the first time in the historic Kesavananda Bharati case in 1973 and parliament cannot amend the basic structure of constitution.
348. (b); The Supreme Court recognised the concept of basic structure for the first time in the historic Kesavananda Bharati case in 1973 and parliament cannot amend the basic structure of constitution. It restrict the amending power of constitution.
349. (b); The 42nd Amendment Act inserted Article 32A in order to deny the Supreme Court the power to consider the Constitutional validity of a State law i.e. judicial review power of judiciary. This amendment is passed by the parliament in 1976.
350. (d); PIL is public interest litigation
351. (a); Under Article 136, the Constitution of India has vested the Supreme Court of India with the discretionary power to grant special leave to appeal from any judgment, order, decree, sentence or determination in any cause or matter passed by any court or tribunal in India except for those tribunals or courts constituted under the law related to armed forces. It is a discretionary power.
352. (b); Article 137 of Constitution of India – Review of judgments or orders by the Supreme Court Subject to the provisions of any law made by Parliament or any rules made under Article 145, the Supreme Court shall have power to review any judgment pronounced or order made by it.
353. (c); Enlargement of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court  
(1) The Supreme Court shall have such further jurisdiction and powers with respect to any of the matters in the Union List as Parliament may by law confer



- (2) The Supreme Court shall have such further jurisdiction, and powers with respect to any matter as the Government of India and the Government of any State may by special agreement confer, if Parliament by law provides for exercise of such jurisdictions and power by supreme court.
354. (d); Article 139- Conferment on the Supreme Court of powers to issue certain writs Parliament may by law confer on the Supreme Court power to issue directions, orders or writs, including writs in the nature of habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto and certiorari.
355. (a); Article 139A deals with transfer of cases by the Supreme Court of India. The article 139A provides for consideration of matter by the Supreme Court and transfer of cases from one High Court to other High Court.
356. (b); Art.141 provides that the law declared by Supreme Court shall be binding on all Courts within the territory of India.
357. (d); Civil and judicial authorities to act in aid of the Supreme Court All authorities, civil and judicial, in the territory of India shall act in aid of the Supreme Court.
358. (c); The judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the President (which means the cabinet) in consultation with the members of the judiciary itself (judges of the Supreme Court and the high courts).
359. (b);
360. (c); Minerva Mills case 1980 was a one of the landmark judgments of the Supreme Court of India. It strengthened the 'Doctrine of Basic Structure' which was propounded by the court in the historic Keshavananda Bharti case 1973.
361. (c); It means that a law that is duly enacted by the legislature or the concerned body is valid if it has followed the correct procedure. Following this doctrine means that, a person can be deprived of his life or personal liberty according to the procedure established by law.
362. (b); 'Public Interest Litigation' denotes a legal action initiated in a court of law for the enforcement of public interest where the rights of an individual or a group have been affected. In India, the first PIL, Hussainara Khatoon vs State of Bihar, was filed in 1979. IT is more or less improved version of PIL filed in USA.
363. (b);
364. (a); The 42nd Amendment Act inserted Article 32A in order to deny the Supreme Court the power to consider the Constitutional validity of a State law i.e judicial review power of judiciary. This amendment is passed by the parliament in 1976.
365. (d); It denotes the 'proactive' role played by the judiciary in the protection of the rights of citizens and in the promotion of justice in the society. It implies the 'assertive' role played by the judiciary to force the legislature and the executive to discharge their constitutional duties.
366. (c); It denotes the 'proactive' role played by the judiciary in the protection of the rights of citizens and in the promotion of justice in the society. It implies the 'assertive' role played by the judiciary to force the legislature and the executive to discharge their constitutional duties.
367. (a); It denotes the 'proactive' role played by the judiciary in the protection of the rights of citizens and in the promotion of justice in the society. It implies the 'assertive' role played by the judiciary to force the legislature and the executive to discharge their constitutional duties.
368. (c);
369. (c); The Chief Justice of India can appoint a judge of a High Court as an ad hoc judge of the Supreme Court for a temporary period. He can do so only after consultation with the chief justice of the High Court concerned and with the previous consent of the president.



370. (d); The judges of the Supreme Court are provided with the Security of Tenure. They can be removed from office by the President only in the manner and on the grounds mentioned in the Constitution.
371. (b); The judges of the Supreme Court are provided with the Security of Tenure. They can be removed from office by the President only in the manner and on the grounds mentioned in the Constitution.
372. (c); DPSPs are not enforceable in a court of law. They were made non-justiciable keeping in view that the state may not have resources to implement them. All of them are novel principles which call upon the state to provide a welfare government which can bring live ideals of the constitution.
373. (c); In India, the first PIL, Hussainara Khatoon vs State of Bihar, was filed in 1979. It was filed on the basis of reports highlighting the pitiable conditions of prisoners awaiting trial for long periods.
374. (b); V. Ramaswami was the judge of the Supreme Court of India and the first judge against whom removal proceedings were initiated in independent India.
375. (c); Fundamental rights are protected by the high court and supreme court by issuing writs.
376. (c); He should be a citizen of India. He should have been a judge of a High Court (or high courts in succession) for five years or (b) He should have been an advocate of a High Court (or High Courts in succession) for ten years; or (c) He should be a distinguished jurist in the opinion of the president.
377. (b); Article 137 enables the Supreme Court to review its own judgments, subject to the provisions of any law made by Parliament.
378. (b); At present, the Supreme Court consists of thirty-one judges. The judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the president.
379. (a); In Kesavananda Bharati's case, Supreme Court invoked this doctrine of basic structure. The doctrine of non-amendability of the basic features of the Constitution implies that there are certain provisions in the Constitution which cannot be amended even by the following prescribed procedure under Article 368.
380. (d); The salaries, allowances, privileges, leave and pension of the judges of the Supreme Court are determined from time to time by the Parliament.
381. (c); The salaries, allowances, privileges, leave and pension of the judges of the Supreme Court are determined from time to time by the Parliament.
382. (c); In Kesavananda Bharati's case, Supreme Court invoked this doctrine of basic structure. According to it the basic structure of the constitution can not be altered even by amendments.
383. (a); A person appointed as a judge of the Supreme Court, before entering upon his Office, has to make and subscribe an oath or affirmation before the President, or some person appointed by him for this purpose.
384. (a); A Judge may, by writing under his hand addressed to the President, resign his office.
385. (c); Types of writs are Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Certiorari, Quo warranto.
386. (d); S.C enjoy Original Jurisdiction, writ jurisdiction, appellate jurisdiction, advisory jurisdiction, a court of record and power of judicial review.
387. (b); He is entitled to such emoluments, allowances and privileges as may be determined by Parliament by the consolidated fund of state. When the same person is appointed as the governor of two or more states, the emoluments and allowances payable to him are shared by the states in such proportion as determined by the president.
388. (a); When the same person is appointed as the governor of two or more states, the emoluments and allowances payable to him are shared by the states in such proportion as determined by the president.



389. (d); Article 32-Judicial Review refers to the power of the judiciary to interpret the constitution and to declare any such law or order of the legislature and executive void, if it finds them in conflict the Constitution of India.
390. (d); At present, the Supreme Court consists of thirty-one judges.
391. (d); The grounds of removal of Supreme court judge are two—proved misbehaviour or incapacity. No Supreme court judge is impeached till now.
392. (c); The Parliament has increased this number of other judges progressively to ten in 1956, to thirteen in 1960, to seventeen in 1977 and to twenty-five in 1986, at present strength is 31.
393. (b); Judicial Review refers to the power of the judiciary to interpret the constitution and to declare any such law or order of the legislature and executive void, if it finds them in conflict the Constitution of India.
394. (a); Mohammad Hidayatullah was the 11th Chief Justice of India serving from 25 February 1968 to 16 December 1970, and the sixth Vice President of India.
395. (a); Article 143 of the Constitution confers upon the Supreme Court advisory jurisdiction. The President may seek the opinion of the Supreme Court on any question of law or fact of public importance on which he thinks it expedient to obtain such an opinion.
396. (c); Prime Minister takes the oaths of office and secrecy and the president administers its oath.
397. (c); The term Panchayati Raj in India signifies the system of rural local self-government. It has been established in all the states of India by the Acts of the state legislatures to build democracy at the grass root level.
398. (c); There should be Reservation of seats for SCs and STs in panchayats at all the three levels. Reservation of one-third seats for women in panchayats at all the three levels.
399. (d); ARTICLE 243(C)- Subject to the provisions of this Part, the Legislature of a State may, by law, make provisions with respect to the composition of Panchayats.
400. (a); 'Municipality' means an institution of self-government constituted under Article 243Q.
401. (c); There shall be constituted a wards committee, consisting of one or more wards, within the territorial area of a municipality having population of three lakh or more.
402. (c); Every Municipality shall continue for five years from the date appointed for its first meeting.
403. (a); The elections of Panch and Sarpanch held directly. The sarpanch, together with other elected panchas (members), constitute the gram panchayat.
404. (b); Article 243(z)(d) of constitution of District Planning Committees.
405. (a); The state government entrusts the development works of district to District Planning Committees.
406. (a); Madhya Pradesh enacted the Panchayat Raj Adhiniyam, 1993 to establish the three level Panchayati Raj system in the State. It was the first state to hold elections after the 73rd amendment.
407. (a); District Planning Committee meeting held at least every quarter of the financial year.
408. (b); Article 40 of Constitution states directs its state to institute Panchayati Raj. It says that the State shall take steps to organize village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government.
409. (d); The Panchayat system has three levels: Gram Panchayat (village level), Mandal Parishad or Block Samiti or Block Panchayat (block level), and Jila Parishad (district level).
410. (d); GVK Rao committee was appointed by Planning Commission in 1985. The committee come to Final conclusion that development process was gradually bureaucratized and divorced from the Panchayat Raj.



411. (a); Article 164 only says that the Chief Minister shall be appointed by the governor. In accordance with the conceptions of the parliamentary system of government, the governor has to appoint the leader of the majority party in the state legislative assembly as the Chief Minister.
412. (b); Article 164 clearly states that the council of ministers is collectively responsible to the legislative assembly of the state and it includes chief minister of state.
413. (c); The Chief Minister is the head of the council of ministers, his resignation or death automatically dissolves the council of ministers.
414. (c); Source of Tax Revenue for State Government are sales tax, entertainment tax, land revenue and non tax revenue are Income of government undertakings, Income from State owned property and Borrowings.
415. (d);
416. (b); According to the Constitution, the Chief Minister may be a member of any of the two Houses of a state legislature. Usually Chief Ministers have been selected from the Lower House (legislative assembly).
417. (a); There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister as the head to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions, except in so far as he is required to exercise his functions in his discretion.
418. (b); A person who is not a member of either House of the state legislature can also be appointed as a minister. But, within six months, he must become a member (either by election or by nomination) of either House of the state legislature, otherwise, he ceases to be a minister.
419. (d); The other ministers are appointed by the governor on the advice of the chief minister. This means that the governor can appoint only those persons as ministers who are recommended by the chief minister.
420. (a); The salaries and allowances of ministers are determined by the state legislature from time to time.
421. (b); There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister as the head to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions, except in so far as he is required to exercise his functions in his discretion.
422. (c); Mayawati is an Indian politician who served four times as the 17th Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh. She is the national president of the Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP).
423. (c); The Chief Minister is the head of the council of ministers, his resignation or death automatically dissolves the council of ministers if any nominee of chief minister is not chosen.
424. (d);
425. (d);
426. (b); Jyoti Basu was an Indian politician belonging to the Communist Party of India (Marxist) from West Bengal, India. He served as the Chief Minister of West Bengal state from 1977 to 2000, making him the longest-serving Chief Minister in the country's history.
427. (d); Article 62 (2) states that the Ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the President. That means a Minister will be liable to removal on two grounds. One ground on which he would be liable to dismissal is that he has lost the confidence of the House, and, secondly, that his administration is not pure, because the word used here is 'pleasure'. It would be perfectly open under the particular clause of Article 62 for the President to call for the removal of that particular Minister on the ground that he is guilty of corruption or bribery or maladministration.
428. (a); Before a minister enters upon his office, the governor administers to him the oaths of office and secrecy.
429. (d); The governor appoints only those persons as ministers who are recommended by the Chief Minister. He can ask a minister to resign or advise the governor to dismiss him in case of difference of Opinion.



430. (a); The twenty-two states have unicameral system. Here, the state legislature consists of the governor and the legislative assembly. In the states having bicameral system, the state legislature consists of the governor, the legislative council and the legislative assembly.
431. (d); legislative council is a continuing chamber, that is, it is a permanent body and is not subject to dissolution. But, one-third of its members retire on the expiration of every second year. So, a member continues as such for six years. Jammu and Kashmir has 36 members in its legislative council.
432. (b); The Constitution provides for the abolition or creation of legislative councils in states. Accordingly, the Parliament can abolish a legislative council or create if the legislative assembly of the concerned state passes a resolution to that effect.
433. (a); The legislative assembly consists of representatives directly elected by the people on the basis of universal adult franchise. Its maximum strength is fixed at 500 and minimum strength at 60. It means that its strength varies from 60 to 500 depending on the population size of the state.
434. (a); The legislative assembly consists of representatives directly elected by the people on the basis of universal adult franchise.
435. (c); Its normal term is five years from the date of its first meeting after the general elections. The expiration of the period of five years operates as automatic dissolution of the assembly.
436. (a); Puducherry has 30 seats in legislative assembly
437. (c); A Money Bill cannot be introduced in the legislative council. It can be introduced in the legislative assembly only and that too on the recommendation of the governor. Every such bill is considered to be a government bill and can be introduced only by a minister.
438. (d); The primary object of an adjournment motion is to draw the attention of house to a recent matter of urgent public importance having serious consequences and in regard to which a motion or a resolution with proper notice will be too late.
439. (b); It can be introduced in the legislative assembly only and that too on the recommendation of the governor. Every such bill is considered to be a government bill and can be introduced only by a minister.
440. (a); Andhra Pradesh got the legislative council created in 1957 and got the same abolished in 1985. The Legislative Council in Andhra Pradesh was again revived in 2007, after the enactment of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council Act, 2005.
441. (d); Its maximum strength is fixed at 500 and minimum strength at 60. It means that its strength varies from 60 to 500 depending on the population size of the state.
442. (b); The maximum strength of the council is fixed at one-third of the total strength of the assembly and the minimum strength is fixed. It means that the size of the council depends on the size of the assembly of the concerned state.
443. (d); The legislative council is a continuing chamber, that is, it is a permanent body and is not subject to dissolution. But, one-third of its members retire on the expiration of every second year. So, a member continues as such for six years.
444. (b); The Chairman is elected by the council itself from amongst its members.
445. (d); The member of legislative assembly vote in election of president and legislative council. The electoral college of vice president doesn't include member of legislative assembly.



446. (d); The Constitution lays down the following qualifications for a person to be chosen a member of the state legislature.
- He must be a citizen of India.
  - He must make and subscribe to an oath or affirmation before the person authorised by the Election Commission for this purpose.
  - He must be not less than 30 years of age in the case of the legislative council and not less than 25 years of age in the case of the legislative assembly.
447. (b); He must be not less than 30 years of age in the case of the legislative council and not less than 25 years of age in the case of the legislative assembly.
448. (b); The Constitution prohibits any discussion in Parliament or in a state legislature with respect to the conduct of the judges of a high court in the discharge of their duties, except when an impeachment motion is under consideration of the Parliament.
449. (c); He is appointed by the president by warrant under his hand and seal. It is an independent constitutional office and is not under the control of or subordinate to the Central government.
450. (b); The state executive consists of the governor, the chief minister, the council of ministers and the advocate general of the state. The governor is the chief executive head of the state.
451. (d); The Governors of states are not answerable to any court of law for the actions done by him in the exercise of his powers and duties. No criminal proceedings can be initiated against the Governors in any court of law during their term of office.
452. (c); According to article 157, the minimum age for appointment of governor is 35.
453. (b); The Constitution lays down only two qualifications for the appointment of a person as a governor are:
- He should be a citizen of India.
  - He should have completed the age of 35 years.
454. (d); Article 356 states that President rule can be imposed in any state on grounds of failure of Constitutional Machinery, and failure is of two types:
- If President on receipt of report by Governor of a State or otherwise is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which govt of that state can't be carried in accordance with provisions of the Constitution then President Rule can be imposed.
  - Article 365 states that every state shall comply with all directions given by Union on matters it empowers to do so. If any state fails to comply with directions of union then President Rule can be imposed.
455. (c); The Governors of states are not answerable to any court of law for the actions done by him in the exercise of his powers and duties. No criminal proceedings can be initiated against the Governors in any court of law during their term of office.
456. (b);
457. (c); 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).
  - Seeking information from the chief minister with regard to the administrative and legislative matters of the state.
458. (b); The governor is the chief executive head of the state. The governor also acts as an agent of the central government therefore, the office of governor has a dual role.
459. (b); Governor should be a man outsider, that is, he should not belong to the state where he is appointed, so that he is free from the local politics.
460. (a); A governor holds office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office. This term of five years is subject to the pleasure of the President.



461. (a); While appointing the governor, the president is required to consult the chief minister of the state concerned, so that the smooth functioning of the constitutional machinery in the state is ensured.
462. (a); A governor holds office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office.  
However, this term of five years is subject to the pleasure of the President. Further, he can resign at any time by addressing a resignation letter to the President.
463. (c); Prime Minister is the real executive authority.  
He recommends persons who can be appointed as ministers by the president.  
Article 75 says only that the Prime Minister shall be appointed by the president.  
The Prime Minister is the leader of the Lower House.
464. (c); The term of the Prime Minister is not fixed and he holds office during the pleasure of the president.  
It does not mean that the president can dismiss the Prime Minister at any time. So long as the Prime Minister enjoys the majority support in the Lok Sabha, he cannot be dismissed by the President.
465. (b); In the scheme of parliamentary system of government provided by the constitution, the President is the nominal executive authority and Prime Minister is the real executive.
466. (c); 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.
467. (a); Article 75 clearly states that the council of ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha. This means that all the ministers own joint responsibility to the Lok Sabha for all their acts of omission and commission.
468. (d); Sri Lanka elects world's first woman prime minister. Mrs Sirima Bandaranaike, leader of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party, made history today when she became the world's only woman Prime Minister. She is the sixth Prime Minister of Ceylon since independence in 1947.
469. (a); Shakti Sthal is the memorial site of the first lady Prime Minister of India, Mrs. Indira Gandhi.  
It is named for her powerful and positive attitude for the betterment of the nation. The site name means "Place of Power and Strength."
- S470. (a); Chaudhary Charan Singh was the Prime Minister of the Republic of India, serving from 28 July 1979 until 14 January 1980. He became visible on the national stage from 1959 when he publicly opposed the unquestioned leader and Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru's socialistic and collectivist land policies in the Nagpur Congress Session.
471. (c); The first Lok Sabha in 1951 had 22 women MPs. The current Lok Sabha has 66.
472. (d); Congress under ex-PM Indira Gandhi's rule imposed President rule 50 times the highest till date.
473. (b); Congress under ex-PM Indira Gandhi's rule imposed President rule 50 times the highest till date.
474. (d); Features of Cabinet System In India-  
I. There is a constitutional head of the Government.  
II. The President acts only on advice given by the Council of Ministers, the responsibility for the President's action is of the Council of Ministers.  
III. In the cabinet system of government, an inner ring in the Council of Ministers, acts as the policy making part of the ministry.
475. (a); Article 74 provides for a council of ministers with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advise the President in the exercise of his functions.
476. (d); The Council of Ministers consists of three categories of ministers-Cabinet Ministers, State Ministers and Deputy Ministers and only members of cabinet can attend cabinet meetings.



477. (b); Haradanahalli Doddegowda Deve Gowda is an Indian politician who was the Prime Minister of India from June 1996 to April 1997.
478. (c); ARTICLE 75-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.
479. (b); Article 75 clearly states that the council of ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha. This means that all the ministers own joint responsibility to the Lok Sabha for all their acts of omission and commission.
480. (c); The Prime Minister is appointed by the President, while the other ministers are appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister. This means that the President can appoint only those persons as ministers who are recommended by the Prime minister.
481. (a); It includes all the three categories of ministers, that is, cabinet ministers, ministers of state, and deputy ministers headed by prime minister. It is a constitutional body, dealt in detail by the Articles 74 and 75 of the Constitution.
482. (b); A non-Member of a parliament, who must get elected during the period of 6 consecutive months to continue as a member of council of minister.
483. (b); The Prime Minister is appointed by the President, while the other ministers are appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister. This means that the President can appoint only those persons as ministers who are recommended by the Prime minister. A minister can be removed by the president only on the recommendation of prime minister.
484. (a); Prime Minister presides over the meeting of council of ministers and influences its decisions. Prime Minister stands at the head of the council of ministers, the other ministers cannot function when the Prime Minister resigns or dies.
485. (a); Article 75 clearly states that the council of ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha and individually responsible to president.
486. (b); Prime Minister is the real executive authority. In other words, president is the head of the State while Prime Minister is the head of the government.
487. (a); Article 75 says only that the Prime Minister shall be appointed by the president. The Constitution does not contain any specific procedure for the selection and appointment of the Prime Minister.
488. (c); Article 75 says only that the Prime Minister shall be appointed by the president.
489. (b); 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 and prime minister is the leader of majority in the parliament.
490. (b);
491. (c); He advises the President with regard to summoning and proroguing of the sessions of the Parliament. He can recommend dissolution of the Lok Sabha to President at any time. He announce government policies on the floor of the House.
492. (a); Jawaharlal Nehru was the first Prime Minister of India and he holds of office during 15 August 1947 to 27 May 1964. He was also known as Pandit Nehru due to root from Kashmir. He is considered to be the architect of the modern Indian.
493. (c); He recommends persons who can be appointed as ministers by the president and he allocates and reshuffles various portfolios among the ministers. He presides over the meeting of council of ministers and influences its decisions. Prime Minister stands at the head of the council of ministers, the other ministers cannot function when the Prime Minister resigns or dies.



494. (c); A person who is not a member of either House of Parliament can also be appointed as a minister. But, within six months, he must become a member (either by election or by nomination) of either House of Parliament, otherwise, he ceases to be a minister.
495. (b); Atal Behari Vajpayee remained in office for only 16 days from 16 May 1996 to 1 June.
496. (d); He recommends persons who can be appointed as ministers by the president and he allocates and reshuffles various portfolios among the ministers. He presides over the meeting of council of ministers and influences its decisions. Prime Minister stands at the head of the council of ministers, the other ministers cannot function when the Prime Minister resigns or dies.
497. (b); Indira Gandhi was an Indian politician and central figure of the Indian National Congress party. She was the first and to date the only female Prime Minister of India. She is the 3rd prime minister of India.
498. (c); The salaries and allowances of ministers are determined by Parliament from time to time. A minister gets the salary and allowances that are payable to a member of Parliament.
499. (a); In Britain, the head of the state is either King or Queen of the royal family while in India, we elect head of the state or president after every 5 years. In Britain, PM should be member of lower house while in India, PM can be member of Lower house (Lok Sabha) or upper house (Rajya Sabha).
500. (a); Prime Minister presides over the meeting of council of ministers and influences its decisions. Prime Minister stands at the head of the council of ministers, the other ministers cannot function when the Prime Minister resigns or dies.
501. (c); Chairperson of NITI Aayog is not a member of National Human Right Commission.
502. (c); Charter acts were passed in 1773, 1793, 1803, 1813, 1833 and 1853. Charter act 1853 established a separate Governor-General's legislative council which came to be known as the Indian (Central) Legislative Council. It is last Charter act concerning India.
503. (d); Dadabhai Naoroji, known as the Grand Old Man of India. He was a Liberal Party member of Parliament (MP) in the United Kingdom House of Commons between 1892 and 1895, and the first Asian and Indian to be a British MP.
504. (a); Number of elected members in Legislative Assembly of M.P. is 230 seats.
505. (c); Abolition of untouchability has been included among fundamental rights under article 17. This is one of the few fundamental rights available against individuals.
506. (a); Human Rights Day is celebrated annually across the world on 10 December every year. The date was chosen to honour the United Nations General Assembly's adoption and proclamation, on 10 December 1948, of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), the first global enunciation of human rights.
507. (b); The Supreme Court of India came into being on 28 January 1950. It replaced both the Federal Court of India and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council which were then at the apex of the Indian court system.
508. (c); The Government of India Act, 1919 introduced a bicameral legislature in the Centre.
509. (b); The term 'Socialist' was brought into the Preamble of the Indian Constitution by 42nd amendment.
510. (b); The 'Directive Principles' are Non-Justiciable in nature.
511. (c); The Planning Commission was an institution in the Government of India, which formulated India's Five-Year Plans, among other functions. In October 1938, the Congress President, Subhash Chandra Bose, set up the National Planning Committee (NPC).
512. (b); Sarvodaya Plan was drafted by Jai Prakash Narain in 1950.



513. (a); The First Five-year Plan was launched in 1951 which mainly focused in development of the primary sector. In July 1951, the Planning Commission issued the draft outline of the First Five Year Plan for the period April 1951 to March 1956. It was presented to the parliament in Dec. 1952 by the Planning Commission.
514. (a); The fifth five year plan was launched with twin objectives of poverty eradication and attainment of self reliance. The planning commission devised a national program for minimum needs, which included elementary education, safe drinking water, health care, shelter for the landless etc.
515. (d); The second five year plan was based on Mahalanobis model.
516. (c); The first general elections under the Indian Constitution was held in 1952. About 1874 candidates and 53 parties contested for the elections. The parties contested for 489 seats.
517. (a); B R Ambedkar termed Indian Constitution as sacred document.
518. (b); The 52nd amendment to the Constitution added the Tenth Schedule which laid down the process by which legislators may be disqualified on grounds of defection.
519. (c); Article 32 i.e. Right to Constitutional remedies makes the Supreme Court Custodian of Constitution of India.
520. (d); The American Constitution was the first complete written national constitution. Thus the tradition of written constitution began with America.
521. (c); The National Institution for Transforming India, also called NITI Aayog, was formed via a resolution of the Union Cabinet on January 1, 2015. Prime Minister is the chairman of NITI Aayog.
522. (c); Andhra Pradesh was the second state to adopt the panchayati raj system.
523. (b); The member of the committee for the appointment of Chairperson and members of the National Human Rights Commission are The Prime Minister, Speaker of the House of the People, Minister in-charge of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Leader of the Opposition in the House of the People, Leader of the Opposition in the Council of States, Deputy Chairman of the Council of States.
524. (a); Age for voting was reduced from 21 years to 18 years by 61st Constitutional Amendment Act.
525. (c); Under Article 324 of the Constitution of India, the Election Commission of India, inter alia, is vested with the power of superintendence, direction and control of conducting the elections.
526. (b); A.B. Vajpayee is first president of Bharatiya Janata Party after its establishment in 1980.
527. (b); Communist Party of India divided into two parties- CPI and CPI-M in 1964.
528. (a); The Balwant Rai committee submitted its report in November 1957 and recommended the establishment of the scheme of 'democratic decentralisation' which finally came to be known as Panchayati Raj. It recommended for three tier Panchayati Raj system in India.
529. (b); The fundamental objective of second Five year plan was to initiate and accelerate the process of industrialization in a country. It is a Plan which establish a socialistic pattern.
530. (b); 12th five year Plan is from 2012-2017. It has aim to achieve an overall growth rate of 12.0%.
531. (b); Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT) machines is used in election.
532. (b); National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005, is an Indian labour law and social security measure that aims to guarantee the 'right to work'.
533. (b); The Balwant Rai Mehta Committee was a committee appointed by the Government of India in January 1957 to examine the working of the Community Development Programme (1952) and the National Extension Service (1953) and to suggest measures for their better working. Three tier of Panchayati Raj system was recommended by the Balwant Rai Mehta Committee.



534. (b); The first state to be formed on linguistic basis in the country Andhra Pradesh. It was created 1953, from the Telugu-speaking northern districts of Madras State.
535. (a); The National Institution for Transforming India, also called NITI Aayog, was formed via a resolution of the Union Cabinet on January 1, 2015. Prime Minister Narendra Modi is the Chairman of NITI Aayog. Rajiv Kumar is the Vice Chairperson.
536. (b); The Fundamental Duties of citizens were added to the Constitution by the 42nd amendment in 1976.
537. (c); Finance Bill is a bill introduced every year in Lok Sabha immediately after the presentation of the Union Budget, to give effect to the financial proposals of the Government of India.
538. (b); Minimum age laid down for candidate to seek election to Lok Sabha is 25 years.
539. (d); According to Article 102 (1) (a), a person shall be disqualified as a member of Parliament for holding any office of profit under the government of India or the government of any state. Office of profit conditions are decided by Parliament.
540. (d);
541. (b); The 44th amendment of the constitution took place in 1978 and article 359 was amended and it provided that article 20 & 21 could not be suspended even during declaration of emergency.
542. (b); BJP was formed in 1980.
543. (c); Articles 23 and 24 under Right Against Exploitation of the Indian Constitution safeguard women and children and others against exploitation of various forms. Right against Exploitation is the Fundamental Right which prohibits trafficking, forced labour (begar) and child employment under 14 years of age.
544. (c); The method of Members nomination to the Rajya Sabha is taken from Irish constitution.
545. (c); The word Quo-Warranto literally means "by what warrants?" or "what is your authority"? It is a writ issued with a view to restrain a person from holding a public office to which he is not entitled. The writ requires the concerned person to explain to the Court by what authority he holds the office.
546. (d); Article 55 mentions the manner in which election of president is mentioned.
547. (b); President is the executive head of the state.
548. (c); The main federal features of the Indian Constitution are Written Constitution, Supremacy of the Constitution, Rigid Constitution, Division of Powers between federal and state government, Independent Judiciary, Bicameral Legislature and Dual Government Polity.
549. (c); Article 360 of the Indian Constitution states that If the President is satisfied that a situation has arisen whereby the financial stability or credit of India or of any part of the territory thereof is threatened, he may by a Proclamation make a declaration to that effect and proclaim financial emergency.
550. (a); The Vote on Account is the special provision given to the government to obtain the vote of Parliament to withdraw money when the budget for the new financial year is not released or the elections are underway, and the caretaker government is in place. A vote on account stays valid for two months.
551. (s); Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the head of the Ad hoc committee on National Flag in the constituent assembly. The flag of the Congress party was accepted as the National Flag with few changes on July 22, 1947.
552. (b); The 42nd Amendment Act inserted Article 32A in order to deny the Supreme Court the power to consider the Constitutional validity of a State law i.e. judicial review power of judiciary. This amendment is passed by the Parliament in 1976.
553. (b); Chakravarti Rajagopalachari called Rajaji was an Indian politician, independence activist. Rajagopalachari was the last Governor-General of India. He also served as leader of the Indian National Congress,



Premier of the Madras Presidency, Governor of West Bengal, Minister for Home Affairs of the Indian Union and Chief Minister of Madras state.

554. (b); Vallabhbhai Jhaverbhai Patel (31 October 1875 – 15 December 1950), popularly known as Sardar Patel, was the first Deputy Prime Minister of India. A commemoration of Patel, held annually on his birthday, 31 October, known as the Rashtriya Ekta Diwas (National Unity Day), was introduced by the government of India in 2014.
555. (a); Government of India Act, 1858 act known as the Act for the Good Government of India, abolished the East India Company, and transferred the powers of government, territories and revenues to the British Crown. It ended the system of double government by abolishing the Board of Control and Court of Directors. It created a new office Secretary of State for India.
556. (b); GOI Act 1935 provided for the adoption of dyarchy at the Centre. It abolished dyarchy in the provinces and introduced 'provincial autonomy' in its place. It provided for the establishment of an All-India Federation consisting of provinces and princely states as units.
557. (a); The drafting Committee of the Constitution of India had 7 members Sir Narasimha Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Member of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution, was a leader of the Rajya Sabha and a cabinet minister (railway minister) in the Government of India.
558. (b); Article 93: The Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the House of the People.
559. (a); South Africa
560. (a); Fundamental Rights are the basic rights of the people and the charter of rights contained in Part III of Constitution of India. These include individual rights common to most liberal democracies, such as equality before law, freedom of speech and expression, religious and cultural freedom and peaceful assembly, freedom to practice religion, and the right to constitutional remedies.
561. (a); Article 61 : Procedure for impeachment of the President.
562. (b); Article 18 as these are against the principle of equal status of all but it ruled that these awards do not amount to 'titles' within the meaning of Article 18 that prohibits only hereditary titles of nobility.
563. (b); Right to freedom of religion, covered in Articles 25, 26, 27 and 28, provides religious freedom to all citizens of India. The objective of this right is to sustain the principle of secularism in India. According to the Constitution, all religions are equal before the State and no religion shall be given preference over the other.
564. (c);
565. (b); The Forty-second Amendment of the Constitution of India, officially known as The Constitution (Forty-second amendment) Act, 1976, was enacted during the Emergency. The 42nd Amendment changed the description of India from a "sovereign democratic republic" to a "sovereign, socialist secular democratic republic", and also changed the words "unity of the nation" to "unity and integrity of the nation".
566. (a); The preamble indicates that the source of constitution is "we the people of India".
567. (b); President make rules and regulations fixing the number of members of the UPSC.
568. (d); The nomination of a candidate for election to the office of President must be subscribed by at least 50 electors as proposers and 50 electors as seconders.
569. (a); The President is the supreme commander of the defence forces of India. In that capacity, he appoints the chiefs of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force. He can declare war or conclude peace, subject to the approval of the Parliament.
570. (d); When a bill is sent to the President after it has been passed by the Parliament, he can:



- (i) give his assent to the bill, or  
(ii) withhold his assent to the bill, or  
(iii) return the bill (if it is not a money bill) for reconsideration of the Parliament
571. (a); PRESIDENT can promulgate ordinances when the Parliament is not in session.
- These ordinances must be approved by the Parliament within six weeks from its reassembly. He can also withdraw an ordinance at any time.
572. (d); President to grant pardons to persons who have been tried and convicted of any offence in all cases where the:
1. Punishment or sentence is for an offence against a Union Law;
  2. Punishment or sentence is by a court martial (military court); and
  3. Sentence is a sentence of death.
573. (c); The financial powers and functions of the President are:
- (a) Money bills can be introduced in the Parliament only with his prior recommendation.
  - (b) He causes to be laid before the Parliament the annual financial statement (ie, the Union Budget).
  - (c) No demand for a grant can be made except on his recommendation.
574. (d); The President of India has the power to impose emergency rule in any or all the Indian states if the security of part or all of India is threatened by "war or external aggression or armed rebellion.
575. (c); PRESIDENT APPOINTS-
- The Chief Justice, other judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts of India
  - The Chief Minister of the National capital territory of Delhi
  - The Attorney General
576. (c); Article 74-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.  
Article 75- 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.
- Article 78-It shall be the duty of the Prime Minister to communicate decisions of the council of ministers, and to provide information relating to the administration to the president.
577. (c); The President of India has the power to impose emergency rule in any or all the Indian states if the security of part or all of India is threatened by "war or external aggression or armed rebellion.
578. (c); 1) During the 1962 war with China  
2) During the 1971 war with Pakistan  
3) The infamous 1975-77 period.
579. (b); He can promulgate an ordinance only when both the Houses of Parliament are not in session or when either of the two Houses of Parliament is not in session. He can make an ordinance only when he is satisfied that the circumstances exist that render it necessary for him to take immediate action. The power of the President to legislate by ordinance is not a parallel power of legislation.
580. (b); The President 's election is held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote and the voting is by secret ballot.
581. (c); Dr. Neelam Sanjiva Reddy is 6th president from 1977-82.
582. (d); Special majority as per article 368 plus state ratification requires a majority of 2/3rd members present and voting of parliament houses and supported by more than 50% of the state legislatures by a simple majority.
583. (b); Under Article 352, the President can declare a national emergency when the security of India or a part of it is threatened by war or external aggression or armed rebellion on written advice of union cabinet.
584. (c); Varahagiri Venkata Giri was the only person to be elected as an independent candidate. V. V. Giri, was the fourth President of India. The Vice-President does not perform the duties of the office of the chairman of Rajya Sabha While acting as President.



585. (c); A session is the period between the commencement of the house sitting and prorogation, dissolution or end of normal term. The maximum gap between two sittings should not be more than 6 months. It means, the parliament should meet at least twice a year.
586. (a); The Attorney General for India is the Indian government's chief legal advisor. He has the right to speak and to take part in the proceedings of both the Houses of Parliament, but without a right to vote.
587. (d); The Lok Sabha (House of the People) is the Lower house of India's bicameral Parliament, with the Upper house being the Rajya Sabha. The maximum strength of the House of the people is 552 by the constitution. The maximum strength of the Upper house is 250 by the constitution.
588. (c); The First Lok Sabha was constituted on 17 April 1952 after India's first general election. The 1st Lok Sabha lasted its full tenure of five years and was dissolved on 4 April 1957.
589. (b); The Lok Sabha (House of the People) is the Lower house of India's bicameral Parliament, with the Upper house being the Rajya Sabha. The maximum strength of the House of the people is 552 by the constitution. The maximum strength of the Upper house is 250 by the constitution.
590. (d); There are usually three sessions in a year-
1. the Budget Session (February to May)
  2. the Monsoon Session (July to September)
  3. the Winter Session (November to December)
591. (d); There are two types of bill-
- a. Government bill-Minister introduces it in the Parliament.
  - b. Private bill-Any member of Parliament other than a minister can introduce it.
592. (b); Third Schedule-This schedule lists the various forms of oath for holders of various constitutional offices.
593. (d);
594. (c); Ad hoc Committee in Parliament are appointed by Speaker of Lok Sabha and Chairman of Rajya Sabha.
595. (d); Article 368 of the Constitution of India grants constituent power to make formal amendments and empowers Parliament to amend the Constitution by way of addition, variation or repeal of any provision according to the procedure laid down therein, which is different from the procedure for ordinary legislation.
596. (b); The maximum strength of the House of the people is 552 by the constitution. The maximum strength of the lower house is 250 by the constitution.
597. (c); Second Reading-
- a. Stage of General Discussion
  - b. Committee Stage
  - c. Consideration Stage
598. (a); Legislature of the Union, which is called Parliament, consists of the President and two Houses, known as Council of States (Rajya Sabha) and House of the People (Lok Sabha) is law making authority of government.
599. (a); The Attorney General for India is the Indian government's chief legal advisor.
- The Attorney General (AG) is appointed by the president
  - He has the right to speak and to take part in the proceedings of both the Houses of Parliament, but without a right to vote.
600. (b); Under the Constitution, the Parliament of India consists of three parts viz, the President, the Council of States and the House of the People. Upper house is permanent in nature

