

Q.3)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

In the context of India, there are mainly two principles which can be implied institutionally in the Parliamentary form of government:

Statement 1 is correct. A Member of the Cabinet must be a Member of the Parliament. If a person who is not a member of the parliament and is appointed as a minister then he/she has to get elected to either of the two houses of parliament within six months.

Statement 2 is correct. In a parliamentary form of government, the council of ministers hold office till they enjoy the confidence of the parliament (in India's case that of Lok Sabha). Hence, Ministers hold the office till they enjoy confidence in the Parliament.

Statement 3 is incorrect. The President is Head of the State in India, whereas the **Cabinet is headed by the Prime Minister** of India.

Q.6)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Statement 1 and 2 are incorrect: Constituent Assembly **was not based on adult suffrage**. The members of the Constituent Assembly were elected by the provincial assemblies by a single, transferable-vote system of proportional representation. The provincial assemblies themselves were elected on a limited franchise, based on property, tax or education qualifications. **Constituent Assembly was not a result of direct election**. The members of the Constituent Assembly were elected indirectly by the provincial assemblies.

Statement 3 is correct: Constituent Assembly was a **multi-party body**. It consisted of members from various political parties and groups, such as the Indian National Congress (INC), the All-India Muslim League (AIML), the Communist Party of India (CPI), the Akhil Bharatiya Hindu Mahasabha (ABHM), the Jana Sangh (JS), the Sikh Akali Dal (SAD), and some independents

Statement 4 is correct: Constituent Assembly **worked through various committees**. The Constituent Assembly appointed a number of committees to deal with different aspects of constitution-making. Out of these, eight were major committees and 22 were minor committees.

Q.12)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Freedom of newspapers in India is a part of the freedom of speech and expression, which is guaranteed by Article 19 (1)(a) of the Indian Constitution. This article states that "All citizens shall have the right to freedom of speech and expression."

Freedom of newspapers in India is not explicitly mentioned or specially provided in Article 19 (1) (a) of the Constitution. It is implied or derived from the wider freedom of expression guaranteed by this article. The Supreme Court has interpreted this article to include the freedom of press as an integral part of the freedom of speech and expression.

Q.17)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Options 1 and 2 are incorrect: In India, residuary powers vested in the centre. While in USA, residuary powers vested in the states. So both have different mechanisms to deal with residuary powers.

Option 3 is correct: Presidents of both countries - India and USA- have the power to exercise pocket veto. In case of Pocket veto, the President neither ratifies nor rejects nor returns the bill, but simply keeps the bill pending. The way they exercise this veto power is different in both countries.

Option 4 is incorrect: In India, 12 members are nominated by the president in the upper house. Whereas, there is no provision of nominated member in US upper house (Senate). In India, the number

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of representatives varies from state to state. For example, Uttar Pradesh has 31 members while Tripura has 1 member only. However, in USA, **all states are given equal representation** in the Senate irrespective of their population. USA has 50 states and the Senate has 100 members–2 from each state.

Q.21)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The provisions for custody in India are governed by Section 167 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. A person may be held in the custody of the police or in judicial custody. The first thing that happens to a suspect on arrest is that he is taken into police custody, following which he is taken before a magistrate. From there, he may either be remanded to judicial custody or be sent back into police custody.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Police Custody means that police has the physical custody of the accused while **Judicial Custody means an accused is in the custody of the concerned Magistrate.** In Police custody, the accused is lodged in police station lockup while in **Judicial Custody, he is locked up in the jail.**

Statement 2 is correct. During Judicial Custody, the police officer in charge of the case is **not allowed to interrogate the suspect. However, the court may allow the interrogations to be conducted** if it opines the interrogation being necessary under the facts produced before the court.

However, during police custody, the police officer in charge of the case, may interrogate the suspect.

Q.22)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect. According to provisions of Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968, the motion to impeach a judge of the Supreme Court of India **can be rejected by the Speaker** of the Lok Sabha.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The Constitution of India **does not define** or give details of what constitutes 'incapacity and proved misbehaviour' of the Judges of the Supreme Court of India.

Statement 3 is correct. The **Judges Enquiry Act (1968) regulates** the procedure relating to the **removal of a judge of the Supreme Court** by the process of impeachment. It states that a removal motion signed by 100 members (in the case of Lok Sabha) or 50 members (in the case of Rajya Sabha) is to be given to the Speaker/ Chairman.

Statement 4 is correct. 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. After the motion is passed by each House of Parliament, an address is presented to the president for removal of the judge. Finally, the president passes an order removing the judge.

Q.23)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) has been constituted under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 to provide free Legal Services to the weaker sections of the society and to organize Lok Adalats for amicable settlement of disputes.

The Income Ceiling Limit prescribed under Section 12(h) of the Act for availing free legal services depend on the limits set by the respective State Governments. Thus, Senior citizens' eligibility for free legal aid depends on the Rules framed by the respective State Governments in this regard.

The Income Ceiling Limit prescribed for availing free legal services in is:

- **General –Rs. 1,00,000**
- **Senior citizen– Rs. 2,00,000**

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- Transgender – Rs. 2,00,000.

Free legal aid is available to a member of a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe, **not OBC**.

Q.25)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Gram Nyayalayas are established under the Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008 for speedy and easy access to justice system in the rural areas. They can try **criminal cases as well as civil suits, claims or disputes** which are specified in the First Schedule and the Second Schedule of the Act.

Statement 2 is correct. The Act explicitly provides for **mediation by social workers**. The Gram Nyayalaya shall not be bound by the rules of evidence provided in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 but shall be guided by the principles of **natural justice** and subject to any rule made by the High Court.

Q.28)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Option a is incorrect-Lok Adalats have the jurisdiction to settle **both pre-litigation and pending cases**. They are an **alternative dispute resolution** mechanism aimed at resolving disputes outside the regular court process. They can take up cases that are yet to be filed in court (**pre-litigation**) as well as cases that are **already pending** before the courts.

Option b is incorrect- While Lok Adalats are more commonly associated with settling civil disputes, they can also handle certain criminal cases that are compoundable offenses. Compoundable offenses are those offenses where the victim and the accused can reach a compromise, and the case can be withdrawn.

Option c is incorrect- While Lok Adalats do have the participation of judicial officers, they are not exclusively composed of serving or retired judicial officers. Lok Adalats typically involve a panel of members, which may include **serving or retired judicial officers, lawyers, social workers, or any other person with legal expertise or experience** in dispute resolution.

Q.39)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The Cabinet Secretariat is responsible for the administration of the Government of India (Transaction of Business) Rules, 1961 and the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules 1961.

This Secretariat provides Secretarial assistance to the Cabinet and its Committees, and also assists in decision-making in Government by ensuring Inter-Ministerial coordination. It also prepares agenda for Cabinet Meetings.

The Cabinet Secretariat ensures that the President, the Vice President and Ministers are kept informed of the major activities of all Ministries/Departments by means of monthly summary of their activities. **It does not allocate financial resources to the Ministries.**

Q.58)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Reservation of seats in Panchayat elections for Scheduled Castes **shall not apply to the State of Arunachal Pradesh** because:

Arunachal Pradesh **does not have any Scheduled Castes population as per the Census of India 2011.**

- Article 243M(4)(b) of the Constitution **exempts Arunachal Pradesh from the application of Part IX relating to Panchayats**, except for the provisions relating to the Gram Sabha and the reservation of seats for Scheduled Tribes.
- The Arunachal Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act, 1997 provides for reservation of seats for Scheduled Tribes and women in PRIs, but not for Scheduled Castes.