

(d) 2 4 1 3

5. Which one of the following is not a salient feature of the Constitution of India?

- (a) Written Constitution and supremacy of the Constitution (b) Quasi-federal structure
(c) Committed Judiciary (d) Distribution of Powers

6. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

- (a) Languages — Eighth Schedule
(b) The forms of oaths or affirmations — Second Schedule
(c) Allocation of seats in the Council of States — Fourth Schedule
(d) Provisions as to disqualification on the ground of defection — Tenth Schedule

7. Consider the following statements with reference to Secularism in India:

1. Secularism means that the State has no recognised religion of State.
2. Secularism means that the State treats all the religions equally.
3. Secularism means that the State regulates the relation of man with God.

Which of these statements are correct?

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

8. The boundary of a state in India can be altered through the procedure laid down in:

- (a) Article 368 (b) Article 130 (c) Article 70 (d) Article 3

9. Who among the following was the head of the linguistic provinces commission appointed in the year 1948, to enquire into the desirability of linguistic provinces?

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Justice S.K Dhar (c) Justice Fazl Ali (d) Pattabhi Sitaramayya

10. Match list I with list II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I

List- II

(writ)

(Matter in dispute)

A. Habeas

1. Appointment of a university teacher

B. Mandamus

2. Custody of a child by parents

C. Quo-Warranto

3. Violation of natural justice

D. Certiorari

4. Refund of money illegally collected as cess by taxing authority

A B C D

(a) 1 3 2 4

(b) 2 4 1 3

(c) 1 4 2 3

(d) 2 3 1 4

11. Right to life emanates from :

- (a) Article 21 and includes right to die (b) Article 19 and does not include right to die
(c) Article 19 and 20 and does include right to die (d) Article 21 and does not include right to die

12. Which of the following article (s) of the constitution of India is / are exceptions to the fundamental right enumerated in Article 14 or Article 19?

- (a) Article 31 A only (b) Article 31 C only (c) Article 31 A and Article 31 C both (d) Neither Article 31 A
Nor article 31 C

13. Assertion (A): Article 14 of the India Constitution does not lay down that all laws must be of universal application .

Reason (R): State has power to classify persons for legitimate purpose and on reasonable grounds.

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are individually true and R is not correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false (d) A is false but R is true

14. Match list I with list II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I	List- II
(writs)	(Implications)
A. Mandamus	1. Direction to an official for the performance of duty
B. Habeas corpus	2. Release of an illegally detained person
C. Certiorari	3. Transferring of a case from an interior court to a court of higher jurisdiction.
D. Quo-warranto	4. Calling upon one to show by what authority does he hold or claim a franchise or Office.

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

15. Freedom of the press in India is :

- (a) Available to the people under the law of the parliament (b) Specifically provided in the constitution
(c) Implied in the right to freedom of expression (d) Available to the people of India under executive order

16.The writ of certiorari is issued by a superior court to:

- (a) An inferior court to stop further proceedings in a particular case
- (b) An inferior court to transfer the record of proceedings in a case for review
- (c) An officer to show his right to hold a particular office
- (d) A public authority to produce a person detained by it before the court within 24 hours

17. Which one of the following statements is not correct?

- (a) Right to livelihood is an integral facet of the Right to life
- (b) Natural justice is implicit in Article 21
- (c) The Right to life includes the Right to health
- (d) Right to go abroad is not a Fundamental Right under Article 21

18. Which one of the following is the correct statement?

The writ of Mandamus can be issued:

- (a) Against the legislature for making law
- (b) For performance of a public duty
- (c) For exercise of discretionary powers
- (d) For deciding legality of an arrest

19. According to the Constitution of India, which one of the following rights cannot be taken away during emergency?

- (a) Right to speech
- (b) Right to freedom of movement
- (c) Right to life
- (d) Right to organize

20. The right to property was removed from the list of Fundamental Rights enlisted in the Constitution through which one of the following Amendments?

- (a) 73rd Amendment
- (b) 23rd Amendment
- (c) 44th Amendment
- (d) 76th Amendment

21. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. 42nd Amendment to the Constitution of India gave primacy to Directive Principles over Fundamental Rights.
2. Minerva Mills case ruled that there has to be a balance between Part III and Part IV of the Constitution.
3. National Commission for Review of the Working of the Constitution has recommended that Directive Principles be made justiciable.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

22. Which of the following is/are among Directive Principles of State Policy?

1. The State shall strive to promote science and technology for development.
2. The State shall endeavour to secure for citizens a Uniform Civil Code throughout India.
3. The State shall try to develop population policy and family planning programmes.
4. The State shall take steps to promote tourism.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

(a) 1 and 2

(b) 2 and 4

(c) 2 only

(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

23. The Directive Principles of State Policy are fundamental for the:

(a) Upliftment of backward classes

(b) Protection of individual rights

(c) Administration of justice

(d) Governance of state

24. Which of the following duties have been prescribed by the Indian Constitution as Fundamental Duties?

1. To defend the country

2. To pay income tax

3. To preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture

4. To safeguard public property

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

(a) 1 and 2

(b) 2 and 4

(c) 1, 2 and 4

(d) 1, 3 and 4

25. Which of the following is a fundamental duty of every citizen of India?

(a) To be truthful to one's duties

(b) To renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of children

(c) To renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of human beings

(d) To renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women

26. The 'Fundamental Duties' are intended to serve as a reminder to:

(a) The State to perform duties conferred by the Constitution

(b) The judiciary to administer justice properly

(c) Every citizen to observe basic norms of democratic conduct

(d) The legislature to make laws for the welfare of the people

27. Which of the following are included in the list of fundamental duties in the Constitution?

1. To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions

2. To safeguard public property and to abjure violence

3. To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India

4. To uphold and protect secularism

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

(a) 1, 3 and 4

(b) 1, 2 and 4

(c) 2, 3 and 4

(d) 1, 2 and 3

28. Respect for the National Flag and the National Anthem is:

(a) A fundamental right of every citizen

(b) A fundamental duty of every citizen

(c) A directive principle of state policy

(d) An ordinary duty of every citizen

29. Under a cabinet form of Government, the cabinet generally remains in office:

(a) For a fixed term

(b) So long as it enjoys the confidence of the popular chamber of legislature

(c) So long as it enjoys the confidence of the head of state

(d) So long as it enjoys the confidence of the electorate

30. In the parliamentary form of Government, the members of the Council of Ministers are collectively responsible to:

- (a) The Head of State (b) The Chairman of the Upper House and the Speaker of the Lower House
(c) The popular House of the Parliament (d) The Prime Minister

31. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (Types of Government)

List-II (Characteristics)

A. Parliamentary Government

1. Centralisation of powers

B. Presidential Government

2. Division of powers

C. Federal System

3. Separation of powers

D. Unitary System

4. Collective responsibility

A B C D

(a) 2 1 4 3

(b) 4 3 2 1

(c) 2 3 4 1

(d) 4 1 2 3

32. Assertion (A): In a parliamentary democracy like India the Government goes out of power if the Lower House passes a no-confidence motion against the Government.

Reason (R): The Constitution of India provides for the removal of the Prime Minister through a no-confidence motion passed in the Lok Sabha.

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false (d) A is false but R is true

33. Consider the following statements about Union–State relations:

1. In case of overlapping of a matter between the three kinds of subjects of legislations, predominance has been given to the Union Legislation.
2. In the concurrent sphere, in the case of repugnancy between a Union and a State law relating to the same subject, the former prevails, even if the State law was reserved for the assent of the President and has received such assent.
3. The vesting of residual power under the Indian Constitution follows the precedent of Canada and not that of the Government of India Act, 1935.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

34. Who, among the following, can establish additional courts for better administration of any existing law with respect to a matter contained in the Union List?

- (a) Parliament by law (b) Parliament with the consent of states
(c) Union Government by resolution (d) Supreme Court of India

35. Consider the following statements:

1. While a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation, Article 359 of the Constitution of India does not come into operation till an order is issued by the President specifying the rights which are suspended.
2. While a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation, Article 358 makes the restrictions imposed by Article 19 non-existent against the state.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

36. The following are not necessarily the consequences of the proclamation of the President's Rule in a State:

1. Dissolution of the State Legislative Assembly
2. The removal of the Council of Ministers in the State
3. Dissolution of the local bodies
4. Takeover of the State administration by the Union Government

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) 1, 2 and 4 (b) 1 and 3 (c) 2 and 3 (d) 1, 3 and 4

37. Consider the following statements:

Proclamation of Emergency under Article 352 of the Constitution of India:

1. Requires written communication of the Union Cabinet to the President to that effect.
2. Can be issued for the whole of India or part thereof.
3. Lapses, if not approved by both Houses of Parliament within a month.
4. Requires a resolution, approving the proclamation passed by both Houses of Parliament only by a majority of the total membership of each House, and not less than 2/3rd members present and voting.
5. Once approved by Parliament can last for six months.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 (b) 2, 3 and 4 (c) 1, 4 and 5 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 5

38. In case of declaration of financial emergency:

- (a) All the State Governments will be dissolved and management of economy will be taken over by the Union Government
- (b) All Money Bills of the states will be considered and passed only by the Parliament
- (c) All the State Assemblies will be put under suspended animation and laws on the State List will be enacted by the Parliament
- (d) The President may give such directions to the states as may be deemed necessary for economic recovery and salaries of officials may be temporarily reduced

39. Proclamation of emergency by the President of India can be made on the written advice of the Cabinet only. This provision has been added:

- (a) After 44th Constitutional Amendment (b) After 42nd Constitutional Amendment
(c) By the Constituent Assembly in the Constitution of India (d) By the Supreme Court of India in 1975

40. The President's Rule under Article 356 remains valid in a state for the maximum period of:

- (a) One year (b) Two years (c) Three years (d) Four years

41. Proclamation of Emergency under Article 352, when Lok Sabha stands dissolved has to be approved by:

- (a) Rajya Sabha and then it will continue till the reconstitution of new Lok Sabha, which must approve it within 30 days of its first sitting.
(b) New Lok Sabha within six months of its constitution.
(c) Lok Sabha in the next session after six months.
(d) Rajya Sabha only.

42. Which one of the following is not an automatic consequence of the Proclamation of Emergency?

- (a) Suspension of the enforcement of fundamental rights except those conferred by Articles 20 and 21.
(b) Extension of the Union's executive power to the issue of directions to any State as to the manner in which its executive power has to be exercised.
(c) Extension of the power of Parliament to the making of legislation in regard to items of the State List
(d) Suspension of Article 19.

43. Consider the following statements:

1. On the expiry of the term of five years by the President of India, the outgoing President must continue to hold office until his successor enters upon his office.
2. The Electoral College for the President's election consists of the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of Delhi and Puducherry also.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

44. Which one of the following statements is correct?

- (a) The Chief Election Commissioner of India holds his office during the pleasure of President
(b) The Governor of a State holds his office during the pleasure of the President
(c) The Prime Minister can only be removed by a resolution passed by both Houses of Parliament
(d) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha can be removed at the pleasure of the President

45. In which of the following cases the President of India is not bound by the advice of the Council of Ministers?

1. The choice of the Prime Minister

2. The dismissal of a Government which refuses to quit, after having lost its majority in the House of the People
3. The allocation of business
4. The dissolution of the House, when appeal to the electorate becomes necessary

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1, 2 and 4 (c) 1, 3 and 4 (d) 2, 3 and 4

46. Which of the following statements is not correct?

- (a) There shall be a Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister to aid and advise the President who shall act in accordance with such advice.
- (b) The President may require the Council of Ministers to reconsider such advice.
- (c) The President need not act in accordance with the advice tendered after such reconsideration.
- (d) The President shall act in accordance with the advice tendered after such reconsideration.

47. Assertion (A): No public expenditure can be incurred except with the sanction of the Parliament.

Reason (R): During an emergency, the President of India is empowered to authorize the expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India.

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false (d) A is false but R is true

48. As per provisions of the Constitution of India, who makes rules for more convenient transaction of the business of the Government of India, and for allocation among Ministers of the said business?

- (a) The President (b) The Union Law Minister (c) The Attorney-General of India (d) The Cabinet Secretariat

49. Which one of the following statements is correct?

On receipt of a Constitutional Amendment Bill after its passing by each House of the Parliament, the President:

- (a) Shall give his assent (b) May give his assent (c) May withhold his assent (d) May return the Bill for reconsideration

50. Which of the following bodies are headed by the Prime Minister?

1. National Integration Council
2. National Water Resources Council
3. National Development Council
4. Inter-State Council
5. Zonal Councils

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) 1, 3, 4 and 5 (b) 3, 4 and 5 (c) 1, 2, 3 and 4 (d) 2, 3 and 4

51. "If any functionary under our constitution is to be compared with the US President, he is the Prime Minister and not the President of the Union." This statement is attributed to:

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) B.R. Ambedkar (c) Rajendra Prasad (d) K.M. Munshi

52. Which one of the following is correct in terms of the Constitution of India?

- (a) The Prime Minister decides the allocation of portfolios among the ministers.
(b) When the Prime Minister resigns, the Council of Ministers gets dissolved.
(c) All the principal policy announcements of the government are made by the Prime Minister.
(d) It shall be the duty of Prime Minister to communicate to the President all decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to the administration of the affairs of the union.

53. Statement I: The Prime Minister of India can exercise control over other branches of government through a coterie of advisors.

Statement II: The Prime Minister and his Cabinet function on the basis of collective responsibility.

- (a) Both the statements are individually true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I
(b) Both the statements are individually true but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I
(c) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
(d) Statement I is false but Statement II is true

54. The Constitution of India lays down that proposals for legislation are to be communicated to the President by the

- (a) Prime Minister (b) Speaker of the Lok Sabha and Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
(c) Minister for Law (d) Minister for Parliamentary Affairs

55. According to Article 74 of the Constitution, which of the following statements relating to the advice tendered by Ministers to the President would be correct?

- (a) It shall not be inquired into in any court. (b) It can be inquired into in the Supreme Court.
(c) It can be inquired into in all the courts. (d) It cannot be inquired into in the High Courts.

56. How are the salaries and allowances of the Union Ministers determined?

- (a) By the Cabinet Secretariat (b) By the Parliament (c) By the Ministry of Finance (d) By the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs

57. Which of the following Constitutional Amendment Acts has / have made the decisions of the Council of Ministers binding on the President of India?

- (a) 42nd and 44th Amendment Acts (b) 43rd Amendment Act
(c) 40th Amendment Act (d) 40th and 41st Amendment Acts

58. Which of the Articles of the Constitution of India are relevant to analyse the constitutional provisions that deal with the relationship of the President with the Council of Ministers?

- (a) Articles 71, 75 and 78 (b) Articles 74, 75 and 78 (c) Articles 73, 76 and 78 (d) Articles 72, 73 and 76

59. The accountability or responsibility of the Prime Minister and Cabinet to the Lok Sabha is:

- (a) Intermittent (b) Indirect (c) At the time of elections (d) Direct, continuous and collective

60. Assertion (A): Collective responsibility of the Cabinet signifies unity and coordination among members of the Council of Ministers.

Reason (R): It is the prerogative of the Prime Minister to select or drop a member of the Cabinet.

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false (d) A is false but R is true

61. Consider the following statements regarding money bills:

1. They originate in Lok Sabha
2. They originate in Rajya Sabha
3. Rajya Sabha can recommend amendments.
4. Both the Houses have equal powers over them.

Which of these statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1 (b) 1 and 3 (c) Only 2 (d) Only 4

62. The Railway Budget was separated from the Central Budget in the year

- (a) 1920 (b) 1921 (c) 1922 (d) 1923

63. Which one of the following statements related to Money Bills is not correct?

- (a) It cannot be introduced in the Council of States.
(b) If any question arises whether the bill is Money Bill or not, the decision of the Lok Sabha Speaker is final.
(c) In case of a deadlock over a Money Bill, the President can summon a joint sitting of Parliament.
(d) A Money Bill cannot be introduced except on the recommendation of the President.

64. Which one of the following statements is correct?

The estimates which relate to expenditure charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India:

- (a) Can be discussed in the House of People only
(b) Can be discussed in the Council of States only
(c) Can be discussed in either House of Parliament
(d) Cannot be discussed in any House of Parliament

65. Which among the following are the merits of the Parliamentary Departmental Standing Committees constituted to scrutinize the budget proposals?

1. Legislative control is now more legal because the committees are established by law

2. Experts and specialists have been nominated to help the members of the Parliament
3. Legislative control is now much more close, continuous and in-depth
4. The Rajya Sabha and the opposition parties can play a greater role in exercising financial control

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3 (c) 3 and 4 (d) 1 and 4

66. Which one of the following committees is not a Standing Committee of the Parliament?

- (a) Public Accounts Committee (b) Estimates Committee
(c) Committee on Public Undertakings (d) Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Finance

67. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below:

List-I (Parliamentary Committees)

List-II (Functions)

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| A. Select Committee | 1. Allocates time for discussion on various items |
| B. Committee on Petitions | 2. Considers the question of contempt of the House |
| C. Business Advisory Committee | 3. Entertains representations from individuals |
| D. Estimates Committee | 4. Scrutinises a bill clause by clause and suggests changes |

68. Examines departmental expenditure in the budget

A B C D

(a) 4, 3, 1, 5

(b) 3, 4, 1, 5

(c) 4, 3, 5, 2

(d) 3, 4, 5, 2

69. The Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee of the Parliament is appointed by the:

- (a) Speaker of Lok Sabha (b) Prime Minister of India (b) Prime Minister of India (d) Chairman of Rajya Sabha

70. Which one of the following Parliamentary Committees consists exclusively of members of the Lok Sabha?

- (a) The Public Accounts Committee (b) The Estimates Committee
(c) The Committee on Public Undertakings (d) The Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

71. Which of the following committees are helped by the CAG in their work of exercising Parliamentary control over the executive?

1. Public Accounts Committee
2. Committee of Privileges
3. Estimates Committee
4. Committee on Public Undertakings

Select the correct answer by using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 4 (b) 1, 2 and 4 (c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) 2, 3 and 4

72. Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of the evolution of the given Committees?

- (a) Committee on Public Undertakings — Estimates Committee — Public Accounts Committee
(b) Estimates Committee — Public Accounts Committee — Committee on Public Undertakings
(c) Committee on Public Undertakings — Public Accounts Committee — Estimates Committee
(d) Public Accounts Committee — Estimates Committee — Committee on Public Undertakings

73. Which one of the following is a Parliamentary Standing Committee?

- (a) Committee on Draft Five-Year Plan (b) Railway Convention Committee
(c) Business Advisory Committee (d) Joint Committee on Fertilizer Pricing

74. Consider the following statements regarding Public Accounts Committee:

1. It examines the Audit Report of the CAG
2. The suggestions made by the Committee are necessarily accepted by the Government
3. It ensures the observance of the canons of financial propriety in all transactions
4. The Committee functions in a non-partisan manner

Which of these statements are correct?

- (a) 1, 3 and 4 (b) 2, 3 and 4 (c) 1 and 2 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

75. Which one of the following committees recommended for the creation of Committee on Public Undertakings?

- (a) Krishna Menon Committee (b) Ashok Chanda Committee
(c) Gorwala Committee (d) T. Krishnamachari Committee

76. Which one of the following committees is constituted by the Lok Sabha but comprises members of the Rajya Sabha also?

- (a) Business Advisory Committee (b) Committee of Privileges (c) Public Accounts Committee (d) Rules Committee

77. The report of Public Accounts Committee is presented to the:

- (a) Prime Minister (b) Finance Minister (c) President (d) Lok Sabha

78. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below:

List-I (Parliamentary Committees)

- A. Rules Committee
B. Public Accounts Committee
C. Committee on Subordinate Legislation
D. Committee on Public Undertakings

List-II (Functions)

1. Examination of Appropriation Accounts
2. Considers matters of procedure in the House
3. Examination of rules made by the executive departments under the Acts passed by the Parliament
4. Review of the working of the public sector undertakings
5. Control of the department of public enterprises

A B C D

(a) 1, 2, 3, 5

(b) 2, 1, 3, 4

(c) 5, 1, 2, 3

(d) 4, 1, 2, 3

79. The Parliament exercises final control on public finance:

- | | |
|---|--|
| (a) Through the Public Accounts Committee | (b) Through the Estimates Committee |
| (c) Through the enactment of the Budget | (d) Through the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India |

80. The issue of whether a commitment made by a Minister on the floor of the House has been fulfilled or not is decided by the:

- (a) Consultative Committee attached to the Ministry concerned
- (b) Select Committee dealing with the Ministry concerned
- (c) Political Affairs Committee of the Union Cabinet
- (d) Committee on Government Assurances

81. In which of the following categories of cases, the Supreme Court of India has the power to decide?

1. A reference made by the President on a question of law or fact.
2. A case involving interpretation of the Constitution.
3. A case involving a substantial question of law of general importance.
4. A case where the constitutionality of any law has been challenged.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| (a) 1, 2 and 3 | (b) 1, 3 and 4 | (c) 1, 2 and 4 | (d) 2, 3 and 4 |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|

82. Consider the following statements:

1. The Supreme Court of India can sit only in Delhi.
2. The Supreme Court of India can sit in places other than Delhi which the Chief Justice of India may appoint with the approval of the President.

3. The Parliament may make provisions for conferring supplemental powers upon the Supreme Court.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 3 (b) 2 and 3 (c) Only 2 (d) Only 3

83. Assertion (A): The Supreme Court is a Court of Record.

Reason (R): Once a Court is made a Court of Record, its power to punish for its contempt necessarily follows from that position.

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false (d) A is false but R is true

84. In the appointment of the Judges of the Supreme Court, the recommendations of the collegium consisting of the Chief Justice of India and four of the senior most Judges of the Supreme Court is binding on the President of India, because:

- (a) It is so provided in the Constitution of India (b) It has been the consistent practice for a long time
(c) It has been laid down by the Parliament (d) It has been laid down by the Supreme Court

85. Which one of the following statements is correct?

- (a) The original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is unlimited
(b) A dispute between one State and another can only be dealt with by the Supreme Court
(c) The Supreme Court must admit appeal from any judgement or order made by any court
(d) All courts including the Supreme Court are bound by a Supreme Court decision

86. Which one of the following statements is correct?

The power of judicial review means the power of the Supreme Court to:

- (a) Set aside any executive decision if it is against statutory law.
(b) Set aside any provision of law if it is contrary to the Fundamental Rights.
(c) Examine constitutional validity of any administrative action as well as legislative provision and strike it down if not found in accordance with the constitutional provisions.
(d) Correct all the decisions or sentences of any court or tribunal within the territory of India.

87. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India may be enlarged by:

- (a) Parliament by law (b) Parliament by resolution
(c) The President (d) The President in consultation with the Chief Justice of India

88. Consider the following statements with respect to the powers of the Governor of a State:

1. The Governor can summon, prorogue and dissolve the State Assembly.
2. The Governor can adjourn the sittings of the State Assembly.
3. The Governor addresses the first session of the Legislative Assembly after elections.

4. The Governor causes to lay the annual budget in the State Assembly.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 1, 3 and 4 (c) 2 and 3 (d) 2 and 4

89. Consider the following statements:

1. There is a bar to the selection of a Governor of a State from amongst the members of the Legislature of the State.
2. The original plan in the Draft Constitution of India was to have an elected Governor but in the Constituent Assembly it was replaced by the method of appointment by the President of India.
3. The method of appointment of a Governor of a State by the President of India is repugnant to the prevailing practice in the federal systems of the United States of America and Australia.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

90. Which one of the following statements is not correct?

- (a) The Governor can issue ordinances when the Legislative Assembly is not in session or only when two Houses are not in session.
- (b) The Governor can at his discretion issue the ordinances whether the Assembly is in session or not.
- (c) The Governor must be satisfied that such circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action.
- (d) The Governor's ordinance shall have the same force and effect as an Act of the Legislature.

91. When a Bill passed by the State Legislature attempts to take away the powers of the High Court and is presented before the Governor for his assent, he:

- (a) May give his assent (b) May withhold his assent
- (c) Is bound to return the Bill for reconsideration (d) Is bound to reserve the Bill for the consideration of the President

92. Assertion (A): In the matters of appointment and dismissal of Ministers, the Chief Minister's word is final.

Reason (R): Governor appoints the leader of the majority party as the Chief Minister and on his advice appoints other ministers.

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false (d) A is false but R is true

93. When there is no majority party in the State Legislative Assembly, the principal consideration governing the choice of the Chief Minister by the Governor of the State is the:

- (a) Ability of the person who is most likely to command a stable majority in the House
- (b) Largest political party in the Legislative Assembly
- (c) The combination of several parties as a unit
- (d) The loyalty and support of the party members to their respective party programmes and policies

94. The Constitution of India lays down that proposals for legislation are to be communicated to the Governor by the:

(a) Chief Minister (b) Speaker of the Legislative Assembly (c) Minister for Law (d) Minister for Home Affairs

95. Assertion (A): The Chief Minister of a State is the head of the Council of Ministers of that State.

Reason (R): The Chief Minister is responsible to the State Legislative Assembly and enjoys the support of a majority in the House.

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false (d) A is false but R is true

96. Consider the following statements:

The Chief Minister as the head of the State Council of Ministers:

1. Has a free hand in the distribution of portfolios
2. Can reshuffle the Ministers and ask any Minister to resign
3. Is bound by the advice of the Ministers
4. Advises the Ministers in day-to-day administration of departments

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3 (c) 1, 2 and 4 (d) 3 and 4

