



An Institute for Civil Services

PRELIMS 2025

INDIAN POLITY

PRACTICE TEST - 5

**Structure *and* Functioning
of Government**

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GENERAL STUDIES

PRACTICE TEST - 5

(Indian Polity: Structure and Functioning of Government)

Time Allowed: 40 Min.

Maximum Marks: 50

INSTRUCTIONS

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2. **Please note that it is the candidate's responsibility to encode and fill in the Roll Number carefully without any omission or discrepancy at the appropriate places in the OMR Answer Sheet. Any omission/discrepancy will render the Answer Sheet liable for rejection.**
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10. **Penalty for wrong answers:**

THERE WILL BE PENALTY FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY A CANDIDATE IN THE OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION PAPERS.

- (i) There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, **one-third** of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.
- (ii) If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a **wrong answer** even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to that question.
- (iii) If a question is left blank, i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be **no** penalty for that question.

1. Consider the following statements regarding the Budget in the Indian Parliament:

1. The Annual Financial Statement is presented to both Houses of Parliament under Article 112 of the Constitution.
2. The Parliament can vote on the Consolidated Fund of India and the Contingency Fund of India.
3. The Finance Bill is introduced after the Appropriation Bill is passed.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

2. Which of the following statements regarding a Joint Sitting of Parliament is correct?

- (a) It is summoned by the Prime Minister.
- (b) It is chaired by the Vice President of India.
- (c) It can be called in case of disagreement over a Money Bill.
- (d) It is called when there is a deadlock on an Ordinary Bill.

3. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha must resign from his/her office if:

- (a) He/she loses membership of the ruling party.
- (b) The ruling party loses its majority in the Lok Sabha.
- (c) He/she ceases to be a member of the Lok Sabha.
- (d) A motion of no-confidence is passed against him/her in the Rajya Sabha.

4. Consider the following statements regarding the President of India:

1. The President can nominate two members to the Lok Sabha.
2. The President can be impeached only on grounds of violating the Constitution.
3. The President has the power to pardon punishment in case of impeachment.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

5. Under which of the following circumstances does the Governor of a state cease to hold office?

1. When the term of five years is completed.
2. If the President removes the Governor before the term ends.
3. If a resolution of impeachment is passed in the State Legislature.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

6. Which of the following is **NOT** a function of the Whip in the Indian Parliament?

- (a) Issuing directives on party voting in Parliament.
- (b) Taking disciplinary action against members who violate party directives.
- (c) Presiding over Parliamentary sessions in the absence of the Speaker.
- (d) Ensuring party discipline in the House.

7. Which of the following is/are mandatory parliamentary committees under the Constitution?

1. Public Accounts Committee
2. Estimates Committee
3. Committee on Public Undertakings
4. Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

- (c) 1, 2, 3 and 4
(d) None of the above
8. Consider the following statements about the power of judicial review in India:
1. The Supreme Court can strike down any law that violates the basic structure of the Constitution.
 2. Judicial review in India is broader than in the USA.
 3. The Supreme Court alone has the power of judicial review.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3
9. The concept of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in India was introduced by:
- (a) The 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976
(b) The Supreme Court in the 1980s
(c) The National Human Rights Commission
(d) The Union Law Ministry
10. Which of the following statements about the Inter-State Council is correct?
- (a) It is a permanent constitutional body under Article 263.
(b) It is headed by the Vice President of India.
(c) It can be constituted by the President whenever necessary.
(d) Its recommendations are legally binding on the Centre and the States.
11. Which of the following provisions is/are mentioned in Article 356 of the Constitution?
1. If the President is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the State Government cannot be carried on in accordance with the Constitution, he/she can impose President's Rule.
 2. President's Rule can continue for a maximum period of 6 months, but it can be extended for a total of 3 years with Parliamentary approval.
 3. During President's Rule, the Parliament assumes the powers of the State Legislature.
- Select the correct answer using the code given below:
- (a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3
(d) 2 and 3 only
12. Which of the following statements is **NOT** correct regarding a National Emergency (Article 352)?
- (a) It can be declared due to war, external aggression, or armed rebellion.
(b) It can remain in force indefinitely with Parliamentary approval every six months.
(c) During a National Emergency, Fundamental Rights under Article 19 are automatically suspended.
(d) The approval of the Rajya Sabha is not required for continuing a National Emergency.
13. Which of the following is **NOT** a feature of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992?
- (a) Establishment of a three-tier Panchayati Raj System.
(b) Direct elections to all tiers of Panchayati Raj.
(c) Uniform tenure of five years for all Panchayati Raj institutions.
(d) Provision for the reservation of seats for religious minorities in Panchayati Raj institutions.
14. Which of the following statements regarding Urban Local Bodies under the 74th Amendment Act, 1992 is correct?
- (a) The Mayor of a municipal corporation is elected by the members of the corporation.
(b) The tenure of all municipal bodies is fixed at four years.
(c) Municipalities are responsible for law and order maintenance in urban areas.
(d) The Constitution provides for three types of Urban Local Bodies.

15. Under the Panchayati Raj system, which of the following is **NOT** a mandatory function of a Gram Sabha?

- Approval of village development plans
- Supervision of Gram Panchayat's finances
- Conduct of municipal elections
- Selection of beneficiaries for government schemes

16. Consider the following statements regarding ordinances in India:

- The Governor can issue an ordinance when the State Legislature is not in session.
- The President's ordinance-making power under Article 123 is subject to judicial review.
- An ordinance promulgated by the President must be laid before Parliament within six weeks of its reassembly.
- The Governor's ordinance can remain in force indefinitely if the State Legislature does not act on it.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- Only one
- Only two
- Only three
- All four

17. **Assertion (A):** The Prime Minister is the real executive authority in India.

Reason (R): The President of India is bound by the advice of the Council of Ministers under Article 74.

- Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- A is true, but R is false.
- A is false, but R is true.

18. Consider the following statements regarding the composition and powers of the Rajya Sabha:

- Rajya Sabha members are elected by an electoral college of state legislatures.

2. The Rajya Sabha has equal legislative powers as the Lok Sabha in all matters except Money Bills.

3. A motion of no confidence against the government can be introduced and passed in the Rajya Sabha.

4. Rajya Sabha cannot be dissolved, but one-third of its members retire every two years.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- Only one
- Only two
- Only three
- All four

19. **Assertion (A):** The Supreme Court of India has the power of judicial review.

Reason (R): The power of judicial review is explicitly mentioned in the Constitution of India under Article 32 and Article 226.

- Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- A is true, but R is false.
- A is false, but R is true.

20. Consider the following features:

- Division of powers between the Centre and the States.
- Supremacy of the Constitution.
- A rigid Constitution.
- Single citizenship.

How many of the above features are associated with the federal character of the Indian Constitution?

- Only one
- Only two
- Only three
- All four

21. **Assertion (A):** During a National Emergency, the fundamental rights under Article 19 automatically get suspended.

Reason (R): Article 359 allows the President to suspend enforcement of all fundamental rights.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are 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.

22. Consider the following statements regarding Municipalities in India:

1. The 74th Constitutional Amendment provides for the establishment of Urban Local Bodies.
2. The State Election Commission is responsible for conducting municipal elections.
3. The tenure of a municipality cannot be extended beyond five years under any circumstances.
4. Every state must set up a District Planning Committee for municipal governance.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

23. Consider the following Parliamentary Committees:

1. Committee on Estimates
2. Public Accounts Committee
3. Committee on Public Undertakings
4. Business Advisory Committee

How many of the above committees are Financial Committees of Parliament?

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

24. Assertion (A): In India, residuary powers are vested in the Union Government.

Reason (R): The Constitution of India follows the British model of distribution of powers between the Centre and the States.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are 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.

25. Consider the following statements regarding Tribunals in India:

1. Tribunals are established to reduce the burden on regular courts and provide specialized judgments.
2. The Finance Act, 2017 restructured the functioning of several tribunals.
3. The decisions of tribunals cannot be challenged in the Supreme Court under any circumstances.
4. Tribunals can be established by both Parliament and State Legislatures.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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



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GENERAL STUDIES

PRACTICE TEST - 5

(Indian Polity: Structure and Functioning of Government)

Answer Key

Q. 1 (c)	Q. 6 (c)	Q. 11 (c)	Q. 16 (c)	Q. 21 (c)
Q. 2 (d)	Q. 7 (d)	Q. 12 (b)	Q. 17 (a)	Q. 22 (d)
Q. 3 (c)	Q. 8 (a)	Q. 13 (d)	Q. 18 (c)	Q. 23 (c)
Q. 4 (b)	Q. 9 (b)	Q. 14 (d)	Q. 19 (c)	Q. 24 (c)
Q. 5 (b)	Q. 10 (c)	Q. 15 (c)	Q. 20 (c)	Q. 25 (c)

1. Correct Option: (c) 1 only

Step 1: Analyze Statement 1

- The **Annual Financial Statement** is another name for the **Union Budget**.
- Article 112 of the Constitution mandates that this statement be presented to **both Houses of Parliament** (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha).
- **This statement is correct.**

Step 2: Analyze Statement 2

- The **Consolidated Fund of India (CFI)** contains all government revenues, loans, and repayment receipts.
- The **Contingency Fund of India (CFI)** is for emergency expenditures and is at the disposal of the President.
- **Parliament can vote on expenditures from the Consolidated Fund of India, but not on the Contingency Fund of India**, which is used at the President's discretion and later gets replenished via parliamentary approval.
- Since the statement says **Parliament votes on both funds**, it is **incorrect**.

Step 3: Analyze Statement 3

- The **Finance Bill** contains provisions related to taxation and other financial matters.
- The **Appropriation Bill** is passed first, as it authorizes expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India.
- **Only after the Appropriation Bill is passed, the Finance Bill is introduced.**
- **This statement is incorrect** because the **Finance Bill is introduced at the same time as the Budget, not after the Appropriation Bill.**

Step 4: Eliminate Incorrect Options

- Statement 1 is correct but statements 2 and 3 are incorrect.
- The only option with Statement 1 correct and Statements 2 & 3 incorrect is (c) 1 only.

2. Correct Option: (d) It is called when there is a deadlock on an Ordinary Bill.

Step 1: Understanding Joint Sitting of Parliament

- A **Joint Sitting** of Parliament is a mechanism to resolve a deadlock between

the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha over an Ordinary Bill.

- It is governed by **Article 108** of the Indian Constitution.
- A **Joint Sitting is presided over by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.**

Step 2: Evaluating Each Option

- **It is summoned by the Prime Minister.**
 - **Incorrect.**
 - The **President of India** summons a Joint Sitting, not the Prime Minister.
- **It is chaired by the Vice President of India.**
 - **Incorrect.**
 - The **Vice President** is the **Chairman of the Rajya Sabha** but does not preside over a Joint Sitting.
 - The **Speaker of the Lok Sabha** presides over a Joint Sitting.
 - If the Speaker is absent, the **Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha** presides. If both are absent, the **Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha** presides.
- **It can be called in case of disagreement over a Money Bill.**
 - **Incorrect.**
 - A **Money Bill (Article 110)** cannot lead to a Joint Sitting.
 - The **Rajya Sabha has only a recommendatory role** in Money Bills, and the Lok Sabha is **not bound** to accept its recommendations.
 - If Rajya Sabha does not act within **14 days**, the Money Bill is **deemed to be passed**.
- **It is called when there is a deadlock on an Ordinary Bill.**
 - **Correct.**
 - A **Joint Sitting** is called **only in the case of an Ordinary Bill (Article 108)** when:
 - Rajya Sabha **rejects** the bill.
 - Rajya Sabha **does not pass** the bill for **six months**.
 - There is **disagreement** between the two Houses over amendments.

3. Correct Option: (c) He/she ceases to be a member of the Lok Sabha.

Step 1: Understanding the Office of the Speaker

- The **Speaker of the Lok Sabha** is elected by the **members of the Lok Sabha** and holds office as long as they are a **member of the Lok Sabha**.
- The Speaker **does not have to resign if the ruling party loses the majority** because they are expected to function impartially.
- However, the Speaker **must vacate the office if they cease to be a member of the Lok Sabha**.

Step 2: Evaluating Each Option

- **He/she loses membership of the ruling party.**
 - **Incorrect.**
 - The Speaker is **expected to be impartial** and does not have to resign even if they lose membership of the ruling party.
 - Example: **G.V. Mavalankar and Balram Jakhar** continued as Speaker even when their parties lost power.
- **The ruling party loses its majority in the Lok Sabha.**
 - **Incorrect.**
 - The Speaker **does not lose office** if the ruling party loses majority.
 - The Speaker **remains in office** until the next Speaker is elected, even if the government falls.
- **He/she ceases to be a member of the Lok Sabha.**
 - **Correct.**
 - If the Speaker **loses membership of the Lok Sabha** (due to resignation, disqualification, or defeat in elections), they **must resign** because only a **Member of the Lok Sabha can be the Speaker**.
- **A motion of no-confidence is passed against him/her in the Rajya Sabha.**
 - **Incorrect.**
 - The **Rajya Sabha has no role** in the Speaker's removal.
 - The **Speaker can be removed only by a resolution passed by the Lok Sabha** under **Article 94** of the Constitution.

4. Correct Option: (b) 2 only

Step 1: Analyze Statement 1

- **Correct.**
 - **Article 331** of the Indian Constitution allows the **President to nominate two members of the Anglo-Indian community to the Lok Sabha** if he/she feels they are **not adequately represented**.
 - However, **this provision was removed by the 104th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2019** (effective from January 25, 2020).
 - Since the question does not specify whether the provision is still in force, we consider it **historically correct**.

Step 2: Analyze Statement 2

- **Correct.**
 - **Article 61** states that the **President of India can be impeached only on the grounds of "Violation of the Constitution."**
 - The process is detailed and requires a **two-thirds majority in both Houses of Parliament**.
 - **No other grounds** (such as corruption, incapacity, or misconduct) are mentioned in the Constitution for impeachment.

Step 3: Analyze Statement 3

- **Incorrect.**
 - **Impeachment is a political process, not a criminal punishment**, so the concept of pardon (Article 72) does not apply.
 - The President can grant pardons **only in criminal cases, not in cases related to impeachment**.

Step 4: Eliminate Incorrect Options

- **Statement 1 is correct.**
- **Statement 2 is correct.**
- **Statement 3 is incorrect.**
- The only option that includes **Statement 2 only** is **(b) 2 only**.

5. Correct Option: (b) 2 only

Step 1: Analyze Statement 1 - When the term of five years is completed.

- **Correct, but incomplete.**
 - **Article 156(3)** states that a **Governor holds office for a term of five years**,

but this **does not mean automatic removal** after five years.

- The Governor **continues to hold office until a successor is appointed**.
- Therefore, the **completion of five years alone does not lead to cessation of office**, unless a successor is appointed.

Step 2: Analyze Statement 2 - If the President removes the Governor before the term ends.

- **Correct.**
 - **Article 156(1)** states that the **Governor holds office “during the pleasure of the President”**.
 - The President can remove a Governor **at any time before completing the term, without assigning any reason**.
 - This has happened in multiple instances in Indian political history.

Step 3: Analyze Statement 3 - If a resolution of impeachment is passed in the State Legislature.

- **Incorrect.**
 - There is **no provision in the Constitution for the impeachment of a Governor by the State Legislature**.
 - The State Legislature has **no role in removing the Governor**.
 - The Governor is **appointed and removed only by the President**.

Step 4: Eliminate Incorrect Options

- Statement 1 is **partially correct, but not sufficient for removal**.
- Statement 2 is **correct**.
- Statement 3 is **incorrect**.
- The only option that correctly includes Statement 2 and excludes Statement 3 is **(b) 2 only**.

6. **Correct Option: (c) Presiding over Parliamentary sessions in the absence of the Speaker.**

Step 1: Understanding the Role of the Whip in Indian Parliament

- The **Whip** is a party official responsible for **ensuring party discipline** in the legislature.

- They issue **directives on voting**, ensure members **attend sessions**, and enforce **party decisions** in the House.
- However, the **Whip does not have the authority to preside over parliamentary sessions**.

Step 2: Evaluating Each Option

- **Issuing directives on party voting in Parliament.**
 - The **Whip directs party members on how to vote** on key issues.
 - Members who disobey may face disciplinary actions, including **disqualification under the anti-defection law** (Tenth Schedule).
- **Taking disciplinary action against members who violate party directives.**
 - The Whip **reports violations to the party leadership**, which can take disciplinary action (e.g., warnings, suspension, or expulsion).
 - However, the **final disciplinary action is taken by the party leadership, not the Whip directly**.
- **Presiding over Parliamentary sessions in the absence of the Speaker.**
 - The Whip has **no role in presiding over Parliament**.
 - In the absence of the Speaker, the **Deputy Speaker** or a **designated member of the panel of chairpersons** presides.
- **Ensuring party discipline in the House.**
 - The Whip **ensures party members follow party lines** and maintains discipline in debates and voting.

Step 3: Identifying the Correct Answer

- The function that is **NOT performed by the Whip** is **(c) Presiding over Parliamentary sessions in the absence of the Speaker**.

7. **Correct Option: (d) None of the above.**

Step 1: Understanding Parliamentary Committees

- **Parliamentary Committees** in India are classified into **Standing Committees** and **Ad-hoc Committees**.
- Some committees are **constitutional** (explicitly mentioned in the

Constitution), while others are statutory or established through parliamentary procedures.

- The Constitution **does not mandate any specific parliamentary committees** but provides for their formation under **parliamentary rules**.

Step 2: Evaluating Each Committee

- **Public Accounts Committee (PAC)**
 - **Not a constitutional mandate**, but an essential financial committee.
 - It examines **government expenditures** and audits reports of the **Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG)**.
 - **Formed under parliamentary rules**, not explicitly required by the Constitution.
- **Estimates Committee**
 - **Not a constitutional mandate**, but the largest financial committee of Parliament.
 - It examines **budget estimates and efficiency of spending**.
 - **Formed under parliamentary procedures**, not under the Constitution.
- **Committee on Public Undertakings (COPU)**
 - Examines the **working of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs)**.
 - **Not a constitutional mandate**, formed through parliamentary rules.
- **Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances**
 - Deals with the **salaries and allowances of MPs**.
 - **Not a constitutional mandate**, established by parliamentary rules.

Step 3: Identifying the Correct Answer

- **None of the given committees are mandated by the Constitution.**
- They are all **formed under parliamentary rules and conventions**, not through a direct constitutional provision.

8. (a) 1 and 2 only.

Step 1: Analyze Statement 1 – The Supreme Court can strike down any law that violates the basic structure of the Constitution.

- **Correct.**
 - The **Basic Structure Doctrine** was established in the **Kesavananda Bharati case (1973)**.
 - The **Supreme Court has the power of judicial review** and can **strike down any law or constitutional amendment** that violates the **basic structure** of the Constitution.
 - This doctrine prevents **Parliament from amending the Constitution in a way that destroys its fundamental principles**.

Step 2: Analyze Statement 2 – Judicial review in India is broader than in the USA.

- **Correct.**
 - **Judicial review in India is broader than in the USA** because:
 - In India, **judicial review applies to laws, executive actions, constitutional amendments, and even policies** if they violate constitutional provisions.
 - In the **USA**, the **Supreme Court can only review laws against the written Constitution**, and the doctrine of separation of powers limits judicial intervention in policymaking.
 - In India, even a **constitutional amendment can be struck down** if it violates the **Basic Structure Doctrine** (Kesavananda Bharati case), whereas in the **USA**, constitutional amendments cannot be challenged on substantive grounds.

Step 3: Analyze Statement 3 – The Supreme Court alone has the power of judicial review.

- **Incorrect.**
 - **Judicial review is not exclusive to the Supreme Court.**
 - **High Courts also have the power of judicial review** under Article 226.
 - The **Supreme Court (Article 32 & Article 136)** and **High Courts (Article 226 & Article 227)** both exercise judicial review powers.
 - This means **judicial review is not exclusive to the Supreme Court**.

Step 4: Identify the Correct Answer

- Statement 1 is correct.
- Statement 2 is correct.
- Statement 3 is incorrect.
- The only option that includes **Statements 1 and 2 but not 3** is (a) 1 and 2 only.

9. Correct Option: (b) The Supreme Court in the 1980s.**Step 1: Understanding Public Interest Litigation (PIL)**

- **Public Interest Litigation (PIL)** is a legal mechanism that allows **any individual or organization** to approach the courts on behalf of the **disadvantaged or marginalized sections of society**.
- It is based on **judicial activism** and expands access to justice beyond traditional **locus standi** (the principle that only the aggrieved party can file a case).
- PILs have played a crucial role in promoting **social justice, environmental protection, and human rights**.

Step 2: Evaluating Each Option

- **The 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976**
 - Incorrect.
 - The 42nd Amendment Act (1976) was related to the **expansion of Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs), curtailment of judicial powers, and strengthening of the executive**.
 - It **did not introduce PIL**.
- **The Supreme Court in the 1980s**
 - Correct.
 - **PIL was introduced by the Supreme Court of India in the 1980s** as part of judicial activism.
 - **Justice P.N. Bhagwati and Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer** were instrumental in developing PIL in India.
 - The Supreme Court began relaxing the **locus standi** principle to allow **public-spirited individuals and NGOs** to file petitions for the enforcement of constitutional and legal rights.
- **The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)**
 - Incorrect.
 - The NHRC was established in 1993 under the **Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993**.

- Though it deals with human rights violations, it **did not introduce PIL**.

- **The Union Law Ministry**

- Incorrect.
- The Union Law Ministry is responsible for **legal and judicial affairs**, but it **did not introduce PIL**.

Step 3: Identify the Correct Answer

- **PIL was introduced by the Supreme Court in the 1980s**, particularly by **Justice P.N. Bhagwati and Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer**.

10. Correct Option: (c) It can be constituted by the President whenever necessary.**Step 1: Understanding the Inter-State Council**

- The **Inter-State Council (ISC)** is a body meant to **promote coordination between the Centre and States** on matters of common interest.
- It is **not a permanent body**; rather, it is constituted by the **President as needed** under **Article 263** of the Indian Constitution.

Step 2: Evaluating Each Option

- **It is a permanent constitutional body under Article 263.**
 - Incorrect.
 - **Article 263** empowers the **President** to establish the **Inter-State Council** if **necessary**.
 - However, it is **not a permanent constitutional body**; it is set up by an executive order.
- **It is headed by the Vice President of India.**
 - Incorrect.
 - The **Inter-State Council** is chaired by the **Prime Minister of India**, not the Vice President.
- **It can be constituted by the President whenever necessary.**
 - Correct.
 - **Article 263** provides that the **President may establish an Inter-State Council whenever he deems necessary** for discussing matters of inter-state relations.

- Its recommendations are legally binding on the Centre and the States.
 - Incorrect.
 - The recommendations of the Inter-State Council are advisory in nature and not legally binding.

Step 3: Identifying the Correct Answer

- The only correct statement is (c) It can be constituted by the President whenever necessary.

11. Correct Option: (c) 1, 2, and 3.

Step 1: Understanding Article 356 (President's Rule)

- Article 356 of the Indian Constitution deals with the imposition of President's Rule in a state if the President is satisfied that the governance of the state cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.
- The President's Rule is imposed based on the recommendation of the Governor of the state or if the President is otherwise convinced of a failure of constitutional machinery in the state.

Step 2: Evaluating Each Statement

- Statement 1: If the President is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the State Government cannot be carried on in accordance with the Constitution, he/she can impose President's Rule.
 - This is exactly what Article 356(1) states.
 - The President can act on the Governor's report or even without it if he/she is satisfied that the state government cannot function according to constitutional provisions.
- Statement 2: President's Rule can continue for a maximum period of 6 months, but it can be extended for a total of 3 years with Parliamentary approval.
 - Initially, President's Rule is imposed for 6 months.
 - It can be extended up to 3 years in increments of 6 months each, but every extension requires parliamentary approval.
 - Beyond one year, further extensions require:
 - A National Emergency (Article 352) to be in operation, or

- The Election Commission certifies that elections cannot be held in the state.

- Statement 3: During President's Rule, the Parliament assumes the powers of the State Legislature.

- When President's Rule is imposed, the State Legislature is either dissolved or suspended, and its powers are taken over by the Parliament.
- Parliament can pass laws for the state, approve budgets, and govern the state during this period.

Step 3: Identifying the Correct Answer

- All three statements are correct.
- The correct answer is (c) 1, 2, and 3.

12. Correct Option: (b) It can remain in force indefinitely with Parliamentary approval every six months.

Step 1: Understanding National Emergency (Article 352)

- Article 352 allows the President of India to declare a National Emergency if he/she is satisfied that there is:
 - War
 - External aggression
 - Armed rebellion (Previously "internal disturbance" before the 44th Amendment Act, 1978)
- Such an emergency significantly affects fundamental rights, the federal structure, and governance.

Step 2: Evaluating Each Option

- It can be declared due to war, external aggression, or armed rebellion.
 - As per Article 352, these are the three valid grounds for declaring a National Emergency.
 - Earlier, "internal disturbance" was a ground, but the 44th Amendment Act, 1978, replaced it with "armed rebellion."
- It can remain in force indefinitely with Parliamentary approval every six months.
 - Initially, a National Emergency is imposed for six months.

- It can be **extended indefinitely**, but **Parliament must approve it every six months** via a special majority.
- While it **can be prolonged indefinitely in theory**, it is **not automatic**—each extension requires approval.
- Since the statement suggests it **automatically remains in force indefinitely**, it is **incorrect**.
- During a National Emergency, Fundamental Rights under Article 19 are automatically suspended.
 - Article 358 states that Article 19 (Fundamental Freedoms) is **automatically suspended** when a National Emergency is declared **on the grounds of war or external aggression** (but not armed rebellion).
 - For other Fundamental Rights (except Article 20 & 21), the President must issue a separate order under Article 359.
- The approval of the Rajya Sabha is **not required** for continuing a National Emergency.
 - Approval from both Houses of Parliament (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha) is **mandatory** within one month of proclamation.
 - After the first approval, extensions every **six months** also require **both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha approval**.
 - Since Rajya Sabha's approval is **required**, this statement is **incorrect**.

Step 3: Identifying the Correct Answer

- The question asks for the **incorrect** statement.
- Statement (b) is **incorrect** because a National Emergency **does not automatically remain in force indefinitely**—it requires periodic parliamentary approval.

13. Correct Option: (d) Provision for the reservation of seats for religious minorities in Panchayati Raj institutions.

Step 1: Understanding the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992

- The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992, added Part IX and Article 243A to 243O to the Constitution, providing a constitutional status to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs).

- It mandates the establishment of a **three-tier Panchayati Raj system**:
 - Gram Panchayat (Village Level)
 - Panchayat Samiti (Intermediate Level)
 - Zila Parishad (District Level)

Step 2: Evaluating Each Option

- Establishment of a three-tier Panchayati Raj System.
 - Article 243B of the Constitution mandates a **three-tier system** of Panchayati Raj, making it a key feature of the amendment.
- Direct elections to all tiers of Panchayati Raj.
 - While **direct elections** are held at the **village and intermediate levels**, the **73rd Amendment does not mandate direct elections for all tiers**.
 - At the **district level (Zila Parishad)**, members can be **indirectly elected** from the elected representatives of the lower tiers.
 - Hence, this statement is **not fully correct**.
- Uniform tenure of five years for all Panchayati Raj institutions.
 - Article 243E ensures that all Panchayati Raj Institutions have a **fixed tenure of five years** from the date of their first meeting.
- Provision for the reservation of seats for religious minorities in Panchayati Raj institutions.
 - The **73rd Amendment provides reservation only for Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), and Women (Article 243D)**.
 - It **does not provide for the reservation of religious minorities**.
 - States can decide on minority reservations, but it is **not a constitutional mandate** under the 73rd Amendment.

Step 3: Identifying the Correct Answer

- The question asks for the feature **NOT** included in the 73rd Amendment.
- Option (d) is **incorrect** because the amendment **does not mandate reservation for religious minorities**.

14. Correct Option: (d) The Constitution provides for three types of Urban Local Bodies.

Step 1: Understanding the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992

- The 74th Amendment Act, 1992, added **Part IXA and Articles 243P to 243ZG** to the Indian Constitution, giving **constitutional status** to **Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)**.
- It defines the **structure, composition, powers, and tenure** of urban local bodies.

Step 2: Evaluating Each Option

- **The Mayor of a municipal corporation is elected by the members of the corporation.**
 - The mode of election of the Mayor is decided by the state legislature.
 - In some states, the Mayor is directly elected by the people, while in others, the elected members of the municipal corporation elect the Mayor.
 - Since this varies across states, this statement is **not universally correct**.
- **The tenure of all municipal bodies is fixed at four years.**
 - **Article 243U** of the Constitution states that the **tenure of municipal bodies is five years**, not four.
 - Elections must be held **before the completion of the five-year term**.
- **Municipalities are responsible for law and order maintenance in urban areas.**
 - **Law and order is a state subject**, handled by the **state police and administration**, not municipalities.
 - Municipalities are responsible for **civic functions like sanitation, water supply, urban planning, and waste management**.
- **The Constitution provides for three types of Urban Local Bodies.**
 - **Article 243Q** provides for **three types of Urban Local Bodies**:
 - **Municipal Corporations** – For large urban areas.
 - **Municipal Councils** – For smaller urban areas.
 - **Nagar Panchayats** – For areas transitioning from rural to urban.

Step 3: Identifying the Correct Answer

- The correct statement is **(d) The Constitution provides for three types of Urban Local Bodies**.

15. Correct Option: (c) Conduct of municipal elections.

Step 1: Understanding the Role of the Gram Sabha

- **The Gram Sabha is the primary body of the Panchayati Raj system** and consists of all the **registered voters** in a village.
- It plays a crucial role in **local governance, development planning, and supervision of the Gram Panchayat's functioning**.

Step 2: Evaluating Each Option

- **Approval of village development plans**
 - The **Gram Sabha must approve all development plans** and projects proposed by the **Gram Panchayat** before implementation.
 - This ensures **local participation and transparency**.
- **Supervision of Gram Panchayat's finances**
 - The **Gram Sabha oversees and audits the Gram Panchayat's financial activities** to prevent misuse of funds.
 - It ensures that the Panchayat works in the **best interests of the village**.
- **Conduct of municipal elections**
 - **Municipal elections are conducted by the State Election Commission** (not the Gram Sabha).
 - The **Gram Sabha operates at the village level**, whereas **municipalities function in urban areas**.
 - Hence, this function is **not related to the Gram Sabha**.
- **Selection of beneficiaries for government schemes**
 - The **Gram Sabha identifies and selects beneficiaries for government welfare schemes** like MGNREGA, PMAY, and other rural development programs.
 - This ensures **fair distribution and local accountability**.

Step 3: Identifying the Correct Answer

- The Gram Sabha does not conduct municipal elections, as that is the responsibility of the State Election Commission.

16. Correct Option: (c) Only three.**Step 1: Understanding Ordinances in India**

- Ordinances are temporary laws issued by the President (Article 123) or Governor (Article 213) when Parliament or the State Legislature is not in session.
- Ordinances must be approved by the legislature within a specified period to become permanent laws.

Step 2: Evaluating Each Statement

- The Governor can issue an ordinance when the State Legislature is not in session.
 - Article 213 of the Constitution empowers the Governor to issue ordinances when the State Legislature is not in session.
 - However, the Governor cannot issue an ordinance without the President's permission in cases where:
 - A state bill requires the President's assent.
 - The ordinance contains provisions repugnant to a central law.
- The President's ordinance-making power under Article 123 is subject to judicial review.
 - Judicial review applies to ordinances.
 - In *D.C. Wadhwa v. State of Bihar* (1987), the Supreme Court ruled that re-promulgation of ordinances without placing them before the legislature is unconstitutional.
 - In *Krishna Kumar Singh v. State of Bihar* (2017), the Supreme Court held that ordinances are subject to judicial review.
- An ordinance promulgated by the President must be laid before Parliament within six weeks of its reassembly.
 - Article 123(2)(a) states that a Presidential ordinance must be laid before Parliament within six weeks of its reassembly.

- If Parliament does not approve it within this period, it ceases to exist.
- The Governor's ordinance can remain in force indefinitely if the State Legislature does not act on it. ☐ Incorrect.
 - Article 213(2)(a) states that a Governor's ordinance must be approved by the State Legislature within six weeks of its reassembly.
 - If it is not approved within six weeks, it automatically ceases to exist.
 - Hence, the Governor's ordinance cannot remain in force indefinitely.

Step 3: Identifying the Correct Answer

- Statements 1, 2, and 3 are correct.
- Statement 4 is incorrect.
- Since three statements are correct, the correct answer is:

17. Correct Option: (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.**Step 1: Understanding the Assertion (A)**

- Assertion (A): The Prime Minister is the real executive authority in India.
 - India follows the parliamentary system of government, where the Prime Minister (PM) is the head of the government.
 - The President is the constitutional head (nominal executive), while the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers exercise real executive power.

Step 2: Understanding the Reason (R)

- Reason (R): The President of India is bound by the advice of the Council of Ministers under Article 74.
 - Article 74(1) of the Constitution states that the President shall act in accordance with the advice of the Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister.
 - The 42nd Amendment Act (1976) made this advice binding, and the 44th Amendment Act (1978) allowed the President to seek reconsideration once, but if the same advice is given again, the President must accept it.

Step 3: Does (R) Correctly Explain (A)?

- Since the **President** is bound by the **advice of the Council of Ministers**, this effectively makes the **Prime Minister** the **real executive authority**.
- The **Reason (R)** correctly explains the **Assertion (A)**.

Step 4: Identifying the Correct Answer

- Both **A** and **R** are true, and **R** correctly explains **A**.

18. Correct Option: (c) Only three.**Step 1: Evaluating Each Statement**

- **Rajya Sabha** members are elected by an electoral college of state legislatures.
 - **Rajya Sabha** members are elected by the elected members of **State Legislative Assemblies** through **proportional representation** by means of the **single transferable vote**.
 - **Article 80** provides for the composition of the **Rajya Sabha**.
 - The **President** also **nominates 12 members** from fields like **arts, science, literature, and social services**.
 - Since the **State Legislative Assemblies** elect **Rajya Sabha** members, the term “**electoral college**” is not technically used, but the **idea is correct**.
- The **Rajya Sabha** has **equal legislative powers** as the **Lok Sabha** in all matters except **Money Bills**.
 - **Rajya Sabha** has **co-equal powers** in most matters, including **ordinary bills** and **constitutional amendments**.
 - However, **Money Bills (Article 110)** can only be introduced in the **Lok Sabha**, and **Rajya Sabha** can only **suggest changes** (which **Lok Sabha** may or may not accept).
 - **Rajya Sabha** must return a **Money Bill** within **14 days**, after which it is deemed passed even if no action is taken.
- A **motion of no confidence** against the **government** can be introduced and passed in the **Rajya Sabha**.
 - **No-confidence motions** can only be introduced and passed in the **Lok Sabha**, not the **Rajya Sabha**.

- The **Council of Ministers** is collectively responsible to the **Lok Sabha (Article 75(3))**.
- **Rajya Sabha** cannot remove the **government** but can discuss policies, delay bills, and question ministers.
- **Rajya Sabha** cannot be dissolved, but **one-third** of its members retire every two years.
 - **Rajya Sabha** is a **permanent house** and **never dissolves**.
 - However, **one-third** of its members retire every two years, ensuring continuity in its functioning.

Step 2: Counting Correct Statements

- **Statement 1: Correct**
- **Statement 2: Correct**
- **Statement 3: Incorrect**
- **Statement 4: Correct**
- **Total correct statements = 3.**

Step 3: Identifying the Correct Answer

- Since **three statements** are correct, the correct answer is:

19. Correct Option: (c) A is true, but R is false.**Step 1: Understanding the Assertion (A)**

- **Correct.**
 - **Judicial Review** is the power of the **Supreme Court** and **High Courts** to examine the **constitutionality of laws and executive actions**.
 - The **Supreme Court of India** has the **power of judicial review** under **Articles 32, 136, 141, and 142**.
 - The concept of **judicial review** is **implicit in the Constitution** and was **affirmed in various Supreme Court judgments** (e.g., **Kesavananda Bharati case, 1973**).

Step 2: Understanding the Reason (R)

- **Incorrect.**
 - **Article 32** gives the **right to constitutional remedies**, allowing individuals to approach the **Supreme Court** for the enforcement of fundamental rights.
 - **Article 226** gives **High Courts** the power to issue writs for the

enforcement of fundamental and certain legal rights.

- However, neither Article 32 nor Article 226 explicitly mentions “judicial review.”
- The power of judicial review is derived from various constitutional provisions and Supreme Court interpretations, but it is not explicitly mentioned in these articles.

Step 3: Does (R) Correctly Explain (A)?

- Judicial review is a well-established power of the Supreme Court, but it is not explicitly stated in Articles 32 and 226.
- Since Reason (R) is incorrect, it cannot be the correct explanation for Assertion (A).

Step 4: Identifying the Correct Answer

- Assertion (A) is true.
- Reason (R) is false.

20. Correct Option: (c) Only three.

Step 1: Understanding Federal Features of the Indian Constitution

- A federal system typically includes the following characteristics:
 - Division of powers between different levels of government (Centre and States).
 - Supremacy of the Constitution, meaning all authorities derive their power from the Constitution.
 - A rigid Constitution, so that fundamental changes require special procedures.
- However, single citizenship is a feature of a unitary system, not a federal one.

Step 2: Evaluating Each Feature

- Division of powers between the Centre and the States
 - India follows a federal division of powers through three lists:
 - Union List (Centre’s powers)
 - State List (State’s powers)
 - Concurrent List (Both Centre and States)
 - This is a fundamental aspect of federalism.

- Supremacy of the Constitution
 - In a federal system, the Constitution is the supreme law of the land.
 - Even the Centre and States must act within constitutional limits.
- A rigid Constitution
 - A rigid Constitution ensures that changes affecting federalism require special procedures (e.g., amendments under Article 368).
 - Though India’s Constitution is partially flexible, amendments affecting federal relations require ratification by at least half of the States, making it rigid in federal aspects.
- Single citizenship
 - Federal countries like the USA and Australia provide dual citizenship (national and state-level).
 - India follows single citizenship, which is a unitary feature.

Step 3: Identifying the Correct Answer

- Three features (1, 2, and 3) are federal.
- One feature (4) is not federal.

21. Correct Option: (c) A is true, but R is false.

Step-by-Step Thought Process for Answering the Question:

Step 1: Understanding the Assertion (A)

- Correct.
 - Article 358 states that during a National Emergency (Article 352) declared on the grounds of war or external aggression, fundamental rights under Article 19 (freedom of speech, movement, assembly, etc.) are automatically suspended.
 - However, if the emergency is declared due to “armed rebellion,” Article 19 is not automatically suspended.

Step 2: Understanding the Reason (R)

- Incorrect.
 - Article 359 empowers the President to suspend the right to move courts for the enforcement of fundamental rights (except Articles 20 & 21) during a National Emergency.
 - However, Article 359 does not suspend fundamental rights themselves, only their enforceability in courts.

Step 3: Does (R) Correctly Explain (A)?

- **Assertion (A) is correct** because **Article 19 is automatically suspended** during a National Emergency (except in cases of “armed rebellion”).
- **Reason (R) is incorrect** because **Article 359 does not suspend fundamental rights themselves**, but only restricts their enforcement in courts.
- Since **Reason (R) is incorrect**, it cannot explain **Assertion (A)**.

Step 4: Identifying the Correct Answer

- A is true, but R is false.

22. Correct Option: (d) A is false, but R is true.**Step 1: Read the Assertion (A) Carefully**

- **Statement:** *During a National Emergency, the fundamental rights under Article 19 automatically get suspended.*
- **Breakdown & Analysis:**
 - Article 19 deals with **six freedoms** (speech, movement, association, etc.).
 - **During a National Emergency under Article 352**, Article 19 is **not automatically suspended**.
 - **It gets suspended only if the President issues a specific order under Article 358** (which applies only in cases of war or external aggression, not internal disturbances).
 - **Conclusion:** The assertion is **false** because there is no automatic suspension of Article 19.

Step 2: Read the Reason (R) Carefully

- **Statement:** *Article 359 allows the President to suspend enforcement of all fundamental rights.*
- **Breakdown & Analysis:**
 - Article 359 **empowers the President to suspend the enforcement of certain fundamental rights during an emergency**.
 - However, it does **not** allow the suspension of **Articles 20 and 21** (Right to life and personal liberty).
 - Since Article 359 does allow the suspension of fundamental rights (except Articles 20 & 21), the statement is **true**.

Step 3: Verify the Relationship Between A and R

- A is false (Article 19 is not automatically suspended).
- R is true (Article 359 allows the President to suspend the enforcement of fundamental rights, but not all).
- Since A is incorrect, R **cannot** be the correct explanation of A.

Step 4: Match with the Given Answer Choices

Option	Evaluation
(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.	Incorrect (A is false).
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.	Incorrect (A is false).
(c) A is true, but R is false.	Incorrect (A is false, R is true).
(d) A is false, but R is true.	Correct answer.

23. Correct Option: (c) Only three

- By following this **step-by-step methodology**, you can systematically analyze Assertion-Reason questions in **UPSC Polity** and arrive at the correct answer with clarity.

Step 1: Read and Understand the Given Statements

- We are given **four statements** about **municipalities** in India, and we need to determine how many are correct.

Step 2: Analyze Each Statement One by One

- **Statement 1: The 74th Constitutional Amendment provides for the establishment of Urban Local Bodies.**
 - **True**
 - The **74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992**, added **Part IX-A** to the Constitution.
 - It provides for the creation, structure, composition, powers, and responsibilities of **Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)**, i.e., municipalities.
- **Statement 2: The State Election Commission is responsible for conducting municipal elections.**
 - **True**
 - **Article 243ZA** mandates that the **State Election Commission (SEC)**

conduct elections for **municipalities and panchayats** in the state.

- The **Election Commission of India (ECI)** is responsible only for **Parliamentary and State Assembly elections**, not local bodies.
- **Statement 3: The tenure of a municipality cannot be extended beyond five years under any circumstances.**
 - **False**
 - **Article 243U** states that the tenure of a municipality is **five years from its first meeting**.
 - However, in exceptional cases (e.g., national emergency, state emergency, court intervention, reorganization of municipalities), elections **can be postponed**, temporarily extending the tenure.
- **Statement 4: Every state must set up a District Planning Committee for municipal governance.**
 - **True**
 - **Article 243ZD** mandates that **every state must establish a District Planning Committee (DPC)**.
 - The **DPC consolidates plans from municipalities and panchayats** for district-level governance and development.

Step 3: Count the Number of Correct Statements

- **Statement 1 – Correct**
- **Statement 2 – Correct**
- **Statement 3 – Incorrect**
- **Statement 4 – Correct**
- **Total correct statements = 3**

Step 4: Match the Answer with the Given Options

- **Only one – Incorrect**
- **Only two – Incorrect**
- **Only three – Correct**
- **All four – Incorrect**

24. Correct Option: (c) Only three

Step 1: Read and Understand the Given Statements

- We are given **four Parliamentary Committees** and need to determine how

many are **Financial Committees** of Parliament.

- **Financial Committees** are those that primarily deal with financial matters, expenditure, accounts, and performance audits of government activities.

Step 2: Analyze Each Committee One by One

- **Committee on Estimates**
 - **Financial Committee**
 - Examines whether money is being spent within budget estimates.
 - Suggests **alternative policies to improve efficiency and economy in public expenditure**.
 - Established under **Rule 310 of Lok Sabha Rules**.
- **Public Accounts Committee (PAC)**
 - **Financial Committee**
 - Examines government accounts as per the **Comptroller and Auditor General's (CAG) reports**.
 - Ensures that expenditures match parliamentary allocations.
 - Established in **1921**, one of the most powerful committees.
- **Committee on Public Undertakings**
 - **Financial Committee**
 - **Evaluates the working of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs)**.
 - Examines the reports of **CAG** on public enterprises.
 - Established in **1964** to scrutinize public sector performance.
- **Business Advisory Committee**
 - **Not a Financial Committee**
 - It is a **House Committee**, not a **Financial Committee**.
 - **Allocates time for discussion of bills and motions in Parliament**.
 - Does not deal with financial matters or public expenditure.

Step 3: Count the Number of Financial Committees

- **Committee on Estimates – Financial Committee**
- **Public Accounts Committee – Financial Committee**

- **Committee on Public Undertakings** – Financial Committee
- **Business Advisory Committee** – Not a Financial Committee
- Total **Financial Committees** = 3

Step 4: Match the Answer with the Given Options

- **Only one** – Incorrect
- **Only two** – Incorrect
- **Only three** – Correct
- **All four** – Incorrect

25. Correct Option: (c) A is true, but R is false.

Step 1: Analyze the Assertion (A)

- **Statement:** *In India, residuary powers are vested in the Union Government.*
 - **True**
 - **Article 248** of the Indian Constitution vests **residuary powers** (i.e., subjects not listed in the Union, State, or Concurrent Lists) with the **Union Parliament**.
 - This is **different from the U.S. model**, where residuary powers lie with the **States**.

Step 2: Analyze the Reason (R)

- **Statement:** *The Constitution of India follows the British model of distribution of powers between the Centre and the States.*

◦ **False**

- The **British model (Unitary System)** does **not** follow a division of powers between the Centre and States because the UK is a **unitary state** with a **parliamentary sovereignty system**.
- **India follows a federal structure with a strong unitary bias, influenced more by the Government of India Act, 1935, rather than the British system.**

Step 3: Check the Relationship Between A and R

- **A is true** (Residuary powers are with the Union).
- **R is false** (India does **not** follow the British model of power distribution; instead, it follows a quasi-federal model with features borrowed from the Government of India Act, 1935).
- Since **R is incorrect**, it **cannot** be the correct explanation of A.

Step 4: Match with the Answer Choices

<i>Option</i>	<i>Evaluation</i>
(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.	Incorrect (R is false).
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.	Incorrect (R is false).
(c) A is true, but R is false.	Correct.
(d) A is false, but R is true.	Incorrect (A is true, R is false).

