

1. Answer: B

Explanation: Article 371-A makes some special provisions for Nagaland:

1. The Acts of Parliament relating to the following matters would not apply to Nagaland unless the State Legislative Assembly so decides:
 - Religious or social practices of the Nagas. Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.
 - Naga customary law and procedure.
 - Administration of civil and criminal justice involving decisions according to Naga customary law.
 - Ownership and transfer of land and its resources.
2. The Governor has to ensure that the money provided by the Central Government for any specific purpose is included in the demand for a grant relating to that purpose and not in any other demand moved in the State Legislative Assembly.
3. A regional council consisting of 35 members should be established for the Tuensang district of the state. The Governor should make rules for the composition of the council, manner of choosing its members, their qualifications, term, salaries and allowances; the procedure and conduct of business of the council; the appointment of officers and staff of the council and their service conditions; and any other matter relating to the constitution and proper functioning of the council. Hence, statement 2 is correct.
4. For a period of ten years from the formation of Nagaland or for such further period as the Governor may specify on the recommendation of the regional council, the following provisions would be operative for the Tuensang district:
 - The administration of the Tuensang district shall be carried on by the Governor.
 - The Governor shall in his discretion arrange for equitable distribution of money provided by the Centre between Tuensang district and the rest of Nagaland. Hence, statement 3 is correct.
 - Any Act of Nagaland Legislature shall not apply to Tuensang district unless the Governor so directs on the recommendation of the regional council.

2. Answer: C

Explanation: Article 243C of the Indian Constitution deals with the composition of Panchayats. All the members of panchayats at the village,

intermediate and district levels shall be elected directly by the people. Hence, statement 1 is correct.

The chairperson of panchayats at the intermediate indirectly— by and from amongst the elected members thereof. Hence, statement 3 is correct.

However, the chairperson of a panchayat at the village level shall be elected in such manner as the state legislature determines. Hence, statement 2 is incorrect. The chairperson of a panchayat and other members of a panchayat elected directly or indirectly shall have the right to vote in the meetings of the panchayats.

3. Answer: D

Explanation: Under Article 243J, it is provided that the state legislature and not the Governor may make provisions with respect to the maintenance of accounts by the panchayats and the auditing of such accounts. Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.

Under Article 243L, it is provided that the provisions of this Part are applicable to the Union territories. But, the President and not the Governor may direct that they would apply to a Union territory subject to such exceptions and modifications as he may specify. Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.

4. Answer: A

Explanation: According to Article 243ZD, Every state shall constitute at the district level, a district planning committee to consolidate the plans prepared by panchayats and municipalities in the district, and to prepare a draft development plan for the district as a whole. The state legislature may make provisions with respect to the following,

1. The composition of such committees
2. The manner of election of members of such committees
3. The functions of such committees in relation to district planning
4. The manner of the election of the chairpersons of such committees. Hence, statement 1 is incorrect but statement 2 is correct.

The act lays down that four-fifths of the members of a district planning committee should be elected by the elected members of the district panchayat and municipalities in the district from amongst themselves. The representation of these members in the committee should be in proportion to the ratio between the rural and

urban populations in the district. Hence, statement 3 is incorrect.

5. Answer: C

Explanation: The port trusts are established in the port areas like Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai and so on for two purposes: (a) to manage and protect the ports; and (b) to provide civic amenities. A port trust is created by an Act of Parliament. It consists of both elected and nominated members. Its chairman is an official. Its civic functions are more or less similar to those of a municipality. Hence, pair 1 is incorrectly matched.

A notified area committee is created for the administration of two types of areas—a fast developing town due to industrialisation, and a town which does not yet fulfil all the conditions necessary for the constitution of a municipality, but which otherwise is considered important by the state government. Since it is established by a notification in the government gazette, it is called as notified area committee. Hence, pair 2 is correctly matched. Municipal corporations are created for the administration of big cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Hyderabad, Bangalore and others. They are established in the states by the acts of the concerned state legislatures, and in the union territories by the acts of the Parliament of India. Hence, pair 3 is correctly matched.

A cantonment board is established for municipal administration for the civilian population in the cantonment area. It is set up under the provisions of the Cantonments Act of 2006—a legislation enacted by the Central government. It works under the administrative control of the defence ministry of the Central government. Thus, a cantonment board is created as well as administered by the Central government. Hence, pair 4 is correctly matched.

6. Answer: D

Explanation: There are five sources of income for urban local bodies. These are as follows:

1. Tax Revenue: The revenue from the local taxes include property tax, entertainment tax, taxes on advertisements, professional tax, water tax, tax on animals, lighting tax, pilgrim tax, market tax, toll on new bridges, octroi and so on. In addition, the municipal bodies impose various cesses like library cess, education cess, beggary cess and so on. Octroi (i.e., taxes on the entry of

goods into a local area for consumption, use or sale therein) has been abolished in most of the states. Property tax is the most important tax revenue.

2. Non-Tax Revenue: This source includes rent on municipal properties, fees and fines, royalty, profits and dividends, interest, user charges and miscellaneous receipts. The user charges (i.e. payment for public utilities) include water charges, sanitation charges, sewerage charges and so on.
3. Grants: These include the various grants given to municipal bodies by the Central and State Governments for several development programmes, infrastructure schemes, urban reform initiatives and so on.
4. Devolution: This consists of the transfer of funds to the urban local bodies from the state government. This devolution is made on the basis of the recommendations of the state finance commission.
5. Loans: The urban local bodies raise loans from the state government as well as financial institutions to meet their capital expenditure. They can borrow from the financial institutions or other bodies only with the approval of the state government.

7. Answer: B

Explanation: Article 280 of the Constitution of India provides for a Finance Commission as a quasi-judicial body. It is constituted by the President of India every fifth year or at such earlier time as he/she considers necessary. The commission consists of a Chairman and four other members to be appointed by the President. They hold office for such a period as specified by the president in his order. They are eligible for reappointment. Hence, statement 1 is correct but statement 3 is incorrect.

The Constitution authorizes the Parliament to determine the qualifications of members of the commission and the manner in which they should be selected. Accordingly, the Parliament has specified the qualifications of the chairman and members of the commission. Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.

8. Answer: A

Explanation: **Statement 1 is correct:** Article 75 says only that the Prime Minister shall be appointed by the President. However, this does not imply that the president is free to appoint anyone as

the Prime Minister. In accordance with the conventions of the parliamentary system of government, the President has to appoint the leader of the majority party in the Lok Sabha as the Prime Minister. But, when no party has a clear majority in the Lok Sabha, the President may exercise his personal discretion in the selection and appointment of the Prime Minister.

Statement 2 is incorrect: In 1997, the Supreme Court held that a person who is not a member of either House of Parliament can be appointed as Prime Minister for six months, within which, he should become a member of either House of Parliament; otherwise, he ceases to be the Prime Minister. It is not mentioned in the Constitution.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The Constitution does not contain any specific procedure for the selection and appointment of the Prime Minister.

Statement 4 is incorrect: Since the Prime Minister stands at the head of the council of ministers, the other ministers cannot function when the Prime Minister resigns or dies. In other words, the resignation or death of an incumbent Prime Minister automatically dissolves the council of ministers and thereby generates a vacuum. The resignation or death of any other minister, on the other hand, merely creates a vacancy that the Prime Minister may or may not like to fill.

9. Answer: A

Explanation Collective Responsibility: The fundamental principle underlying the working of the parliamentary system of government is the principle of collective responsibility. Article 75 clearly states that the Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha. This means that all the ministers owe joint responsibility to the Lok Sabha for all their acts of omission and commission. They work as a team and swim or sink together. When the Lok Sabha passes a no-confidence motion against the council of ministers, all the ministers have to resign, including those who are from the Rajya Sabha. Alternatively, the council of ministers can advise the president to dissolve the Lok Sabha on the ground that the House does not represent the views of the electorate faithfully and call for fresh elections. The President may not oblige the council of ministers that has lost the confidence of the Lok Sabha.

10. Answer: D

Explanation: Option d is correct: Appellate Jurisdiction as mentioned earlier, the Supreme Court has not only succeeded the Federal Court of India but also replaced the British Privy Council as the highest court of appeal. The Supreme Court is primarily a court of appeals and hears appeals against the judgments of the lower courts. It enjoys a wide appellate jurisdiction, which can be classified under four headings: (a) Appeals in constitutional matters (b) Appeals in civil matters (c) Appeals in criminal matters (d) Appeals by special leave

11. Answer: B

Explanation: Statement 1 is correct: Qualifications of Judges A person to be appointed as a judge of a high court, should have the following qualifications: He should be a citizen of India. 2. (a) He should have held a judicial office in the territory of India for ten years; or (b) He should have been an advocate of a high court (or high courts in succession) for ten years, From the above. it is clear that the Constitution has not prescribed a minimum age for appointment as a judge of a high court. Moreover, unlike in the case of the Supreme Court, the Constitution makes no provision for the appointment of a distinguished jurist as a judge of a high court.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Tenure of Judges: The Constitution has not fixed the tenure of a judge of a high court. However, it makes the following provisions in this regard:

- He holds office until he attains the age of 62. Any questions regarding his age are to be decided by the president after consultation with the chief justice of India, and the president's decision is final.
- He can resign his office by writing to the president. Statement 3 is correct: A judge of a high court can be removed from his office by an order of the President. The President can issue the removal order only after an address by the Parliament has been presented to him in the same session for such removal. The address must be supported by a special majority of each House of Parliament (i.e., a majority of the total membership of that House and a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting).

- The Judges Enquiry Act (1968) regulates the procedure relating to the removal of a judge of a high court by the process of impeachment:
- A removal motion signed by 100 members (in the case of Lok Sabha) or 50 members (in the case of Rajya Sabha) is to be given to the Speaker/Chairman.
- The Speaker/Chairman may admit the motion or refuse to admit it.

12. Answer: D

Explanation: Statement 1 is incorrect: Every high court (whether exclusive or common) consists of a chief justice and such other judges as the president may from time to time deem necessary to appoint. Thus, the Constitution does not specify the strength of a high court and leaves it to the discretion of the president. Accordingly, the President determines the strength of a high court from time to time depending on its workload.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The Constitution of India provides for a high court for each state, but the Seventh Amendment Act of 1956 authorized the Parliament to establish a common high court for two or more states or for two or more states and a union territory. The territorial jurisdiction of a high court is coterminous with the territory of a state. Similarly, the territorial jurisdiction of a common high court is co-terminous with the territories of the concerned states and union territories.

13. Answer: B

Explanation: Option B is correct: A judge of a high court can be removed from his office by an order of the President. The President can issue the removal order only after an address by the Parliament has been presented to him in the same session for such removal. The address must be supported by a special majority of each House of Parliament (i.e., a majority of the total membership of that House and a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting). The grounds for removal are twofold: proven misbehaviour or incapacity. Thus, a judge of a high court can be removed in the same manner and on the same grounds as a judge of the Supreme Court.

14. Answer: B

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

15. Answer: D

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect: Under Article 323B, the Parliament and the state legislatures are authorised to provide for the establishment of tribunals for the adjudication of disputes relating to the following matters: (a) Taxation (b) Foreign exchange, import and export (c) Industrial and labour (d) Land reforms (e) Ceiling on urban property (f) Elections to Parliament and state legislatures

Statement 2 is incorrect: The Administrative Tribunals Act of 1985 empowers the Central Government to establish the State Administrative Tribunals (SATb) on the specific request of the concerned state governments.

16. Answer: D

Explanation: Statement 1 is correct: The Fundamental Rights are enshrined in Part III of the Constitution from Articles 12 to 35. In this regard, the makers of the Constitution derived inspiration from the Constitution of the USA (i.e., the Bill of Rights)

Statement 2 is correct: Part III of the Constitution is rightly described as the Magna Carta of India. It contains a very long and comprehensive list of 'justiciable' Fundamental Rights. In fact, the Fundamental Rights in our Constitution are more elaborate than those found in the Constitution of any other country in the world, including the USA.

Statement 3 is correct: Fundamental Rights are meant to promote the ideal of political democracy. They prevent the establishment of an authoritarian and despotic rule in the country and protect the liberties and freedoms of the people against invasion by the State. They operate as limitations on the tyranny of the executive and arbitrary laws of the legislature. In short, they aim at establishing a government of laws and not of men.

17. Answer: C

Explanation: Both the statements are correct: The features of parliamentary government in India are: (a) Presence of nominal and real executives; (b) Majority party rule, (c) Collective responsibility of the executive to the legislature, (d) Membership of the ministers in the legislature, (e) Leadership of the Prime Minister or the Chief Minister, (f) Dissolution of the lower House (Lok Sabha or Assembly).

Even though the Indian parliamentary system is largely based on the British pattern, there are some fundamental differences between the two. For example, the Indian Parliament is not a sovereign body like the British Parliament. Further, the Indian State has an elected head (republic) while the British State has a hereditary head (monarchy). In a parliamentary system whether in India or Britain, the role of the Prime Minister has become so significant and crucial that the political scientists like to call it a 'Prime Ministerial Government'.

18. Answer: C

Explanation: INDIAN AND AMERICAN VICE PRESIDENTS COMPARED

Statements 1 and 2 are correct: Though the office of the Indian Vice-President is modelled on the lines of the American Vice-President, however there is a difference. The American Vice-President succeeds to the presidency when it falls vacant, and remains President for the unexpired term of his predecessor.

Statement 3 is correct: The Indian VicePresident, on the other hand, does not assume the office of the President when it falls vacant for the unexpired term. He merely serves as an acting President until the new President assumes charge. From the above, it is clear that the Constitution has not assigned any significant function to the Vice-President in that capacity. Hence, some scholars call him 'His Superfluous Highness'. This office was created with a view to maintaining the political continuity of the Indian State.

19. Answer: A

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: Though the rights and duties of the citizens are correlative and inseparable, the original constitution contained only the fundamental rights and not the fundamental

duties. However, the makers of the constitution incorporated the duties of the State in the Constitution in the form of Directive Principles of State Polity. Later in 1976, the fundamental duties of citizens were added to the Constitution. The Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution are inspired by the Constitution of the erstwhile USSR. Notably, none of the Constitutions of major democratic countries like the USA, Canada, France, Germany, Australia and so on specifically contain a list of duties of citizens. The Japanese Constitution is, perhaps, the only democratic Constitution in the world that contains a list of duties of citizens.

Statement 2 is incorrect: In 1976, the Congress Party set up the SardarSwaran Singh Committee to make recommendations about fundamental duties, the need and necessity of which was felt during the operation of the internal emergency (1975-1977). The committee recommended the inclusion of a separate chapter on fundamental duties in the Constitution. It stressed that the citizens should become conscious that in addition to the enjoyment of rights, they also have certain duties to perform as well. The Congress Government at the Centre accepted these recommendations and enacted the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act in 1976. This amendment added a new part, namely, Part IVA to the Constitution. This new part consists of only one Article, that is, Article 51 A which for the first time specified a code of ten fundamental duties of the citizens. The eleventh FD -To provide opportunities for education to his child or ward between the age of six and fourteen years. This duty was added by the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002.

20. Answer: C

Explanation: Under the Constitution The Parliament of India consists of three parts viz, the President, the Council of States, and the House of the People.

Statement 1 is correct: Though the President of India is not a member of either House of Parliament and does not sit in the Parliament to attend its meetings, he is an integral part of the Parliament. This is because a bill passed by both Houses of Parliament cannot become law without the President's assent. He also performs certain functions relating to the proceedings of the Parliament.

Statement 2 is correct: In this respect, the framers of the Indian Constitution relied on the British pattern rather than the American pattern. In Britain, the Parliament consists of the Crown (King or Queen), the House of Lords (Upper House), and the House of Commons (Lower House). By contrast, the American president is not an integral part of the legislature. In USA, the legislature, which is known as Congress, consists of the Senate (Upper House) and the House of Representatives (Lower House).

21. Answer: A

Explanation: Every member of either House of Parliament, before taking his seat in the House, has to make and subscribe to an oath or affirmation before the President or some person appointed by him for this purpose. In his oath or affirmation, a member of Parliament swears:

1. To bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India;
2. To uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India; and
3. To faithfully discharge the duty upon which he is about to enter.

Unless a member takes the oath, he cannot vote and participate in the proceedings of the House and does not become eligible to parliamentary privileges and immunities. A person is liable to a penalty of ₹500 for each day he sits or votes as a member in a House in the following conditions:

1. Before taking and subscribing to the prescribed oath or affirmation; or
2. When he knows that he is not qualified or that he is disqualified for its membership; or
3. When he knows that he is prohibited from sitting or voting in the House by virtue of any parliamentary law.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Before the Prime Minister enters upon his office, the president administers to him the oaths of office and secrecy. In his oath of office, the Prime Minister swears:

1. to bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India,
2. to uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India,
3. to faithfully and conscientiously discharge the duties of his office, and 4. to do right to all manner of people in accordance with the Constitution and the law, without fear or favour, affection or ill will.

22. Answer: C

Explanation: Joint sitting is an extraordinary machinery provided by the Constitution to resolve a deadlock between the two Houses over the passage of a bill. A deadlock is deemed to have taken place under any one of the following three situations after a bill has been passed by one House and transmitted to the other House:

1. if the bill is rejected by the other House;
2. if the Houses have finally disagreed as to the amendments to be made in the bill; or
3. if more than six months have elapsed from the date of the receipt of the bill by the other House without the bill being passed by it.

The Speaker of Lok Sabha presides over a joint sitting of the two Houses and the Deputy Speaker, in his absence. If the Deputy Speaker is also absent from a joint sitting, the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha presides. If he is also absent, such other person as may be determined by the members present at the joint sitting presiding over the meeting. It is clear that the Chairman of Rajya Sabha does not preside over a joint sitting as he is not a member of either House of Parliament. Source:

23. Answer: C

Explanation: The Constitution of India provides for the following three kinds of funds for the Central government:

1. Consolidated Fund of India (Article 266)
2. Public Account of India (Article 266)
3. Contingency Fund of India (Article 267)

Consolidated Fund of India It is a fund to which all receipts are credited and all payments are debited.

In other words, (a) all revenues received by the Government of India; (b) all loans raised by the Government by the issue of treasury bills, loans or ways and means of advances and (c) all money received by the government in repayment of loans forms the Consolidated Fund of India. All the legally authorized payments on behalf of the Government of India are made out of this fund. No money out of this fund can be appropriated (issued or drawn) except in accordance with parliamentary law.

24. Answer: D

Explanation: Under the Constitution, a person shall be disqualified for being elected as a member of Parliament:

1. if he holds any office of profit under the Union or state government (except that of a minister or any other office exempted by Parliament).
2. if he is of unsound mind and stands so declared by a court.
3. if he is an undischarged insolvent.
4. if he is not a citizen of India or has voluntarily acquired the citizenship of a foreign state or is under any acknowledgment of allegiance to a foreign state; and
5. if he is so disqualified under any law made by Parliament.

The Parliament has laid down the following additional disqualifications in the Representation of People Act (1951):

1. He must not have been found guilty of certain election offences or corrupt practices in the elections.
2. He must not have been convicted for any offence resulting in imprisonment for two or more years. But, the detention of a person under a preventive detention law is not a disqualification.
3. He must not have failed to lodge an account of his election expenses within the time.
4. He must not have any interest in government contracts, works or services.
5. He must not be a director or managing agent nor hold an office of profit in a corporation in which the government has at least 25 per cent share.
6. He must not have been dismissed from government service for corruption or disloyalty to the State.
7. He must not have been convicted for promoting enmity between different groups or for the offence of bribery.
8. He must not have been punished for preaching and practicing social crimes such as untouchability, dowry and sati.

25. Answer: A

Explanation: S

Statement 1 is incorrect: A starred question (distinguished by an asterisk) requires an oral answer and hence supplementary questions can follow.

Statement 2 is incorrect: An unstarred question, on the other hand, requires a written answer and hence, supplementary questions cannot follow.

Statement 3 is correct: In addition to the ministers, the questions can also be asked to the private members. Thus, a question may be addressed to a private member if the subject matter of the question relates to some Bill, resolution or other

matter connected with the business of the House for which that member is responsible. The procedure in regard to such questions is the same as that followed in the case of questions addressed to a minister. The list of starred, unstarred, short notice questions and questions to private members are printed in green, white, light pink and yellow color, respectively, to distinguish them from one another.

26. Answer: B

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect: It is a confidence motion.

The government of the day, sometimes, on its own, seeks to prove its majority by moving a motion of confidence and winning the confidence of the House. If the confidence motion is negated, it results in the fall of the government.

Statement 2 is correct: A no-confidence motion can be moved by any member of the House which can be moved only in the Lok Sabha and not Rajya Sabha. The latest noconfidence motion moved against the government will be the 28th ever in Lok Sabha with all previous ones having either been defeated or remained inconclusive. However, at least three governments have fallen during the vote on a "motion of confidence", which is a motion brought by the government to prove its strength. In 1979, a no-confidence motion moved against the Morarji Desai government led to his resignation, even as the debate remained inconclusive and there was no voting.

Statement 3 is correct: Rule 198 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Lok Sabha specifies the procedure for moving a no-confidence motion. The member has to give a written notice of the motion before 10 am which will be read out by the Speaker in the House.

Statement 4 is incorrect: A minimum of 50 members have to accept the motion and accordingly, the Speaker will announce the date for discussion for the motion. The allotted date has to be within 10 days from the day the motion is accepted. Otherwise, the motion fails and the member who moved the motion will be informed about it.

27. Answer: A

Explanation: Both Statements I and Statement II are correct and Statement II is the correct explanation for Statement I. The Indian

Parliament, cannot be regarded as a sovereign body in a similar sense as there are 'legal' restrictions on its authority and jurisdiction. The factors that limit the sovereignty of the Indian Parliament are:

1. Written Nature of the Constitution
2. Fundamental Rights
3. Federal System of Government
4. System of Judicial Review

The doctrine of 'sovereignty of Parliament' is associated with the British Parliament. Sovereignty means the supreme power within the State. That supreme power in Great Britain lies with the Parliament. There are no 'legal' restrictions on its authority and jurisdiction. Therefore, the sovereignty of Parliament (parliamentary supremacy) is a cardinal feature of the British constitutional system.

28. Answer: C

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect: Under the Constitution, the Parliament of India consists of three parts viz, the President, the Council of States, and the House of the People. In 1954, the Hindi names 'Rajya Sabha' and 'Lok Sabha' were adopted by the Council of States and the House of People respectively. The Rajya Sabha is the Upper House (Second Chamber or House of Elders) and the Lok Sabha is the Lower House (First Chamber or Popular House). The former represents the states and union territories of the Indian Union, while the latter represents the people of India as a whole.

Statement 2 is correct:

- The Fourth Schedule of the Constitution deals with the allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha to the states and union territories.
- The maximum strength of the Rajya Sabha is fixed at 250, out of which, 238 are to be the representatives of the states and union territories (elected indirectly) and 12 are nominated by the president.
- At present, the Rajya Sabha has 245 members. Of these, 229 members represent the states, 4 members represent the union territories and 12 members are nominated by the president.

Statement 3 is correct: The representatives of each union territory in the Rajya Sabha are indirectly elected by members of an electoral college specially constituted for the purpose. This election is also held in accordance with the

system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. Out of the nine union territories, only three (Delhi, Puducherry, and Jammu & Kashmir) have representation in Rajya Sabha. The populations of the other six union territories are too small to have any representative in the Rajya Sabha.

Statement 4 is incorrect: The Constitution has not fixed the term of office of members of the Rajya Sabha and left it to the Parliament. Accordingly, the Parliament in the Representation of the People Act (1951) provided that the term of office of a member of the Rajya Sabha shall be six years. The act also empowered the president of India to curtail the term of members chosen in the first Rajya Sabha. In the first batch, it was decided by lottery as to who should retire.

Statement 5 is correct: The requirement that a candidate contesting an election to the Rajya Sabha from a particular state should be an elector in that particular state was dispensed with in 2003. In 2006, the Supreme Court upheld the constitutional validity of this change

29. Answer: B

Explanation: The position with respect to lapsing of bills is as follows:

1. A bill pending in the Lok Sabha lapses (whether originating in the Lok Sabha or transmitted to it by the Rajya Sabha). (Statement 4)
2. A bill passed by the Lok Sabha but pending in the Rajya Sabha lapses. (Statement 1)
3. A bill not passed by the two Houses due to disagreement and if the president has notified the holding of a joint sitting before the dissolution of Lok Sabha, does not lapse.
4. A bill pending in the Rajya Sabha but not passed by the Lok Sabha does not lapse. (Statement 3)
5. A bill passed by both Houses but pending assent of the president does not lapse. (Statement 2)
6. A bill passed by both Houses but returned by the president for reconsideration of Houses does not lapse.

30. Answer: C

Explanation: ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT

The President is elected not directly by the people but by members of electoral college consisting of:

Statement 1 is incorrect: 1. the elected members of both the Houses of Parliament;

Statement 2 is correct: 2. the elected members of the legislative assemblies of the states; and 3.

the elected members of the legislative assemblies of the Union Territories of Delhi and Puducherry. Thus, the nominated members of both of Houses of Parliament, the nominated members of the state legislative assemblies, the members (both elected and nominated) of the state legislative councils (in case of the bicameral legislature) and the nominated members of the Legislative Assemblies of Delhi and Puducherry do not participate in the election of the President.

Statement 3 is correct: The President's election is held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote and the voting is by secret ballot. This system ensures that the successful candidate is returned by the absolute majority of votes. A candidate, in order to be declared elected to the office of President, must secure a fixed quota of votes. The quota of votes is determined by dividing the total number of valid votes polled by the number of candidates to be elected

31. Answer: D

Explanation:

Statement-I is incorrect: The Lok Adalat is a forum where the cases (or disputes) which are pending in a court or which are at pre-litigation stage (not yet brought before a court) are compromised or settled in an amicable manner. The first Lok Adalat camp in the post independence era was organised in Gujarat in 1982. This initiative proved very successful in the settlement of disputes. Consequently, the institution of Lok Adalat started spreading to other parts of the country. In view of its growing popularity, there arose a demand for providing a statutory backing to Lok Adalat and the awards given by Lok Adalats. Hence, the institution of Lok Adalat has been given statutory status under the Legal Services Authorities Act. 1987.

Statement-II is correct: An award of a Lok Adalat shall be deemed to be a decree of a Civil Court or an order of any other court. Every award made by a Lok Adalat shall be final and binding on all the parties to the dispute. No appeal shall be made to any court against the award of the Lok Adalat.

32. Answer: C

Explanation: The Constitution lays down only two qualifications for the appointment of a person as a governor. These are:

1. He should be a citizen of India.
 2. He should have completed the age of 35 years.
- Additionally, two conventions have also developed in this regard over the years.

Statement-I is correct: while appointing the governor, the president is required to consult the chief minister of the state concerned, so that the smooth functioning of the constitutional machinery in the state is ensured.

Statement-II is incorrect: He should be an outsider, that is, he should not belong to the state where he is appointed so that he is free from local politics. However, both the conventions have been violated in some of the cases.

33. Answer: C

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Constitution does not contain any specific procedure for the selection and appointment of the Prime Minister. Article 75 says only that the Prime Minister shall be appointed by the President. However, this does not imply that the president is free to appoint anyone as the Prime Minister. In accordance with the conventions of the parliamentary system of government, the President has to appoint the leader of the majority party in the Lok Sabha as the Prime Minister.

Statement 2 is correct: But, when no party has a clear majority in the Lok Sabha, then the President may exercise his personal discretion in the selection and appointment of the Prime Minister in such a situation, the President usually appoints the leader of the largest party or coalition in the Lok Sabha as the Prime Minister and asks him to seek a vote of confidence in the House within a month. This discretion was exercised by the President, for the first time in 1979, when Neelam Sanjiva Reddy (the then President) appointed Charan Singh (the coalition leader) as the Prime Minister after the fall of the Janata Party government headed by Morarji Desai

Statement 3 is correct: In 1997, the Supreme Court held that a person who is not a member of either House of Parliament can be appointed as Prime Minister for six months, within which, he should become a member of either House of Parliament; otherwise, he ceases to be the Prime Minister.

34. Answer: B

Explanation: Cabinet Committees

Statement 2 is correct: Cabinet committees are extra-constitutional in emergence. In other words, they are not mentioned in the Constitution. However, the Rules of Business provide for their establishment. They are set up by the Prime Minister according to the exigencies of the time and requirements of the situation. Hence, their number, nomenclature, and composition vary from time to time. The following four are the more important cabinet committees:

Statement 1 is correct:

1. The Political Affairs Committee deals with all policy matters pertaining to domestic and foreign affairs.
2. The Economic Affairs Committee directs and coordinates governmental activities in the economic sphere.
3. The Appointments Committee decides all higher level appointments in the Central Secretariat, Public Enterprises, Banks and Financial Institutions.
4. Parliamentary Affairs Committee looks after the progress of government business in the Parliament.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Political affairs committee is chaired by the prime minister and not the home minister. Of all the Cabinet Committees, the most powerful is the Political Affairs Committee, often described as a "Super-Cabinet".

35. Answer: C

Explanation:

Option (c) is correct: At present, the Supreme Court consists of thirty-four judges (one chief justice and thirty-three other judges). In 2019, the centre notified an increase in the number of Supreme Court judges from thirty-one to thirty-four, including the Chief Justice of India. This followed the enactment of the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Amendment Act, 2019. Originally, the strength of the Supreme Court was fixed at eight (one chief justice and seven other judges). The Parliament has increased this number of other judges progressively to ten in 1956, to thirteen in 1960, to seventeen in 1977, to twenty-five in 1986, to thirty in 2008 and to thirty-three in 2019.

36. Answer: B

Explanation: The President of India makes certain appointments by warrant under his/her hand and seal.

Option 1 and 2 are correct:

- Article 338B(3) states that, 'The Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and other Members of the Commission shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal.'
- Article 148(1) states that, 'There shall be a Comptroller and Auditor-General of India who shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal and shall only be removed from office in like manner and on the like grounds as a Judge of the Supreme Court.' Hence, both the options are correct.

Option 3 and 4 are incorrect: According to Article 76(1) of the Indian Constitution, 'The President shall appoint a person who is qualified to be appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court to be Attorney-General for India.' He holds office during the pleasure of the President. This means that he may be removed by the president at any time.

- He may also quit his office by submitting his resignation to the president.
- National commission for Women is an autonomous statutory body established under a legislation enacted by the Parliament, namely the National Commission for Women Act, 1990. The Commission shall consist of a Chairperson, committed to the cause of women, to be nominated by the Central Government.

37. Answer: A

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect:

- The Commission presents an annual report to the President. It can also submit a report as and when it thinks necessary.
- Article 338A(5)(d) of the Indian constitution states that 'to present to the President, annually and at such other times as the Commission may deem fit, reports upon the working of those safeguards.' Hence, the commission submits an annual report to the President and not the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

Statement 2 is incorrect: but statement 3 is correct:

- The President places all such reports before the Parliament, along with a memorandum explaining the action taken on the recommendations made by the Commission.

- The memorandum should also contain the reasons for the non-acceptance of any of such recommendations.
- The President also forwards any report of the Commission pertaining to a state government to the state governor.

38. Answer: B

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: Any question regarding disqualification arising out of defection is to be decided by the Presiding officer of the House (Speaker and Chairman in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha respectively).

Statement 2 is incorrect: Originally, the 52nd constitutional amendment act provided that the decision of the presiding officer is final and cannot be questioned in any court. However, in KihotoHollohan case 2 (1993), the Supreme Court declared this provision as unconstitutional on the ground that it seeks to take away the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and the high courts. It held that the presiding officer, while deciding a question under the Tenth Schedule, function as a tribunal. Hence, his decision, like that of any other tribunal, is subject to judicial review on the grounds of malafide, perversity, etc.

Statement 3 is correct: The presiding officer of a House is empowered to make rules to give effect to the provisions of the Tenth Schedule. All such rules must be placed before the House for 30 days. The House may approve or modify or disapprove them.

39. Answer: A

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect:

- The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) was set up in 1963 by a resolution of the Ministry of Home Affairs.
- The establishment of the CBI was recommended by the Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption (1962-1964).
- The CBI is not a statutory body. It derives its powers from the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946.

Statement 2 is incorrect:

- The CBI is the main investigating agency of the Central Government.

- It plays an important role in the prevention of corruption and maintaining integrity in administration.
- The provisions of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act (1946) does not enable the CBI to exercise its powers and jurisdictions in any area in a state (not being a railway area) without the consent of the government of that state.

Statement 3 is correct:

- The CBI acts as the "National Central Bureau" of Interpol in India.
- The Interpol Wing of the CBI coordinates requests for investigation-related activities originating from Indian law enforcement agencies and the member countries of the Interpol.

40. Answer: B

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: The Committee on status of Women in India in 1974, recommended the constitution of a National Commission for Women to fulfil the surveillance functions and to facilitate redressal of grievances and accelerate the socio-economic development of women. So, the National Commission for Women was constituted in 1992 as an autonomous body and not as a constitutional body for promoting, protecting and safeguarding the rights and interests of women. It was constituted by the central government under a legislation enacted by the Parliament namely the National Commission for Women act, 1990.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The commission is a multi-member body consisting of a chairperson, five members and a member secretary. The chairperson should be someone who is committed to the cause of women and be nominated by the central government. The five members should be from amongst persons of ability, integrity and standing who have had experience in law or legislation, trade unionism, management of an industry or an organisation committed to increasing the employment potential of women, women's voluntary organisations, administration, economic development, health, education or social welfare.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The salaries, allowances and other service conditions of the chairperson

and the members of the commission are prescribed by the central government. They hold office for three years and can relinquish their office at any time by addressing their resignation to the central government.

41. Answer: A

Explanation: Political parties are voluntary associations or organised groups of individuals who share the same political views and who try to gain political power through constitutional means and who desire to work for promoting the national interest.

Statement 1 is correct:

- The Election Commission registers political parties for the purpose of elections and grants them recognition as national or state parties.
- The recognition granted by the Commission to the parties determines their right to certain privileges like allocation of the party symbols, provision of time for political broadcasts on the state-owned television and radio stations and access to electoral rolls.

Statement 2 is incorrect:

- The recognized parties need only one proposer for filing the nomination. Also, these parties are allowed to have forty "star campaigners" during the time of elections
- The registered-unrecognised parties are allowed to have twenty "star campaigners".
- The travel expenses of these star campaigners are not included in the election expenditure of the candidates of their parties.

42. Answer: B

Explanation: The Election Commission grants recognition to a political party as a national party or a state party. The party enjoys a certain set of privileges post the recognition status, like allocation of the party symbols, provision of time for political broadcasts on the state-owned television and radio stations and access to electoral rolls.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Every national party is allotted a symbol exclusively reserved for its use throughout the country. Similarly, every state party is allotted a symbol exclusively reserved for its use in the state or states in which it is so recognised. Hence, not every party has an exclusive symbol reserved for its use throughout the country.

Statement 2 is correct: A registered-unrecognised party, on the other hand, can select a symbol from a list of free symbols. In other words, the Commission specifies certain symbols as 'reserved symbols' which are meant for the candidates set up by the recognised parties and others as 'free symbols' which are meant for other candidates.

43. Answer: C

Explanation: Various committees and commissions have been constituted time to time to examine our electoral system, election machinery as well as the election process. These committees are –

1. Joint Parliamentary Committee on Amendments to Election Laws (1971- 72).
2. Tarkunde Committee was appointed in 1974 by Jaya Prakash Narayan (JP) during his "Total Revolution" movement. This unofficial committee submitted its report in 1975.
3. Dinesh Goswami Committee on Electoral Reforms (1990)
4. Vohra Committee on the Nexus between Crime and Politics (1993)
5. Election Commission of India Recommendations on Electoral Reforms (1998).
6. Indrajit Gupta Committee on State Funding of Elections (1998)
7. Law Commission of India 170th Report on Reform of the Electoral Laws (1999)
8. National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution (2000– 2002). It was headed by M.N. Venkatachaliah.
9. Election Commission of India Report on Proposed Electoral Reforms (2004).
10. Second Administrative Reforms Commission of India Report on Ethics in Governance (2007). It was headed by Veerappa Moily.
11. Tankha Committee (Core Committee) was appointed in 2010 to look into the whole gamut of the election laws and electoral reforms.
12. J.S. Verma Committee Report on Amendments to Criminal Law (2013).
13. Law Commission of India 244th Report on Electoral Disqualifications (2014).
14. Law Commission of India 255th Report on Electoral Reforms (2015).

44. Answer: B

Explanation: The National Green Tribunal (NGT) was established in the year 2010 under the National Green Tribunal Act (2010) for effective and expeditious disposal of cases relating to

environmental protection and conservation of forests and other natural resources. The Tribunal is a specialised body equipped with the necessary expertise to handle environmental disputes involving multidisciplinary issues. It is not bound by the procedure laid down under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, but is guided by principles of natural justice.

Statement 1 is correct: The Tribunal's dedicated jurisdiction in environmental matters shall provide speedy environmental justice and help to reduce the burden of litigation in the higher courts. It is mandated to make an endeavour for disposal of applications or appeals finally within six months of filing the same.

Statement 2 is incorrect: It also deals with the cases pertaining to the enforcement of any legal right relating to the environment and giving relief compensation for damages to persons and property.

Statement 3 is correct: Any person aggrieved because of the decision of the Tribunal may file an appeal before the Supreme Court within ninety days. The Tribunal applies the principles of Sustainable Development, the Precautionary Principle and the Polluter Pay Principle.

45. Answer: C

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct and Statement 3 is incorrect: The North Eastern Council is a statutory (and not a constitutional) advisory body. It was established in 1972 through an Act of Parliament, namely the North Eastern Council Act, 1971. The Council consists of eight member states of the North Eastern Region. The Council operates under the administrative control of the Union Ministry of Development of the North Eastern Region (DONER)

Statement 2 is incorrect: Union Home Minister is the ex-officio Chairman and the Minister of State (In-charge), Ministry of DONER is the ex-officio Vice-Chairman of the Council.

Statement 4 is correct: The Council shall review, from time to time, the measures taken by the member states for the maintenance of security and public order in the region and recommend to the governments of the states concerned further measures necessary in this regard. Other related information: The Council consists of the following members:

1. The Governors of the eight member states
2. The Chief Ministers of the eight member states

3. Three members are to be nominated by the President of India to the Council
4. The President of India may, if deemed necessary, nominate a Union Minister to be a member of the Council
5. The President of India nominates the Chairman of the Council
6. The President of India may, if deemed necessary, nominate another member of the Council to act as Vice Chairman of the Council

46. Answer: A

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Chairperson and other members are appointed by the Central Government. However, the Chairperson is appointed on the recommendation of a three-member selection committee constituted by the Central Government under the Chairmanship of the minister-in-charge of the Ministry or the Department of Women and Child Development. The salaries, allowances, and other service conditions of the Chairperson and members are also prescribed by the Central Government. However, they cannot be varied to their disadvantage after their appointment.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The Chairperson and members hold office for a term of three years. They are not eligible for appointment for more than two terms. Further, the upper age limit for holding the office is as follows: (a) in the case of the chairperson, it is 65 years and (b) in the case of the members, it is 60 years. The Chairman or a member can relinquish his office at any time by addressing his resignation to the Central Government.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The Commission is prohibited from inquiring into any matter which is pending before a State Commission for Protection of Child Rights or any other Statutory Commission.

Statement 4 is correct: The Commission may take any of the following steps upon the completion of an inquiry:

1. It may recommend to the concerned government or authority for the grant of necessary interim relief to the victim.
2. It may approach the Supreme Court or the High Court concerned for the necessary directions, orders, or writs.
3. It may recommend to the concerned government or authority the initiation of proceedings for

prosecution or such other suitable action against the concerned person.

47. Answer: B

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: The Police Commissionerate system follows a unified command structure under the Commissioner of Police. The Police Commissionerate system thus allows for prompt responses to circumstances that involve conflicts, riots, and similar law and order situations. When comparing Police Commissionerate present in states across the country, we find that majorities of the Commissionerates have magisterial powers. Such Police Commissionerates are present in Andhra Pradesh, Telangana etc.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The Police Commissionerate system was introduced by Act XIII of 1856, before the Indian Police Act of 1861 in the Presidency towns of Kolkata, Chennai, and Mumbai. Separate Acts like the Calcutta Police Act of 1866, the Madras City Police Act of 1888, and the Bombay Police Act of 1951 were also created to regulate these presidency towns.

Statement 3 is correct: In a Commissionerate System, the Commissioner has magisterial powers, including regulation, control, and licensing. Due to these powers, this system could provide quicker responses to law & order situations. The police effectiveness is an outcome of resource utilisation and autonomy in functioning while being held accountable for results. The Commissionerate system provides the required autonomy and resources. Statement 4 is incorrect: The police commissionerate system has not been implemented uniformly across the country and some states still follow the dual system of control.

48. Answer: C

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect:

- In India, not every association requires to get itself registered by the Election Commission.
- Only an association or body of individual citizens of India referring to itself as a political party and intending to avail itself of the provisions of Part-IV-A which relates to registration of political parties of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, is required to get itself registered with the Election Commission of India.

Statement 2 is incorrect:

- Part-IV-A of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 contains three sections, viz;
- ❖ Section 29A deals with registration of associations and bodies as political parties,
- ❖ Section 29B deals with political parties entitled to accept contributions
- ❖ Section 29C deals with declarations of donations received by the political parties.
- Section 29A was inserted through the Representation of the People (Amendment) Act, 1988.
- Part-IV-A does not provide any section for de-registration of political parties. The entire Representation of the People Act, 1951 does not provide any mechanism for de-registration of a political party.

Statement 3 is incorrect: ● Section 29B: Political parties entitled to accept contribution. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956), every political party may accept any amount of contribution voluntarily offered to it by any person or company other than a Government company

49. Answer: C

Explanation: The National Human Rights Commission is a statutory (and not a constitutional) body. It was established in 1993 under a legislation enacted by the Parliament, namely, the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. The commission is a multi-member body consisting of a chairperson and five members.

Statement 1 is correct: The chairperson and members are appointed by the president on the recommendations of a six-member committee consisting of the prime minister as its head, the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, leaders of the Opposition in both the Houses of Parliament and the Central home minister. Further, a sitting judge of the Supreme Court or a sitting chief justice of the high court can be appointed only after consultation with the chief justice of India.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The chairperson and members hold office for a term of three years or until they attain the age of 70 years, whichever is earlier. They are eligible for re-appointment. After their tenure, the chairperson and members are not eligible for further employment under the Central or a state government.

Statement 3 is correct: The salaries, allowances and other conditions of service of the chairperson or a member are determined by the Central government. But, they cannot be varied to his disadvantage after his appointment.

Statement 4 is correct: The president can remove the chairperson or any member from the office under the following circumstances:

- if he is adjudged an insolvent
- if he engages, during his term of office, in any paid employment outside the duties of his office
- if he is unfit to continue in office by reason of infirmity of mind or body
- if he is of unsound mind and stand so declared by a competent court
- if he is convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for an offense

The President can also remove the chairperson or any member on the ground of proved misbehavior or incapacity. For that purpose, he has to refer the matter to the Supreme court for an inquiry. If the court upholds the cause of removal and advises the President regarding the same, then the chairperson and the members can be removed.

50. Answer: A

Explanation: NITI Aayog was created on Jan 1, 2015 by an executive resolution of the Government of India (i.e., Union Cabinet) as the successor to the Planning Commission. It is neither a constitutional body (i.e., not created by the Constitution) and nor a statutory body (not created by an Act of the Parliament). It was created by an executive resolution of the Government of India, like that of the Planning Commission.

Statement 1 is correct:

- NITI Aayog is the premier policy 'Think Tank' of the Government of India, providing both directional and policy inputs.
- While designing strategic and long-term policies and programmes for the Government of India, NITI Aayog also provides relevant technical advice to the Centre and States.

Statement 2 is incorrect:

- The Prime Minister serves as the Chairman of the NITI Aayog.
- The Vice-Chairperson is appointed by the Prime Minister who enjoys the rank of a Cabinet Minister.

51. Answer: C

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct:

- Transfer of Judges: The president can transfer a judge from one high court to another after consulting the Chief Justice of India.
- In the Third Judges case (1998), the Supreme Court opined that in case of the transfer of high court judges, the Chief Justice of India should consult, in addition to the collegium of four seniormost judges of the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice of the two high courts (one from which the judge is being transferred and the other receiving him). Thus, the sole opinion of the chief justice of India does not constitute the 'consultation' process.
- On transfer, he is entitled to receive in addition to his salary such compensatory allowance as may be determined by Parliament.
- In 1977, the Supreme Court ruled that the transfer of high court judges could be resorted to only as an exceptional measure and only in the public interest and not by way of punishment. (statement 2 is correct).
- Again in 1994, the Supreme Court held that judicial review is necessary to check arbitrariness in the transfer of judges. But, only the judge who is transferred can challenge it. (statement 3 is correct).

52. Answer: B

Explanation:

The federal features of the Constitution of India:

1. Dual Polity
2. Written Constitution
3. Division of Powers
4. Supremacy of the Constitution
5. Rigid Constitution
6. Independent Judiciary
7. Bicameralism

The Indian Constitution possesses the following unitary or non-federal features:

1. Strong Centre
2. States Not Indestructible
3. Single Constitution
4. Flexibility of the Constitution
5. No Equality of State Representation
6. Emergency Provisions
7. Single Citizenship
8. Integrated Judiciary
9. All-India Services
10. Integrated Audit Machinery

11. Parliament's Authority Over State List
12. Appointment of Governor
13. Integrated Election Machinery
14. Veto Over State Bills

53. Answer: D

Explanation:

The Constitution empowers the Parliament to make laws on any matter enumerated in the State List under the following five extraordinary circumstances.

1. When Rajya Sabha Passes a Resolution:
 - If the Rajya Sabha declares that it is necessary in the national interest that Parliament should make laws with respect to goods and services tax or a matter in the State List, then the Parliament becomes competent to make laws on that matter. Such a resolution must be supported by two-thirds of the members present and voting.
2. During a National Emergency:
 - The Parliament acquires the power to legislate with respect to goods and services tax or matters in the State List, while a proclamation of national emergency is in operation. The laws become inoperative on the expiration of six months after the emergency has ceased to operate.
3. During President's Rule:
 - When the President's rule is imposed in a state, the Parliament becomes empowered to make laws with respect to any matter in the State List in relation to that state. A law made so by the Parliament continues to be operative even after the president's rule. This means that the period for which such a law remains in force is not coterminous with the duration of the President's rule. But, such a law can be repealed or altered or re-enacted by the state legislature.
4. When States Make a Request:
 - When the legislatures of two or more states pass resolutions requesting the Parliament to enact laws on a matter in the State List, then the Parliament can make laws for regulating that matter. A law so enacted applies only to those states which have passed the resolutions. However, any other state may adopt it afterwards by passing a resolution to that effect in its legislature. Such a law can be amended or repealed only by the Parliament and not by the legislatures of the concerned states.
5. To Implement International Agreements:

- The Parliament can make laws on any matter in the State List for implementing international treaties, agreements or conventions. This provision enables the Central government to fulfil its international obligations and commitments.

54. Answer: A

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect:

- The Emergency provisions are contained in Part XVIII of the Constitution, from Articles 352 to 360. These provisions enable the Central government to meet any abnormal situation effectively. The rationality behind the incorporation of these provisions in the Constitution is to safeguard the sovereignty, unity, integrity and security of the country, the democratic political system, and the Constitution.

Statement 2 is correct:

The Constitution envisaged three types of emergencies:

1. An emergency due to war, external aggression or armed rebellion (Article 352). This is popularly known as 'National Emergency'. However, the Constitution employs the expression 'proclamation of emergency' to denote an emergency of this type.
2. An Emergency due to the failure of the constitutional machinery in the states (Article 356). This is popularly known as 'President's Rule'. It is also known by two other names—'State Emergency' or 'constitutional Emergency'. However, the Constitution does not use the word 'emergency' for this situation.
3. Financial Emergency due to a threat to the financial stability or credit of India (Article 360)

Statement 3 is incorrect:

- Originally, the Constitution mentioned 'internal disturbance' as the third ground for the proclamation of a National Emergency, but the expression was too vague and had a wider connotation. Hence, the 44th Amendment Act of 1978 substituted the words 'armed rebellion' for 'internal disturbance'. Thus, it is no longer possible to declare a National Emergency on the ground of 'internal disturbance' as was done in 1975 by the Congress government headed by Indira Gandhi.

55. Answer: D

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect:

- The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 enabled the president to limit the operation of a National Emergency to a specified part of India

Statement 2 is incorrect:

- The 38th Amendment Act of 1975 made the declaration of a National Emergency immune from judicial review. But, this provision was subsequently deleted by the 44th Amendment Act of 1978. Further, in the Minerva Mills case, (1980), the Supreme Court held that the proclamation of a national emergency can be challenged in a court on the ground of malafide or that the declaration

was based on wholly extraneous and irrelevant facts or is absurd or perverse.

Statement 3 is incorrect:

- The 44th Amendment Act of 1978 substituted the word 'armed rebellion' for 'internal disturbance'. Thus, it is no longer possible to declare a National Emergency on the grounds of 'internal disturbance'.

56. Answer: C

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct:

- According to Article 358, when a proclamation of national emergency is made, the six Fundamental Rights under Article 19 are automatically suspended. No separate order for their suspension is required.
- The 44th Amendment Act of 1978 restricted the scope of Article 358 in two ways. Firstly, the six Fundamental Rights under Article 19 can be suspended only when the National Emergency is declared on the ground of war or external aggression and not on the ground of armed rebellion. Secondly, only those laws that are related to the Emergency are protected from being challenged and not other laws. Also, the executive action taken only under such a law is protected.

Statement 2 is correct:

- Article 359 authorises the president to suspend the right to move any court for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights during a National Emergency. This means that under Article 359, the Fundamental Rights as such are not suspended, but only their enforcement. The said rights are theoretically alive but the right to seek remedy is suspended. The suspension of enforcement relates to only those Fundamental Rights that are specified in the Presidential Order. Further, the suspension could be for the

period during the operation of emergency or for a shorter period as mentioned in the order, and the suspension order may extend to the whole or any part of the country. It should be laid before each House of Parliament for approval.

- The 44th Amendment Act of 1978 restricted the scope of Article 359 in two ways. Firstly, the President cannot suspend the right to move the Court for the enforcement of fundamental rights guaranteed by Articles 20 to 21. In other words, the right to protection in respect of conviction for offences (Article 20) and the right to life and personal liberty (Article 21) remain enforceable even during an emergency. Secondly, only those laws which are related to the emergency are protected from being challenged and not other laws and the executive action taken only under such a law, is protected.

57. Answer: D

Explanation:

- The Constitution of India visualizes the CAG to be the Comptroller as well as Auditor General. However, in practice, the CAG is fulfilling the role of an Auditor-General only and not that of a Comptroller.
- The CAG has no control over the issue of money from the consolidated fund and many departments are authorized to draw money by issuing cheques without specific authority from the CAG, who is concerned only at the audit stage when the expenditure has already taken place
- The CAG of India differs totally from the CAG of Britain who has powers of both Comptroller as well as Auditor General. In Britain, the executive can draw money from the public exchequer only with the approval of the CAG.
- The role of CAG is to uphold the Constitution of India and the laws of Parliament in the field of financial administration.
- The CAG's responsibility is to see that money voted by Parliament is spent according to its wishes and with due regard to wisdom, faithfulness and economy and a high degree of probity is maintained by public officials while handling state money and property.
- The accountability of the executive (i.e., council of ministers) to the Parliament in the sphere of financial administration is secured through audit reports of the CAG.
- The CAG is an agent of the Parliament and conducts audit of expenditure on behalf of the

Parliament. Therefore, he is responsible only to the Parliament.

Hence Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

58. Answer: D

Explanation:

Article 270:

- Taxes on income other than agricultural income shall be levied and collected by the Government of India and distributed between the Union and the States in the manner provided in clause (2).
- Such percentage, as may be prescribed, of the net proceeds in any financial year of any such tax, except in so far as those proceeds represent proceeds attributable to States specified in Part C of the First Schedule or to taxes payable in respect of Union emoluments, shall not form part of the Consolidated Fund of India, but shall be assigned to the States within which that tax is leviable in that year, and shall be distributed among those States in such manner and from such time as may be prescribed.
- For the purposes of clause (2), in each financial year such percentage as may be prescribed of so much of the net proceeds of taxes on income as does not represent the net proceeds of taxes payable in respect of Union emoluments shall be deemed to represent proceeds attributable to States specified in Part C of the First Schedule.
- Article 270 was amended in 2000 to cover all taxes and duties referred to in the Union List-except stamp duties, tax on sale or purchase of goods and services, surcharge on certain taxes and cess collected for specific purposes.

59. Answer: D

Explanation: The 101st Amendment Act of 2016 paved

the way for the introduction of a new tax regime (i.e. goods and services tax - GST) in the country. The amendment provided for the establishment of a Goods

and Services Tax Council or the GST Council.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The amendment inserted a new

Article 279-A in the Constitution. This Article empowered

the President to constitute a GST Council by an order.

Accordingly, the President issued the order in 2016 and

constituted the Goods and Services Tax Council.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The Secretariat of the Goods

and Services Tax Council is located at New Delhi. The Union Revenue Secretary acts as the ex-officio Secretary to the Goods and Services Tax Council.

Statement 3 is correct: The members of the Council from the states have to choose one amongst themselves to be the Vice-Chairperson of the Council.

They can also decide his term.

60. Answer: B

Explanation:

- Article 355 imposes a duty on the Centre to ensure that the government of every state is carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. It is this duty in the performance of which the Centre takes over the government of a state under Article 356 in case of failure of constitutional machinery in the state. This is popularly known as 'President's Rule'. It is also known as 'State Emergency' or 'Constitutional Emergency'

Statement 1 is incorrect:

- A proclamation imposing the President's Rule must be approved by both Houses of Parliament within two months from the date of its issue. However, if the proclamation of President's Rule is issued at a time when the Lok Sabha has been dissolved or the dissolution of the Lok Sabha takes place during the period of two months without approving the proclamation, then the proclamation survives until 30 days from the first sitting of the Lok Sabha after its reconstitution, provided the Rajya Sabha approves it in the mean time.

Statement 2 is incorrect:

- Every resolution approving the proclamation of President's Rule or its continuation can be passed by either House of Parliament only by a simple majority, that is, a majority of the members of that House present and voting.

Statement 3 is correct:

- If approved by both the Houses of Parliament, the President's Rule continues for six months. It can be extended for a maximum period of three years with the approval of the Parliament, every six months.

- However, if the dissolution of the Lok Sabha takes place during the period of six months without approving the further continuation of the President's Rule, then the proclamation survives until 30 days from the first sitting of the Lok Sabha

after its reconstitution, provided the Rajya Sabha has in the meantime approved its continuance.

61. Answer: B

Explanation:

Consequences of President's Rule:

The President acquires the following extraordinary powers

when the president's Rule is imposed in a state:

1. He can take up the functions of the state government

and powers vested in the governor or any other executive authority in the state.

2. He can declare that the powers of the state legislature

are to be exercised by the Parliament.

- He can take all other necessary steps including the suspension of the constitutional provisions relating to any body or authority in the state.

- Therefore, when the President's Rule is imposed in a state, the President dismisses the state council of ministers headed by the chief minister. (statement 1 is correct).

- The state governor, on behalf of the President, carries on the state administration with the help of the chief secretary of the state or the advisors appointed by the President.

- The President either suspends or dissolves the state legislative assembly (statement 2 is incorrect).

- The Parliament passes the state legislative bills and the state budget. (statement 3 is correct).

When the state legislature is thus suspended or dissolved:

- The Parliament can delegate the power to make laws for the state to the President or to any other authority specified by him in this regard.

- The Parliament or in case of delegation, the President or any other specified authority can make laws conferring powers and imposing duties on the Centre or its officers and authorities.

- The President can authorise when the Lok Sabha is not in session, expenditure from the state consolidated fund pending its sanction by the Parliament, and the President can promulgate when the Parliament is not in session, ordinances for the governance of the state. (statement 4 is incorrect).

- A law made by the Parliament or president or any other specified authority continues to be operative even after the President's Rule. This means that the period for which such a law remains in force is not coterminous with the duration of the

proclamation. But it can be repealed or altered or re-enacted by the state legislature.

- It should be noted here that the President cannot assume to himself the powers vested in the concerned state high court or suspend the provisions of the Constitution relating to it. In other words, the constitutional position, status, powers and functions of the concerned state high

court remain the same even during the President's Rule.

62. Answer: D

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct:

- A North-Eastern Council was created by a separate Act of Parliament the North-Eastern Council Act of 1971. Its members include Assam, Manipur, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Tripura and Sikkim.

Statement 2 is correct:

- The North Eastern Council (NEC) was established by the North Eastern Council Act, 1971 initially as an apex-level advisory Body, for securing balanced and coordinated development and facilitating effective coordination amongst seven States of the North Eastern Region.

- The Council comprises Governors and Chief Ministers of constituent States and three members to be nominated by the President as per clause (iii) of Section 3 of the North Eastern Council (Amendment) Act, 1971.

- The Union Home Minister is the ex-officio Chairman and the MoS(IC) DoNER is the ex-officio Vice-Chairman of the NEC.

Statement 3 is correct:

- The North Eastern Council is the nodal agency for the economic and social development of the North Eastern Region which consists of the eight States.

- It has to formulate a unified and coordinated regional plan covering matters of common importance.

63. Answer: B

Explanation:

- Article 360 empowers the president to proclaim a Financial Emergency if he is satisfied that a situation has arisen due to which the financial stability or credit of India or any part of its territory is threatened.

- A proclamation declaring a financial emergency must be approved by both Houses of Parliament

within two months from the date of its issue.

Statements 1 and 2 are correct:

- Once approved by both the Houses of Parliament, the Financial Emergency continues indefinitely till it is revoked. This implies two things:

- there is no maximum period prescribed for its operation; and

- repeated parliamentary approval is not required for its continuation.

- A resolution approving the proclamation of financial emergency can be passed by either House of Parliament only by a simple majority, that is, a majority of the members of that house present and voting.

Statement 3 is incorrect:

- A proclamation of Financial Emergency may be revoked by the president at any time by a subsequent proclamation. Such a proclamation does not require parliamentary approval.

64. Answer: B

Explanation:

- A federal government, on the other hand, is one in which powers are divided between the national government and the regional governments by the Constitution itself and both operate in their respective jurisdictions independently. The US, Switzerland, Australia, Canada, Russia, Brazil, Argentina and so on have the federal model of government

Statement 1 is incorrect:

- The term 'federation' is derived from the Latin word foetus which means 'treaty' or 'agreement'. Thus, a federation is a new state (political system) that is formed through a treaty or an agreement between the various units. The units of a federation are known by various names like states (as in the US) or cantons (as in Switzerland) or provinces (as in Canada) or republics (as in Russia).

- The Constitution of India provides for a federal system of government in the country. However, the term 'federation' has nowhere been used in the Constitution. Instead, Article 1 of the Constitution describes India as a 'Union of States'.

- According to Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, the phrase 'Union of States' has been preferred to 'Federation of States' to indicate two things: (i) the Indian federation is not the result of an agreement among the states like the American federation, and (ii) the states have no right to secede from the federation. The federation is a union because it is indestructible.

Statement 2 is incorrect:

- The Indian federal system is based on the 'Canadian model' and not on the 'American model'. The 'Canadian model' differs fundamentally from the 'American model' in so far as it establishes a very strong centre. The Indian federation resembles the Canadian federation (i) in its formation (i.e., by way of disintegration); (ii) in its preference for the term 'Union' (the Canadian federation is also called a 'Union'); and (iii) in its centralising tendency (i.e., vesting more powers in the centre vis-a-vis the states).

Statement 3 is correct:

- A majority of judges in the Kesavananda Bharati case in 1973 included federalism as part of the basic structure of the Constitution; in the SR Bommai case in 1994 and a number of cases since then, the court has held that federalism is part of the basic structure of our Constitution.

65. Answer: A

Explanation:

- Article 50, Constitution of India 1950: The State shall take steps to separate the judiciary from the executive in the public services of the State.

- Supreme court in the fourth judge case Declared that the judiciary cannot risk being caught in a "web of indebtedness" towards the government, the Supreme Court rejected the National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC) Act and the 99th Constitutional Amendment which sought to give politicians and civil society a final say in the appointment of judges to the highest courts.

66. Answer: B

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct:

Article 243C in the Constitution Of India 1949:

- All the seats in a Panchayat shall be filled by persons chosen by direct election from territorial constituencies in the Panchayat area and, for this purpose, each Panchayat area shall be divided into territorial constituencies in such manner that the ratio between the population of each constituency and the number of seats allotted to it shall, so far as practicable, be the same throughout the Panchayat area.

Statement 2 is correct:

- The term Gram Sabha is defined in the Constitution of India under Article 243(b).

- Gram Sabha is the primary body of the Panchayati Raj system and by far the largest.

- It is a permanent body.

- Gram Sabha is the Sabha of the registered electorate. All other institutions of the Panchayati Raj like the Gram Panchayat, Block Panchayat and Zilla Parishad are constituted by elected representatives.
- The decisions taken by the Gram Sabha cannot be annulled by any other body. The power to annul a decision of the Gram Sabha rests with the Gram Sabha only.

Who are the members of Gram Sabha?

- All Persons, above 18 years of age and living in the village and whose names are included in the electoral rolls for the Panchayat at the village level.

Statement 3 is incorrect:

- In every state, the act establishes a three-tiered panchayati raj structure, comprising panchayats at the village, intermediate, and district levels. Thus, the act brings about uniformity in the structure of panchayati raj throughout the country. However, a state having a population not exceeding 20 lakh may not constitute panchayats at the intermediate level.
- As per Article 243M of the Constitution, State of Nagaland, Meghalaya, Mizoram, 6th schedule areas and hills area of Manipur are exempted from the application of part IX of the Constitution

67. Answer: B

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: Article 27 lays down that no person shall be compelled to pay any taxes for the promotion or maintenance of any particular religion or religious denomination. In other words, the State should not spend the public money collected by way of tax for the promotion or maintenance of any particular religion. This provision prohibits the State from favouring, patronising and supporting one religion over the other. This means that the taxes can be used for the promotion or maintenance of all religions.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Article 27 prohibits only levy of a tax and not a fee. This is because the purpose of a fee is to control secular administration of religious institutions and not to promote or maintain religion.

Thus, a fee can be levied on pilgrims to provide them some special service or safety measures.

Statement 3 is correct: Under Article 28, no religious instruction shall be provided in any educational institution wholly maintained out of State funds. The religious instruction is permitted on a voluntary basis in the institutions recognised by the State and institutions receiving aid from the State.

68. Answer: C

Explanation:

The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act has added part IX to the Constitution of India entitled as 'Panchayats'. The part consists of provisions from Article 243 to 243-O. A new schedule called as Eleventh

Schedule lists 29 functional items that panchayats are supposed to deal with under Article 243-G. The basic provisions of the Act are divisible into compulsory

provisions and voluntary arrangements.

The following are the mandatory provisions of the 73rd

Amendment of the Indian Constitution:

- Creation of a State Elections Commission to conduct elections to PRIs,
- In order to review the financial position of the Panchayati Raj Institutions, each state to set up a State Finance Commission for five years.
- Tenure of Panchayati Raj Institutions fixed at five years and, if dissolved earlier, fresh elections to be held within six months,
- Creation of a three-tier Panchayati Raj structure at the zila, block and village levels. (Statement 1 is correct)
- The minimum age for contesting elections to PRIs to be 21 years,
- Reservation for women in panchayats (chairman and members) up to one-third of seats, Reservation of seats for SC/ST in panchayats (chairman and members) in proportion to their population. (Statement 2 is correct)
- Indirect elections to the post of chairman at the intermediate and apex tiers,
- Direct elections to all seats in panchayats at the village, intermediate and district levels. (Statement 3 is correct)
- The establishment of the District Planning Committee is a provision mentioned in the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act 1992. (Statement 4 is incorrect)

69. Answer: C

Explanation:

BalwantRai Mehta Committee: 1957

- In January 1957, the Government of India appointed a committee to examine the working of the Community Development Programme (1952) and the National Extension Service (1953) and to suggest measures for their better working. The chairman of this committee was BalwantRai G Mehta. The committee submitted its report in November 1957 and recommended the establishment of the scheme of 'democratic decentralization', which ultimately came to be known as Panchayati Raj.

Ashok Mehta Committee: 1977

- In December 1977, the Janata Government appointed a committee on Panchayati Raj institutions under the chairmanship of Ashok Mehta. It submitted its report in August 1978 and made 132 recommendations to revive and strengthen the declining panchayati raj system in the country.

G.V.K. Rao Committee: 1985

- The Committee to review the existing Administrative Arrangements for Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation Programmes under the chairmanship of G.V.K. Rao was appointed by the Planning Commission in 1985. The Committee came to the conclusion that the developmental process was gradually bureaucratized and divorced from the Panchayati Raj. This phenomenon of bureaucratization of development administration as against the democratisation weakened the Panchayati Raj institutions resulting in what is aptly called as 'grass without roots'.

L M Singhvi Committee: 1986

- In 1986, Rajiv Gandhi's government appointed a committee to prepare a concept paper on 'Revitalisation of Panchayati Raj Institutions for Democracy and Development' under the chairmanship of L.M. Singhvi.

70. Answer: B

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect:

- The State Election Commission is an autonomous constitutional authority responsible for administering elections to the 3rd tier of governance i.e. the Local Self Government, which includes the Panchayati Raj Institutions and the Urban Local Bodies.

- Article 243 K & Article 243 ZA was inserted to establish a State Election Commission in every state as a constitutional body with powers of 'superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of electoral rolls for, and the conduct of, all elections to the Panchayats and Municipalities in the State

Statement 2 is incorrect and 3 is correct:

- The State Election Commission consists of a State Election Commissioner, who is appointed by the Governor for a fixed tenure of 5 years and cannot be removed from his office except in like manner and on the like grounds as a Judge of a High Court.

- A High Court Judge may be removed from his office by the President in the manner provided in clause (4) of Article 124 for the removal of a Judge of the Supreme Court.

Statement 4 is correct:

- The state legislature may make provisions with respect to all matters relating to elections to the panchayats.

71. Answer: B

Explanation:

- The Panchayat Raj system is based on the principle of democratic decentralization, where local bodies are empowered to manage their affairs and promote development at the grassroots level.

- The system of Panchayat Raj in India has been evolving since the 1950s and has undergone significant changes over the years.

- The 73rd Amendment Act of 1992 provided constitutional status to Panchayat Raj institutions, ensuring their autonomy and empowering them with the responsibility of rural governance.

- One of the most significant changes introduced by the 73rd Amendment Act was the reservation of one-third of seats for women in Panchayat Raj institutions. The reservation of seats for women has played a vital role in promoting gender equality and women's empowerment in India, providing women with an opportunity to participate in the decision-making process at the grassroots level.

72. Answer: D

Explanation:

Disqualification for memberships:

A person shall be disqualified for being chosen and for

being a member of a Gram Panchayat or ZillaParishad,--

- (a) if he has not attained the age of twentyone years;
- (b) if he is so disqualified by or under any law for the time being in force for the purposes of elections to the State Legislatures;
- (c) if an order has been passed against him under section 117 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974), in proceedings instituted under section 110 of the Code, such order not having been subsequently revised or quashed; or
- (d) if he has been dismissed from the service under any local authority; or
- (e) if having been a legal or medical practitioner or a chartered accountant, his name has been removed from the rolls or he is suspended by order of a competent authority, the disqualification in the latter case being operative during the period of such suspension; or
- (f) if he has been removed from membership in any local authority; or
- (g) if he holds any office of profit under any local or other authority subject to the control of the Central Government, the State Government or the Government of any other State, other than such offices as are declared by rules made under this Act not to disqualify the holder.
- (h) if, save as hereinafter provided he has directly or indirectly any share or interest in any work done by order of the Gram Panchayat or the ZillaParishad or in any contract or employment with, or under, or by, or on behalf of the Gram Panchayat or the Zilla Parishad; or
- (i) if he is employed as a paid legal practitioner on behalf of the Gram Panchayat or the ZillaParishad or accepts employment as a legal practitioner against the Gram Panchayat or ZillaParishad; or

73. Answer: A

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect:

- The governor of a state shall, after every five years, constitute a finance commission to review the financial position of the panchayats. Thus it is not a permanent body.

Statement 2 is incorrect:

- Under Article 243-I of the Indian Constitution, the governor appoints the State Finance Commission

for a five-year term. The governor also appoints the commission's additional members (a maximum of four).

It shall make the following recommendations to the Governor:

- The principles that should govern:
 - The distribution between the state and the panchayats of the net proceeds of the taxes, duties, tolls and fees levied by the state and the allocation of shares amongst the panchayats at all levels.
 - The determination of taxes, duties, tolls and fees that may be assigned to the panchayats.
 - The grants-in-aid to the panchayats from the consolidated fund of the state. (statement 3 is correct)
- The measures needed to improve the financial position of the panchayats.\
- Any other matter referred to it by the governor in the interests of sound finance of the panchayats.
- The state legislature may provide for the composition of the commission, the required qualifications of its members and the manner of their selection.

Statement 4 is incorrect:

- The State Finance Commission submit it report to the Governor of the State. The Governor shall place the recommendations of the commission along with the action taken report before the state legislature.
- The Central Finance Commission shall also suggest measures needed to augment the consolidated fund of a state to supplement the resources of the panchayats in the states (on the basis of the recommendations made by the finance commission of the state).

74. Answer: C

Explanation:

Statements 1 and 2 are correct:

- The term Gram Sabha is defined in the Constitution of India under Article 243(b).
- Gram Sabha is the primary body of the Panchayati Raj system and by far the largest.
- It is a permanent body.
- Gram Sabha is the Sabha of the electorate. All other institutions of the Panchayati Raj like the Gram Panchayat, Block Panchayat and Zilla Parishad are constituted by elected representatives.
- The decisions taken by the Gram Sabha cannot be annulled by any other body. The power to annul a

decision of the Gram Sabha rests with the Gram Sabha only.

Statement 3 is incorrect:

- According to the State Panchayat Raj Acts, the Gram Sabha must meet at least two to four times a year.
- For people's convenience, in most of the States, four national-international days have been identified as reference dates for these meetings. They are:

1. Republic Day (26th January)
2. Labour Day (1st May)
3. Independence Day (15th August)
4. Gandhi Jayanti (2nd October)

- Gram Panchayats are however free to convene Gram Sabha on other dates according to their convenience.

Statement 4 is correct:

- Gram Sabha is the Sabha of the electorate. All other institutions of the Panchayati Raj like the Gram Panchayat, Block Panchayat and Zilla Parishad are constituted by elected representatives.
- The decisions taken by the Gram Sabha cannot be annulled by any other body. The power to annul a decision of the Gram Sabha rests with the Gram Sabha only.

75. Answer: B

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect:

- The Panchayat Secretary after obtaining approval of the Sarpanch should organize the Gram Sabha.

Statement 2 is correct:

- The quorum for a meeting of the Gram Panchayat shall be one-half of the total number of members.
- If, at the time appointed for the meeting, a quorum is not present, the presiding authority shall wait for thirty minutes, and if within such period there is no quorum, the presiding authority shall adjourn the meeting to such time on the following day or such future day as he may fix.
- He shall, similarly, after waiting for thirty minutes adjourn the meeting if, at any time, after it has begun, attention is drawn to the want of a quorum.
- A notice of the meeting so fixed shall be pasted in the office of the Gram Panchayat. The business which could not be considered at the meeting so postponed for want of quorum shall be brought before and disposed of at the meeting so fixed or at any subsequent adjourned meeting at which there is a quorum.

Statement 3 is correct:

- All questions shall, unless otherwise specifically provided, be decided by a majority of votes of the members present and voting. The Pradhan of Up-Pradhan or person presiding, as the case may be, unless he refrains from voting shall give his vote before declaring the number of votes for and against a question and in the case of equality of votes, he may give his casting vote. (statement 4 is incorrect).

76. Answer: C

Explanation:

- The Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Act, 1996 was enacted in 1996 on the recommendation of the Bhuria Committee, to provide for the extension of the provisions of Part IX of the Constitution relating to the Panchayats to the Scheduled Areas.

Statement 1 is correct:

- PESA is an Act to provide for the extension of the provisions of Part IX of the Constitution relating to the Panchayats of the Scheduled Areas. In terms of section 2 of this Act, "Scheduled Areas" means the Scheduled Areas as referred to in clause (1) of article 244 of the Constitution. (Statement 2 is correct).

Statement 3 is correct:

- Presently, 10 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan and Telangana, have Fifth Schedule Areas in their respective States.

77. Answer: B

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct:

- Municipal corporations are created for the administration of big cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Hyderabad, Bangalore and others.
- They are established in the states by the acts of the concerned state legislatures, and in the union territories by the acts of the Parliament of India. (**Statement 2 is incorrect**).
- There may be one common act for all municipal corporations in a state or a separate act for each municipal corporation.

Statement 3 is correct:

- The Municipal Corporation of Delhi was officially established on April 7, 1958, by an Act of Parliament.
- The Delhi Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2022 was passed by both houses of

parliament.

- The Act seeks to amend the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957 passed by Parliament.
- The Act was amended in 2011 by the Delhi Legislative Assembly to trifurcate the erstwhile Municipal Corporation of Delhi into (i) North Delhi Municipal Corporation, (ii) South Delhi Municipal Corporation, and (iii) East Delhi Municipal Corporation.
- The Bill seeks to unify the three corporations.

78. Answer: A

Explanation:

- A small town's administration is handled by a town area committee. As a semimunicipal body, it is responsible for a small set of civic duties such as conservancy, street lighting, roadways, and drainage. It was established by a distinct state legislature legislation. The legislation governs its composition, functions, and other matters. The state government may choose to nominate it entirely, elect it entirely, or do both.

79. Answer: A

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct:

- The 69th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1991 provided a special status to the Union Territory of Delhi and redesignated it the National Capital Territory of Delhi and designated the administrator of Delhi as the lieutenant governor.

Statement 2 is incorrect:

- The chief minister is appointed by the President (not by the lieutenant governor). The other ministers are appointed by the president on the advice of the chief minister. The ministers hold office at the pleasure of the president. The council of ministers is collectively responsible to the assembly.

Statement 3 is incorrect:

- The strength of the council of ministers is fixed at ten per cent of the total strength of the assembly, that is, seven—one chief minister and six other ministers.

80. Answer: A

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct:

- The Parliament can establish a high court for a union territory or put it under the jurisdiction of the high court of an adjacent state.

Statement 2 is incorrect:

- Delhi and Jammu and Kashmir are the only union territory that has their own high court.
- The Bombay High Court has got jurisdiction over two union territories—Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and Daman and Diu.
- Andaman and Nicobar Islands come under the jurisdiction of the Calcutta High Court. (

Statement 3 is incorrect)

- Chandigarh, Lakshadweep and Puducherry are placed under the Punjab and Haryana, Kerala, and Madras High Courts respectively.
- The Jammu and Kashmir High Court is the common high court for the two union territories of Jammu and Kashmir, and Ladakh.

81. Answer: B

Explanation:

Name of Union Territories under High Court Jurisdiction

1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands - Calcutta High Court
2. Chandigarh Punjab and Haryana High Court
3. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Bombay High Court
4. Daman and Diu Bombay High Court
5. Delhi Separate High Court
6. Lakshadweep Kerala High Court
7. Puducherry Madras High Court
8. Jammu and Kashmir Jammu and Kashmir High Court

82. Answer: B

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct:

- Tribal advisory councils (TACs) are constitutional bodies formed under the Fifth Schedule to deal with the welfare and advancement of scheduled tribes in states.

Statement 2 is incorrect:

- Each state having scheduled areas has to establish a tribal advisory council to advise on the welfare and advancement of the scheduled tribes.
- A similar council can also be established in a state having scheduled tribes but not scheduled areas therein, if the president so directs.

Statement 3 is correct:

- It is to consist of 20 members, three-fourths of whom are to be the of the scheduled tribes in the state legislative assembly.

83. Answer: B

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: The Constitution makes a provision for the establishment of a Joint State Public

Service Commission (JSPSC) for two or more states. While the UPSC and the SPSC are created directly by the

Constitution, a JSPSC can be created by an act of Parliament on the request of the state legislatures concerned. The JSPSC is a statutory and not a constitutional body.

Statement 2 is correct: The chairman and members of a JSPSC are appointed by the president. They hold office

for a term of six years or until they attain the age of 62

years, whichever is earlier. They can be suspended or removed by the president.

Statement 3 is incorrect: A JSPSC presents its annual performance report to each of the concerned state governors. Each governor places the report before the state legislature.

84. Answer: B

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect:

- The Constitution has not prescribed a minimum age for appointment as a judge of the Supreme Court.

Tenure of Judges:

The Constitution has not fixed the tenure of a judge of the Supreme Court. However, it makes the following three

provisions in this regard:

1. He holds office until he attains the age of 65 years. Any question regarding his age is to be determined by such authority and in such manner as provided by Parliament. (Statement 2 is correct)
2. He can resign his office by writing to the president.
3. He can be removed from his office by the President on the recommendation of the Parliament. (Statement 3 is correct).

85. Answer: B

Explanation:

- The Constitution has conferred a very extensive jurisdiction and vast powers on the Supreme Court.

- The jurisdiction and powers of the Supreme Court can be classified into the following:

1. Original Jurisdiction.
2. Writ Jurisdiction.
3. Appellate Jurisdiction.
4. Advisory Jurisdiction.
5. A Court of Record.
6. Power of Judicial Review.
7. Constitutional Interpretation
8. Other Powers.

Original Jurisdiction:

As a federal court, the Supreme Court decides the disputes between different units of the Indian Federation. More elaborately, any dispute:

(a) Between the Centre and one or more states; or
 (b) Between the Centre and any state or states on one

side and one or more other states on the other side; or

(c) Between two or more states.

- In the above federal disputes, the Supreme Court has exclusive original jurisdiction. Exclusive means, that no other court can decide such disputes and original means, the power to hear such disputes in the first instance, not by way of appeal.

Further, the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court

does not extend to the following:

1. A dispute arising out of any pre-Constitution treaty, agreement, covenant, engagement, sanad or other similar instrument.
2. A dispute arising out of any treaty, agreement, etc., which specifically provides that the said jurisdiction does not extend to such a dispute.
3. Inter-state water disputes.
4. Matters referred to the Finance Commission.
5. Adjustment of certain expenses and pensions between the Centre and the states.
6. Ordinary dispute of a Commercial nature between the Centre and the states.
7. Recovery of damages by a state against the Centre.

86. Answer: B

Explanation:

- A curative petition is a petition that requests the court to review its own decision even after a review petition is dismissed.

- A curative petition is the last constitutional remedy available to a person whose review petition has been dismissed by the Supreme Court. (statement 2 is correct).

- Though the Constitution explicitly speaks

about the review power of the Supreme Court under Article 137, it is silent about 'curative petition'. (Statement 1 is incorrect).

- The Supreme Court of India evolved the concept of curative petition in the landmark case of Rupa Ashok Hurra vs. Ashok Hurra case. In the Rupa AshokaHurra case, where the Apex Court reconsidered its judgment in the exercise of its inherent power to prevent abuse of its process and to cure a gross miscarriage of justice, it was explained in the said decision that the curative power of the Court flows from Article 142 of the Constitution, which gives the Court the power to do complete justice.
 - The Court, to prevent abuse of its process and to cure a gross miscarriage of justice, may reconsider its judgments in the exercise of its inherent power.
 - Except when very strong reasons exist, the court should not entertain an application seeking reconsideration of an order of the Apex Court which has become final on dismissal of a review petition. While acknowledging that it was not possible to enumerate all the grounds on which a curative petition may be entertained, the Court laid down certain broad parameters for the exercise of this power.
- Conditions to file a curative petition :
- It has to be established by the petitioner that there was a genuine violation of the principles of natural justice. (statement 3 is correct).
 - Wherein the proceedings of a learned Judge failed to disclose his connection with the subject matter.
 - Abuse of the process of the court.
 - The curative petition shall be certified by a senior advocate.
 - The curative petition is then circulated to the three senior most judges and also to the judges who passed the impugned judgment.
 - If a majority of the judges agree that the matter needs a hearing, then it would be sent to the same.

87. Answer: B

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct:

- Article 129 makes the Supreme Court a "Court of Record" and confers all the powers of such a court including the power to punish for its contempt.
- However the expression 'Contempt of Court' has not been defined by the Constitution. Contempt refers to offence of showing disrespect to the dignity or authority of the court.
- The power to punish for contempt of court has

been expressly conferred on the Supreme Court by the Constitution. This is an extraordinary power and is exercised only to uphold the majesty of the judicial system.

Statement 2 is incorrect:

- The Contempt of Courts Act, of 1971, defines the powers of courts for punishing contempt of courts and regulates their procedure.
- Contempt of court includes both 'civil and 'criminal contempt.
- 'Civil contempt' means – wilful disobedience to any judgment, decree, direction, order, writ or other process of the court; Or wilful breach of undertaking given to a court.
- 'Criminal contempt' means the publication (whether by words spoken or written by signs or by visible representation or otherwise) of any matter or doing of any act whatsoever which Scandalises or tends to scandalise, or lowers or tends to lower the authority of any court; or Prejudices, or interferes or tends to interfere with the due course of any judicial proceeding; or Interferes or obstructs with the administration of justice in any other manner.

(Statement 3 is incorrect).

Statement 4 is correct:

- The AG's consent is mandatory when a private citizen wants to initiate a case of contempt of court against a person. Before such a plea can be filed, the Attorney General must sign off on the complaint, determining if it requires the attention of the court at all.
- However, when the court itself initiates a contempt of court case, as it did in the case of Prashant Bhushan recently, the AG's consent is not required. This is because the court is exercising its inherent powers under the Constitution to punish for contempt and such Constitutional powers cannot be restricted because the AG declined to grant consent.

88. Answer: C

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct:

- The president can appoint a Supreme Court Judge as the acting Chief Justice in case the office of the Chief Justice of India falls vacant, or the Chief Justice is unable to perform his duties due to absence or otherwise.

Statement 2 is incorrect:

- If at any time there is no quorum of the Judges available in the Court to hold and continue any

session of the Court, the Chief Justice of India may, with the previous consent of the President and after the consultation of the Chief Justice of the High Court concerned, request a Judge of the High Court to act as ad hoc judge in the Supreme Court for such period as may be necessary.

- The ad hoc judge should be qualified to be appointed as a Judge of the Supreme Court. While so attending the Supreme Court, an ad hoc Judge enjoys all the jurisdiction, powers, and privileges of, and discharges all such duties like any other Supreme Court Judges. **(Statement 3 is correct)**.

89. Answer: C

Explanation

- The Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968 now regulates the procedure for the investigation and proof of misbehaviour or incapacity of a Supreme Court Judge.

The procedure for the purpose is as follows:

- A notice of a motion for presenting such an address may be given by 100 members of the Lok Sabha or 50 members of the Rajya Sabha. (statement 1 is correct)
- The Speaker/Chairman may either admit or refuse to admit the motion. (statement 2 is incorrect)
- If it is admitted, then the Speaker/Chairman is to constitute a committee consisting of a Supreme Court Judge, a Chief Justice of a High Court, and a distinguished jurist. If notices for the motion are given on the same day in both Houses, the Committee of Inquiry is to be constituted jointly by the Speaker and the Chairman.
- The report of the Committee is to be laid before the concerned House or Houses. If the Committee exonerates the Judge of the charges laid against him, then no further action is to be taken on the motion for his removal. (statement 3 is correct)
- If, however, the Committee finds the Judge to be guilty of the charges laid against him, then the House can take up the consideration of the motion.
- The Judge will, however, be supplied a copy of the report by the Speaker before the motion for his removal is taken up in Parliament, in order to refute or rebut the charges levelled against him.
- Once the motion is passed by each House of Parliament by a special majority, an address is presented to the President for the removal of the Judge. Then finally, the President will pass an order removing the Judge.

- Although the address for the removal of the Judge has to be presented in the same session, the proceedings for the investigation and proof can be started earlier, i.e., in a previous session or even in the previous Parliament.

- Parliament is free to drop the removal proceedings at any stage. (statement 4 is correct)

- The process of removal started in accordance with the provisions of the Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968 does not lapse on the dissolution of the Lok Sabha.

90. Answer: C

Explanation:

- Doctrine of Stare Decisis: The term 'Stare Decisis' originates from Latin. It means 'to abide by things decided.'

- A decision taken by a higher court is binding on the lower court and it also stands as a precedent to the lower court's judgment, which cannot be distorted by the lower court.

- This principle is known as stare decisis, which essentially means to stand by the decided matters. In India, it is commonly known as the concept of precedent.

- Article 141 of the Indian Constitution states that 'Any law declared by Supreme Court to be binding on all courts within the territory of India.' Article 141 states that only the ratio decidendi of a case is binding, not the obiter dicta and the mere facts of the cases.

- Therefore, while applying the decision of the Supreme Court by other courts, what is required is to understand the true principle laid down by the previous decision.

91. Answer: B

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct:

- The President can transfer a judge from one high court to another after consulting the Chief Justice of India. On transfer, he is entitled to receive in addition to his salary such compensatory allowance as may be determined by Parliament transferred can challenge it.

- In the Third Judges case (1998), the Supreme Court opined that in case of the transfer of high court judges, the Chief Justice of India should consult, in addition to the collegium of four seniormost judges of the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice of the two high courts (one from which the judge is being transferred and the other receiving him). Thus, the sole opinion of the chief justice of India does not constitute the 'consultation' process.

Statement 2 is correct:

- In 1977, the Supreme Court ruled that the transfer of high court judges could be resorted to only as an exceptional measure and only in the public interest and not by way of punishment. Again in 1994, the Supreme Court held that judicial review is necessary to check arbitrariness in the transfer of judges. But, only the judge who is transferred can challenge it.

Statement 3 is incorrect:

The Constitution has not fixed the tenure of a judge of a high court. However, it makes the following four provisions in this regard:

- He holds office until he attains the age of 62 years. Any questions regarding his age are to be decided by the president after consultation with the chief justice of India and the decision of the president is final.
- He can resign his office by writing to the president.
- He can be removed from his office by the President on the recommendation of the Parliament.
- He vacates his office when he is appointed as a judge of the Supreme Court or when he is transferred to another high court.

92. Answer: C

Explanation

Statement 1 is correct:

- A Public Interest Litigation (PIL) is not defined in any law, statute or act. It is filed before the courts under the Constitution of India to protect public rights and promote general welfare. The concept of PIL originated in India from the power of judicial review. A PIL is filed in a court not by the aggrieved person but by a private person interested in public welfare and the betterment of society.

Statement 2 is correct:

- Public interest petitions can be filed only in the Supreme Court or the High Court.
- All Indian citizens or organisations can file a public interest litigation petition before the Supreme Court under Article 32 of the Constitution of India or the High Courts under Article 226 of the Constitution of India. However, the person or organisation filing the PIL petition must prove to the court that the PIL is being filed for an issue concerning public interest and that it will benefit the public at large.

Statement 3 is correct:

- A PIL can only be filed against the Central Government, municipal governments or State Government and not against individuals. The Parliament of India, each State's Legislature, and all local or other authorities under the control of the government are included in the definition of a government.

Statement 4 is incorrect:

- The court fee for filing a PIL is Rs.50 per respondent. However, the expense of arguing the case in front of the court depends on the advocate the petitioner chooses.

93. Answer: B

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect:

- The concept of judicial activism originated and developed in the USA.

- In India, the doctrine of judicial activism was introduced in the mid-1970s. Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer, Justice P.N. Bhagwati, Justice O. Chinnappa Reddy and Justice D.A. Desai laid the foundations of judicial activism in the country.

Statement 2 is correct:

- Judicial activism denotes the proactive role played by the judiciary in the protection of the rights of citizens and in the promotion of justice in society. In other words, it implies the assertive role played by the judiciary to force the other two organs of the government (legislature and executive) to discharge their constitutional duties.

Statement 3 is correct:

- Before this case decision, Article 21 guaranteed the Right to Life and Personal Liberty only against the arbitrary action of the executive and not from the legislative action. This case just turned up pages and extended the protection against legislative actions.

- This case is regarded as one of the best judgements delivered by the apex court as it was instrumental in restoring people's faith in the judiciary and constitutional values. It was in this case that the "Golden triangle" rule was firmly established by the SC and the court firmly cemented its seat as the watchdog of democracy.

- This decision which was delivered by a 7-judge bench of the Hon'ble Supreme Court on 25th January 1978, this decision, marked the development of a new era with respect to the interpretation of fundamental rights guaranteed in the Constitution.

- This decision altered the very face of the Indian Constitution and marked a new era of

development in the concept of personal liberty. The decision stands as a beacon light adding new dimensions to the interpretation of the fundamental rights guaranteed by Part III of the Constitution.

94. Answer: D

Explanation:

- The word 'Lok Adalat' means 'People's Court. Lok Adalat is another alternative to judicial justice. This is a strategy for delivering informal, cheap, and expeditious justice to the common man by way of settling disputes, that are pending in courts and also those, that have not yet reached courts by negotiations, conciliation, and by adopting persuasive, common sense, and human approach to the problems of the disputants.

The powers bestowed on Lok Adalats are as follows:

- Power to summon and enforce the attendance of any witness and to examine him/her on oath
- Power to enforce the discovery and production of any document
- Power to receive evidence on affidavits
- Power for requisitioning any public record or document or copy thereof from any court
- Power to specify its own procedure for the determination of any dispute coming before itself

95. Answer: B

Explanation:

Right against exploitation (Articles 23–24)

- Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour (Article 23).
- Prohibition of employment of children in factories, etc. (Article 24).

Right to equality (Articles 14–18)

1. Equality before law and equal protection of laws (Article 14).
2. Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth (Article 15).
3. Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment (Article 16).
4. Abolition of untouchability and prohibition of its practice (Article 17).
5. Abolition of titles except military and academic (Article 18).

Cultural and educational rights (Articles 29–30)

1. Protection of language, script and culture of minorities (Article 29).
2. Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions (Article 30).

96. Answer: C

Explanation:

Original Jurisdiction of the High Court:

- It means the power of a high court to hear disputes in the first instance, not by way of appeal. It extends to the following:

1. Matters of admiralty and contempt of court.
2. Disputes relating to the election of members of Parliament and state legislatures.
3. Regarding revenue matters or an act ordered or done in revenue collection.
4. Enforcement of fundamental rights of citizens.
5. Cases ordered to be transferred from a subordinate court involving the interpretation of the Constitution to its own file.
6. The four high courts (i.e., Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi High Courts) have original civil jurisdiction in cases of higher value.

- Before 1973, the Calcutta, Bombay and Madras High Courts also had original criminal jurisdiction. This was fully abolished by the Criminal Procedure Code, of 1973.

97. Answer: A

Explanation:

Statement - II is correct:

- Article 39A of the Constitution of India provides for free legal aid to the poor and weaker sections of society and ensures justice for all. Articles 14 and 22(1) of the Constitution also make it obligatory for the State to ensure equality before the law and a legal system that promotes justice based on equal opportunity for all.

Statement - I is correct:

- In the year 1987, the Legal Services Authorities Act was enacted by the Parliament which came into force on 9th November 1995 to establish a nationwide uniform network for providing free and competent legal services to the weaker sections of the society on the basis of equal opportunity. The National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) has been constituted under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 to monitor and evaluate the implementation of legal aid programmes and to lay down policies and principles for making legal services available under the Act.

- In every State, a State Legal Services Authority and in every High Court, a High Court Legal Services Committee has been constituted. District Legal Services Authorities and Taluk Legal Services Committees have been constituted in the Districts and most of the Taluks to give effect to the policies and directions of the NALSA and to provide free

legal services to the people and conduct Lok Adalats in the State.

- Supreme Court Legal Services Committee has been constituted to administer and implement the legal services programme insofar as it relates to the Supreme Court of India.
- Hence, Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II is the correct explanation for Statement I

98. Answer: C

Explanation:

Only statement 2 is incorrect:

- In the year 1987, the Legal Services Authorities Act was enacted by the Parliament which came into force on 9th November 1995 to establish a nationwide uniform network for providing free and competent legal services to the weaker sections of the society on the basis of equal opportunity.
- The National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) has been constituted under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 to monitor and evaluate the implementation of legal aid programmes and to lay down policies and principles for making legal services available under the Act.

Persons eligible for getting free legal services include:-

- Women and children;
- Members of SC/ST
- Industrial workmen
- Victims of mass disaster, violence, flood, drought, earthquake, industrial disaster.
- Disabled persons.
- Persons in custody.
- Persons whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 1 lakh (in the Supreme Court Legal Services Committee the limit is Rs. 5,00,000/-).
- Victims of Trafficking in Human beings or begar.

99. Answer: B

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct:

- The original Indian Constitution did not contain any reference to Tribunals. Based on the recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee, Part XIV- A was added by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, titled 'Tribunals' which provided for the establishment of Administrative Tribunals' under Article 323A and 'Tribunals for other matters' under Article 323B.

Statement 2 is correct:

- Article 323 A dealt with the establishment of

Tribunals in relation to disputes and complaints arising out of recruitment and conditions of service of persons appointed to public services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or State or local or other authority within India. In other words, the Tribunals were established to resolve the disputes of public servants of Union or State or Local authorities.

Statement 3 is incorrect:

- Invoking the powers of the Article, Parliament enacted the Administrative Tribunals Act, of 1985 and set up the Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT) with its principal bench at Delhi. Additional benches were established in various states. Hence, It is Statutory body not a Constitution body.

100. Answer: D

Explanation:

- The Gram Nyayalya Act, which was enacted by Parliament in 2008 and came into effect in October 2009, mandates the setting up of village courts.
- The Act aims at making justice easily accessible to the rural population and dealing with the backlog of cases.
- Besides providing speedy justice which is accessible to the residents of villages, it also aims to provide cost-effective justice.
- Gram Nyayalaya is a mobile court and exercises the powers of both Criminal and Civil Courts. (Statement 2 is incorrect)
- The seat of the Gram Nyayalaya will be located at the headquarters of the intermediate Panchayat, but they will go to villages, work there, and dispose of the cases. (Statement 1 is incorrect)
- Moreover, it is for the State Governments to establish Gram Nyayalayas in consultation with the respective High Courts.

Statement 3 is incorrect:

- The Gram Nyayalayas are presided over by Nyayadhikari. A Judicial Magistrate of First Class is qualified to hold the post of Nayayadhikari. They are public servants within the meaning of Section 21 of the IPC. Their appointment is done by the State Government in consultation with the High Court.