

Indian Polity UPSC Civil Services Exam Questions (2015)

1. The provisions in the Fifth Schedule and Sixth Schedule in the Constitution of India are made in order to

- A. Protect the interests of Scheduled Tribes
- B. Determine the boundaries between states
- C. Determine the powers, authorities, and responsibilities of Panchayats.
- D. Protect the interests of all the Border States.

Answer: Option A

Explanation:

Fifth schedule of the Indian Constitution deals with administration and control of Scheduled areas and scheduled tribes **in any State other than the States** of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram. **Sixth**

Schedule relates to the provisions of administering tribal areas in States of **Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram**, hence both Fifth Schedule and Sixth Schedule will protect the interest of Scheduled Tribes in respective scheduled areas in states.

So, option A is correct.

Option C is incorrect as Panchayat systems and its powers, functions are part of **the XI schedule of the Indian Constitution.**

2. Who/Which of the following is the Custodian of the Constitution of India?

- A. The President of India
- B. The Prime Minister of India
- C. The Lok Sabha Secretariat
- D. The Supreme Court of India

Answer: Option D

Explanation:

Supreme Court of India is the highest court of appeal in civil and criminal cases which hear appeals against decisions of High Courts. Its Judges serves as Guardian of constitution which takes oath in order to support constitution and its laws. Hence Supreme Court and High Courts serves as custodian of constitution.

Basic Structure Doctrine introduced by Supreme Court in Kesavananda Bharati in 1973 protects the basic fundamental provisions of the constitution. The doctrine acts as a safeguard against arbitrary constitutional amendments.

3. "To uphold and protect the Sovereignty Unity and Integrity of India" is a provision made in the

- A. Preamble of the Constitution
- B. Directive Principles of State Policy
- C. Fundamental Rights
- D. Fundamental Duties

Answer: Option D

Explanation:

The Article 51A of Constitution constituting Part IVA reads under Fundamental Duties which says that it is the duty of every citizen of India to support and protect sovereignty, unity and integrity of India (Clause III). **So, option D is correct.**

This explanation describes verbatim statement in fundamental duties.

Option A is incorrect

Preamble of the Constitution does not represent functioning part of Indian constitution. It is a preface statement to the constitution.

Option B is incorrect

Directive Principles of State Policy serves as instructions which are given to central and state governments in order to frame laws in State for socio-economic development and is not related to individual duty.

Option C is incorrect as Fundamental Rights are privilege for every Indian citizen to enjoy equal rights in the society. As well as it protects the citizens from arbitrary action of the state.

4. The ideal of "Welfare State" in the Indian Constitution is enshrined in its

- A. Preamble
- B. Directive Principles of State Policy

- C. Fundamental Rights
- D. Seventh Schedule

Answer: Option B

Explanation:

Welfare State is that where the focus of government is to protect and promote economic and social well-being of citizens. It depends on principles of equality of opportunity, **equitable distribution of wealth** and public responsibility for those who are not able to enjoy minimal provisions of good life. **Directive Principles of State Policy helps in publicize welfare state in making policies for social well-being of citizens of India. So, option B is correct.**

Option A is incorrect.

Preamble of the Constitution does not represent functioning part of Indian constitution. It is a preface statement to the constitution

Option C is incorrect

Fundamental Rights involves in freedoms of citizens by enjoying certain rights and privileges. It is a **part of political rights** and it is not considered for framing of any policies.

Option D is incorrect.

Seventh schedule deals with division of power between the state and the central government in 3 lists which are **State list, Central list and Concurrent list.**

5. Consider the following Statements regarding the DPSP/ Directive Principles of State Policy:

- 1). The Principles spell out the socio-economic democracy in the country
- 2). The provisions contained in these Principles are not enforceable by any court.

Which of the statements given below is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 & 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: Option C

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct

Part IV of the Indian Constitution deals with the provisions of developing welfare state. So, the focus of government is to protect and promote economic and social well-being of citizens. For example: Article 39 describes state to go all out to have ample way of livelihood, pay for similar work, safeguard the citizens etc. Article 41 deals with Right to work, to education and to public assistance in certain cases. So, DPSP spells out the socio-economic democracy.

Statement 2 is correct.

The Directive principles are not enforceable in court of law, as it is only Fundamental Rights which gets practiced in a state. **Directive principles are guidelines to the policymakers they are not mandatory.**

So, both statements are correct.

6. Consider the following statements:

- 1). The Legislative Council of a state in India can be larger in size than half of the Legislative Assembly of that particular state
- 2) The Governor of a state nominates the Chairman of Legislative Council of that particular state.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A.1 only
- B.2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: Option D

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect

Article 171 of the Indian Constitution mandates the strength of Legislative Council is permanent house having the strength of Council members will not be more than **one-third the strength of State Legislative assembly**. So, statement 1 goes wrong.

In case of smaller states, the minimum strength of Legislative Council can be 40. Since there exists fixed strength of members in Legislative council which limits to 1/3rd that of legislative Assembly.

Statement 2 is incorrect

Chairman of Legislative Council is elected by council of members like speaker in case of legislative assembly and not nominated by Governor. So, statement 2 also goes wrong.

So, both statements are incorrect.

7. With reference to the Union Government, consider the following statements.

- 1) The Department of Revenue is responsible for the preparation of Union Budget that is presented to the parliament
- 2) No amount can be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of India without the authorization of Parliament of India.
- 3) All the disbursements made from Public Account also need the Authorization from the Parliament of India.

Which of the following statements given above is/are correct?

- A.1 and 2 only
- B.2 and 3 only
- C.2 only
- D.1, 2 and 3

Answer: Option C

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect

For preparing the budget to be presented in Parliament, **Department of Economic Affairs under Finance Ministry** is responsible for preparation of Union Budget and not the Revenue Department. Since the Budget division is part of Economic Affairs, so Finance Secretary will coordinate for designing and implementation of Budget process.

Statement 2 is correct

Article 266 of the Indian Constitution mandates that amount from the consolidated fund of India can be withdrawn only after the **consent/authorization** from the parliament.

Statement 3 is incorrect

Public account of India is under the executive control. Article 110, the provisions of money bill mandates **only the receipt of money** on account of the public account of India. The **payments/disbursements are in hands of executives** not in parliamentary control.

So, statement 3 goes wrong.

8. Consider the following statements:

1. The Rajya Sabha has no power either to reject or to amend a money bill.
2. The Rajya Sabha cannot vote on the Demands for Grants.
3. The Rajya Sabha cannot discuss the Annual financial Statement.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A) 1 only
- B) 1 and 2 only
- C) 2 and 3 only
- D) 1,2 and 3

Answer: Option B

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct.

Article 110 deals with provisions of money bill. The rules of procedure of parliament expresses that Rajya Sabha has no power either to reject or amend a Money Bill but can **only make recommendations on it.** Money Bill **if not returned to Lok Sabha within 14 days**, then it is concluded that the Bill have been passed by both the Houses with particular period of time. So, Rajya sabha can hold money bill for only 14 days without any amendments.

Statement 2 is correct

Rajya Sabha has no power to vote on the Demands for Grants and has no power to pass no-confidence vote in Council of Ministers. As per **rules of procedure, only Lok sabha** has power to vote for demand for Grants not for Rajya Sabha members.

Statement 3 is incorrect

Every year budget is introduced only in Lok Sabha. The budget statement is **discussed in both Rajya sabha as well as lok sabha. Every year upper house members discuss the financial statement in Rajya sabha.**

So, the statement 3 goes wrong.

9. When a bill is referred to a joint sitting both the Houses of the Parliament, has to be passed by

- A. Simple majority of member present and voting
- B. Three-fourths majority of member present and voting
- C. Two-thirds majority of the House
- D. Absolute majority of the House

Answer: Option A

Explanation:

The Article 87 and 108 of the Indian Constitution deals with the provisions for joint sitting in the parliament. In order to pass any ordinary Bill, the government requires support from both the Houses. Under article 108 in Indian constitution, there is a provision of joint sitting for **passing ordinary bills/financial bills and not money bills/constitutional amendment bills.**

The joint sitting is administered using rules of procedure of parliament where it needs a **simple majority of member present and voting for passing a bill.**

So, Option A is correct. Remaining all options goes wrong.

10. Consider the following statements:

- 1) The Executive Power of the union of India is vested in the Prime Minister.
- 2) The Prime Minister is the ex officio Chairman of the Civil Services Board.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A.1 only
- B.2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: Option D

Statement 1 is incorrect.

Article 53, 54 of the Indian Constitution expresses the **President as the head of union executive and powers are vested with him.** President exercise his power directly or by way of its subordinate in accordance with Constitution. Union executive comprises of President, Vice-President and Council of Ministers along with Prime Minister who headed to advise President. **The executive power vest with the President not the Prime minister.**

So, the statement 1 goes wrong.

Statement 2 is incorrect.

Cabinet Secretary who is directly under the charge of Prime Minister serves as an administrative head of Secretariat who is an ex-officio Chairman of Civil Services Board. Prime minister is **not head** of the Civil services board.

Indian Polity UPSC Civil Services Exam Questions (2015-16)

1. There is a Parliamentary System of Government in India because the

- A. Lok Sabha is elected directly by the people
- B. Parliament can amend the constitution
- C. Rajya Sabha cannot be dissolved
- D. Council of Ministers is responsible to the Lok Sabha

Answer: Option D

Explanation:

Parliamentary form of Government appears as a system of government where close and **harmonious relationship exists among executive and legislative institutions** where stability and efficiency of executive department depend on legislature. In this, Council of Ministers is **totally responsible to Lok Sabha. Article 75(3) of the Constitution** assures that council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the House of the People.

Parliament form of government is preferred because constitution makers believed in **responsibility of the government rather than the stability.**

So, option D is the appropriate answer.

2. The fundamental object of Panchayati Raj system is to ensure which among the following?

- 1) People's participation in development
- 2) Political accountability
- 3) Democratic decentralization
- 4) Financial mobilization

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- A.1, 2 and 3 only
- B.2 and 4 only
- C.1 and 3 only
- D.1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: Option C

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct.

The 73rd constitutional amendment paves the way for the creation of the Panchayat Raj system. It serves as backbone of Indian villages/rural population which takes care of problems of rural areas.

The system assures people participation in development in the areas of rural planning, agriculture, irrigation, water management at a grass root level.

So, the Statement 1 is correct

Statement 2 is incorrect

This option is subjected to various debates.

Political accountability can be ensured in any system which is democratic/rule-based, it need not necessarily be via a local body.

Grass-roots democracy was established in India not to ensure any political accountability, but to ensure citizen's participation in governance leading to democratic decentralization.

So, the term "democratic decentralization" is an **appropriate replacement** for the term "political accountability".

Statement 3 is correct

Democratic decentralization improves opportunity for local people in order to take part in **decision making process** which is the duty of Panchayat Raj system. Decentralization of authority is one of the main objectives of Panchayat Raj system.

Statement 4 is incorrect

Financial mobilization is not the fundamental objective of Panchayat Raj system but on the contrary panchayats have powers to collect revenue to fulfill fundamental objectives. This function just a part of Panchayat Raj system but not its basic tenet.

3. **The Parliament of India acquires the power to legislate on any item in the State List in the national interest if a resolution to that effect is passed by the**
- A. Lok Sabha by a simple majority of its total membership
 - B. Lok Sabha by a majority of not less than two-thirds of its total membership
 - C. Rajya Sabha by a simple majority of its total membership

D. Rajya Sabha by a majority of not less than two-thirds of its members present and voting

Answer: Option D

Explanation:

Article 249 of the constitution states if the Council of States has declared by resolution supported by not less than two thirds of the members present and voting that it is necessary or expedient in national interest that Parliament should make laws with respect to **any matter enumerated in the State List specified in the resolution**, it shall be lawful for Parliament to make laws for the whole or any part of the territory of India with respect to that matter while the resolution remains in force.

So, it's a **verbatim statement from the provisions of the constitution**.

4. **Which of the following statements is/are correct?**

1. A Bill pending in the Lok Sabha lapses on its prorogation

2. A Bill pending in the Rajya Sabha, which has not been passed by the Lok Sabha, shall not lapse on dissolution of the Lok Sabha.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

A.1 only

B.2 only

C. Both 1 and 2

D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: Option B

Statement 1 is incorrect.

Prorogation of house terminates the session of the House. Prorogation does not affect the bills or any other business pending before the House. So, the pending bill will not lapse on prorogation of the house.

Statement 2 is correct.

Dissolution of house ends the very life of the existing House, and new elections are held. When the Lok Sabha is dissolved, all business including bills, motions, resolutions, notices, petitions and so on pending before it or its committees lapse. **However, a bill pending in the Rajya Sabha but not passed by the Lok Sabha does not lapse. As the bill stays in permanent house itself not on Lok Sabha.**

So, statement 2 is correct.

5. Consider the following statements:

1. The minimum age prescribed for any person to be a member of Panchayat is 25 years.
2. A Panchayat reconstituted after premature dissolution continues only for the remainder period.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A.1 only
- B.2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: Option B

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect.

As per article 243 and its provisions, the minimum age prescribed for any person to be a member of Panchayat is 21 years not 25 years. So, the statement 1 goes wrong.

Statement 2 is correct

Every Panchayat continues for five years from the date of its first meeting. But it can be dissolved earlier in accordance with the procedure prescribed by State Law.

Elections must take place before the expiry of the above period. In case it is dissolved earlier, then the elections must take place within six months of its dissolution.

A Panchayat reconstituted after premature dissolution (i.e., before the expiry of the full period of five years) continues only for the remainder of the period. But if the remainder of the period is less than six months it shall not be necessary to hold elections. So, statement 2 is correct.

6. With reference of the 'Gram Nyayalaya Act', which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. As per the Act, Gram Nyayalayas can hear only civil cases and not criminal cases.
2. The Act allows local social activists as mediators/reconciliators.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- A.1 only
- B.2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: Option B

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect.

Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008 provided for the establishment of Gram Nyayalayas or village courts for speedy and easy access to justice system in the rural areas of India. **It can hear both civil and criminal cases. So, the statement 1 goes wrong.**

Statement 2 is correct.

Gram Nyayalaya are established generally at headquarter of every Panchayat at intermediate level or a group of contiguous panchayat in a district.

Features of the Act:

1. Gram Nyayalayas are presided over by a Nyayadhikari, who will have the same power, enjoy same salary and benefits of a Judicial Magistrate of First Class. Such Nyayadhikari are to be appointed by the State Government in consultation with the respective High Court
2. Gram Nyayalayas can hear civil as well as criminal cases
3. **Gram Nyayalayas Act allows local social activists as mediators/reconciliators**
So, the statement 2 is correct.

7. **The Montague-Chelmsford Proposals were related to**

- A. Social reforms
- B. Educational reforms
- C. Reforms in police administration
- D. Constitutional reforms

Answer: Option D

Explanation:

The Montague-Chelmsford Proposals were related to constitutional reforms.

The important features of these constitutional reforms were

1. The Central Legislative Council was now to consist of two houses-The imperial Legislative and the Council of States
2. The provinces were to follow the **Dual Government System or Diarchy.**
3. Introduction of transferred list and reserved list at provincial level.

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8. Consider the following statements:

1. The Chief Secretary in a State is appointed by the Governor of that State.
2. The Chief Secretary in a State has a fixed tenure.

Which of the statements given above is/are correctly?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: Option D

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect.

The post of Chief Secretary is the senior-most position held in the civil services of the states and union territories of India. Chief Secretary is considered to be the Chief Executive of the state government. Chief Secretary of the state also acts as the ex-officio Chairman of the State Civil Service Board, which recommends transfer/postings of officers of All India Services and State Civil Services in the state. Chief Secretaries are appointed by the **state's Chief Minister (not Governor)**

Statement 2 is also incorrect

There is **no fixed tenure for Chief Secretaries but the office term can be extended.**

Indian Polity UPSC Civil Services Exam Questions (2017)

1. With reference to the Parliament of India, consider the following statements:

1. A private member's bill is a bill presented by a Member of Parliament who is not elected but only nominated by the President of India.
2. Recently, a private member's bill has been passed in the Parliament of India for the first time in its history.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: option D

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect.

Private member bills are those bills which are introduced by MPs who are **non-ministers**. They are both elected and nominated. All non-minister members who introduce bill are considered as private member bill.

Statement 2 is incorrect.

From these 70 years of independence, till now 14 private members bill has been passed. The first private member bill to become a law was the Muslim Wakfs Bill, 1952. Aimed to provide better governance and administration of wakfs, it was introduced by Syed Mohammed Ahmed Kasmi in the Lok Sabha and was passed in 1954.

So, both statements are wrong.

2. One of the implications of equality in society is the absence of

- A. Privileges
- B. Restraints
- C. Competition
- D. Ideology

Answer: Option A

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The main tenant of right to equality (article 14-19) is to ensure all are equal before law. There are no privileges for any special class in the society. Equality is the antithesis of privileges.

Article 18 of the constitution deals with abolition of titles and privileged special titles. So, the absence of privileges is the best appropriate answer.

3. Which principle among the following was added to the Directive Principles of State Policy by the 42nd Amendment to the Constitution?

- A. Equal pay for equal work for both men and women
- B. Participation of workers in the management of industries
- C. Right to work, education and public assistance
- D. Securing living wage and human conditions of work to workers.

Answer: option B

Four Directive Principles were added by 42nd amendment as follows:

- 1. To secure opportunities for healthy development of children (Article 39)
- 2. To promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor (Article 39 A)
- 3. **To take steps to secure the participation of workers in the management of industries. (Article 43A)**
- 4. To protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wild life (Article 48 A).

So, Option B is correct (Verbatim statement from constitutional provisions).

Other options were added at the commencement of the constitution itself.

4. Which one of the following statements is correct?

- A. Rights are claims of the State against the citizens.
- B. Rights are privileges which are incorporated in the Constitution of a State.
- C. Rights are claims of the citizens against the State.
- D. Rights are privileges of a few citizens against the many.

Answer: Option C

Evolution of rights from the Magna Charta era made proper legal entitlements to the citizens. **They are legal claims and legal protection of citizen against the arbitrary action of state. So, option A goes wrong.**

They are not privileges they are claims of citizens against the state and also against private individuals in case of few rights.

So, option B and D goes out of contention.

So, option C is most appropriate answer.

5. Local self-government can be best explained as an exercise in

- A. Federalism
- B. Democratic decentralization
- C. Administrative delegation
- D. Direct democracy

Answer: Option B

Explanation:

Democratic decentralization improves opportunity for local people in order to take part in **decision making process** which is the duty of Panchayat Raj system. Decentralization of authority is one of the main objectives of Panchayat Raj system.

Democratic decentralization is the devolution of power to local units of governance that are accessible and accountable to the local citizenry.

73rd and 74th constitutional amendment paves the way for democratic decentralization in the form of the **Panchayat Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies**.

Among all options, Option B (**Democratic Decentralization**) is the **best suitable and basic** tenet of **local self-government**.

6. Consider the following statements:

With reference to the Constitution of India, the Directive Principles of State Policy constitute **limitations upon**

- 1. Legislative function.
- 2. Executive function.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A.1 only
- B.2 only

- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: Option D

Explanation:

Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) was added by the constitutional makers to act as constitutional guidelines to the policy makers. Fundamental Rights of the constitution places the limitation on the government upon legislative and executive function.

So, DPSP only guides the states but it does not limit the state on executive and legislative matters. So, none of them are correct.

7. Which one of the following objectives is not embodied in the Preamble to the Constitution of India?

- A. Liberty of thought
- B. Economic liberty
- C. Liberty of expression
- D. Liberty of belief

Answer: Option B

Explanation:

This is the verbatim statement from the preamble of the constitution.

Economic liberty is not expressed in the Preamble to the Constitution of India. Other words, thought, expression, belief, faith and worship are embodied.

The content of the Preamble is

“WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens: JUSTICE, social, economic and political; **LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;** EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all. FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation; IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this 26th day of November, 1949, do HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.”

So, option B goes wrong.

8. Democracy's superior virtue lies in the fact that it calls into activity

- A. The intelligence and character of ordinary men and women.
- B. The methods for strengthening executive leadership.
- C. A superior individual with dynamism and vision.
- D. A band of dedicated party workers.

Answer: Option A

Explanation:

Democracy as a term relates with empowerment of common people to elect their leader. **Democracy gives equal rights to both common man and women with/without property or educational qualification.** So, democracy superior virtue lies in the **intelligence and character of ordinary men and women not on other factors. This is the best suitable answer compared to other options.**

9. The main advantage of the parliamentary form of government is that

- A. The executive and legislature work independently.
- B. It provides continuity of policy and is more efficient.
- C. The executive remains responsible to the legislature.
- D. The head of the government cannot be changed without election.

Answer: Option C

Explanation:

Parliamentary form of Government appears as a system of government where close and **harmonious relationship exists among executive and legislative institutions** where stability and efficiency of executive department depend on legislature. In this, executive is **totally responsible to legislature.** **Article 75(3) of the Constitution** assures that council of Ministers (**Executives**) shall be collectively responsible to the House of the People (**Legislature**).

Parliament form of government is preferred because constitution makers believed in **responsibility of the government rather than the stability.**

So, option C is the appropriate answer.

10. In the context of India, which one of the following is the correct relationship between Rights and Duties?

- A. Rights are correlative with Duties.
- B. Rights are personal and hence independent of society and Duties.
- C. Rights, not Duties, are important for the advancement of the personality of the citizen.
- D. Duties, not Rights, are important for the stability of the State.

Answer: Option A

Explanation:

Rights can be enjoyed only when duties are followed by others. **Rights and duties are two sides of the same coin.** The government introduced fundamental duties in 42nd constitutional amendment in order to balance the fundamental rights.

For example one can enjoy the right to clean environment only when other citizens and government officials follow their duties of proper sanitation and pollution safeguard measures.

So, option A is best suitable answer. The both rights and duties are correlative to each other.

11. The mind of the makers of the Constitution of India is reflected in which of the following?

- A. The Preamble
- B. The Fundamental Rights
- C. The Directive Principles of State Policy
- D. The Fundamental Duties

Answer: Option A

Explanation:

Preamble is the identity card of the Indian Constitution. It reflects the bird's-eye view of ideals embodied in the constitution.

Jawaharlal Nehru moved objective resolution before constituent assembly. **The preamble which passed after the making of the constitution reflects the mind of the makers of the constitution. People hopes and aspirations are described in the preamble.**

So, option A is most suitable one.

Other Options like fundamental rights, Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Duties are the descriptive part which explains the ideals in Preamble.

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2017 -Polity Questions

1. Which one of the following is not a feature of Indian federalism?

- A. There is an independent judiciary in India.
- B. Powers have been clearly divided between the Centre and the States.
- C. The federating units have been given unequal representation in the Rajya Sabha.
- D. It is the result of an agreement among the federating units.

Answer: Option D

Explanation:

The salient features of Indian federalism are:

- 1. two government,
- 2. **division of powers,**
- 3. written Constitution,
- 4. Supremacy of Constitution,
- 5. rigidity of Constitution,
- 6. **independent judiciary** and
- 7. Bicameralism.(**Rajya Sabha with unequal representations**)

In Part I of constitution -**Article 1** describes India as a 'Union of States' which implies two things:

- i) **Indian Federation is not the result of an agreement by the states,** and
- ii) No state has the right to secede from the federation.

So, Option D is inconsistent with the constitutional provisions.

2. Out of the following statements, choose the one that brings out the principle underlying the Cabinet form of Government:

- A. An arrangement for minimizing the criticism against the Government whose responsibilities are complex and hard to carry out to the satisfaction of all.
- B. A mechanism for speeding up the activities of the Government whose responsibilities is increasing day by day.
- C. A mechanism of parliamentary democracy for ensuring collective responsibility of the Government to the people.
- D. A device for strengthening the hands of the head of the Government whose hold over the people is in a state of decline.

Answer: Option C

Explanation:

Article 75(3) of the Constitution assures that council of Ministers (**Executives**) shall be **collectively responsible** to the House of the People (**Legislature**). So, the basic principle of the cabinet form of government is the mechanism of parliamentary democracy for ensuring collective responsibility of the Government to the people.

So, option C is the appropriate answer.

3. Which of the following are envisaged by the Right against Exploitation in the Constitution of India?

1. Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour.
2. Abolition of untouchability
3. Protection of the interests of minorities
4. Prohibition of employment of children in factories and mines.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- A.1, 2 and 4 only B.2, 3 and 4 only
C.1 and 4 only D.1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: Option C

Explanation:

Article 23 and 24 of the Indian Constitution deals with the right against exploitation.

The right against exploitation provides for the **abolition of trafficking in human beings** and **abolition of employment of children** below the age of 14 years in dangerous jobs like factories, mines, etc.

Statement 2 is incorrect.

Abolition of untouchability comes under **right to equality (article 14-18)**.

Statement 3 is incorrect.

Article 29, 30 deals with Protection of the interests of minorities. **They are provided with the cultural and educational rights.**

So, the statement 1 and 4 are correct.

4. Which of the following are not necessarily the consequences of the proclamation of the President's rule in a State?

1. Dissolution of the State Legislative Assembly
2. Removal of the Council of Ministers in the State
3. Dissolution of the local bodies.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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- A. 1 and 2 only
B. 1 and 3 only
C. 2 and 3 only
D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: Option B

Statement 2 is correct.

The Article 356 of the Indian Constitution deals with the provisions of president rule. President's rule **implies suspension of state government (Council of Ministers)** and imposition of direct Central Government rule in a state.

Thus under President's rule, state council of ministers is removed. Elimination of statement 2 will get the right answer.

Statement 1 and 3 is incorrect.

However, legislative assembly of state **may or may not** be dissolved. It is the hands of President either to dissolve it or not.

5. In India, Judicial Review implies

- A. The power of the Judiciary to pronounce upon the constitutionality of laws and executive orders.
B. The power of the Judiciary to question the wisdom of the laws enacted by the Legislatures.
C. The power of the Judiciary to review all the legislative enactments before they are assented to by the President.
D. The power of the Judiciary to review its own judgments given earlier in similar or different cases.

Answer: Option A

Explanation:

The term "**Judicial review**" implies power of the Judiciary to scrutinize the **actions or laws or orders** of the legislative, executive, and administrative institutions of the government and to determine whether such actions are **consistent with the constitutional provisions**.

So, option A is the most appropriate answer.

6. Consider the following statements:

1. The Election Commission of India is a five-member body.
2. Union Ministry of Home Affairs decides the election schedule for the conduct of both

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general elections and bye-elections.

3. Election Commission resolves the disputes relating to splits/mergers of recognized political parties.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

A.1 and 2 only

B.2 only

C.2 and 3 only

D.3 only

Answer: Option D

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect.

The Election Commission of India is an independent constitutional authority responsible for administering elections to the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, state Legislative Assemblies and the offices of the President and Vice President.

Election commission is the **three-member body (not 5 members)**.

Statement 2 is incorrect.

The **Election Commission of India itself (not Ministry of Home affairs)** decides the election schedule for the conduct of both general elections and bye-elections. **It has the prerogative power to fix date and conduct free and fair elections.**

Statement 3 is correct.

Election Commission resolves the disputes relating to splits/mergers of recognized political. This is the power envisaged **in Representation of People Act, RPA 1951.**

7. Right to vote and to be elected in India is a

A. Fundamental Right

B. Natural Right

C. Constitutional Right

D. Legal Right

Answer: Option C

Explanation:

Right to vote has been prescribed **under Article 326 of the Indian Constitution**, which guarantees right to vote to every citizen above age of 18 years.

So, it's a constitutional right.

It is a verbatim statement from the NCERT's.

8. Consider the following statements:

1. In the election for Lok Sabha or State Assembly, the winning candidate must get at least 50 percent of the votes polled, to be declared elected.

2. According to the provisions laid down in the Constitution of India, in Lok Sabha, the Speaker's post goes to the majority party and the Deputy Speaker's to the Opposition.

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Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A.1 only
B.2 only
C. Both 1 and 2
D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: Option D

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect

Election system in India follows **the First past the post system** is followed wherein majority of votes and not 50% votes is necessary to get elected.

Statement 2 is incorrect

As per convention, the Speaker's post goes to the majority party and the Deputy Speaker's to the Opposition.

This is not a constitutional provision but just a convention.

So, none of the statements are correct.

9. For election to the Lok Sabha, a nomination paper can be filed by

- A. Anyone residing in India.
B. A resident of the constituency from which the election is to be contested.
C. Any citizen of India whose name appears in the electoral roll of a constituency.
D. Any citizen of India.

Answer: Option C

Explanation:

Practical question based on the rules of the election procedure.

Option A and B is incorrect.

Anyone who resides in India or in the constituency from where Lok Sabha member is elected can't fill the nomination papers as there would be some people **who are not the citizens of India.**

Option D is incorrect

Similarly not all citizens can't fill nomination papers as there are citizens whose age may not be 18 years.

Option C is correct

.Any citizen whose name appears in **electoral roll of a constituency is the citizen of India as well as more than 18 years old.**

10. The Parliament of India exercises control over the functions of the Council of Ministers through

1. Adjournment motion
2. Question hour

3. Supplementary questions

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- A.1 only
C.1 and 3 only
B.2 and 3 only
D.1, 2 and 3

Answer: Option D

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct.

Adjournment motion is introduced in the Parliament to draw attention of the House to a definite matter of urgent public importance. Adjournment motion is an important tool of Parliament of Indian to exercise control over the functions of the Council of Ministers.

It is introduced in Lok Sabha only

Statement 2 and 3 is correct.

By asking questions, and supplementary questions, **Members of Parliament hold the Ministers accountable.**

So, all statements are correct.

11. Which of the following statements is/are true of the Fundamental Duties of an Indian citizen?

1. A legislative process has been provided to enforce these duties.
2. They are correlative to legal duties.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- A.1 only
C. Both 1 and 2
B.2 only
D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: Option D (As per Official UPSC key)

Statement 1 is incorrect.

There is no clear provision in the Constitution for the enforcement of any of the Fundamental Duties. They are non-enforceable.

Statement 2 is incorrect.

Fundamental Duties have no legal recognition for example, to cherish and follow the noble ideal which inspired our national struggle for freedom, is a fundamental duty.

However, if one does not follow the ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom, no legal action can be taken against him/her.

Legal duties like paying taxes have legal obligation on citizens.

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2018 -Polity Questions

1. Consider the following statements:

- 1) In the first Lok Sabha, the single largest party in the opposition was the Swatantra Party.
- 2) In the Lok Sabha, a "Leader of the Opposition" was recognised for the first time in 1969.
- 3) In the Lok Sabha, if a party does not have a minimum of 75 members, its leader cannot be recognised as the Leader of the Opposition.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A.1 and 3 only B. 2 only
C.2 and 3 only D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: Option B

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect.

In 1952 elections The Congress had won 364 out of 489 Lok Sabha seats in the first-ever general election held in India. The **Communist Party of India (CPI)** was the second party with just 16 seats.

The Swatantra Party was an Indian liberal-conservative political party that existed from 1959 to 1974.

Statement 2 is correct.

Leader of opposition was recognized for the first time in 1969

Ram Subhag Singh was the Leader of India's first Opposition in the Lok Sabha, 1969-1970.

Statement 3 is incorrect.

To become the leader of the opposition, a political party needs at **least 10% strength** of the house as per convention. For Lok Sabha out of 543 seats, a party needs **minimum 55 seats**.(not 75 seats).

2. Consider the following statements:

- 1) The Parliament of India can place a particular law in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution of India.
- 2) The validity of a law placed in the Ninth Schedule cannot be examined by any court and no judgement can be made on it.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A.1 only B.2 only
C. Both 1 and 2 D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: Option A

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct.

The Ninth **Schedule** to the **Indian Constitution** was introduced through Article 31-B by the First **Constitution** (Amendment) Act 1951. The object of the Ninth **Schedule** was to save laws enacted by legislatures from being challenged in the Courts.

The **Parliament of India which is a union legislature** can place a particular law in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution of India.

Statement 2 is incorrect:

In a landmark ruling on Jan 2007, the Supreme Court of India ruled that all laws (including those in the Ninth Schedule) **would be open to Judicial Review if they violated the basic structure of the constitution.**

The Supreme Court judgment lay that the laws placed under Ninth Schedule after **April 24, 1973** shall be open to challenge in court if they violated fundamental rights.

So, only statement 1 is correct.

3. **If the President of India exercises his power as provided under Article 356 of the Constitution in respect of a particular State, then**
- A. The Assembly of the State is automatically dissolved.
 - B. The powers of the Legislature of that State shall be exercisable by or under the authority of the Parliament.
 - C. Article 19 is suspended in that State.
 - D. The President can make laws relating to that State.

Answer: Option B

Explanation:

The President, on receipt of report from the Governor of the State or otherwise, is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution, the President may by Proclamation

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A. Assume to himself all or any of the functions of the Government of the State and all or any of the powers vested in or exercisable by the Governor or anybody or authority in the State other than the Legislature of the State

B. Declare that the powers of the Legislature of the State shall be exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament.

Option A is incorrect.

The state legislative assembly may be or may not be dissolved. It is not automatically dissolved immediately after president rule.

Option C is incorrect.

It comes under the provisions of national emergency (352,358 and 359) not on article 356.

4. With reference to the Parliament of India, which of the following Parliamentary Committees scrutinizes and reports to the house whether the powers to make regulations, rules, sub-rules, by-laws, etc. conferred by the Constitution or delegated by the Parliament are being properly exercised by the Executive within the scope of such delegation?

- A. Committee on Government Assurances.
- B. Committee on Subordinate Legislation.
- C. Rules Committee
- D. Business Advisory Committee

Answer: Option B

Explanation: Factual Question

Committee of Subordinate Legislation examines and reports to the House whether the powers to make regulations, rule, sub-rules and by laws delegated by the parliament or conferred by the constitution to the executive are being properly exercised by it. In both the houses the committee consists of 15 members. It was constituted in 1953.

5. Right to Privacy is protected as an intrinsic part of Right to Life and Personal Liberty. Which of the following in the Constitution of India correctly and appropriately imply the above statement?

- A. Article 14 and the provisions under the 42nd Amendment to the Constitution.
- B. Article 17 and the Directive Principles of State Policy in Part IV.
- C. Article 21 and the freedoms guaranteed in Part III.
- D. Article 24 and the provisions under the 44th Amendment to the Constitution.

Answer: Option C

Explanation:

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In a landmark judgement on 2017, a nine-judge Supreme Court Constitutional bench declared **Right to Privacy is a Fundamental Right**. Supreme Court of India has held that right to privacy is a Fundamental Right and it is **protected under Article 21** of the Constitution of India.

6. Regarding Money Bill, which of the following statements is not correct?

- A. A bill shall be deemed to be a Money Bill if it contains only provisions relating to imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax.
- B. A Money Bill has provisions for the custody of the Consolidated Fund of India or the Contingency Fund of India.
- C. A Money Bill is concerned with the appropriation of money out of the Contingency Fund of India.
- D. A Money Bill deals with the regulation of borrowing of money or giving of any guarantee by the Government of India.

Answer: Option C

Explanation:

As per **Article 110 of the Indian Constitution**, provisions of money bills are defined.

Definition of Money Bill includes

A Bill shall be deemed to be a Money Bill if it contains only provisions dealing with all or any of the following matters, namely

- A. **The imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax.**
So, option A is correct.
- B. The regulation of the borrowing of money or the giving of any guarantee by the Government of India, or the amendment of the law with respect to any financial obligations undertaken or to be undertaken by the Government of India.
- C. **The custody of the consolidated Fund or the Contingency Fund of India**, the payment of money into or the withdrawal of moneys from any such Fund.
So, option B is correct.
- D. **The appropriation of moneys out of the consolidated Fund of India.**
So, Option D is also correct.
- E. The appropriation of moneys out of the consolidated Fund of India;
- F. The declaring of any expenditure to be expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India or the increasing of the amount of any such expenditure;
- G. The receipt of money on account of the Consolidated Fund of India or the public account of India or the custody or issue of such money or the audit of the accounts of the Union or of a State;

So, from above descriptions shows that **option C is incorrect.**

7. With reference to the election of the President of India, consider the following statements:

- 1) The value of the vote of each MLA varies from State to State.
- 2) The value of the vote of MPs of the Lok Sabha is more than the value of the vote of MPs of the Rajya Sabha.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A.1 only B.2 only
C. Both 1 and 2 D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: Option A

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct.

Value of an MLA vote = $\frac{\text{Total population of the state or Union territory}}{\text{Total elected representatives of state assembly of state} * 1000}$

● **Value of an MLA vote varies according to population of state.**

Statement 2 is incorrect.

Every elected member of either House of Parliament shall have such number of votes as may be obtained by dividing the total number of votes assigned to members of the legislative assemblies of the states by the total number of the elected members of both the Houses of Parliament.

Value of each M.P is same. **So, value of Lok sabha is equal to value of the Rajya sabha.**

So, only statement 1 is correct.

8. Which of the following are regarded as the main features of the "Rule of Law"?

- 1) Limitation of powers
- 2) Equality before law
- 3) People's responsibility to the Government
- 4) Liberty and civil rights.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- A.1 and 3 only B.2 and 4 only
C.1, 2 and 4 only D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: Option C

Explanation:

The term "Rule of Law" is derived from the French phrase 'La Principe de Legality' (the principle of legality) which refers to a government based on principles of law and not

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of men. In a broader sense **Rule of Law means that Law is supreme and is above every individual.**

Main features of the Rule of Law include:

- Protect citizens against the arbitrary usage of power by the authority
- Equality before law
- Primacy of individual rights

So, **option C is the right answer.**

9. Consider the following statements:

- 1) No criminal proceedings shall be instituted against the Governor of a State any court during his term of office.
- 2) The emoluments and allowances of the Governor of a State shall not be diminished during his term of office.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A.1 only B.2 only
C. Both 1 and 2 D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: Option C

Explanation: (Verbatim statements from constitutional provisions)

Statement 1 is correct.

Article 361 of the Indian constitution deals about the Protection of President and Governors:

1. No criminal proceedings whatsoever shall be instituted or continued against the President, or the Governor of a State, in any court during his term of office.

Statement 2 is also correct.

● **Article 158 of the Indian constitution denotes about the conditions of Governor Office**

The emoluments and allowances of the Governor shall not be diminished during his term of office

So, both statements are correct.

10. Which one of the following reflects the nicest, appropriate relationship between law and liberty?

- A. If there are inure laws, there is less liberty.
- B. If there are no laws, there is no liberty.
- C. If there is liberty, laws have to be made by the people.

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D. If laws are changed too often, liberty is in danger.

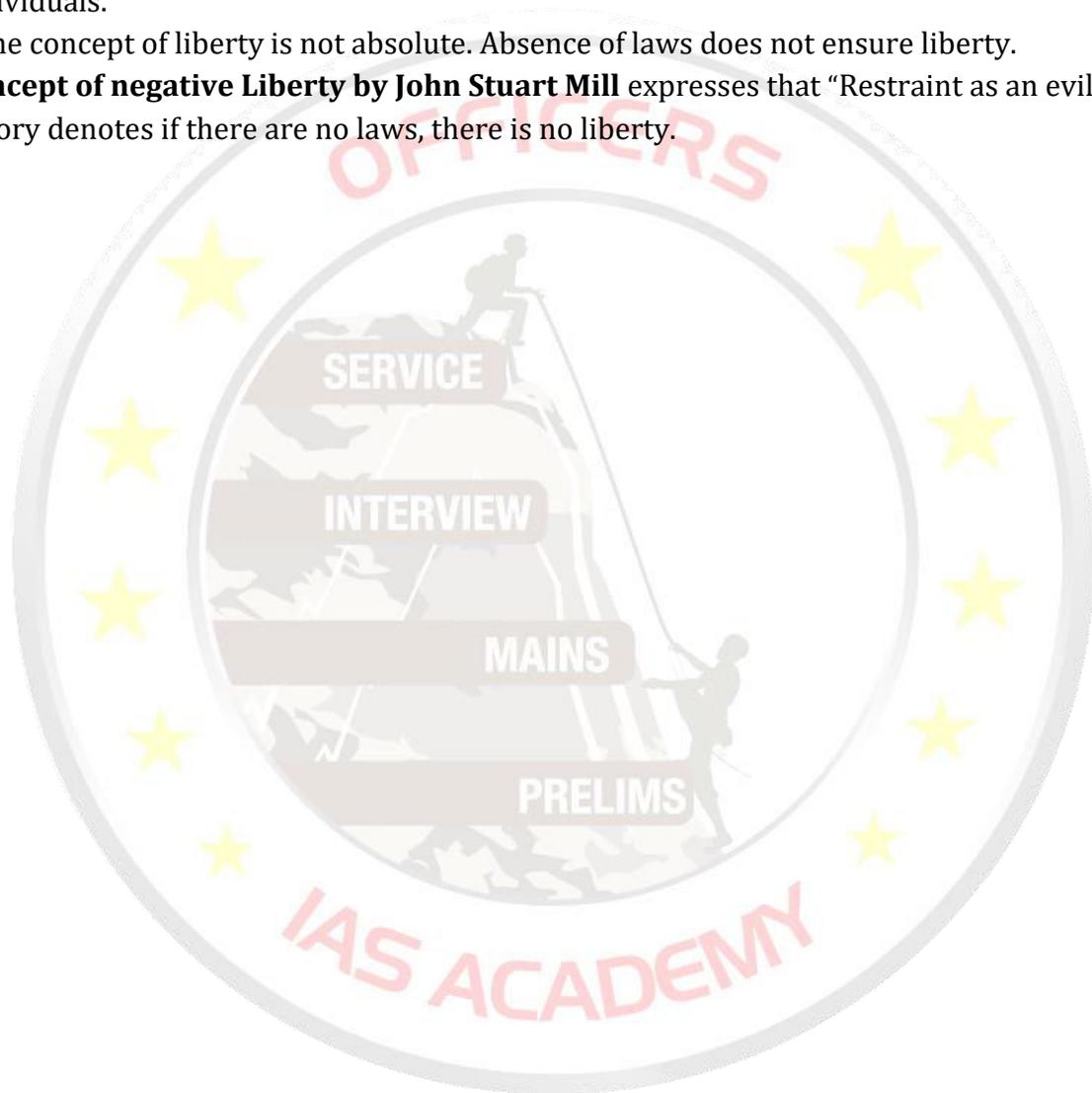
Answer: Option B

Explanation:

The term 'liberty' means **absence of restraints on the activities of individuals**, and at the same time, providing opportunities for the development of individuals.

•The concept of liberty is not absolute. Absence of laws does not ensure liberty.

Concept of negative Liberty by John Stuart Mill expresses that "Restraint as an evil". His theory denotes if there are no laws, there is no liberty.



1. Which one of the following suggested that the Governor should be an eminent person from outside the State and should be a detached figure without intense political links or should not have taken part in politics in the recent past?

- (A) First Administrative Reforms Commission (1966)
- (B) Rajamannar Committee (1969)
- (C) Sarkaria Commission (1983)
- (D) National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution (2000)

Answer: Option C

Explanation:

The 'Sarkaria Commission' recommended that the Governor should be an eminent person from outside the state and should be a detached figure without intense political links and that he should not have taken part in politics in recent past and should not be a member of the ruling party.

Other recommendations:

The Commission felt that the State Government should be given prominence in appointing the Governor. The appointment should be made

- (1) From a panel to be prepared by the State Legislature; or
- (2) From a panel to be prepared by the State Government or invariably by the Chief Minister;

The commission felt that the chief minister should be consulted before appointing the governor. For proper working of the parliamentary system, there has to be a personal rapport between the governor and the chief minister.

2. In India, which of the following review the independent regulators in sectors like telecommunications, insurance, electricity, etc.?

- 1. Ad Hoc Committees set up by the Parliament
- 2. Parliamentary Department Related Standing Committees

3. Finance Commission
4. Financial Sector Legislative Reforms Commission
5. NITI Aayog

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (A) 1 and 2
(B) 1, 3 and 4
(C) 3, 4 and 5
(D) 2 and 5

Answer: Option A

Explanation:

Finance commission and NITI Aayog are recommendatory bodies and are advisory in nature;

They do not review the functioning of any regulator. **So, option 3 and 5 are wrong.** Financial Sector Legislative Reforms Commission was setup once to review financial legislations, and **not regulators in the country.**

So, option 4 goes wrong.

The Parliamentary Departmental related standing Committees do such work, and the ad hoc committees **sometimes setup to review the working of regulators** specific to their respective departments.

Option A is correct.

3. With reference to the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:

1. No High Court shall have the jurisdiction to declare any central law to be constitutionally invalid.
2. An amendment to the Constitution of India cannot be called into question by the Supreme Court of India.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

- (A) 1 only

- (B) 2 only
- (C) Both 1 and 2
- (D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: Option D

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect.

Indian Judiciary is both independent and integrated. Both the high courts and Supreme Court can question the validity of a constitutional amendment or a central law.

Statement 2 is incorrect.

Amendment to the Constitution of India can be called into question by the Supreme Court of India. As Supreme Court is the ultimate guardian and interpreter of the constitution.

So, none of the statements are wrong.

4. With reference to the Constitution of India, prohibitions or limitations or provisions contained in ordinary laws cannot act as prohibitions or limitations on the constitutional powers under Article 142. It could mean which one of the following?

- (A) The decisions taken by the Election Commission of India while discharging its duties cannot be challenged in any court of law.
- (B) The Supreme Court of India is not constrained in the exercise of its powers by laws made by the Parliament.
- (C) In the event of grave financial crisis in the country, the President of India can declare Financial Emergency without the counsel from the Cabinet.
- (D) State Legislatures cannot make laws on certain matters without the concurrence of Union Legislature.

Answer: Option B

Explanation: (Verbatim statement from the constitutional provisions)

Article 142 of the Indian Constitution:

*“The Supreme Court in the exercise of its jurisdiction may pass such decree or make such **order as is necessary for doing complete justice** in any cause or matter pending before it, and any decree so passed or orders so made shall be enforceable throughout the territory of India in **such manner as may be prescribed by or under any law made by Parliament** and, until provision in that behalf is so made, in such manner as the President may by order prescribe”.*

5. With reference to the Legislative Assembly of a State in India, consider the following statements:

1. The Governor makes a customary address to Members of the House at the commencement of the first session of the year.
2. When a State Legislature does not have a rule on a particular matter, it follows the Lok Sabha rule on that matter.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

- (A) 1 only
- (B) 2 only
- (C) Both 1 and 2
- (D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: Option A

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct:

Article 176 of the Constitution of India enjoins that the Governor shall Address both the Houses assembled together at the commencement of the first Session after each general election to the Assembly and at the commencement of the first session of each year and inform the Legislature of the causes of its Summons.

Statement 2 is incorrect:

Article 208 of the Constitution: Rules of procedure

- 1) A House of the Legislature of a State may make rules for regulating subject to the provisions of this Constitution, its procedure and the conduct of its business
 - 2) Until rules are made under clause (1), the rules of procedure and standing orders in force immediately before the commencement of this Constitution with respect to the Legislature for the corresponding Province shall have effect in relation to the Legislature of the State subject to such modifications and adaptations as may be made therein by the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, or the Chairman of the Legislative Council, as the case may be
- This implies that **state legislature does not follow Lok Sabha rules, no such provision exists in the constitution.**

So, option A is correct.

6. Which Article of the Constitution of India safeguards one's right to marry the person of one's choice?

- (A) Article 19
- (B) Article 21
- (C) Article 25
- (D) Article 29

Answer: Option B

Explanation:

Recent Hadiya Case

The right to marry a person of one's choice is integral to Article 21 (right to life and liberty) of the Constitution.

The Supreme Court had recently set aside a 2017 order of the Kerala High Court which annulled the marriage of Kerala Muslim convert girl Hadiya and Shefin Jahan.

7. Consider the following statements:

1. The 44th Amendment to the Constitution of India introduced an Article placing the election of the Prime Minister beyond judicial review.
2. The Supreme Court of India struck down the 99th Amendment to the Constitution of India as being violative of the independence of judiciary.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (A) 1 only
- (B) 2 only
- (C) Both 1 and 2
- (D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: Option B

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect:

The **Thirty-ninth Amendment of the Constitution of India**, enacted on 1975, placed the election of the President, the Vice President, the Prime Minister and the Speaker of the Lok Sabha beyond the scrutiny of the Indian courts. It was passed during the Emergency of 1975–1977.

Statement 2 is correct.

The **ninety ninth amendment** of the constitution proposed to establish the **National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC)** for appointment of judges for the higher judiciary.

But, in 2015, the Constitution Bench of Supreme Court upheld the collegium system and struck down the NJAC as unconstitutional. The Supreme Court of India expressed as NJAC being violative of the independence of judiciary.

So, option B is correct.

8. Consider the following statements:

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1. The motion to impeach a Judge of the Supreme Court of India cannot be rejected by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha as per the Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968.
2. The Constitution of India defines and gives details of what Constitutes 'incapacity and proved misbehavior' of the Judges of the Supreme Court of India.
3. The details of the process of impeachment of the Judges of the Supreme Court of India are given in the Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968.
4. If the motion for the impeachment of a Judge is taken up for voting, the law requires the motion to be backed by each House of the Parliament and supported by a majority of total membership of that House and by not less than two-thirds of total members of that House present and voting.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (A) 1 and 2
- (B) 3 only
- (C) 3 and 4 only
- (D) 1, 3 and 4

Answer: Option C

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect:

As per rules of procedure, **the speaker has the discretion either to accept or reject** the impeachment motion.

Statement 2 is incorrect:

There were no such defined provisions in the constitution.

This eliminates option A and D.

Statement 3 and 4 are correct.

The details of the process of impeachment of the Judges of the Supreme Court of India are given in the Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968.

Verbatim statement from the statutory provisions

1. If the motion for the impeachment of a Judge is taken up for voting, the law requires the motion to be backed by each House of the Parliament and supported by a majority of total membership of that House and by not less than two-thirds of total members of that House present and voting.

9. The Ninth Schedule was introduced in the Constitution of India during the prime minister ship of

- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (B) Lal Bahadur Shastri
- (C) Indira Gandhi
- (D) Morarji Desai

Answer: Option A

Explanation:

The first amendment to the Indian Constitution added the Ninth Schedule to it. It was introduced by the **Jawaharlal Nehru Government**, on 1951 to address judicial decisions and pronouncements especially about the chapter on fundamental rights.

10. Consider the following statements:

1. The Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959 exempts several posts from disqualification on the grounds of 'Office of Profit'.
2. The above-mentioned Act was amended five times.
3. The term 'Office of Profit' is well-defined in the Constitution of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (A) 1 and 2 only
- (B) 3 only
- (C) 2 and 3 only
- (D) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: Option A

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct.

Articles 102 and 191 of the Indian Constitution states that legislators (MP or MLA) can be **barred from holding office of profit** under Central Government or state government as it can put them in position to gain financial benefit.

The Supreme Court recently held that the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Amendment Act, 2006 exempting 55 offices occupied by members of Parliament from disqualification **was constitutionally valid.**

Statement 3 is incorrect.

The term 'Office of Profit' is not defined in the constitution.

So, it eliminates all other options.

So, **Option A is the correct answer.**

11. Under which Schedule of the Constitution of India can the transfer of tribal land to private parties for mining be declared null and void?

- (A) Third Schedule
- (B) Fifth Schedule
- (C) Ninth Schedule
- (D) Twelfth Schedule

Answer: Option B

Explanation:

The Schedule V and VI of the Indian constitution deals with the provisions of tribal administration.

Schedule V of the Indian constitution prohibits the transfer of tribal land to private parties for mining.

Option A is incorrect:

Third schedule deals with the oath or affirmations of the offices of ministers.

Option C is incorrect:

Ninth Schedule was introduced to safeguard the parliamentary law from judicial review.

Option D is incorrect:

Twelfth Schedule deals with administration of municipalities.

So, option B is the correct answer.

12. In the context of polity, which one of the following would you accept as the most appropriate definition of liberty?

- (A) Protection against the tyranny of political rulers
- (B) Absence of restraint
- (C) Opportunity to do whatever one likes
- (D) Opportunity to develop oneself fully.

Answer: Since this question has possibility of answers like Option A or B or D.

So, have to wait till official UPSC key is released.

