

ForumIAS

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Prelims Marathon

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HISTORY
ECONOMICS
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DPSP, Fundamental Duties, and Federal Dynamics

1. Consider the following statements regarding Directives found outside Part IV of the Indian Constitution:

1. **Article 335 (Part XVI):** It directs that 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.
2. **Article 350-A (Part XVII):** It makes it the duty of the Union to promote the spread of the Hindi language and to develop it so that it may serve as a medium of expression for all the elements of the composite culture of India.
3. **Article 351 (Part XVII):** It directs every state and every local authority within the state to provide adequate facilities for instruction in the mother-tongue at the primary stage of education to children belonging to linguistic minority groups.

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Article 335 is a directive in Part XVI.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** This describes **Article 351**, not 350-A.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** This describes **Article 350-A**, not 351. Statements 2 and 3 have been swapped.

2. With reference to the nature of Part III, Part IV, and Part IV-A of the Constitution, consider the following table:

Feature	Fundamental Rights (FR)	Directive Principles (DPSP)	Fundamental Duties (FD)
I. Justiceability	Justiciable in nature.	Non-justiciable in nature.	Non-justiciable in nature.
II. Source	Derived from the US Constitution.	Derived from the Irish Constitution.	Derived from the USSR Constitution.
III. Enforcement	Courts are bound to declare a law void if it violates FRs.	Courts cannot declare a law void for violating DPSP.	Laws can be enacted by Parliament to enforce them.

In how many of the above rows is the information correctly matched?

- (a) Only one row
- (b) Only two rows
- (c) All three rows
- (d) None of the rows

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Row I: Correct.** FRs can be enforced via writs; DPSPs and FDs are moral/political obligations.
- **Row II: Correct.** These are the historical sources for each.
- **Row III: Correct.** While FDs are not self-executing, Parliament can impose legal penalties for failure to fulfill them (e.g., Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act).

3. Regarding the legal evolution of the conflict between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles, consider the following statements:

1. In the Champakam Dorairajan case (1951), the Supreme Court ruled that in case of any conflict between the two, Fundamental Rights would prevail, but the court also suggested that DPSP could be implemented by amending FRs.
2. The 24th Amendment Act (1971) was enacted by Parliament to declare that it has the power to abridge or take away any of the Fundamental Rights by enacting Constitutional Amendment Acts.
3. In the Minerva Mills case (1980), the Supreme Court held that the Indian Constitution is founded on the bedrock of the balance between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles, and to dilute primacy to one over the other is to disturb the harmony.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** It established the "subsidiary" status of DPSP initially.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** This was the legislative response to the Golaknath case which had limited Parliament's power.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** This judgment restored the "Doctrine of Harmony" and struck down the part of the 42nd Amendment that gave blanket primacy to all DPSPs. In the Minerva Mills case (1980), the Supreme Court held that the Indian Constitution is founded on the bedrock of the balance between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles, and to give absolute primacy to one over the other is to disturb the harmony

4. With reference to Fundamental Duties (Part IV-A), consider the following statements:

1. Based on the recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee, the 42nd Amendment Act (1976) included a set of ten fundamental duties, which was later increased to eleven by the 86th Amendment Act (2002).
2. Fundamental Duties are applicable to both citizens and foreigners residing in India, as they are essential for maintaining the sovereign integrity of the nation.

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Swaran Singh Committee suggested 8 duties, Parliament included 10, and the 11th (education) was added in 2002.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** Unlike some Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties are **confined to citizens only** and do not extend to foreigners.

5. Consider the following statements regarding the Verma Committee (1999) on Fundamental Duties:

1. The committee identified the existence of legal provisions for the implementation of some of the Fundamental Duties, such as the Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972 and the Representation of People Act of 1951.
2. The committee recommended that the "Duty to Vote" and the "Duty to Pay Taxes" should be incorporated as Fundamental Duties under Article 51A.

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** It listed laws that already penalize acts that would violate FDs.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** The Verma Committee did **not** recommend these. Interestingly, the Swaran Singh Committee (1976) had suggested the duty to pay taxes, but the Parliament rejected it at that time.

6. Match the following Fundamental Duties (Article 51A) with their respective clauses:

List I (Duty)	List II (Clause)
A. To safeguard public property	1. Clause (g)
B. To protect and improve the natural environment	2. Clause (i)
C. To strive towards excellence in all spheres	3. Clause (h)
D. To develop scientific temper and humanism	4. Clause (j)

Select the correct code:

- (a) A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3
- (b) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4
- (c) A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1
- (d) A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- Clause (g): Environment protection.
- Clause (h): Scientific temper.
- Clause (i): Safeguard public property.
- Clause (j): Strive towards excellence.

7. Consider the following pairs of cases and the principles established/discussed:

Case	Principle
I. MC Mehta v. Union of India	State's duty to introduce compulsory education on environment in all educational institutions.
II. AIIMS Students Union v. AIIMS	Fundamental Duties are equally important as Fundamental Rights.
III. Ramlila Maidan Incident case	Duty of every citizen to obey the law and maintain public order.

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one pair
- (b) Only two pairs
- (c) All three pairs
- (d) None of the pairs

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Pair I: Correct.** The Court ordered the teaching of the environment under the spirit of Article 51A(g).
- **Pair II: Correct.** SC held that even though FDs are not justiciable, they are used to interpret the constitutionality of laws.
- **Pair III: Correct.** The court emphasized the "correlative" nature of rights and duties during this incident involving Section 144.

8. With reference to the federal structure of India, consider the following statements:

1. The Parliament has the exclusive power to make laws with respect to any matter not enumerated in the Concurrent List or State List.
2. The State Legislature can make laws for the whole or any part of the State, but its laws are not applicable outside the state even if there is a sufficient nexus between the State and the object.
3. In case of a conflict between a Central law and a State law on a subject in the Concurrent List, the Central law prevails unless the State law has received the assent of the President.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** This refers to Residuary Powers (Article 248).
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** Under the "Doctrine of Territorial Nexus," a state law can have extra-territorial operation if there is a sufficient connection between the state and the subject matter.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** This is provided under Article 254(2).

9. Regarding the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution, consider the following statements:

1. **Union List:** Contains subjects of national importance like Banking, Insurance, and Census.

2. **State List:** Contains subjects of local importance like Public Order, Police, and Prisons.
3. **Concurrent List:** Both the Centre and States can legislate on subjects like Population Control, Forests, and Education.

Which of the following matters are correctly placed in the Concurrent List after the 42nd Amendment Act, 1976?

- (a) Weights and Measures and Administration of Justice
- (b) Police and Public Health
- (c) Land Revenue and Fisheries
- (d) Local Government and Betting

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

The 42nd Amendment transferred five subjects from State List to Concurrent List: (1) Education, (2) Forests, (3) Weights and Measures, (4) Protection of Wild Animals and Birds, and (5) Administration of Justice.

10. Consider the following statements regarding the Legislative and Administrative relations between the Union and States:

1. Under **Part XI (Article 245)**, the Parliament can make laws for the whole or any part of the territory of India, and such laws cannot be questioned on the ground that they have extra-territorial operation.
2. **Article 262** provides for the adjudication of disputes relating to waters of inter-state rivers, and the Parliament may by law exclude the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in such matters.
3. The Union government can direct a State to ensure the protection of Railways within the state, and the expenses incurred by the State for this purpose are to be borne by the State itself.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** This is the constitutional mandate for Parliament.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Parliament has exercised this through the Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** Under **Article 257**, the Union can give directions for the protection of railways, but the **Union must pay** the State for the extra costs incurred in carrying out such directions.

Legislative and Administrative Relations in India

1. With reference to the legislative relations between the Union and the States, consider the following statements:

1. Under Article 240, the President can make regulations for the peace, progress, and good government of certain Union Territories, which can repeal or amend any Act of Parliament applicable to those territories.
2. The Doctrine of Repugnancy under Article 254 applies to all three lists of the Seventh Schedule, ensuring that in case of any inconsistency, the Central law always prevails over the State law.

3. According to the Doctrine of Territorial Nexus, a State legislature can enact laws that have extra-territorial operation, provided there is a sufficient and legitimate connection between the State and the object of the law.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** The President has specific powers under Article 240 to make regulations for UTs like Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, and Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, which have the same force as an Act of Parliament and can repeal/amend them.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** The **Doctrine of Repugnancy (Article 254)** applies specifically to the **Concurrent List** (List III). For List I (Union) and List II (State), the principle of Union Supremacy is established through Article 246 itself. **Doctrine of Repugnancy (Article 254) dictates that**, if a state law conflicts with a central law on a subject in the concurrent list, the central law prevails.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** While State laws are generally restricted to the State's territory, the Supreme Court has upheld extra-territorial application if a territorial nexus (legitimate connection) is proven. The **Doctrine of Territorial Nexus (Article 245)** stipulates that state legislation can have extra-territorial application operating outside its physical boundaries, only if a real, sufficient connection exists between the state and the object/subject matter. It prevents state laws from being struck down for exceeding territorial limits if the subject, person, or transaction is closely linked to the state.

2. Regarding the power of Parliament to legislate in the national interest under Article 249, consider the following statements:

1. A resolution passed by the Rajya Sabha for this purpose remains in force for a period not exceeding one year, but can be renewed indefinitely for one year at a time.
2. While such a resolution is in operation, the State legislature is prohibited from making any law on the same subject to avoid legislative conflict.

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Article 249(2) specifies the one-year limit and the possibility of repeated extensions.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** The power of the State legislature to make laws on the same subject is **not restricted**. However, in case of inconsistency between the State law and the Parliamentary law (made under Art 249), the Parliamentary law prevails (Article 251).

3. With reference to Article 250 of the Indian Constitution, consider the following statements:

1. During a Proclamation of Emergency, Parliament acquires the power to make laws for the whole or any part of India with respect to any matter in the State List.

2. Any law made by Parliament under this provision ceases to have effect immediately upon the expiration of the Proclamation of Emergency.

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Article 250(1) grants Parliament legislative competence over State List subjects during an Emergency.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** Such laws do not cease immediately; they remain in force for a period of **six months** after the Proclamation has ceased to operate (Article 250(2)).

4. Regarding Parliamentary legislation by consent under Article 252, consider the following statements:

1. Once Parliament passes a law at the request of two or more States, that law can only be amended or repealed by the Parliament and not by the legislatures of the consenting States.
2. Such a law automatically applies to all other States in the Union once it is enacted by the Parliament to ensure national uniformity.

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



Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Article 252(2) specifically takes away the power of the State legislatures to amend or repeal such an Act.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** The law applies **only** to the requesting States. Other States may adopt it later by passing a resolution in their own legislatures; it is not automatic.

5. Consider the following statements regarding the Centre's control over State legislation:

1. The Governor can reserve certain types of Bills, such as those that endanger the position of the State High Court, for the mandatory consideration of the President.
2. During a Financial Emergency, the President can direct the State to reserve all Money Bills and other Financial Bills for his consideration.
3. The Governor cannot promulgate an ordinance on any subject in the State List without prior instructions from the President if a Bill containing the same provisions would have required Presidential sanction.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Reservation is mandatory if the Bill derogates from the powers of the High Court.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** This is a specific power under Article 360 to ensure central financial control.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Article 213(1) restricts the Governor's ordinance-making power in cases where a Bill would require the President's previous sanction or reservation.

6. With reference to the distribution of executive power between the Union and the States, consider the following statements:

1. The executive power of the Union extends only to matters upon which Parliament has the power to make laws, excluding matters in the Concurrent List.
2. For subjects in the Concurrent List, the executive power rests with the States, unless the Constitution or a law made by Parliament specifically confers it upon the Union.

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Incorrect.** The executive power of the Union extends to all matters in the **Union List** and also to rights/authority derived from **treaties or agreements**.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** This is a unique feature where legislative power is shared, but executive power is generally left to the States to prevent administrative overlap, unless otherwise specified.

7. Consider the following matches between Constitutional Articles and their provisions:

Article	Provision Description
I. Article 256	Duty of States to ensure compliance with laws made by Parliament.
II. Article 257	Control of the Union over States in specific matters like Railways.
III. Article 365	Consequences of failure to comply with directions given by the Union.

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Pair I: Correct.** Article 256 imposes a general obligation on States to follow Central laws.
- **Pair II: Correct.** Article 257 allows the Union to give directions for the protection of railways and maintenance of communication.
- **Pair III: Correct.** Article 365 allows the President to hold that the State government cannot be carried on in accordance with the Constitution (leading to President's Rule) if it defies Union directions.

8. Regarding the mutual delegation of executive functions, consider the following statements:

1. The President may, with the consent of the State government, entrust Union functions to the State or its officers.
2. The Governor of a State may, with the consent of the Central government, entrust State functions to the Union or its officers.
3. Unlike the President's power of delegation, the Governor's power to delegate state functions to the Union was part of the original Constitution since 1950.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Provided under Article 258(1).
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Provided under Article 258A.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** Article 258A (Governor's power to delegate) was **not** in the original Constitution; it was added by the **7th Amendment Act of 1956**.

9. With reference to administrative cooperation, consider the following statements:

1. Article 261 provides that full faith and credit shall be given throughout the territory of India to public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of the Union and of every State.
2. The Inter-State Council, established under Article 263, is a permanent constitutional body mandated to meet at least four times a year.
3. Adjudication of disputes relating to waters of inter-State rivers (Article 262) falls under the original and exclusive jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** This ensures legal stability across state borders.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** While it is a constitutional body (Article 263), it is **not permanent**, it is established by the President when public interest requires it. Furthermore, it is generally recommended to **meet thrice a year**, but this is not a strict constitutional mandate.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** Under Article 262, Parliament may by law **exclude** the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and other courts in water disputes. Parliament did this through the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956.

10. Consider the following statements regarding All India Services (AIS) and Public Service Commissions:

1. A new All India Service can be created only if the Rajya Sabha passes a resolution supported by not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

2. The Chairman and members of a State Public Service Commission (SPSC) are appointed by the Governor but can be removed only by the President.
3. A Joint State Public Service Commission (JSPSC) is a constitutional body created directly by the Constitution for two or more States upon their request.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** This is provided under Article 312 to protect the federal balance.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** This safeguard ensures the independence of SPSC members from local political pressure.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** A JSPSC is a **statutory body**, not a constitutional one. It is created by an Act of Parliament after the concerned state legislatures pass resolutions.

Administrative and Financial relations.

1. Consider the following statements regarding the administrative control of the Union over States during different types of Emergencies:

1. During a National Emergency, the Union is empowered to give administrative directions to a State on any matter, but the State government is not suspended.
2. Under President's Rule, the President cannot assume the powers of the State government and the Governor, while the State executive is active.
3. During a Financial Emergency, the Union can direct the States to reserve all Money Bills or other Financial Bills for the consideration of the President after they are passed by the State Legislature.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Under Article 353, during a National Emergency, the executive power of the Union extends to giving directions to any State as to the manner in which its executive power is to be exercised. The state government continues to exist but comes under the complete control of the Centre.

Statement 2: Incorrect. Under Article 356, the President assumes the functions of the State Government. The State Council of Ministers is dismissed, and the Governor administers the state on behalf of the President. Under President's Rule, the President can assume the powers of the State government and the Governor, while the State executive is dismissed.

Statement 3: Correct. Under Article 360, the Union can issue directions to any State to observe canons of financial propriety, including the reservation of Money Bills for the President's assent.

2. With reference to the roles of the Governor and the State Election Commissioner (SEC), consider the following statements:

1. Article 355 imposes a duty on the Union not only to protect States against external aggression but also to ensure that the government of every State is carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.
2. The Governor of a State is appointed by the President and holds office during the pleasure of the President, acting as a crucial link between the Centre and the State.
3. While the State Election Commissioner is appointed by the Governor, he can be removed from office only in a manner and on grounds similar to those of a Judge of a Supreme Court.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Article 355 is a justification for the Centre's intervention in state affairs to maintain constitutional order.

Statement 2: Correct. The Governor has a dual role constitutional head of the state and representative of the Centre.

Statement 3: Incorrect. State Election Commissioner is appointed by the Governor, he can be removed from office only in a manner and on grounds similar to those of a Judge of a High Court. This is a safeguard provided under Article 243K to ensure the independence of the SEC, preventing the State Executive from removing the commissioner at will.

3. Consider the following statements regarding the distribution of legislative powers to levy taxes:

1. The Parliament has exclusive power to levy taxes on subjects enumerated in the Union List, while the State Legislatures have exclusive power for the State List.
2. The residuary power of taxation (taxation on matters not mentioned in any of the three lists) is vested exclusively in the Parliament.
3. There are no tax entries in the Concurrent List, as the Constitution seeks to avoid double taxation and jurisdictional conflicts between the Centre and States.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. This is the general scheme under Article 246.

Statement 2: Correct. Under Article 248, the power to legislate on residuary matters, including taxation (e.g., Gift Tax, Wealth Tax in the past), lies with the Parliament.

Statement 3: Incorrect. While the original Constitution generally avoided tax entries in the Concurrent List, the **101st Amendment Act, 2016** introduced **Article 246A**, which provides concurrent power to both Parliament and State Legislatures to make laws with respect to **Goods and Services Tax (GST)**.

4. With reference to non-tax revenues in the Indian federal system, consider the following statements:

1. The major sources of non-tax revenues for the Centre include Receipts from Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, Banking, and Dividends from Central Public Sector Enterprises.
2. For the States, non-tax revenues primarily include receipts from Irrigation, Forests, Fisheries, and the profits of State Public Sector Undertakings.

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. These are sovereign functions or commercial enterprises owned by the Union.

Statement 2: Correct. State non-tax revenue represents recurring income earned by state governments from sources other than taxes, such as user fees for services, administrative fees, dividends from state-owned enterprises, and royalties from natural resources. It is a vital, non-redeemable income stream covering government service costs.

5. Consider the following pairs regarding Grants-in-Aid:

1. Statutory grants given to States in need of assistance on the recommendation of the Finance Commission; charged on the Consolidated Fund of India.
2. Discretionary Grants empower both the Union and the States to make grants for any public purpose, even if it is not within their respective legislative competence.
3. Other grants are temporary grants provided to specific states like West Bengal and Assam in lieu of export duty on jute products (now obsolete).

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Pair 1: Correct. Statutory Grants (Art 275) these are mandatory grants based on fiscal need, not just a share of taxes.

Pair 2: Correct. Discretionary Grants Article 282 gives massive spending power to the Centre to fund centrally sponsored schemes in states.

Pair 3: Correct. Under the original Constitution, these were temporary measures for 10 years to support jute-growing states after partition.

6. To protect the financial interests of the States, certain bills can be introduced in the Parliament only on the recommendation of the President. Which of the following fall under this category?

1. A bill which imposes or varies any tax or duty in which States are interested.
2. A bill which varies the meaning of the expression agricultural income as defined for the purposes of the enactments relating to Indian income tax.
3. A bill which affects the principles on which moneys are or may be distributable to States.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

All statements are correct. Under Article 274, the President's prior recommendation is a safeguard to ensure that the Union does not unilaterally alter the tax structure or definitions that directly impact the revenue share or tax base of the States.

7. With reference to the 16th Finance Commission of India, consider the following statements:

1. It has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. Arvind Panagariya to make recommendations for the five-year period commencing April 1, 2026.
2. Its Terms of Reference (ToR) include reviewing the present arrangements on financing Disaster Management initiatives with reference to the funds constituted under the Disaster Management Act, 2005.
3. Unlike previous commissions, the 16th FC is not required to suggest measures to augment the Consolidated Fund of a State to supplement the resources of Panchayats and Municipalities.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Dr. Panagariya was appointed as Chairman in December 2023.

Statement 2: Correct. This is a specific part of the ToR for the 16th FC to align disaster funding with modern requirements.

Statement 3: Incorrect. Article 280(3)(bb) and (c) make it a **constitutional mandate** for every FC to recommend measures for local bodies. This remains a core part of the 16th FC's ToR.

8. Regarding the borrowing powers under the Indian Constitution, consider the following statements:

1. The Central Government can borrow both within India and outside India upon the security of the Consolidated Fund of India, within limits fixed by Parliament.
2. A State Government can borrow only within India and not abroad, upon the security of the Consolidated Fund of the State.
3. A State cannot raise any loan without the consent of the Centre if there is still outstanding any part of a loan which has been made to the State by the Centre.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Article 292 of the Indian Constitution empowers the central government to borrow money on the security of the Consolidated Fund of India, either within India or outside. This authority is subject to limitations set by Parliament, ensuring parliamentary oversight and financial discipline regarding national debt and guarantees.

Statement 2: Correct. Article 293(1) of the Indian Constitution authorizes state governments to borrow money within India, using their Consolidated Fund as security. This borrowing power is subject to limitations set by the state's legislature, allowing states to manage debt for development while maintaining fiscal discipline.

Statement 3: Correct. Article 293(3) of the Indian Constitution stipulates that a State government cannot raise any loan without the consent of the Government of India if there is still outstanding any part of a previous loan made to the State by the Centre (or its predecessor) or in respect of which a guarantee has been given by the Union.

9. Consider the following statements regarding the inter-governmental tax immunity in India:

1. The property of the Union is exempt from all taxes imposed by a State or any authority within a State, unless Parliament by law provides otherwise.
2. The property and income of a State are exempt from Union taxation, but the Union can tax the income of a State derived from a trade or business if Parliament so provides by law.
3. The property of the Union exempt from state tax includes only immovable property like land and buildings and does not include movable property like vehicles or aircraft.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3



Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Under Article 285, Union property is immune from state/local taxes.

Statement 2: Correct. Under Article 289, the immunity for states is not absolute; commercial activities can be taxed by the Union if a law is made.

Statement 3: Incorrect. The term property under Article 285 is used in a very wide sense and includes both movable and immovable property (lands, buildings, chattels, shares, etc.).

10. With reference to the impact of Emergencies on financial relations, consider the following statements:

1. While a Proclamation of National Emergency is in operation, the President can modify the constitutional distribution of revenues between the Centre and the States.
2. During a Financial Emergency, the Union can direct the States to reduce the salaries and allowances of all or any class of persons serving in connection with the affairs of the State, including High Court Judges.
3. Any such modification made by the President during a National Emergency continues to have effect until the end of the financial year in which the Emergency ceases to operate.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Under Article 354, the President can suspend or modify the provisions relating to the distribution of taxes (Articles 268 to 279).

Statement 2: Correct. Under Article 360, the Union gains significant control over the pay structure of state employees and even judicial officers to restore financial stability.

Statement 3: Correct. This ensures that the financial planning for that specific year is not disrupted immediately upon the revocation of the emergency.

Federal Dynamics in India

1. Consider the following pairs regarding the Distribution of Tax Revenues:

Article	Tax Entry	Revenue Allocation
1. Article 268	Stamp duties on bills of exchange	Collected and retained by States
2. Article 269	Taxes on inter-state trade	Levied by Union; Assigned to States
3. Article 270	Central Goods and Services Tax	Shared between Union and States

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None



Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Article 268:** Union levies, but States collect and keep (e.g., stamp duties).
 - **Article 269:** Union levies and collects, but the entire net proceeds are assigned to States (e.g., Central Sales Tax).
 - **Article 270:** Includes almost all central taxes (income tax, CGST) which are shared based on Finance Commission recommendations.

2. Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence of the appointment of committees on Centre-State relations?

- (a) 1st ARC — Rajamannar Committee — Sarkaria Commission — Punchhi Commission
- (b) Rajamannar Committee — 1st ARC — Sarkaria Commission — Punchhi Commission
- (c) 1st ARC — Sarkaria Commission — Rajamannar Committee — Punchhi Commission
- (d) Rajamannar Committee — Sarkaria Commission — 1st ARC — Punchhi Commission

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **1st ARC:** 1966.
 - **Rajamannar Committee:** 1969.
 - **Sarkaria Commission:** 1983.
 - **NCRWC (Venkatachaliah Commission):** 2000.

- **Punchhi Commission:** 2007.

3. Consider the following pairs of recommendations and their respective committees/commissions:

Recommendation	Committee/Commission
I. Abolition of Articles 356, 357, and 365	Rajamannar Committee
II. Article 356 should be used only as a measure of last resort	Sarkaria Commission
III. Creation of an Inter-State Council under Article 263 for the first time	1st ARC (1966)
IV. Governor should not be a person from local politics of the state	Punchhi Commission

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one pair
- (b) Only two pairs
- (c) Only three pairs
- (d) All four pairs

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **I: Correct.** The Rajamannar Committee was highly critical of the Centre's power to dismiss state governments.
- **II: Correct.** Sarkaria emphasized the Rare use of Article 356.
- **III: Correct.** The 1st ARC recommended its setup; it was eventually set up in 1990.
- **IV: Correct.** Both Sarkaria and Punchhi suggested that Governors should be eminent persons from outside the state to ensure neutrality.

4. With reference to Judicial Doctrines on Centre-State Relations, consider the following statements:

1. The Doctrine of Pith and Substance is used to validate a law that incidentally encroaches on a subject outside the legislature's competence.
2. The Doctrine of Colourable Legislation is applied when the legislature enacts a law that is within its formal competence but is a "fraud on the Constitution."
3. The Doctrine of Territorial Nexus applies only to laws made by the Parliament and not to laws made by State Legislatures.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1:** It looks at the "true nature" of the law rather than its incidental effects. If the substance of a law falls within the legislature's list, it is valid even if it accidentally touches another list.
- **Statement 2:** It prevents "indirect" violations of the Constitution by a legislature. It tests the legislative competence; the court looks at whether a law is a fraud on the Constitution.

- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** The doctrine is most commonly applied to State laws to justify their extra-territorial application. Usually, state laws are for the state territory, but a nexus (like a company registered in State A doing business in State B) allows for legal extension.

5. Consider the following statements regarding Article 261 (Public Acts, Records and Judicial Proceedings):

1. Full faith and credit is given to the judicial proceedings of the Union and States throughout India.
2. The protection under Article 261 extends to both civil and criminal judgments of all courts.
3. Final judgments of civil courts in any part of India are executable anywhere within India without the need for fresh proceedings.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1:** Correct.
 - **Statement 2: Incorrect.** Article 261 applies primarily to civil judgments. It does not apply to criminal judgments, as one state is not bound to enforce the penal laws or criminal sentences of another.
 - **Statement 3:** Correct. This ensures "judicial unity."

6. Regarding Article 262 and Inter-State Water Disputes, consider the following:

1. Parliament has the exclusive power to provide for the adjudication of inter-state water disputes.
2. Parliament may by law exclude the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and all other courts in respect of such disputes.
3. No law has been enacted by Parliament so far to exclude the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court under Article 262.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1:** Correct. This is a specific legislative power under Article 262.
 - **Statement 2:** Correct. This is a rare constitutional provision that allows the ousting of SC jurisdiction.
 - **Statement 3: Incorrect.** The **Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956** specifically excludes the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in these matters.

7. With reference to the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956, consider the following:

1. The Central Government is mandated to set up a Tribunal within one year of receiving a request from a State.
2. The members of the Tribunal are nominated by the Chief Justice of India from sitting judges of the Supreme Court or High Courts.
3. The decision of the Tribunal is final and binding on the parties to the dispute.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1:** Correct (per 2002 amendment).
 - **Statement 2:** Correct. This ensures judicial impartiality in federal disputes.
 - **Statement 3:** Correct. Once published in the Gazette, it has the force of a Supreme Court decree.

8. Consider the following statements regarding the Inter-State Council (ISC):

1. The ISC is a permanent constitutional body established directly by the Constitution of India in 1950.
2. The Prime Minister is the Chairman of the Council, and Chief Ministers of all States are members.
3. The ISC is empowered to investigate and discuss subjects in which the Union and the States have a common interest.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Incorrect.** While Article 263 provided for it, it is **not a permanent body**. It is established by the President "whenever it appears" necessary. It was first set up in 1990.
 - **Statement 2:** Correct.
 - **Statement 3:** Correct. The Council handles non-legal (political/coordinative) disputes, whereas the SC handles legal disputes under Art 131.

9. With reference to Zonal Councils, consider the following statements:

1. They are statutory bodies established under the States Reorganisation Act, 1956.
2. The Prime Minister of India acts as the common chairman of all the five Zonal Councils.
3. The North-Eastern Council was created along with the other five Zonal Councils under the States Reorganisation Act, 1956.

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1:** Correct. They are not constitutional bodies.
 - **Statement 2: Incorrect.** The **Union Home Minister** is the common chairman for all Zonal Councils.
 - **Statement 3: Incorrect.** The North-Eastern Council was created by a **separate Act** (North-Eastern Council Act, 1971). Only five were created in 1956.

10. Consider the following pairs of Zonal Councils and their Headquarters:

Zonal Council	Headquarters
1. Northern Council	Chandigarh
2. Central Council	Prayagraj
3. Western Council	Mumbai
4. Southern Council	Hyderabad

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Northern Council: Incorrect.** The HQ is **New Delhi**.
 - **Central Council:** Correct. HQ is Prayagraj (Allahabad).
 - **Western Council:** Correct. HQ is Mumbai.
 - **Southern Council: Incorrect.** The HQ is **Chennai**.



Emergency Provisions

1. Consider the following statements:

1. The President can proclaim National Emergency under Article 352 even before the actual occurrence of war or external aggression if there is imminent danger.
2. Internal disturbance can be a valid ground for proclamation of emergency.
3. The 38th Amendment (1975) enabled issuance of separate proclamations on different grounds even when one proclamation is already in operation.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 3 only
- (b) 1 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: The Constitution expressly allows proclamation on the ground of imminent danger of war, external aggression or armed rebellion.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The 44th Amendment (1978) replaced the vague ground of internal disturbance with the specific ground of armed rebellion.

Statement 3 is correct: The 38th Amendment (1975) inserted a provision permitting different proclamations on different grounds to operate simultaneously.

2. With reference to the procedural safeguards for a National Emergency, consider the following statements:

1. The President can proclaim a National Emergency only after receiving a written recommendation from the Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha.
2. The proclamation must be approved by both Houses of Parliament within two months by simple majority.
3. If the Lok Sabha is dissolved, the proclamation survives for 30 days from the first sitting of the reconstituted Lok Sabha only if Rajya Sabha has approved it in the meantime..

Which of the statements given above are not correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 3 only
- (c) 2 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Incorrect. Post-44th Amendment, the President can proclaim emergency only on the written recommendation of the Union Cabinet. This ensures that the President does not act on the advice of the Prime Minister alone, but on the Cabinet (PM + Ministers of Cabinet rank).

Statement 2: Incorrect. Approval must now be obtained within one month (not two) and by special majority (not simple majority).

Statement 3: Correct. The 30-day survival clause applies only when Rajya Sabha has already approved the proclamation.

3. Consider the following statements:

1. After the 44th Amendment, continuation of National Emergency requires approval by special majority every six months.
2. Originally, the proclamation could continue indefinitely on the approval of the executive alone.
3. Even if the Lok Sabha is dissolved during the six-month period, the proclamation automatically lapses after 30 days irrespective of Rajya Sabha's approval.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: Every six months, Parliament must approve continuation by special majority.

Statement 2 is correct: Before the 44th Amendment, there was no fixed duration and no parliamentary approval was needed after initial two months.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The proclamation does not automatically lapse; it survives 30 days from the first sitting of the new Lok Sabha provided Rajya Sabha has approved it.

4. Consider the following statements regarding the Judicial Review and Revocation of a National Emergency:

1. The 38th Amendment made the satisfaction of the President in proclaiming National Emergency immune from judicial review.

2. The 44th Amendment restored judicial review and the Minerva Mills case (1980) allowed challenge on grounds of malafide or irrelevance.
3. A resolution by Lok Sabha disapproving continuation of Emergency can be passed by simple majority after a 30-day special session triggered by 1/10th members.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. The 38th Amendment Act of 1975 made the declaration of emergency non-justiciable. The 44th Amendment Act (1978) removed this protection, allowing the judiciary to intervene. This was affirmed in the Minerva Mills case (1980), where the SC ruled that an emergency can be challenged if it is malafide or based on irrelevant facts.

Statement 2: Correct.

- **Approval:** Needs **Special Majority** (2/3rd present and voting + absolute majority) and Both Houses.
- **Disapproval/Revocation:** Needs Simple Majority and Lok Sabha only.

Statement 3: Incorrect. This procedural safeguard was added by the **44th Amendment**. It ensures that if the government avoids calling a session during an emergency, the opposition (at least 1/10th or 10% of members) can force a **special sitting within 14 days** to vote on the continuance of the emergency.

5. During the operation of a National Emergency, which of the following changes occur in Centre-State relations?

1. During National Emergency, the Centre's executive power extends to giving directions to States on any matter.
2. The State Legislature is suspended, and its power to make laws on subjects in the State List is transferred to the Parliament.
3. The President can modify the distribution of revenues between Centre and States, and such orders must be laid before both Houses.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Centre can issue directions on any subject during National Emergency.

Statement 2: Incorrect. The State Legislature is not suspended. It continues to exist, but the Parliament gains concurrent power to legislate on State List subjects (Article 250). The state's power to make laws is overridden but not taken away.

Statement 3: Correct. President's order on revenue distribution remains effective till the end of the financial year in which Emergency ceases and must be laid before Parliament.

6. Consider the following statements regarding the life of legislative bodies during a National Emergency:

1. The life of the Lok Sabha can be extended by a law of Parliament for any length of time, provided the extension is done for one year at a time.
2. The life of State Legislative Assemblies can be extended by the Governor by one year at a time during National Emergency.

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Parliament can extend its own term by one year at a time during a National Emergency.

Statement 2: Incorrect. Only Parliament (not Governor) can extend the term of State Assemblies during National Emergency.

7. Consider the following statements:

1. Article 358 automatically suspends Article 19 during a proclamation on grounds of war or external aggression.
2. After the 44th Amendment, Article 19 cannot be suspended during an Emergency proclaimed on the ground of armed rebellion.
3. The President can suspend the right to move courts for enforcement of Articles 20 and 21 under Article 359.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: Article 358 provides automatic suspension of Article 19 during external emergency.

Statement 2 is correct: 44th Amendment restricted Article 19 suspension to war/external aggression only.

Statement 3 is incorrect: 44th Amendment expressly bars suspension of Articles 20 and 21 even under Article 359.

8. Which of the following statements precisely distinguishes Article 358 from Article 359?

1. Article 358 operates only in case of internal emergency, whereas Article 359 operates in case of both External and Internal Emergency.
2. Suspension under Article 358 is automatic and applies to the whole country while under Article 359 it operates only to the extent specified in the Presidential order.

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Incorrect. Article 358 is restricted to external aggression/war. Article 359 is broader in its application. Article 359 operates in all types.

Statement 2: Correct. Article 358 suspension is automatic and nationwide; Article 359 suspension is selective and area-specific as per Presidential order.

9. Regarding the imposition of President's Rule, consider the following statements:

1. The President can proclaim President's Rule under Article 356 on the basis of a Governor's report or otherwise.
2. A proclamation of President's Rule must be approved by both Houses of Parliament within two months by a special majority.
3. President's Rule cannot be extended beyond one year unless a National Emergency is in operation or the Election Commission certifies that general elections to the state assembly cannot be held.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Proclamation can be made if satisfied on Governor's report or independently.

Statement 2: Incorrect. President's Rule requires approval by a **Simple Majority**, not a Special Majority.

Statement 3: Correct. This was a vital check added to prevent the indefinite use of Article 356 by 44th amendment.

10. Which of the following is not an extraordinary power of the President during President's Rule?

- (a) Assuming to himself all functions of the State Government and powers of the Governor.
- (b) Declaring that the powers of the State Legislature shall be exercisable by Parliament.
- (c) Suspending or dissolving the State Legislative Assembly without parliamentary approval.
- (d) Issuing ordinances on State List subjects when Parliament is not in session.

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Options (a), (b) and (d) are explicitly available to the President.

Option (c) is not available, Under Article 356, a State Assembly can be dissolved only after both Houses of Parliament approve the proclamation of President's Rule. Until this parliamentary approval is granted, the President can only suspend the assembly. If Parliament fails to approve the proclamation within two months, the assembly is reactivated.

Financial Emergency, the President, and the Vice-President.

1. Consider the following statements regarding the proclamation of a Financial Emergency:

1. The President can proclaim Financial Emergency if he is satisfied that the financial stability or credit of India or any part thereof is threatened.
2. A proclamation of Financial Emergency must be approved by both Houses of Parliament within two months from the date of its issue by a special majority.
3. Once approved by the Parliament, the Financial Emergency continues indefinitely until it is revoked.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** This is the constitutional ground mentioned in Article 360. The 38th Amendment Act (1975) made the President's satisfaction final, but this was later made justiciable.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** While the time limit is two months (unlike one month for National Emergency), it requires only a Simple Majority for approval, not a special majority.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** There is no maximum period prescribed for its operation, and no repeated parliamentary approval is required for its continuation.

2. With reference to the consequences of a Financial Emergency, consider the following statements:

1. The President is empowered to issue directions for the reduction of salaries and allowances of all or any class of persons serving the Union, including the judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts.
2. The President can reserve all Money Bills and other financial bills passed by State Legislatures for his consideration.

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** This is an exceptional provision as the salaries of judges are otherwise "charged" on the Consolidated Fund and cannot be varied to their disadvantage.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** This gives the Union executive significant control over state finances to restore financial stability.

3. Consider the following statements regarding the office of the Vice-President of India:

1. The Vice-President is elected by an Electoral College consisting of elected and nominated members of both Houses of Parliament.
2. The election is held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote via an open ballot system.
3. To be eligible for election, a person must be qualified for election as a member of the Lok Sabha.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three

(d) None

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** This distinguishes it from the Presidential election, where nominated members of Parliament and members of State Assemblies participate.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** The system is proportional representation by single transferable vote, but the voting is by Secret Ballot, not open ballot.
- 4. **Statement 3: Incorrect.** Since the VP is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, he must meet the eligibility criteria of that House (whereas the President must be eligible for the Lok Sabha). To be eligible for election, a person must be qualified for election as a member of the Rajya Sabha.

4. Regarding the removal and oath of the Vice-President, consider the following statements:

1. The Vice-President can be removed by a resolution of Rajya Sabha passed by effective majority and agreed to by Lok Sabha by simple majority after 14 days' notice.
2. The Constitution mentions "Violation of the Constitution" as the sole ground for the removal of the Vice-President.
3. The oath of office to the Vice-President is administered by the President or a person appointed by him.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** An "effective majority" (majority of all the then members) is required in the Rajya Sabha.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** The Constitution does not mention any grounds for the removal of the Vice-President. "Violation of the Constitution" is the ground only for the President's impeachment.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** This is provided under Article 69.

5. Which of the following is NOT a part of the Union Executive?

- (a) The Vice-President
- (b) The Attorney General for India
- (c) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India
- (d) The Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- The Union Executive (Articles 52 to 78) consists of the President, the Vice-President, the Prime Minister, the Council of Ministers, and the Attorney General for India. The CAG (Article 148) is an independent constitutional body and is not part of the executive branch.

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

1. The electoral college consists of elected members of both Houses of Parliament and elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of States.

- The value of the vote of an MLA is determined by dividing the total population of the state by the total number of elected members in the state legislative assembly, multiplied by 1/1000.
- A person is eligible for election as President if he is at least 35 years of age and qualified for election as a member of the Rajya Sabha.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- Only one
- Only two
- All three
- None

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Nominated members are excluded from the election but included in the impeachment.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** This formula ensures uniformity among states based on population.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** The candidate must be qualified for election as a member of the **Lok Sabha**, not the Rajya Sabha.

7. Regarding the President's term and removal, consider the following statements:

- The impeachment process of the President is a quasi-judicial procedure initiated in either House of Parliament.
- A resolution for impeachment must be passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.
- The oath of office is administered to the President by the Chief Justice of India or, in his absence, the senior-most judge of the Supreme Court.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- 1 and 2 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1 and 3 only
- 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** It is quasi-judicial because one house prefers the charges and the other investigates them.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** It must be passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the total membership of the House (a much higher bar than 'present and voting').
- **Statement 3: Correct.** This is provided under Article 60.

8. Which one of the following is not an executive power or function of the Vice-President of India?

- Acting as the President when a vacancy occurs in the office of the President.
- Presiding over the meetings of the Council of Ministers in the absence of the Prime Minister.
- Discharging the functions of the President when the President is unable to do so due to illness.
- Serving as the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- The Vice-President has no role in the meetings of the Council of Ministers. If the PM is absent, a senior minister usually presides.

9. Consider the following statements:

1. The Vice-President can discharge all functions of the President when the office falls vacant or when the President is unable to act, but only for a maximum period of one year.
2. The President has the exclusive power to grant pardons, reprieves and remissions (including death sentences), while the Vice-President has no such power.

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is Incorrect: Article 65 allows Vice-President to act as President with a strict 6-month limit.

Statement 2 is correct: Pardoning power under Article 72 is exclusively with the President.

10. Consider the following statements:

1. The President is an integral part of Parliament and has the power to summon, prorogue the Houses and dissolve the Lok Sabha, while the Vice-President does not possess these powers.
2. The Vice-President, as ex-officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha, can exercise a casting vote in case of a tie, but the President has no voting rights in either House.

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: Summoning, proroguing and dissolution powers belong only to the President (Article 85).

Statement 2 is correct: Casting vote in Rajya Sabha is a specific power of the Vice-President; President has none.