

Hints & Solutions

1. (d) State Electoral officer is not a constitutional authority.
2. (c) University Grants commission, N.H.R.C. and C.V.C are non-constitutional bodies, whereas election commission is a constitutional body under Article 324.
3. (c) The tenure of the Chief Election Commissioner of India is six years or till the age of 65 year whichever is earlier.
4. (a) The state Election Commission is the constitutional body responsible for conducting and supervising elections to the local bodies in the state.
5. (a)
6. (b) According to article 82 of Indian Constitution, the parliament of India shall readjust the allocation of seats in the Lok Sabha to the states and division of each state into territorial constituencies.
7. (c) The Chief Election Commissioner holds office for a term of six years or until they attain the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.
8. (b) Delimitation commission of India is a Commission established by Government of India under the provisions of the Delimitation Commission Act. In India, such Delimitation Commissions have been constituted 4 times - in 1952 under the Delimitation Commission Act, 1952, in 1963 under Delimitation Commission Act, 1962, in 1973 under Delimitation Act, 1972 and in 2002 under Delimitation Act, 2002. The main task of the commission is to redraw the boundaries of the various assembly and Lok Sabha constituencies based on a recent census. The representation from each state is not changed during this exercise. However, the number of SC and ST seats in a state is changed in accordance with the census.
9. (b) Three Election Commissioners in the each State shall be appointed by the Governor of the respective State from a panel of five names for each office forwarded by the Election Commission of Bharat to the provision of the

Constitution (Seventy-third Amendment) Act, 1992 and the Constitution (Seventy-fourth Amendment) Act, 1992, whereunder the constitution of State Election Commissions and appointment of State Election Commissioners are contemplated to superintend, direct and control the preparation of the electoral rolls for, and the conduct of elections to Panchayats and Municipalities. Election Commissioner of a State can be removed by the Full Bench of State Judicial Commission on the basis of enquiry and investigation made by a judicial committee constituted for the purpose, consisting of two Chief Justices and one Judge from different High Courts.

10. (c) The power to decide the date of an election a state legislative assembly rests with the election commission of India.
11. (c) Election Commissioner/s can be removed by the President of India on the recommendation of the Chief Election Commissioner
12. (b) Election Commission of India recognises the political parties in the India.
13. (d) Election Commission has three election Commissioners. So first statement is wrong.

Election Commission decides the election schedule for the conduct of both general elections and bye-elections. So second statement is wrong. It also decides the disputes relating to splits/mergers of recognized political parties. So third statement is right.

Hence answer "D" only 3.

14. (b) CAG of India was created by the constitution of India. (Article 148-151)
15. (c) He audits the accounts related to all expenditure from the consolidated fund of India.
He holds office for a period of 6 years or up to the age of 65 years whichever is earlier.
16. (c) The CAG submits three audit report to the president- audit report on appropriation accounts, audit report on financial

accounts and audit report on public undertakings. The president lays these reports before both the Houses of parliament. After this the public accounts committee examines them and reports its findings to the parliament.

17. (d) The work of CAG does not include making of financial policy and sanctioning grants to various departments.
18. (c)
19. (a) CAG audits the accounts related to all expenditure from the Consolidated Fund, Consolidated Fund of each state, Contingency Fund of India and Public Accounts of India.
20. (b) The Comptroller and Auditor General can be removed on an address from both Houses of Parliament. The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India is an authority, established by the Constitution of India under Chapter V.
21. (c) CAG of India holds office for 6 years or 65 years of age, whichever ever earlier.
22. (b) The Constitution of India (Article 148) provides for an independent office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG). He controls the entire financial system of the country at the Centre and the State.
23. (a)
24. (c) Under Article 148 of the Indian Constitution the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India is an authority who audits all receipts and expenditure of the Government of India and the state governments, including those of bodies and authorities substantially financed by the government. The CAG shall only be removed from office in like manner and on the like grounds as a judge of the Supreme Court of India :Article148(a)

The Comptroller and Auditor General shall not be eligible for further office either under the Government of India or under the Government of any State after he has ceased to hold his office :Article 148(d)

25. (b) The Comptroller and Auditor-General of India is appointed by the President of India. CAG is an authority that was

established by the Constitution of India under article 148. Report of CAG of Union Accounts to be submitted to President who causes them to be laid before each house of parliament.

26. (a)
27. (b) Article 148 of the Constitution of India provides for an independent office to the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India. CAG is appointed by President of India.
28. (c) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India is not eligible for any further office either under the central government or state government after his retirement current CAG of India – Rajiv Mehrishi.
29. (b) Cabinet Secretary is the highest civil servant of the Union Government. The Cabinet Secretary is the senior-most civil servant in the Government of India. Cabinet Secretary has been less than 3 years. His or her tenure however, can be extended.
30. (b) According to Article 317 of the constitution of India, the chairman or any other member of a PSC shall be removed from his office by the order of the president with reference to the supreme court on reference being made to it by the President, has, on inquiry, held in accordance with the procedure prescribed in that behalf under Article 145, reported that the Chairman or such other member, as the case may be, ought on any such ground to be removed.
31. (c) The first Public Service Commission was set up on October 1st, 1926. However, its limited advisory functions failed to satisfy the people's aspirations and the continued stress on this aspect by the leaders of our freedom movement resulted in the setting up of the **Federal Public Service Commission** under the Government of India Act 1935. Under this Act, for the first time, provision was also made for the formation of Public Service Commissions at the provincial level.
32. (a) Though the all India Services violate the principle of federalism under the constitution by restricting the

autonomy and patronage of the states. They are supported on the ground that (i) they help in maintaining high standard of administration in the centre as well as in the states (ii) they help to ensure uniformity of the administrative system throughout the country; and (iii) they facilitate liaison, cooperation, coordination and joint action on the issue of common interest between the Centre and States.

These services are controlled jointly by the centre and the states.

The ultimate control lies with the central government while the immediate control vests with the state governments.

33. (c) The Union Public Service Commission has been established under Article 315 of the Constitution of India.

The Commission consists of a Chairman and ten Members.

The Union Public Service Commission has been entrusted with the following duties and roles under the Constitution:

1. Recruitment to services & posts under the Union through conduct of competitive examinations;
2. Recruitment to services & posts under the Central Government by Selection through Interviews;
3. Advising on the suitability of officers for appointment on promotion as well as transfer-on-deputation;
4. Advising the Government on all matters relating to methods of Recruitment to various services and posts;
5. Disciplinary cases relating to different civil services; and
6. Miscellaneous matters relating to grant of extra ordinary pensions, reimbursement of legal expenses etc.

34. (d)

35. (d)

36. (b)

37. (a)

38. (b) A member of the Union Public Service Commission holds office for a period of 6 years or till the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.

39. (d)

40. (d) A is false because the constitution without specifying the strength of the Commission has left the matter to the

discretion of the president, who determines its composition. According to article 315, the UPSC consists of a chairman and other members appointed by the president of India. Articles 315 to 323 of Part XIV of the constitution provide for a Public Service Commission for the Union and for each state.

41. (a) According to Article 316(a) of the Indian Constitution, the chairman and the members of the UPSC are appointed by the president. Under Article 316(c) a person who holds office as a member of a Public Service Commission shall, on the expiration of his term of office, be ineligible for re-appointment to that office.
42. (d) Planning Commission was an Executive body (created by an Executive order and the rest are constitutional bodies created by the provisions of Constitution). .
43. (a) N.P. Navani was the first chairman of the Uttarakhand Public Service Commission.
44. (d) **President** Zail Singh introduced '**Pocket veto**' in **India**, when he kept on pending on his table the controversial Postal Bill in 1986,. Even as the Rajiv Gandhi government spared no efforts to bring the law into force, opposition leaders called on Zail Singh to withhold, his assent.
45. (c) The chairperson of the finance commission of India should be a person having experience in public affairs but there is no such compulsion that he should be an economist.
46. (c) The finance commission can only advise the president on financial matters such as distribution of the net proceeds of taxes between the Union and the states.
47. (a) Finance commission recommends the president on the principle that should govern the grants-in-aid to the states by the centre.
48. (c)
49. (a)
 - Article 280 of the constitution of India provides for a finance Commission as a quasi judicial body. It is

constituted by the president of India every fifth year or at such earlier time as he considers necessary.

The Finance Commission is required to make recommendations to the president of India on the following matters two of them are as follows :

- The distribution of the net proceeds of taxes to be shared between the centre and the states, and the allocation between the states of the respective shares of such proceeds.
 - The principles that should govern the grants in aid to the states by the Centre (i.e. out of consolidated fund of India)
50. (d) Salary and allowances of the speakers of the Lok Sabha is not charged on the consolidated fund of India.
51. (d) The finance commission made recommendations to the president of India on the specific union state fiscal relation.
52. (a) Article 112 mentions the expenditure charged on consolidated fund of India comprises, the salaries and allowances of the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Council of States and the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the House of the People, debt charges for which the Government of India is liable, the salaries, allowances and pensions payable to or in respect of Judges of the Supreme Court, the pensions payable to or in respect of Judges of the Federal Court, the pensions payable to or in respect of Judges of any High Court.
53. (d)
54. (a) First Finance Commission – K.C. Neogy
Fourth Finance Commission – P.V. Rajamannar
Sixth Finance Commission – Brahamananda Reddy
Eighth Finance Commission– Y.B. Chavan
55. (c)
56. (a)
57. (d) The Finance Commission is constituted by the President under article 280 of the Constitution, mainly to give its recommendations on distribution of tax revenues between

the Union and the States and amongst the States themselves.

58. (c) National Development Council co-ordinates between Union government, the Planning Commission and the State governments.
59. (d) Finance Commission of India includes
 1. A Judge of High Court or one qualified to be appointed as one.
 2. A person who has a special Knowledge of Finance and accounts of the government.
 3. A person who has wide experience in financial matter and in administration.
60. (d) The state government shall appoint a finance commission to review the financial positions of the panchayats and to make recommendations as to.
 1. The distribution between the State and Panchayats of the net proceeds of taxes tolls and fees leviable by the states.
 2. The determination of the taxes, duties, tolls and fees which may be assigned to the Panchayats.
 3. The principles that will determine grants-in-aid to the panchayats.
61. (a) The National Commission for Scheduled Castes is established by the Article 388 of the constitution of India whereas rest are established by acts of the parliament. National Commission for Scheduled Castes is an Indian constitutional body established with a view to provide safeguards against the exploitation of Scheduled Castes and to promote and protect their social, educational, economic and cultural interests, special provisions were made in the Constitution.
62. (a)
63. (a) Justice D K Jain is appointed the chairman of the Twentieth Law commission.
64. (c) The law commission of India is constituted for the period of three years. It is a statutory body.
65. (a) Prime Minister Narendra Modi abolished the Planning Commission and replaced it with National Institution for

Transforming India or NITI Aayog.

66. (c) The National Human Rights Commission of India is an autonomous public body constituted on 12 October, 1993 under the Protection of Human Rights Ordinance of 28 September, 1993. The Chair Person and members of NHRC are appointed by the President of India.
67. (c) Attorney General of India is the first law officer of the Government of India.
68. (b) The term of Office of the AG is not fixed by the constitution. Further the Constitution does not contain the procedure and grounds for his removal. He holds office during the pleasure of the president.
69. (d) He has the right to speak and to take part in the proceedings of both houses of parliament or their joint sitting.
70. (a) Attorney general of India, appointed by President, advises the government of India on legal matters. Presently Venugopal is an Attorney General of India.
71. (b) The proposal for appointment of Law officers viz. Attorney General, Solicitor General, is sent to the Appointments committee of the cabinet for its approval. On the recommendation of cabinet the president appoints Attorney General.
72. (a) Article 76 of the constitution says about Attorney General of India. The president shall appoint a person who is qualified the same as a judge of the Supreme Court.
73. (d) Article 165, Advocate-General for the state. The governor of each state shall appoint a person who is qualified to be appointed a judge of a High court to be advocate General for the state.
74. (d) Attorney General of India is appointed by the President of India under Article 76(a) of the Constitution and holds office during the pleasure of the President.
75. (b) The Attorney General of India is the chief legal advisor of Indian government. He is appointed by the President of India under Article 76(a) of the Constitution. He must be a

person qualified to be appointed as a Judge of the Supreme Court. The Attorney General has the right of audience in all Courts in India as well as the right to participate in the proceedings of the Parliament. He holds office during the pleasure of the President. The current Attorney General is Mukul Rohatgi(14th Attorney General).

- 76. (a) Attorney general of India may speak in Parliament and can take part in proceedings without having right to vote.
- 77. (b) Attorney General of India has the right to take part in the proceedings of parliament of India even though he is not a member.
- 78. (a) The president appoints a person, who is qualified to be a Judge of a Supreme Court, to be the Attorney General of India and holds office during the pleasure of President.