

1. Answer: (b) Regulate and control the affairs of the East India Company in India

● Analysis:

Before the Regulating Act, the East India Company was a commercial entity that had acquired vast territorial power in India. The Act marked the beginning of British parliamentary control over the Company, transforming it from a purely trading body to an administrative one under state supervision.

● NCERT & Laxmikanth Reference:

- Class 8 - History, Our Past-III: Discusses the transition from trade to territory.
- Indian Polity by M. Laxmikanth, Chapter 1: Clearly states, "The Regulating Act of 1773 was the first step taken by the British Government to control and regulate the affairs of the East India Company in India."

Key Provisions of the Regulating Act, 1773:

- Designated the Governor of Bengal as the Governor-General of Bengal (Warren Hastings became the first).
- Created an Executive Council of four members to assist the Governor-General.
- Established the Supreme Court at Calcutta (1774).
- Prohibited Company servants from engaging in private trade.

2. Answer: (b) Charter Act of 1813

● Analysis:

The Charter Acts were passed every 20 years to renew the Company's charter. The 1813 Act was a turning point as it ended the Company's commercial monopoly over Indian trade (except for tea and trade with China), opening India to British private traders.

● Laxmikanth Reference:

- Indian Polity by M. Laxmikanth, Chapter 1: States that the Charter Act of 1813 "ended the monopoly of the East India Company over Indian trade" and also allowed Christian missionaries to come to India for the "moral and religious upliftment" of the people.

3. Answer: (c) Government of India Act, 1858

Explanation:

Provision	Government of India Act, 1858
Company's rule ended	Power transferred to the British Crown.
Secretary of State for India	Created, assisted by a Council of India.
Governor-General became Viceroy	Lord Canning was the first Viceroy.
Civil Services under Crown	Open competition for Indian Civil Services (ICS).

Sources:

- NCERT Class 8 – Chapter: Civilising the "Native"

- *M. Laxmikanth – Chapter on Historical Background*

Infographic: Transfer of Power (1858)

East India Company → British Crown
(Governor-General) (Viceroy)

4. **Answer: (b) Association of Indians with law-making process**

Explanation:

Feature	Government of India Act, 1861
Legislative Councils	Indian members were, for the first time, associated with law-making.
Decentralisation	Legislative powers returned to Bombay and Madras presidencies.
Governor-General's Council	Expanded to include 5–6 additional members for legislative purposes.
Viceroy's power	Could issue ordinances during emergencies.

First Indians nominated:

- Raja of Benaras
- Maharaja of Patiala
- Sir Dinkar Rao

Sources:

- *M. Laxmikanth, Indian Polity – Historical Background*
- *NCERT Class 8, Chapter: Civilising the “Native”*
- *The Hindu Archives*

Infographic: Indian Participation Begins (1861)

1861 → First Indian members nominated → Limited representation → Legislative decentralisation

5. **Answer: (d) Indian Independence Act, 1947**

Explanation:

Provision	Indian Independence Act, 1947
Partition	India and Pakistan created as two dominions.
End of British rule	British suzerainty over Indian states ended.
Constituent Assembly	Empowered to frame the Constitution.
Governor-General's role	Largely ceremonial and temporary.

Sources:

- *NCERT Class 12 – Indian Constitution at Work*
- *The Hindu Archives (Aug 15, 1947 Edition)*
- *M. Laxmikanth, Polity: Historical Background*

Key Outcome:

India became an **independent Dominion** within the Commonwealth until the Constitution came into force on **26 January 1950**.

Summary Table: Evolution of British Constitutional Acts

Year	Act	Key Feature	Historical Importance
1773	Regulating Act	Governor-General of Bengal	Beginning of British Parliament control
1784	Pitt's India Act	Board of Control	Dual control established
1813	Charter Act	End of trade monopoly	Missionary entry allowed
1833	Charter Act	Centralisation	First law-making council
1858	Govt of India Act	Crown's rule	Viceroy created
1919	Govt of India Act	Diarchy	Step toward responsible govt
1935	Govt of India Act	Provincial autonomy	Federal framework
1947	Indian Independence Act	End of British rule	Dominion Status

6. Answer: b. 1 and 3 only

Explanation:

- Article **75(2)** — “Ministers hold office during the pleasure of the President.”
→ However, this “pleasure” is **not personal**, it is exercised **on the advice of the Prime Minister**.
- The President **cannot** dismiss a minister independently.
- Article **78(c)** — Prime Minister must **communicate all decisions** of the Council of Ministers to the President

Sources:

- Laxmikanth*, “President” and “Prime Minister”
- NCERT Class 11 Political Science – Executive*

Infographic:

Council of Ministers → Headed by PM → Aids & Advises President



President acts → bound by advice (after 42nd & 44th Amendments)

7. Answer: a. 1 & 2 only

Explanation:

Article	Provision
Article 315	Establishes UPSC and State PSCs.
Article 316	Appointment by the President.
Article 318	Service conditions determined by Parliament .

- UPSC conducts recruitment to **All India Services and Central Services**.
- Removal of members similar to that of a Supreme Court judge (Article 317).

■ **Sources:**

- *NCERT Class 9 Democratic Politics II – Chapter 4*
- *Indian Polity – M. Laxmikanth (Chapter 45)*
- upsc.gov.in

8. **Answer: (b) Granting constitutional status to Municipalities**

Explanation:

- The **74th Amendment Act (1992)** added **Part IXA** to the Constitution (Articles 243P–243ZG), dealing with **Municipalities and urban local governance**.
- It provides for:
 - **Constitutional recognition of Municipalities** in all urban areas.
 - Establishment of **three types of urban local bodies**: Municipal Corporations (for large cities), Municipal Councils (for smaller cities), and Nagar Panchayats (for transitional areas).
 - **Reservation of seats** for women, SCs, and STs, similar to the 73rd Amendment for rural areas.
- **Source:** M. Laxmikanth, *Indian Polity*, Chapter on Local Governance; Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India.

9. **Answer: (b) High Courts and the Supreme Court have the power of judicial review**

Explanation:

- **Judicial review:**
 - Power of courts to **examine the constitutionality of legislative and executive actions**.
 - Both **Supreme Court (Article 13, 32, 136, 141)** and **High Courts (Article 226, 227)** have judicial review powers.
- **Source:** M. Laxmikanth, *Indian Polity*, Chapter 39; NCERT Class 12 Political Science, Chapter: Judiciary.
- **Significance:** Protects **Fundamental Rights**, maintains **basic structure of the Constitution**, and prevents misuse of legislative/executive power.

10. **Answer: (a) President of India in consultation with Chief Justice of India and Governor of the state**

Explanation:

- **Appointment of High Court judges:**
 - Under **Article 217**, the **President appoints High Court judges** in consultation with:
 - **Chief Justice of India**
 - **Governor of the State**

■ **Senior judges of High Court** (in practice)

- **Source:** M. Laxmikanth, *Indian Polity*, Chapter on Judiciary; Ministry of Law & Justice.
- **Significance:** Ensures **checks and balances** between Union and State governments while maintaining judicial independence.

11. **Answer: (b) Subordinate Courts include District Courts and lower courts**

Explanation:

- **Subordinate Courts:**
 - Established under **Article 233** and **228** (appointment and supervision).
 - Include **District Courts, Sessions Courts, Civil Courts, and Magistrate Courts.**
- **Not Courts of Record:**
 - Unlike Supreme and High Courts, subordinate courts **do not have the power to punish for contempt.**
- **NCERT Insight:**
 - *Class 10 Political Science* emphasizes the hierarchy: Supreme Court → High Court → Subordinate Courts.
- **Practical Relevance:** District courts serve as the **primary interface for citizens seeking justice.**

12. **Answer: a. He ensures that all public money is used in accordance with Parliament's will.**

Explanation:

Article	Provision
Article 148	Establishes the CAG of India.
Article 149–151	Defines powers, duties, and reports.

- The **CAG audits receipts and expenditures** of Central and State governments.
- He ensures **parliamentary control over finances.**
- CAG is **not an executive** authority; he does **not authorize expenditure.**



Sources:

- *M. Laxmikanth – Indian Polity (Chapter 47)*
- *CAG India official site (cag.gov.in)*
- *NCERT Class 11 – Indian Constitution at Work*

13. **Answer: (b) Reservation of seats for women and Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Panchayats**

Explanation:

- **73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992:** This Act:
 - Added **Part IX** to the Constitution, titled "The Panchayats," from Articles 243 to 243O.

- Provided for a **three-tier system** of Panchayats: Gram Panchayat at the village level, Panchayat Samiti at the intermediate level, and Zila Parishad at the district level.
- Ensured **reservation of seats** for women, Scheduled Castes (SCs), and Scheduled Tribes (STs) in Panchayats.
- Mandated **regular elections** every five years.
- **Source:** M. Laxmikanth's Indian Polity, Chapter on Panchayati Raj.

14. **Answer: (a) It is a deliberative body consisting of all registered voters of a Gram Panchayat**

Explanation:

- **Gram Sabha:** All adult residents of a village who are registered voters form the Gram Sabha.
- **Functions include:**
 - Approving development plans prepared by the Gram Panchayat.
 - Monitoring the performance of Panchayati Raj institutions.
 - Ensuring transparency and accountability in local governance.
- **NCERT Class 6 & 8 Social Science and M. Laxmikanth** describe the Gram Sabha as a **grassroots democratic forum** where every eligible citizen has a voice.

15. **Answer: (c) Regulating Act of 1773**

- **Analysis:**

The establishment of the Supreme Court was a direct attempt by the British Parliament to introduce a system of justice and check the arbitrary actions of the Company's administration.
- **Laxmikanth Reference:**
 - Indian Polity by M. Laxmikanth, Chapter 1: Lists the provisions of the Regulating Act and explicitly mentions the "establishment of Supreme Court at Calcutta (1774)."

16. **Answer: (b) The introduction of a federal structure and provincial autonomy**

- **Analysis:**

The Government of India Act, 1935, was the longest and most detailed constitutional document produced by the British government. It attempted to introduce a federal structure for India and granted significant autonomy to the provinces.
- **NCERT & Laxmikanth Reference:**
 - Class 10 - India and the Contemporary World-II: Touches upon the constitutional developments leading to independence.
 - Indian Polity by M. Laxmikanth, Chapter 1: Elaborates that the Act provided for:
 1. Provincial Autonomy: Dyarchy was abolished in the provinces, and they were made autonomous units.

2. All India Federation: It proposed a federation of British Indian provinces and princely states (this part never materialized).
3. It also introduced Dyarchy at the Centre and established the Federal Court in 1937.

Infographic: Key Features of the Government of India Act, 1935

Government of India Act, 1935

- |
- |--- PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY
| (Abolition of Dyarchy in Provinces)
- |
- |--- PROPOSED ALL-INDIA FEDERATION
| (Never implemented)
- |
- |--- DYARCHY AT THE CENTRE
| (Subjects divided into Reserved and Transferred)
- |
- |--- ESTABLISHMENT OF FEDERAL COURT
| (Precursor to the Supreme Court)
- |
- |--- EXTENSION OF COMMUNAL ELECTORATE
| (e.g., for Sikhs, women, etc.)

17. Answer: (c) A-2, B-3, C-1

Explanation:

Act	Year	Feature Introduced
Govt. of India Act	1861	Indians associated in legislative process
Indian Councils Act	1892	Indirect elections introduced
Indian Councils Act	1909	Separate electorates for Muslims

Source:

- NCERT Class 8 – Chapter: Civilising the “Native”
- Laxmikanth – Chapter: Historical Background

Infographic: Growth of Indian Representation

- 1861 → Nominated Indians
- 1892 → Indirect election
- 1909 → Separate electorates
- 1919 → Diarchy
- 1935 → Provincial autonomy

18. Answer: d. 1, 2 and 3

Explanation:

- **42nd Amendment (1976)** – called the “**Mini-Constitution**” because it comprehensively changed many parts:
 - Added **Socialist, Secular, and Integrity** in the **Preamble**.
 - Gave **precedence to Directive Principles** over Fundamental Rights (Article 31C).
 - **Extended the tenure** of legislatures from 5 to 6 years (later reversed by 44th Amendment).

Sources

- *Laxmikanth* – Chapter on “Amendments”
- *NCERT Class 12 – Politics in India Since Independence*, Ch. “Challenges to and Restoration of Congress System”
- *Indian Express* Editorial (2023): “How the 42nd Amendment reshaped the Indian Constitution.”

19. Answer: b. 1 and 2 only

Explanation:

Article	Provision
Article 324(1)	Establishes the ECI to direct, control, and supervise elections.
Article 324(5)	Ensures independence by protecting tenure and service conditions.

- **Statement 1 – Correct:** CEC removal process = same as a Supreme Court judge (Article 124(4)).
- **Statement 2 – Correct:** Conditions of service determined by President until Parliament legislates.
- **Statement 3 – Incorrect:** Tenure is **not fixed by Constitution**; it is decided by rules — generally 6 years or until age 65, whichever is earlier (as per *CEC and ECs Conditions of Service Act, 1991*).

■ Sources:

- *NCERT Class 9, Democratic Politics II – Chapter 4*
- *M. Laxmikanth – Indian Polity, Chapter 44*
- *Election Commission of India (eci.gov.in)*

20. Answer: (b) 21 years

Explanation:

- The **73rd Amendment Act (1992)** stipulates that a person must be **at least 21 years old** to contest Panchayat elections.
- This ensures **maturity and readiness** to handle responsibilities of local governance.
- **Source:** M. Laxmikanth, *Indian Polity*; NCERT Class 8 Social Science — highlights eligibility criteria for Panchayat members.

21. Answer: (c) Subordinate Courts in India are Courts of Record

Explanation:

1. Concept of Court of Record:

- A **Court of Record** is a court whose proceedings are recorded permanently so that they can serve as evidence for future reference.
- It has the power to **punish for contempt of court** and its records are **presumptive evidence** of the truth of matters recorded.
- **Source:** NCERT Class 10 Social Science, Political Science – *Judiciary in India*; M. Laxmikanth, *Indian Polity*, Chapter 39: Judiciary.

Supreme Court of India:

- The **Supreme Court** is explicitly a **Court of Record** under **Article 129 of the Constitution**.
- Its records have **presumptive legal validity**, and it has the **power to punish for contempt**.

High Courts:

- High Courts are also **Courts of Record** under **Article 215**.
- They maintain permanent records of judgments and have powers similar to the Supreme Court, including punishing for contempt.

Subordinate Courts:

- **Subordinate Courts** (District Courts, Sessions Courts, etc.) are **not Courts of Record** in the constitutional sense.
- Their records may exist for administrative purposes, but they **do not have the same legal sanctity or contempt powers** as Supreme or High Courts.

22. Answer: a. 1 and 2 only

Explanation:

Article	Provision
Article 280	Mandates Finance Commission every 5 years.
Function	Suggests tax devolution and grants-in-aid to States.

- **Statement 1 – Correct:** Constitutional mandate; last constituted = 15th Finance Commission (2020–25).
- **Statement 2 – Correct:** Recommends *vertical* (Centre–State) and *horizontal* (among States) distribution.
- **Statement 3 – Incorrect:** Recommendations are **advisory**, not binding; government may accept partially.

Sources:

- *Indian Polity* – M. Laxmikanth (Chapter 46)
- NCERT Class 11 Political Science – *Indian Constitution at Work*, Chapter 8
- Finance Commission of India official website (fincomindia.nic.in)

23. Answer: c. Curtail the right to property and strengthen land reform laws.

Explanation:

- After **Kameshwar Singh Case (1951)** and similar land reform challenges, the **First Amendment** inserted the **9th Schedule** to protect agrarian reform laws from judicial review.
- It also introduced **reasonable restrictions** on **Article 19(1)(a)** (freedom of speech).
- Added **Articles 31A and 31B** for land reforms.

■ Sources: Laxmikanth (Ch. on Amendments); NCERT Class 12 – *Politics in India Since Independence*, Ch. 2

24. Answer: b. Right to Education

Explanation:

- Added **Article 21A** – *Right to free and compulsory education for children aged 6–14 years*.
- Modified **Article 45** and **Article 51A(k)**.
- Later operationalised through the **Right to Education Act, 2009**.

■ Sources: NCERT Class 8–“Social and Political Life”; MHRD (now MoE) documents; Laxmikanth.

25. Answer: (b) It marked the beginning of communal representation in India.

Explanation:

- The **Morley–Minto Reforms (1909)** formally introduced communal representation by providing **separate electorates for Muslims**.
- This institutionalised **communal politics**, paving the way for **partitionist tendencies** later.
- Lord Morley (Secretary of State) and Lord Minto (Viceroy) justified it as a means to safeguard “minority interests.”

Sources:

- NCERT Class 8, Ch. 10 – *The Making of the National Movement*
- M. Laxmikanth – *Polity*
- *Indian Express (Explained, 2022): “Legacy of Morley–Minto Reforms”*

Timeline of Political Evolution (1858–1919)

Year	Act	Key Outcome
1858	Government of India Act	Crown’s rule begins
1861	Legislative Councils introduced	Nominated Indians
1892	Indirect elections	Limited Indian participation
1909	Separate electorates	Rise of communal politics
1919	Diarchy	Partial self-government

26. Answer: (b) Proposed a framework for the Constituent Assembly of India

- **Analysis:**

The Cabinet Mission of 1946 was a last major attempt by the British government to find a solution for the transfer of power to a united India. While its plan for a loose federation was rejected, its most enduring legacy was the formation of the Constituent Assembly.

- **NCERT & Laxmikanth Reference:**

- Class 12 - Politics in India since Independence: Discusses the events leading to independence.
- Indian Polity by M. Laxmikanth, Chapter 2: Explains that the Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946 "rejected the idea of a separate Pakistan and proposed a scheme for a Constituent Assembly to draft the Constitution for India." The members of this Assembly were elected by the provincial assemblies.

Significance of the Cabinet Mission Plan:

- It proposed a Union of India comprising British India and the Princely States.
- It rejected the Muslim League's demand for a full-fledged Pakistan.
- It laid down the procedure for electing the Constituent Assembly, which ultimately drafted the Indian Constitution.

27. Answer: b. 2 and 3 only

Explanation:

- It provides for a **three-tier** system of Panchayati Raj.
- Inserted **Part IX** (Articles 243–243O).
- Added **Eleventh Schedule** – 29 subjects for Panchayats.
- Gave **constitutional status** to local self-government.

Sources: NCERT Class 6–Civics (*Rural Administration*), Laxmikanth, Ministry of Panchayati Raj reports (mopra.gov.in)

28. Answer: a. 1 and 2 only

Explanation:

Article	Provision
Article 338	Provides for NCSC.
Article 338A	Provides for NCST (Scheduled Tribes).

- **Statement 1 – Correct:** NCSC was created by 89th Amendment Act, 2003.
- **Statement 2 – Correct:** Empowered to investigate, monitor, and evaluate constitutional safeguards.
- **Statement 3 – Incorrect:** Report is submitted to **the President**, who lays it before Parliament.

Sources:

- *Indian Polity – M. Laxmikanth (Chapter 48)*

- NCERT Class 8 – Social and Political Life, Chapter 1
- Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (socialjustice.gov.in)

29. Answer: (b) State Finance Commission

Explanation:

- **State Finance Commission (SFC):** Constituted by the Governor every five years under **Article 243-I of the Constitution**.
- **Functions:**
 - Recommend the **distribution of taxes** between the State and Panchayati Raj institutions.
 - Ensure that Panchayati Raj bodies have **sufficient funds** for effective governance.
 - Advise on **grants, revenue sources, and financial management**.
- **Source:** Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India; M. Laxmikanth, *Indian Polity*.

30. Answer: (b) Article 215

Explanation:

- **High Courts as Courts of Record:**
 - High Courts are **Courts of Record** as per **Article 215**.
 - They have the power to **punish for contempt** and maintain **permanent records** of their proceedings.
- **Comparison with Supreme Court:**
 - Supreme Court: Article 129
 - High Courts: Article 215
- **Source:** M. Laxmikanth, *Indian Polity*; NCERT Class 10 Political Science, Chapter 6: Judiciary.

Additional Info:

- High Courts supervise **subordinate courts** within their jurisdiction.
- They also act as courts of **original jurisdiction** in civil and criminal matters in some states.

31. Answer: (c) The power of the Judiciary to examine the constitutionality of legislative and executive actions

Explanation:

- **Judicial Review** is the power of the **Supreme Court and High Courts** to **invalidate laws or executive actions** if they violate the **Constitution** (especially **Fundamental Rights**).
- **Constitutional Basis:** Articles **13, 32, 226, and 136**.
- **Landmark Judgments:**

- *Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala* (1973) — established the **Basic Structure Doctrine**.
- *Indira Gandhi v. Raj Narain* (1975) — emphasized judicial independence.
- **Source:**
 - NCERT Class 11 *Political Theory* (Chapter: Constitution as a Living Document)
 - M. Laxmikanth, *Indian Polity*, Chapter: Judiciary
 - The Hindu Editorials on Judicial Activism (2023–2024).

32. Answer: (b) Article 124

Explanation:

- The **Collegium System** evolved through **Supreme Court judgments** (not through legislation).
- It ensures **judicial independence** in appointing judges of the **Supreme Court and High Courts**.
- **Evolution through Cases:**
 - *First Judges Case* (1981) — Executive primacy.
 - *Second Judges Case* (1993) — Judicial primacy, creation of **Collegium**.
 - *Third Judges Case* (1998) — Collegium formalized (CJI + 4 senior judges).
- **Constitutional Base:** Article **124(2)** — appointment by the **President in consultation with the CJI**.
- **Sources:**
 - M. Laxmikanth, *Indian Polity*;
 - The Hindu Explainer (2024): “Collegium and Judicial Appointments”;
 - NCERT Class 12 *Politics in India Since Independence*.

Structure of the Collegium System

Supreme Court Collegium

Chief Justice of India (CJI) + 4 Senior Judges

Recommends names to Central Government

33. Answer: (b) Judiciary plays an active role in promoting justice through broad interpretation of the Constitution

Explanation:

- **Judicial Activism** implies that the judiciary goes beyond the literal meaning of law to **uphold rights and ensure social justice**.
- **Rooted in Article 21** — *Right to Life and Liberty*.
- **Landmark Cases:**
 - *Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India* (1978) — Expanded Article 21.
 - *Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan* (1997) — Laid down guidelines on sexual harassment at workplace.
- **Instruments used:**

- **Public Interest Litigation (PIL)** introduced in the 1980s by Justices P.N. Bhagwati and V.R. Krishna Iyer.

- **Sources:** NCERT Class 11, *Indian Constitution at Work*; Indian Express Op-Ed (2024): “Judicial Activism: Boon or Overreach?”

Judicial Activism vs Judicial Restraint

Aspect	Judicial Activism	Judicial Restraint
Approach	Broad, liberal interpretation	Narrow, literal interpretation
Objective	Ensure justice and protect rights	Maintain separation of powers
Example	Vishaka Case	ADM Jabalpur Case

34. Answer: (b) Judges can be removed by a motion passed in both Houses of Parliament by a special majority.

Explanation:

- **Article 124(4)** and the **Judges Inquiry Act, 1968** govern removal.
- Removal is possible only on grounds of **proved misbehaviour or incapacity**.
- Requires **special majority (majority of total membership + 2/3rd of members present and voting)** in **both Houses of Parliament**.
- The President then issues the **order of removal**.

Important Precedents:

- *Justice V. Ramaswami (1993)* — first impeachment motion; failed in Lok Sabha.

Source: M. Laxmikanth, *Indian Polity*; NCERT Class 12, *Politics in India Since Independence* (Chapter: Challenges to Judiciary).

35. Answer: (b) 2 only

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 — Incorrect:**
 - Some High Courts have **jurisdiction over more than one State/Union Territory**, e.g.:
 - Bombay HC → Maharashtra, Goa, Daman & Diu.
 - Guwahati HC → Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh.
- **Statement 2 — Correct:**
 - Under **Article 226**, High Courts can issue **writs** for enforcing **Fundamental Rights and other legal rights** — wider scope than SC (Article 32).
- **Statement 3 — Incorrect:**
 - The **Chief Justice of a High Court** is appointed by the **President of India**, not the Governor.
 - Appointment is done in consultation with:
 - Chief Justice of India
 - Governor of the State

Source: M. Laxmikanth; NCERT Class 10 (Judiciary Chapter); Ministry of Law & Justice (Official website).

36. Answer: (a) Civil servants hold office during the pleasure of the President or Governor.

Explanation:

- **Article 310** establishes the **Doctrine of Pleasure** — meaning civil servants hold office “**during the pleasure of the President (Union)**” or “**Governor (State)**.”
- However, **this pleasure is not absolute** — it is **subject to Article 311**, which provides procedural safeguards.
- This doctrine, borrowed from **British constitutional law**, is balanced in India by **judicial oversight** to prevent misuse.
- **Source:**
 - M. Laxmikanth, *Indian Polity* (7th ed.)
 - The Hindu Explainer (2022): “Doctrine of Pleasure and Civil Services”
 - Article 310, Constitution of India

37. Answer: (b) Courts can intervene if there is violation of natural justice in disciplinary actions.

Explanation:

- The **Supreme Court and High Courts** can review disciplinary proceedings under **Articles 32 and 226**.
- Judicial review ensures:
 - Fair procedure
 - Absence of bias
 - Adherence to **natural justice principles**
- In *Union of India vs Tulsiram Patel (1985)*, the Supreme Court upheld Article 311(2) exceptions (in cases of security, conviction, or impracticability of inquiry).
- **Source:**
 - M. Laxmikanth, *Indian Polity* – “Judicial Review and Administrative Law”
 - Indian Express Legal Column (2023): “Judicial Review of Administrative Action”
 - Constitution Articles 311(2), 32, 226

38. Answer: (c) if it is an Ordinary Bill

Explanation:

- **Article 111:** The President can return **non-Money Bills** (Ordinary Bills) for reconsideration.
- **Money Bills (Article 110)** and **Constitutional Amendment Bills (Article 368)** cannot be returned.
- Once the Bill is re-passed, the President **must give assent**.
- **Example:** President Giani Zail Singh returned the **Post Office (Amendment) Bill (1986)** for reconsideration.

Source: NCERT Class 11 Political Science (*Indian Constitution at Work*), Ch. 5 – “The Legislature”.

Laxmikanth: Chapter on *Legislative Procedure*.

Real-world reference: *The Hindu*, June 2016 — discussion on Presidential veto powers in constitutional context.

39. **Answer:** (b) To recommend measures for administrative improvement in the machinery of government

Explanation:

- The **First ARC (1966–1970)**, chaired by **Morarji Desai**, submitted **20 reports** with **537 recommendations**, including:
 - Setting up of the **Central Vigilance Commission (CVC)**
 - Formation of **Lokpal & Lokayuktas**
 - Strengthening of **District Administration**
- Led to **systematic administrative modernization** in India.

Source: DARPG official reports; M. Laxmikanth (*Administrative Reforms chapter*).

40. **Answer:** (b) 2 and 3 only

Explanation:

- **Appointment:** By the **President** under **Article 148(1)**.
- **Removal:** Can only be removed through the **same process as a Supreme Court Judge (Article 124(4))**, ensuring security of tenure.
- **Financial Independence:** Salary and expenses are **charged on the Consolidated Fund of India**, meaning Parliament cannot vote them down.

Diagram: Independence of CAG

Safeguard	Constitutional Article	Purpose
Fixed Tenure	Art. 148(3)	Stability
Removal like SC Judge	Art. 148(1)	Security
Charged Expenditure	Art. 148(6)	Financial Autonomy

Source: M. Laxmikanth, *Indian Polity*; CAG India official site; NCERT Class 12, *Politics in India Since Independence*

41. **Answer:** (b) **Qualified Veto**

Explanation:

Type of Veto	Meaning	Available to Indian President?	Example
Absolute Veto	President rejects the Bill completely	✓ Yes	Indian Post Office (Amendment) Bill, 1986
Suspensive Veto	Bill returned for reconsideration (can be re-passed)	✓ Yes	Giani Zail Singh, 1986

Pocket Veto	President takes no action indefinitely	✓ Yes	Postal Amendment Bill, 1986 (withheld assent)
Qualified Veto	President's veto can be overridden by Parliament through a special majority	✗ No (exists in U.S.)	–

NCERT Link: Class 9 Political Science, *Democratic Politics – II*, “Working of Institutions” chapter explains how veto ensures checks and balances.

Concept Source: M. Laxmikanth, 7th ed., Chapter 20: *President*.

42. Answer: (b) Kesavananda Bharati Case (1973)

- **Analysis:**
This case is a landmark in Indian constitutional history. The Supreme Court, in a narrow 7-6 majority judgment, ruled that while Parliament has the power to amend any part of the Constitution, including Fundamental Rights, this power is not unlimited. It cannot be used to alter or destroy the "Basic Structure" or "Basic Features" of the Constitution.
- **Source Reference:**
 - Indian Polity by M. Laxmikanth (Chapter 6 - Basic Structure of the Constitution): This entire chapter is dedicated to the doctrine. It states, "The landmark ruling in the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973) is regarded as one of the most significant constitutional cases in India's judicial history."
 - NCERT Class 11 - Political Science, Indian Constitution at Work: Discusses the evolution of the relationship between Parliament and the Judiciary, highlighting the Kesavananda Bharati case as a turning point that established judicial supremacy in matters of constitutional interpretation.

Evolution of the Basic Structure Doctrine:

Shankari Prasad Case (1951) --> Parliament can amend Fundamental Rights.

Golaknath Case (1967) --> Parliament CANNOT amend Fundamental Rights.

****Kesavananda Bharati Case (1973)**** --> Parliament can amend any part, but cannot violate the ****BASIC STRUCTURE****.

Minerva Mills Case (1980) --> Strengthened the doctrine; "Judicial Review" itself is a basic feature.

43. Answer: (c) Giani Zail Singh

Detailed Explanation

- **Context:**
 - Under **Article 111 of the Constitution**, when a Bill is presented to the President, he can:
 1. **Give assent**,
 2. **Withhold assent**, or
 3. **Return the Bill** (except a Money Bill) for **reconsideration** of Parliament.

- In **1986**, President **Giani Zail Singh** exercised this power and **returned the Post Office (Amendment) Bill** for reconsideration.
 - The Bill was controversial because it empowered the government to **intercept and detain postal articles** in the name of public safety and national security.
 - The move was seen as a **defense of civil liberties** and **judicial independence**, reflecting the **checks and balances** between the **Executive and Legislature**.
- **Significance:**
 - This was the **first instance** of a President returning a Bill under **Article 111**.
 - It showcased the **President's discretionary powers** in upholding the **Constitutional spirit of justice and rights**.
- **Sources:**
 - *Indian Polity* by M. Laxmikanth (Chapter on The President).
 - *The Hindu* (Archive, 1986) – “President returns Post Office Bill.”
 - NCERT Class 11, *Indian Constitution at Work*, Chapter 5 – *The Legislature*.

44. Answer: (b) Article 143

Explanation:

- **Advisory Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court:**
 - Under **Article 143**, the **President** can refer questions of **law or fact** of public importance to the **Supreme Court** for its **advisory opinion**.
- **Nature:** The opinion is **advisory and not binding**.
- **Examples:**
 - *Berubari Union Case (1960)* — Presidential reference on ceding Indian territory to Pakistan.
 - *Ayodhya Land Dispute (1993)* — Reference rejected by the Court as non-justiciable.
- **Source:** NCERT Class 11 *Indian Constitution at Work*; M. Laxmikanth; Ministry of Law & Justice.

Types of Supreme Court Jurisdiction

Type	Article	Example
Original	131	Centre–State disputes
Appellate	132–134	Civil/Criminal appeals
Advisory	143	Presidential references

45. Answer: (a) Article 32

Explanation:

- **Article 32** — called the “**Heart and Soul of the Constitution**” (Dr. B.R. Ambedkar).
- It empowers citizens to directly approach the **Supreme Court** for enforcement of **Fundamental Rights**.

- **Types of Writs:**

- **Habeas Corpus** – Release from unlawful detention.
- **Mandamus** – Directing public authority to perform duty.
- **Prohibition** – Preventing lower courts from overstepping.
- **Certiorari** – Quashing orders of inferior courts.
- **Quo Warranto** – Challenging illegal occupation of public office.

- **Source:** NCERT Class 11 (Judiciary Chapter), M. Laxmikanth, Supreme Court official portal.

Table: Articles Related to Enforcement of Rights

Article	Court Empowered	Purpose
32	Supreme Court	Enforcement of Fundamental Rights
226	High Courts	Wider power – Fundamental + Legal rights

46. **Answer:** (c) The Judiciary functions free from executive and legislative influence but within the constitutional framework.

Explanation:

- **Judicial Independence** means that judges can perform their duties **without fear or favour**, free from **political or administrative pressure**.
- It is **not absolute** — judges are bound by **constitutional principles and judicial ethics**.

Constitutional Safeguards:

Article	Provision	Purpose
50	Separation of judiciary from executive	Directive Principle
124(4)	Removal only by impeachment	Security of tenure
125, 221	Salaries charged on Consolidated Fund	Financial independence
129, 215	Court of Record	Contempt powers ensure dignity

Source: NCERT Class 11, *Indian Constitution at Work*; M. Laxmikanth, *Judiciary Chapter*; *The Hindu* (Editorial, “Guarding Judicial Autonomy”, 2024).

47. **Answer:** (b) **Prohibition**

Explanation:

- **Writ of Prohibition** literally means “*to forbid*”.
- It is issued by a **higher court (Supreme or High Court)** to **stop a lower court or tribunal** from proceeding with a case **beyond its jurisdiction**.
- It is **preventive** in nature (unlike **Certiorari**, which is **corrective**).

Types of Writs in the Indian Constitution

Writ	Meaning	Purpose
Habeas Corpus	"You may have the body"	To release a person from unlawful detention.
Mandamus	"We Command"	To compel a public authority to perform its duty.
Certiorari	"To be Certified"	To quash the order of a lower court or tribunal.
Prohibition	"To Forbid"	To prevent a lower court from exceeding its jurisdiction.
Quo Warranto	"By what authority?"	To inquire into the legality of a person's claim to a public office.

Source: NCERT Class 11, *Indian Constitution at Work*; *Indian Polity* by M. Laxmikanth; Supreme Court website.

48. Answer: (b) The court limits its role to interpretation, leaving policy-making to legislature and executive.

Explanation:

- **Judicial Restraint** is the philosophy that courts should **respect the separation of powers** and **avoid overstepping** into policy or legislative matters.
- It maintains **constitutional balance** and prevents **judicial overreach**.

Judicial Activism vs Judicial Restraint — Quick Comparison

Aspect	Judicial Activism	Judicial Restraint
Focus	Expanding rights	Maintaining boundaries
Philosophy	Liberal interpretation	Conservative interpretation
Example	<i>Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan (1997)</i>	<i>ADM Jabalpur v. Shivkant Shukla (1976)</i>
Risk	Overreach	Inaction

The Hindu Editorial (2023): "Balancing Judicial Activism with Restraint."

Source: NCERT Class 12, *Politics in India Since Independence*; M. Laxmikanth, *Judiciary*.

49. Answer: (c) **Article 311**

Explanation:

- **Article 311** provides **constitutional safeguards** to **civil servants (both Union and State)** against **arbitrary dismissal, removal, or reduction in rank**.
- No civil servant can be **dismissed or removed by an authority lower than the one who appointed them**.
- Also, they must be **given a reasonable opportunity of being heard** before such disciplinary action (principle of *audi alteram partem*).

- This embodies the **principle of natural justice**, a key component of **judicial fairness** upheld by the Supreme Court.
- **Source:**
 - NCERT Class 11 – *Political Theory* (Rule of Law and Administrative Ethics)
 - M. Laxmikanth, *Indian Polity*, Chapter on “Services under the Union and the States”
 - DoPT: *Service Rules Handbook* (2023)

50. Answer: (c) Union Public Service Commission (UPSC)

Explanation:

- The **Union Public Service Commission (UPSC)** is established under **Article 315** of the Constitution.
- It conducts exams for:
 - **All-India Services (IAS, IPS, IFoS)**
 - **Central Services (Group A & B)**
- **Article 320** outlines UPSC’s functions — recruitment, promotions, transfers, and advising on service rules.
- **Judicial protection:** UPSC’s recommendations are **advisory**, but its independence is protected by **Article 319**.
- **Source:**
 - NCERT Class 11 *Indian Constitution at Work* – Chapter: *Public Service Commissions*
 - M. Laxmikanth, *Indian Polity*, Chapter 42
 - UPSC Annual Report (2023)

51. Answer: (b) Article 309 empowers Parliament or State Legislature to regulate recruitment and service conditions, while Article 311 gives protection against arbitrary dismissal.

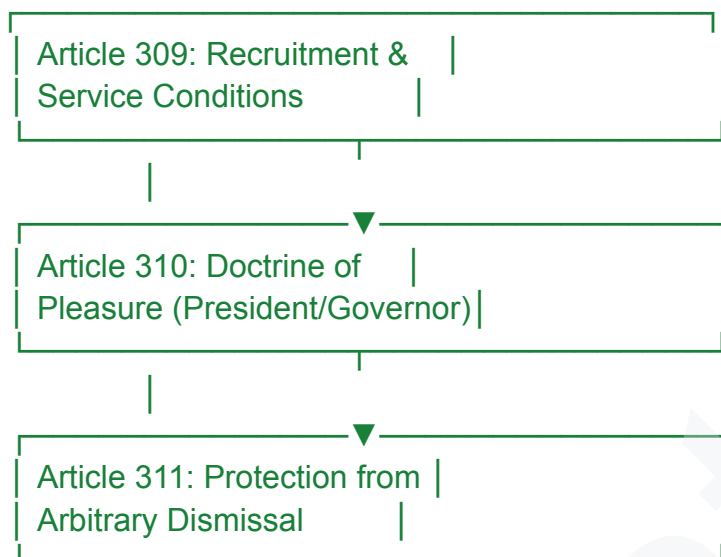
Explanation:

Aspect	Article 309	Article 311
Purpose	Framing of rules for recruitment and service conditions	Protection against arbitrary dismissal, removal, or reduction in rank
Authority	Parliament (for Union), State Legislature (for States)	Executive authority under President/Governor
Nature	Enabling provision	Protective provision
Judicial Link	Administrative framework	Legal safeguard under judicial oversight

Source:

- NCERT Class 11 – *Indian Constitution at Work*
- M. Laxmikanth, *Indian Polity* (7th Edition, 2024)
- Ministry of Law and Justice, Constitution of India

Visual Summary: “Protection of Civil Servants under the Constitution”



52. Answer: (b) Veto power under Article 111

Explanation:

- **Article 111** empowers the President to **withhold assent or return a Bill**, ensuring that **no law is enacted hastily**.
- It reinforces **executive-legislative accountability**.
- **Laxmikanth**: “President’s veto power acts as a constitutional safeguard against potential legislative overreach.”
- **Newspaper Insight**: *The Hindu Editorial (2019)* called the veto power “a silent instrument of constitutional balance”.

53. Answer: (c) The President can dissolve the Rajya Sabha.

- Explanation:

Power	Constitutional Basis	Remarks
Summon & Prorogue Parliament	Article 85	True
Nominate Members to Rajya Sabha	Article 80	True – 12 members from arts, science, literature, and social service
Dissolve Lok Sabha	Article 85(2)(b)	President can dissolve <i>Lok Sabha</i> , not <i>Rajya Sabha</i>
Address Parliament	Article 87	President’s Address at the start of every new session is a constitutional obligation

- **Concept Source**: NCERT Class 11, *Indian Constitution at Work*; Laxmikanth (7th ed.), Chapter 20; PRS India.

54. Answer: (b) Promote training, research, and education in public administration

Explanation:

- Established in **1954**, inaugurated by **Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru**.
- Based on the recommendations of **Dr. Paul H. Appleby** to professionalize the **Indian administrative system**.
- IIPA functions as a **centre of excellence** for **capacity building, research, and policy advisory**.

Source: IIPA official website; NCERT Class 11 Political Science (*Indian Constitution at Work*); *The Hindu* (Editorials on Civil Service Reforms, 2018).

55. Answer: (a) Ottley Committee – Separation of Audit from Accounts

Explanation:

- **Ottley Committee (1921):** Recommended the **separation of Audit and Accounts**, strengthening financial accountability.
- **Muddiman Committee (1924):** Focused on **dyarchy reforms**, not finance.
- **Appleby Committee (1953–56):** Focused on **public administration reform**, not planning.
- **First ARC (1966):** Focused on **administrative improvement**, not creation of the Planning Commission.

Source:

- *M. Laxmikanth, Indian Polity (CAG Chapter)*
- *CAG India – “History of Indian Audit and Accounts Department” (Official website)*

56. Answer: (c) Sarkaria Commission – Reforming civil services

Explanation:

- **Paul H. Appleby Reports (1953, 1956):** Advocated for administrative professionalization → led to **IIPA formation**.
- **Santhanam Committee (1962):** First major effort against **corruption** → established **CVC (1964)**.
- **Sarkaria Commission (1983–1988):** Concerned with **Centre-State relations**, not civil services.
- **Second ARC (2005–2009):** Recommended **E-Governance, RTI implementation, and citizen-centric administration**.

Source:

- *M. Laxmikanth, Indian Polity (Administrative Reforms)*.
- *The Hindu* (2016) – “50 years of ARC: From Bureaucracy to Governance”

57. Answer: (c) Lokpal and Lokayuktas

Explanation:

- The **Second ARC (2005–2009)**, chaired by **Veerappa Moily**, submitted **15 reports** covering ethics, transparency, e-governance, and citizen-centric administration.
- It recommended the establishment of the **Lokpal and Lokayuktas**, which was later implemented via the **Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013**.

- The ARC also promoted **Right to Information (RTI)** and **citizen charters** for transparent governance.

Government Source: 2nd ARC Report Vol. 4 — *Ethics in Governance* (MoSDoPT, GoI).

Laxmikanth: *Central Vigilance Commission, Lokpal & Lokayuktas*.

58. **Answer:** (b) Paul H. Appleby Report (1956)

Explanation:

- Appleby's **1956 Report on Public Administration in India** suggested establishing a **Department of Administrative Reforms** to institutionalize reform efforts.
- This recommendation was later implemented in **1964**, marking the beginning of systematic administrative reform at the Union level.

Infographic:

Paul H. Appleby (1953, 1956) → IIPA & O&M Division

↓

First ARC (1966–70) → Reorganization of ministries

↓

Second ARC (2005–09) → Citizen-centric governance

59. **Answer:** (d) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation:

- **Part III of the Constitution (Articles 12–35):** Contains **Fundamental Rights**.
- **Classification based on enforcement:**

Fundamental Right	Enforceable Against	Example
Rights against the State	State only (Government, Parliament, Judiciary, local bodies)	Right to Equality (Art. 14), Right to Freedom (Art. 19)
Rights in favor of citizens	Citizens only	Right to contest elections
Rights enforceable against State and individuals	Both State and private entities	Right against untouchability (Art. 17), Right against discrimination (Art. 15)

- **Source:** M. Laxmikanth, *Indian Polity*, Chapter 5: Fundamental Rights; NCERT Class 11 Political Science, *Indian Constitution at Work*.

60. **Answer:** (a) **Articles 352–360**

Explanation:

- **Article 352:** National Emergency (war, external aggression, armed rebellion)
- **Article 353:** Effect of National Emergency on powers of Union and States
- **Article 354:** Financial provisions during emergency
- **Article 355:** Duty of Union to protect States
- **Article 356–360:** Related to State Emergency and financial emergencies (Article 360)

- **Source:** NCERT Class 11 Political Science, Chapter: “Emergency Provisions”, M. Laxmikanth, 7th edition.

61. **Answer: (b) 1 month**

Explanation:

- **Article 352(3):** President can proclaim emergency **initially for 1 month** (44th Constitutional Amendment)
- To extend further, **Parliament must approve by a special majority.**
- Duration can then be extended **any number of times.**
- **Common Misconception:** 6 months — this applies to **State Emergency under Article 356.**
- **Source:** M. Laxmikanth, 7th ed.; NCERT Class 11 Political Science.

62. **Answer: (b) Two months**

Detailed Explanation:

- As per **Article 356(3)**, the **Proclamation of President’s Rule** must be approved by **both Houses of Parliament** within **two months** from the date of issue.
- Once approved, it remains in force for **six months** at a time and can be extended up to **three years** with parliamentary approval.
- **Exceptions for Extension Beyond One Year:**
 1. **National Emergency** must be in operation in the whole or any part of India.
 2. **Election Commission** must certify that the elections to the State Legislature cannot be held.
- **Source:** M. Laxmikanth (8th Ed.); PRS India, “Article 356 Explained.”
- **Example:** J&K was under President’s Rule from **December 2018 to October 2019**, extended twice before its bifurcation.

63. **Answer: (c) The High Court of the State is suspended**

Detailed Explanation:

Function	Under President’s Rule	Constitutional Basis
State Executive	Functions taken over by the President (Governor acts under Union control)	Art. 356(1)(a)
State Legislature	Either dissolved or kept suspended	Art. 356(1)(b)
High Court	Continues to function independently	Art. 356 does not apply
Legislative Power	Parliament exercises powers of State Legislature	Art. 357

- Hence, **High Courts are not suspended** — they retain judicial independence.
- **Source:** M. Laxmikanth, *Polity 8th Ed.*; NCERT Class 11: *The Judiciary*
- **The Hindu Insight (2016):** “Emergency provisions cannot erode judicial federalism.”

64. Answer: (c) Article 360

Explanation:

- **Article 360** empowers the President to proclaim a **Financial Emergency** if he/she is satisfied that the **financial stability or credit of India or any part thereof is threatened**.
- Such a proclamation must be laid before both Houses of Parliament and **approved within two months** (similar to other emergencies).
- **However**, unlike National or President's Rule, a Financial Emergency has **never been imposed** in India so far.

Sources:

- *Indian Polity* by **M. Laxmikanth (7th ed.)**, Chapter 20: Emergency Provisions
- *NCERT Class 11 – Indian Constitution at Work*, Chapter 7: "Federalism"
- *PRS India & The Hindu Archives (2019)* – Discussion on fiscal federalism.

65. Answer: (d) It continues indefinitely until revoked

Explanation:

- Unlike **National Emergency (Art. 352)** which must be renewed every **6 months**, a **Financial Emergency** continues **indefinitely once approved** by Parliament until it is revoked by the President.
- This feature shows that it is considered an **extreme but continuous measure** until financial stability is restored.

Sources:

- M. Laxmikanth, *Indian Polity*, Chapter on Emergency Provisions
- NCERT Class 11 Political Science, "Indian Constitution at Work"
- PRS India, *Emergency Powers Review*.

66. Answer: (c) It is declared only on Cabinet recommendation under Article 74(1).

Explanation:

- As per the **44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978**, the President can proclaim any type of Emergency **only on the written recommendation of the Union Cabinet** (not merely the PM).
- It must be approved by both Houses of Parliament within **two months**.
- This amendment was introduced to **prevent misuse** of Emergency powers like those during the **1975 Emergency** declared by Indira Gandhi.
- The Cabinet must **communicate its recommendation in writing**, ensuring transparency and accountability.

Source:

- *Indian Polity* by M. Laxmikanth (7th ed.), Chapter 20
- *NCERT Class 12 Political Science – Politics in India Since Independence*, Chapter 6: "The Crisis of Democratic Order"
- *The Hindu* Editorial (June 2018): "Emergency Provisions and Constitutional Safeguards."

67. **Answer:** (b) 3 and 4 only

Explanation:

- UPSC is a **constitutional body** (not statutory), established under **Article 315**.
- Its recommendations are **advisory**, not binding (Article 320).
- The **President appoints the Chairman and Members** (Article 316).
- The **UPSC submits its annual report** to the **President**, who lays it before **Parliament** with a memorandum of action taken.

Government Source: UPSC Annual Report (2023), DoPT Manual of Office Procedures.

Laxmikanth Reference: Chapter – *Union Public Service Commission*.

68. **Answer:** (b) Part XIV

Explanation:

- **Part XIV** of the Constitution (Articles **315 to 323**) deals with **Services under the Union and the States**.
- Article **315** establishes the **UPSC and State Public Service Commissions**.
- Article **320** outlines their **functions**, such as conducting examinations and advising on appointments, promotions, and disciplinary matters.
- As per **DoPT and UPSC Annual Reports**, these commissions ensure **neutrality, meritocracy, and constitutional safeguards** in recruitment.

NCERT Link:

Class 11 Political Science – “*Working of Institutions*” explains how independent bodies like UPSC maintain fairness in governance.

69. **Answer:** (a) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4

Explanation:

- **Aitchison Commission (1886):** Recommended the division of services into **Imperial, Provincial, and Subordinate Services**, laying the foundation of India’s modern administrative structure.
- **Islington Commission (1912):** Suggested **25% recruitment of Indians** into higher services — a key step toward Indianisation.
- **Lee Commission (1924):** Advocated for the **establishment of the Public Service Commission**, which materialized in **1926** with **Sir Ross Barker** as its first chairman.
- **Radhakrishnan Commission (1948–49):** Concerned with **higher education**, not civil services.

Concept Link:

As per **NCERT Class 11 Political Science, Chapter – “Constitution: Why and How?”** and **Laxmikanth, Chapter 42 (UPSC)** — these commissions collectively shaped the **constitutional framework for Public Services (Articles 315–323)**.

70. **Answer:** (b) The President can assume the functions of the State Legislature.

Explanation:

Emergency Type	Effect on States	Relevant Article
National Emergency	Centre gets power to legislate on State subjects.	Art. 353
President's Rule	President assumes State Legislature functions.	Art. 356
Financial Emergency	States must follow Union's financial directions but retain legislature.	Art. 360

Hence, in a **Financial Emergency**, the President **does not assume legislative functions**, but can **impose financial discipline** and **reduce expenditure**.

71. **Answer: (d) 1 and 3 only**

Explanation:

When a **Financial Emergency** is proclaimed:

Effect	Explanation
① President's Direction to States	States are required to follow financial discipline set by the Union. (Art. 360(3)(a))
② Reduction in Salaries	President can reduce salaries and allowances of Union & State employees, including Supreme Court and High Court judges . (Art. 360(4))
③ Parliamentary Control	The President can direct States to reserve Money Bills and financial Bills for Parliamentary consideration . (Art. 360(3)(b))

Relevance:

The **COVID-19 pandemic** (2020) sparked a debate in *The Indian Express* on whether the fiscal strain could warrant a "quasi-financial emergency" (though not declared).

72. **Answer: (b) During National Emergency + Election delay certified by EC → 3 years**

Detailed Explanation:

- **Duration:** President's Rule can continue for **6 months at a time** → extendable up to **3 years**.
- **Conditions for extension beyond one year:**
 - **National Emergency** must be in force.
 - **Election Commission** certifies that elections cannot be held.
- **Source:** Article 356(4), M. Laxmikanth (8th Ed.)
- **Case Reference:**
 - Punjab (1987–1992): Longest period under President's Rule — due to disturbed conditions and simultaneous National Emergency extension.
- **The Indian Express, Feb 2023:** "When can President's Rule be extended beyond one year?"

Infographic Summary: President's Rule (Article 356)

Aspect	Details
Constitutional Provision	Article 356 (Failure of Constitutional Machinery)

Based on	Governor's Report / President's Satisfaction
Approval by Parliament	Within 2 months
Initial Duration	6 months
Maximum Duration	3 years (subject to conditions)
Judicial Review	Allowed (S.R. Bommai Case, 1994)
High Court Status	Continues to function
Impact on Federalism	Weakens State autonomy but ensures constitutional order

(Infographic compiled from MHA, PRS India, and NCERT Class 11)

73. Answer: (c) S.R. Bommai vs Union of India, 1994

Detailed Explanation:

- **S.R. Bommai vs Union of India (1994)** was a **landmark judgment** that:
 - Limited the Centre's arbitrary power to impose President's Rule.
 - Declared that the **President's satisfaction is not beyond judicial review**.
 - Emphasized that **majority of a government must be tested on the floor of the House**, not by the Governor's report.
- **Result:** Strengthened **cooperative federalism** and **judicial oversight**.
- **Source:** M. Laxmikanth, *Chapter on Emergency Provisions*; *The Hindu*, March 2021 — "How S.R. Bommai judgment changed federal politics."

74. Answer: (c) Both Houses must approve by special majority

Explanation:

- **Article 352(3) & (4):** Proclamation must be approved by **both Houses of Parliament** within **one month**.
- Approval requires a **special majority**:
 - **Majority of the total membership**
 - **2/3 of members present and voting**
- Ensures **democratic check** on executive power during emergency.
- **Source:** NCERT Class 12 Political Science, *Indian Constitution at Work*; M. Laxmikanth, Chapter: Emergency Provisions.

75. Answer: (b) When the constitutional machinery of the State fails

Detailed Explanation:

- **Article 356 (Part XVIII)** of the Constitution empowers the President to impose **President's Rule** when he/she is satisfied that the **government of a State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution**.
- The condition is called "**failure of constitutional machinery**."
- Based on the **Governor's report** or **otherwise**, the President can:
 - **Assume all functions of the State Government** (except the High Court).

- **Declare that the State Legislature's powers** shall be exercisable by Parliament.
- **Sources:**
 - *M. Laxmikanth*, Chapter 43 – *Emergency Provisions*
 - *NCERT Class 11 Political Science*, Chapter 8 – *Centre–State Relations*
 - *The Hindu*, Dec 2019 – “President’s Rule and the spirit of federalism”

76. Answer: (b) Article 19 freedoms can be suspended during National Emergency

Explanation:

- **Article 352(1)** empowers Parliament to make laws **suspending Article 19** (freedom of speech, assembly, movement, etc.) during emergency.
- Rights under **Articles 20 (protection in criminal cases) and 21 (life and personal liberty) cannot be suspended.**
- **Source:** M. Laxmikanth, Chapter: Emergency Provisions; NCERT Class 11 Political Science.

Real-world context: During the **1975 Emergency**, Article 19 rights were suspended; Supreme Court judgments highlighted the balance between security and liberty (*ADM Jabalpur vs Shivkant Shukla*, 1976).

77. Answer: (b) 1 and 2 only

Explanation:

- **Union powers expand:** Union can issue directions to States on any matter (Article 353).
- **State laws:** Parliament can legislate on any subject in the State List.
- **State legislatures:** Not dissolved automatically; they continue functioning unless a **State Emergency** (Article 356) is proclaimed.
- **Source:** NCERT Class 12 Political Science; M. Laxmikanth, 7th Edition, Chapter: Emergency Provisions.

78. Answer: (c) A, B, and C

Explanation:

- **A.D. Gorwala Committee (1951):** Recommended *probity in public life* and improved efficiency in administration.
- **Paul H. Appleby Reports (1953 & 1956):** Advocated establishment of the **Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA)** and creation of the **Organisation and Methods (O&M) Division** in government.
- **Santhanam Committee (1964):** Focused on *corruption prevention* and *integrity in public services*—leading to creation of the **Central Vigilance Commission (CVC).**

NCERT Link: Class 11 *Political Science – Indian Constitution at Work*, Chapter “Working of Institutions” discusses accountability and vigilance mechanisms.

Laxmikanth: *Public Administration in India*, Chapter “Administrative Reforms in India.

79. **Answer:** (a) 1 and 2 only

Explanation:

- The **Muddiman Committee (Reforms Enquiry Committee, 1924)** was set up to examine the functioning of **dyarchy** under the **Government of India Act, 1919**.
- It found dyarchy *unsatisfactory* and proposed more *provincial autonomy*, a concept later reflected in the **Government of India Act, 1935**.

NCERT Link: Class 8 *History – Our Past III*, Chapter “Civil Disobedience Movement.”

Laxmikanth: *Public Administration – Evolution of Indian Administration*.

80. **Answer:** (d) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation:

- Fundamental Rights Enforcement:
 - State action is restricted by rights like Articles 14–19.
 - Rights against exploitation and untouchability (Art. 17, 23–24) apply to both State and private individuals.
 - Certain rights like right to contest elections are citizen-specific.
- Source: NCERT Class 11 & 12, M. Laxmikanth, *Indian Polity*, Chapter 5.

81. **Answer:** (c) 1, 2 and 3 only

Explanation:

- **Article 352:** President can proclaim National Emergency due to **war, external aggression, or armed rebellion**.
- **Effect on State Powers:** Union acquires the power to **give directions to States on any matter** (centralizes authority).
- **State Legislature: Not suspended**, but its powers are restricted in the context of Union laws.
- **Duration:** National Emergency initially continues for **one month**, and can be extended **any number of times with parliamentary approval**, not limited to 6 months.
- **Source:** NCERT Class 11 & 12 Political Science, *Indian Constitution at Work*, M. Laxmikanth 7th ed., Articles 352–360; The Hindu archives.

82. **Answer:** (c) Lord Irwin

Explanation:

- The **first Public Service Commission** in India was set up in **1926** under the **Lee Commission’s recommendations (1924)**.
- It was inaugurated during **Lord Irwin’s tenure (1926–1931)**.
- The **Chairman** was **Sir Ross Barker** (a British officer).
- It later became the **Federal Public Service Commission (1935)** and finally **UPSC (1950)** under the **Constitution of India**.

Source: Laxmikanth, *Evolution of Public Services in India*; NCERT Class 8 “*How the State Government Works*” (role of commissions).

Timeline Infographic:

Year	Development	Authority
1886	Aitchison Commission	Service classification
1924	Lee Commission	Recommended PSC
1926	First Public Service Commission	Lord Irwin
1935	Federal Public Service Commission	Govt of India Act
1950	UPSC under Constitution	Article 315

83. Answer: (b) Article 19(1)(a)

Explanation:

- The **Right to Information (RTI)** is **not explicitly mentioned** in the Constitution.
- However, the **Supreme Court**, in several judgments (including *PUCL vs. UOI, 2004*), held that the **Right to Know** is an **intrinsic part of the Freedom of Speech and Expression** under **Article 19(1)(a)**.

Key Supreme Court Cases:

Case	Year	Key Principle
<i>State of UP v. Raj Narain</i>	1975	People have the right to know how the government works.
<i>S.P. Gupta v. Union of India</i>	1982	Secrecy in governance must be minimized.
<i>PUCL v. Union of India</i>	2004	Citizens have a right to know background of election candidates.

Source:

- *NCERT Class 11 Political Science – “Indian Constitution at Work”, Chapter 2: Rights in the Indian Constitution*
- *M. Laxmikanth, Indian Polity – Chapter on Fundamental Rights*
- *The Hindu*, Editorial (2020): “RTI and the Spirit of Democracy”

84. Answer: (b) The President on the recommendation of a committee

Explanation:

According to **Section 12(3)** of the **RTI Act, 2005** —

The **President** appoints the **Chief Information Commissioner (CIC)** and **Information Commissioners** based on recommendations from a **high-level committee**:

Composition of Committee	Members
Prime Minister	Chairperson
Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha	Member

Union Cabinet Minister nominated by the PM	Member
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Additional Facts:

- Tenure: **3 years** or until **65 years of age** (as per 2019 RTI Amendment).
- The CIC is independent in functioning; salary and conditions are **similar to the Chief Election Commissioner**.

Sources:

- *RTI Act, 2005 (Section 12)*
- *M. Laxmikanth – Central Information Commission*
- *The Hindu*, (2019): “RTI Amendments and Their Implications”

85. Answer: (b) Right to Information about candidates contesting elections

Explanation:

In *PUCI vs. UOI (2004)*, the **Supreme Court** ruled that voters have a **right to know** the criminal, educational, and financial background of electoral candidates.

Significance:

- Strengthened **transparency in democracy**.
- Formed the basis of **mandatory disclosure of candidate affidavits** (as per Election Commission guidelines).
- Expanded **Article 19(1)(a)** to ensure informed voting.

Sources:

- *M. Laxmikanth – Fundamental Rights: Article 19(1)(a)*
- *NCERT Class 11 Political Science – “Working of Institutions”*
- *Election Commission of India* guidelines on candidate disclosures.

86. Answer: (c) People’s Union for Civil Liberties v. Union of India

Explanation:

- In the earlier **PUCI** case (1997 / final in 2004), Supreme Court addressed **Section 5(2) of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885**, challenged for enabling **interception / tapping of messages** without adequate procedural safeguards.
- The Court held that **telephone tapping is a serious invasion of privacy**, and such power must be regulated by law, with **procedural safeguards** (reasons in writing, limitation of period, oversight) to ensure protection of **Articles 19(1)(a)** (speech & expression) and **21 (right to life and personal liberty)**
- This judgment is a key precedent in Indian privacy jurisprudence, reaffirming that **interception power cannot be absolute**.

87. Answer: (b) Public Trust Doctrine

Explanation:

- In various *MC Mehta* judgments (like in **M.C. Mehta v. Kamal Nath**, **M.C. Mehta v. Union of India** etc.), the Court applied **Public Trust Doctrine**, holding that certain

natural resources (rivers, forests, lakes) are held in **trust by the State** for public use, and the government cannot dispose of them in a manner harmful to public interests.

- This doctrine is a principle of **environmental jurisprudence** expanding **Article 21** (right to clean environment).
- It's included in **NCERT Environmental Studies / Class 12 Political Science**, and discussed in **M. Laxmikanth** in chapter on **Environmental Rights & Judiciary**.

88. Answer: (b) S.P. Gupta v. Union of India (1982)

Explanation:

SP Gupta is considered the **first major PIL case**, broadening the scope of **locus standi**, allowing **any public-spirited citizen** to approach the Court on behalf of disadvantaged groups.

It marks the beginning of **Judicial Activism** in India.

Current Connection:

PILs today cover issues like environmental protection, women's rights, and data privacy.

89. Answer: (b) Decriminalized consensual homosexual acts between adults

Explanation:

The *Navtej Singh Johar (2018)* case read down **Section 377 of the IPC**, stating that consensual sexual relations between adults, irrespective of gender, are protected under **Article 21 (Right to Life and Personal Liberty)**. The Court invoked "**constitutional morality**" over social morality, emphasizing dignity, privacy, and equality.

NCERT Class 12 Political Science, "*Politics in India since Independence*," and *Laxmikanth (Judiciary chapter)* highlight how the judiciary protects minority rights even against majority opinions.

90. Answer: (a) NALSA v. Union of India (2014)

Explanation:

In *National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) v. Union of India (2014)*, the Supreme Court recognized **transgender persons as the "third gender"**, granting them legal recognition and protection under Articles **14, 15, 16, 19, and 21**.

Government source: *Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment – Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019*.

91. Answer: (a) Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Act, 2019

Explanation:

This Act made **instant triple talaq a cognizable and non-bailable offense**, punishable with up to 3 years imprisonment.

Source: *PIB Press Release, August 1, 2019*.

92. Answer: (c) Both can issue writs, but High Courts can do so even for "any other purpose."

Explanation:

- **Article 32** empowers the **Supreme Court** to issue writs *only* for the **enforcement of Fundamental Rights** (Part III).
- **Article 226** empowers **High Courts** to issue writs not only for Fundamental Rights but also “**for any other purpose**”, i.e., for legal rights or violations of statutory duties.
- Hence, the scope of **Article 226 > Article 32** in terms of jurisdiction.
- This distinction is highlighted in **M. Laxmikanth, Ch. 26: Judiciary**, and **Class 11 NCERT: Indian Constitution at Work, Ch. 6: Judiciary**.

Example:

If a municipal officer illegally denies a license (not violating FR), the High Court can intervene under Article 226, but the Supreme Court cannot under Article 32.

93. Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- The **Doctrine of Alternative Remedy** is a **self-imposed judicial restraint**.
- High Courts generally **do not entertain writ petitions** when another **adequate legal remedy** (like appeal or revision) is available.
- However, exceptions exist:
 1. Violation of Fundamental Rights
 2. Lack of jurisdiction
 3. Violation of natural justice
- This doctrine ensures **judicial efficiency** and **respect for statutory procedures**.
- Source: *The Indian Express* (2024 editorial on “Writ petitions and administrative fairness”).

94. Answer: (c) Preparing and implementing personnel policy of the Government

Explanation:

- UPSC’s functions are **limited to recruitment and advisory roles** (Article 320).
- **Policy formulation** and implementation regarding personnel management lie with the **Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT)** under the **Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances, and Pensions**.
- Hence, (c) is *not* a UPSC function.

NCERT Connection: Class 9 *Democratic Politics* – “*Working of Institutions*” highlights the importance of independent bodies in governance.

The Hindu Analysis (Editorial, 2022): Discusses the autonomy of UPSC and challenges in lateral entry and merit-based appointments

95. Answer: (c) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation:

- The **RTI Act, 2005** extends to **the whole of India** (except Jammu & Kashmir initially, but now applicable after the 2019 reorganization).
- It covers:

- **Public authorities** under both Central and State Governments.
- **Non-government organizations** substantially financed by government funds.

Infographic: Scope of RTI



Public Bodies Private Bodies (funded by Govt.)

The **Central Information Commission (CIC)** and **State Information Commissions (SICs)** ensure compliance.

Sources:

- *M. Laxmikanth – Statutory Bodies, RTI Act 2005*
- *DoPT, Govt. of India – RTI Portal (rti.gov.in)*
- *NCERT Class 9 – Democratic Politics II, Ch. 5: Working of Institutions*

96. **Answer:** (d) All of the above

Explanation:

The **Supreme Court** has **expanded Article 21** through **judicial interpretation** to include multiple derived rights essential for a dignified life.

Derived Right	Case Law	Year
Right to Shelter	<i>Olga Tellis v. Bombay Municipal Corp.</i>	1985
Right to Privacy	<i>Justice K.S. Puttaswamy v. UOI</i>	2017
Right to Information	<i>PUCL v. UOI</i>	2004

NCERT Class 11 (Political Science): “Rights in the Indian Constitution” explains how the judiciary plays an **active role in protecting Fundamental Rights** through **Judicial Activism**.

The Indian Express (2021): “From Privacy to RTI – Expanding Horizons of Article 21.”

97. **Answer:** (b) **Article 19(1)(a)** and **Article 21**

Explanation:

- The Court reasoned that the **availability of electoral candidate information** is integral to **free speech / expression**, hence deriving from **Article 19(1)(a)**.
- Further, the **right to vote meaningfully** is linked to **Article 21 (right to life and personal liberty)**, as the right to informed choice ensures dignity in democratic participation.
- This reflects how fundamental rights often interact—courts interpret them in synergy, especially in rights expansion.

98. **Answer:** (b) **Olga Tellis v. Bombay Municipal Corporation**

Explanation:

- In **Olga Tellis (1985)**, pavement dwellers challenged their eviction during monsoons by Bombay Municipal Corporation. The Supreme Court held that **right to life (Article 21)** encompasses **right to livelihood** and that eviction without alternative shelter would be unconstitutional.
- This judgment is a classic in environmental / urban rights chapters, showing how fundamental rights in India have been interpreted to guarantee not just bare survival but dignity and subsistence.
- It's discussed in **NCERT Class 12 Political Science**, and in **M. Laxmikanth's Indian Polity** in chapters on **Fundamental Rights and their expansion**.

99. Answer: (c) Justice K.S. Puttaswamy (Retd.) v. Union of India

Explanation:

- In **Puttaswamy (2017)**, a nine-judge bench unanimously held that **right to privacy** is protected under **Articles 14, 19, and 21** of the Constitution as an **intrinsic fundamental right**.
- Though *PUCL* had earlier dealt with interception issues and recognized privacy concerns in context of telephone tapping, it did **not conclusively declare privacy as a fundamental right**; that came in *Puttaswamy*.
- This judgment is widely discussed in **NCERT / Class 12 Political Science**, and in **M. Laxmikanth** under the expansion of fundamental rights and privacy jurisprudence.

100. Answer: (b) Concurrent with the Supreme Court

Explanation:

- Both the **Supreme Court (Article 32)** and the **High Courts (Article 226)** have **concurrent jurisdiction** to issue writs for enforcement of Fundamental Rights.
- However, the Supreme Court is the **guarantor of Fundamental Rights**, while High Courts are **first recourse** in most cases.
- The doctrine of **judicial federalism** encourages individuals to approach High Courts first.
- Reference: **Laxmikanth; Supreme Court Judgments: L. Chandra Kumar v. Union of India (1997)**.

101. Answer: (b) Maintenance under Section 125 of CrPC

Explanation:

The Court held that **maintenance under CrPC 125** applies to all, irrespective of religion. It was a milestone for **gender justice**, later overturned by the **Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986**.

Discussed in *NCERT Class 12 – Politics in India since Independence* and *Laxmikanth (Judiciary chapter)*.

102. Answer: (c) Shayara Bano v. Union of India (2017)

Explanation:

The Court ruled that **instant triple talaq** violates **Article 14 (equality)** and **Article 21 (dignity)**. It emphasized that religious freedom under **Article 25** cannot override fundamental rights.

Reference: *Indian Express*, August 23, 2017 and *M. Laxmikanth – Fundamental Rights (Right to Equality and Freedom of Religion)*.

103. Answer: (b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar during Constituent Assembly debates

Explanation:

Dr. Ambedkar emphasized *constitutional morality* as adherence to the spirit of the Constitution over social conventions. In *Navtej Johar*, the Court used this idea to assert that fundamental rights cannot be restricted by majority morality.

NCERT Class 11 – *Political Theory (Chapter 4: Social Justice)* discusses Ambedkar's philosophy of equality.

104. Answer: (c) **Shreya Singhal v. Union of India (2015)**

Explanation:

The Court held **Section 66A of the IT Act, 2000** (punishing “offensive” online content) violated **freedom of speech and expression (Article 19(1)(a))**, as it was **vague and overbroad**.

This case strengthened **digital freedom and civil liberties** in India.

Recent Context:

Despite being struck down, reports in *The Hindu* and *Indian Express* (2022–24) show continued misuse of Section 66A — prompting Supreme Court reminders to State governments.

105. Answer: (a) **Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan (1997)**

Explanation:

The Court relied on **Article 21 (Right to Life & Dignity)** and **CEDAW (Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women)** to frame guidelines on **sexual harassment prevention**.

These were later codified in the **POSH Act, 2013**.

NCERT Integration: Class 12 Political Science – “Gender and Politics.”

106. Answer: (b) **Procedure must be fair, just, and reasonable.**

Explanation:

The Court interpreted “**procedure established by law**” (Article 21) to mean that such procedure must be **non-arbitrary, fair, and reasonable**, integrating Articles 14, 19, and 21.

This landmark case introduced the idea of **substantive due process** in India.

NCERT Integration:

Class 11 Political Science (“Constitution as a Living Document”) — Maneka Gandhi case as

an example of judicial creativity.

107. Answer: (c) Party representation is proportional to votes

Explanation:

- **FPTP does not ensure proportional representation.**
- A party can win **majority seats with less than majority vote share** nationally.
- Example: In 2019 Lok Sabha elections, BJP won **303/543 seats with 37% votes**.
- Sources: **Election Commission of India – Lok Sabha 2019 Results**, M. Laxmikanth Ch. 17.

Key Notes::

1. **FPTP = single-member, candidate-based** system used for **Lok Sabha & State Assemblies**.
2. **Advantages:** Simple, fast, produces decisive results.
3. **Disadvantages:** Can lead to **non-majoritarian wins, wasted votes, and underrepresentation of smaller parties**.
4. **Contrast:** Rajya Sabha uses **Single Transferable Vote System**, while proportional representation is not used in Indian general elections.
5. **Current Affairs Example:** Discussion on **electoral reforms and proportional representation debate**

108. Answer: (a) A candidate who wins may not get the majority of votes

Explanation:

- FPTP system is used in Indian Lok Sabha and State Assembly elections.
- The candidate with the highest number of votes wins, even if it is less than 50% of total votes.
- Only one representative is elected per constituency.
- This is not a proportional representation system, unlike some parliamentary systems elsewhere.
- Sources: NCERT Class 12 Political Science, M. Laxmikanth Ch. 17, Election Commission of India.

109. Answer: (b) Rabi Ray

Explanation: During the 9th Lok Sabha (1989–1991), Rabi Ray presided over **coalition dynamics**.

110. Answer: (b) Meira Kumar

Explanation:

- Meira Kumar became the **first woman Speaker** in **2009**, during the 15th Lok Sabha.
- Source: **Lok Sabha Secretariat**, NCERT Class 12 Political Science, M. Laxmikanth Ch. 18.

111. Answer: (c) Panel of Chairpersons nominated by the Speaker

Explanation:

- In the **absence of both Speaker and Deputy Speaker**, one of the **Panel of Chairpersons** presides.
- This ensures smooth functioning of the House without disruption.
- Source: **Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha**, M. Laxmikanth, Ch. 18.

112. Answer: (b) 1 and 2 only

Explanation:

- **Election:** Speaker is elected by **Lok Sabha members** (Article 93).
- **Joint Sitting:** The Speaker **presides over joint sittings** of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha (unless otherwise decided).
- **Casting Vote:** The Speaker **does not vote normally** but can exercise a **casting vote in case of a tie**.
- Source: **M. Laxmikanth, Ch. 18 – Parliament, NCERT Class 12 Political Science**.

113. Answer: (c) Inter-State trade and commerce is under the State List

Explanation:

- **Inter-State trade & commerce** is **Union List**, not State List.
- Banking is under **Union List**, and bankruptcy/insolvency under **Concurrent List**.
- Criminal law is generally **State List**, but Parliament can legislate under **Concurrent List** (e.g., IPC, CrPC).
- Reference: **M. Laxmikanth, Ch. 14, NCERT Class 11, Schedule VII**.

114. Answer: (b) Parliament can override by enacting a law on the same subject

Explanation:

- **Article 254(1):** If **state and central law conflict** on a Concurrent List subject, **Parliamentary law prevails**.
- Exception: State law may prevail if **assented by the President**.
- Example: **Education Acts** — Parliament can standardize education laws across states.
- Source: **Laxmikanth, Ch. 14, NCERT Class 11**.

115. Answer: (b) L. Chandra Kumar v. Union of India (1997)

Explanation:

- The Supreme Court held that **judicial review** of legislative and administrative actions by **High Courts under Article 226 and Supreme Court under Article 32** is **part of the Basic Structure**.
- Parliament **cannot curtail** this power even by amendment.
- Hence, tribunals are **subject to the supervision of High Courts**.

- This ensures **independence of judiciary** — a cornerstone principle emphasized in **NCERT Class 11: Judiciary and Laxmikanth (Chapter: Judicial Review)**.

116. Answer: (b) A candidate can win without majority support

Explanation:

- In **multi-cornered contests**, a candidate can win with **less than 50% votes**, leading to questions about legitimacy.
- This is particularly **visible in India's multi-party system**.
- Source: **The Hindu – Opinion on Electoral Reforms (2021)**, NCERT Class 12, M. Laxmikanth Ch. 17.

117. Answer: (a) Somnath Chatterjee

Explanation: Conflict arose over **coalition politics during 14th Lok Sabha**.

118. Answer: (b) Somnath Chatterjee

Explanation: Resigned in 2008, citing differences with the ruling party.

119. Answer: (a) Balram Jakhar

Explanation:

- Balram Jakhar served as **Speaker from 1980 to 1989**, making him the **longest-serving Speaker**.
- Source: **Lok Sabha website**, *The Hindu* archives.

120. Answer: (b) M. A. Ayyangar

Explanation:

- M. A. Ayyangar served as the **first Deputy Speaker of the first Lok Sabha (1952–1956)**.
- Source: NCERT Class 12, *Indian Constitution at Work*, Ch. 6; Lok Sabha Secretariat.

121. Answer: (b) The Speaker holds office during the life of Lok Sabha and resigns by writing to the Deputy Speaker

Explanation:

- **Tenure:** Article 93 – Speaker holds office **for the term of Lok Sabha (5 years)** unless resigned or removed.
- **Resignation:** Speaker submits **resignation to Deputy Speaker**.
- **Removal:** Can be removed by **effective majority resolution** of Lok Sabha.
- Source: **M. Laxmikanth, Ch. 18**, PRS India *Parliamentary Procedures*.
- **Speaker:** Main presiding officer
- **Deputy Speaker:** Acts in absence of Speaker
- **Panel of Chairpersons:** Acts in absence of both

122. Answer: (d) All of the above

Explanation:

- **Presiding Officer:** Controls house proceedings, maintains order and discipline.
- **Disqualification Powers:** Under Tenth Schedule (Anti-Defection Law, 1985), the Speaker decides on disqualification of members.
- **Committee Referrals:** Speaker can refer bills and motions to standing or select committees.
- Source: **M. Laxmikanth, Ch. 18**, PRS India: *Role of the Speaker*, **The Hindu** editorial on parliamentary procedures.

Quick Table: Powers of Lok Sabha Speaker

Category	Examples of Powers
Administrative	Presides over House, decides agenda, adjournment
Judicial	Disqualification under Anti-Defection Law
Legislative	Refers bills to committees, rules on admissibility of motions
Casting Vote	Votes in case of tie

123. Answer: (d) P.A. Sangma

Explanation:

- **Purno Agitok Sangma** (P.A. Sangma) became **first pro-tem Speaker to be unanimously elected as the Speaker** in 1996.
- Usually, a **pro-tem Speaker** is appointed **temporarily** to administer the oath to new MPs and conduct the election of the full-time Speaker.
- P.A. Sangma was later **unanimously elected as the 11th Speaker of the Lok Sabha**, setting a precedent in Indian parliamentary history.
- Source: **PRS Legislative Research, The Hindu (1996 archives)**, **M. Laxmikanth, Ch. 18 – Parliament**.

NCERT Reference: Class 12 Political Science: *Indian Constitution at Work*, Chapter 6: “Parliamentary System” explains the **role and election of the Speaker**.

124. Answer: (c) Education

Explanation:

- **Education** is a **Concurrent List** subject, allowing **both Union and State legislatures** to legislate.
- Atomic energy & Defence are **Union List**, Agriculture is primarily **State List**.
- Reference: **Schedule VII, Constitution of India**.

125. Answer: (a) Education, Forests, Bankruptcy & Insolvency

Explanation:

- **Concurrent List** subjects allow **both Parliament and State legislatures** to legislate.
- In case of conflict, **Parliamentary law prevails** (Article 254).
- Example: States can legislate on **education policy**, but Parliament can override with central legislation.

Source: **M. Laxmikanth, Ch. 14**, NCERT Class 11.