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VAJIRAM & RAVI

Prelims CAMP – 2026

Subject – Polity

Test - PT – 03

TEST BOOKLET

Time Allowed: One Hour

Maximum Marks: 100

INSTRUCTIONS

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET DOES **NOT** HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS, ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.
 2. Please note that it is the candidate's responsibility to encode and fill in the Roll Number carefully and 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.
 3. You have to enter your Roll Number on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside.
DO NOT write *anything else* on the Test Booklet.
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4. This Test Booklet contains **50** items (questions). Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response for each item.
 5. You have to mark all your responses **ONLY** on the separate Answer Sheet provided. See directions in the Answer Sheet.
 6. **All** items carry equal marks.
 7. Before you proceed to mark in the Answer Sheet the response to various items in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet.
 8. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet and the examination has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator **only the Answer Sheet**. You are permitted to take this Test Booklet with you.
 9. **Penalty for wrong answers:**
THERE WILL BE PENALTY FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY A CANDIDATE IN ALL THE QUESTIONS.
 - 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.

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1. The position of the President of India as the elected Head of the State is reflected in which one of the following constitutional ideals of India?
 - (a) Sovereign
 - (b) Republic
 - (c) Parliamentary democracy
 - (d) Socialism

2. Which of the following statements is/are correct with regard to the President of India?
 - I. She/he is regarded as the first citizen of India.
 - II. She/he acts as the supreme commander of the defence forces of India.
 - III. She/he subscribes to an oath administered by the Vice President.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

 - (a) II and III only
 - (b) I and II only
 - (c) I, II and III
 - (d) I and III only

3. Which of the following Union Territories in India have a Legislative Assembly?
 - I. Ladakh
 - II. Chandigarh
 - III. Puducherry
 - IV. Jammu and Kashmir
 - V. National Capital Territory of Delhi

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

 - (a) I, III, IV and V only
 - (b) III, IV and V only
 - (c) II, III, IV and V only
 - (d) I and II only

4. The Executive Powers of the President of India are exercised by the:
 - (a) Union Council of Ministers
 - (b) Prime Minister's Office
 - (c) Cabinet Secretary
 - (d) Vice President

5. Consider the following statements with regard to the election of the President of India:
 - I. A candidate can file more than one nomination paper.
 - II. An elector can propose or second the name of only one candidate.
 - III. The provisions of the Anti-Defection Law are not applicable in Presidential elections.
 - IV. The option of NOTA is not available in Presidential elections.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

 - (a) I and II only
 - (b) II, III and IV only
 - (c) I, III and IV only
 - (d) I, II, III and IV

6. Consider the following statements with regard to the Cabinet Secretariat:
 - I. It functions directly under the Ministry of Home Affairs.
 - II. It administers the Government of India (Transaction of Business) Rules, 1961.
 - III. The Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms was initially created under the Cabinet Secretariat.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

 - (a) I, II and III
 - (b) I and II only
 - (c) II and III only
 - (d) I and III only

7. Consider the following pairs with regard to the veto powers of the President of India:

	Type of Veto	Description
I.	Absolute veto	The President withholds assent to a bill passed by the legislature
II.	Qualified veto	Can be overridden by the legislature with an ordinary majority
III.	Suspensive veto	Can be overridden by the legislature with a higher majority
IV.	Pocket veto	The President takes no action on a bill passed by the legislature

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

8. Consider the following statements with regard to the Union Council of Ministers:

Statement I:

The Council of Ministers resigns when the Lok Sabha passes the no-confidence motion.

Statement II:

The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.

Statement III:

The Council of Ministers is bound by the decisions of the Cabinet.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- (a) Both Statement II and Statement III are correct and both of them explain Statement I
(b) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II explains Statement I
(c) Only one of the Statements II and III is correct and that explains Statement I
(d) Neither Statement II nor Statement III is correct

9. Which of the following statements are correct with regard to the President of India and the USA?

- I. Both are eligible to be re-elected to the office.
II. Both act as Heads of the Government.
III. Both have the power to issue ordinances.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) I, II and III
(b) II and III only
(c) I only
(d) I and III only

10. This territory was controlled by the Portuguese before being integrated into India by the Indian Army in 1961. It was granted a legislature in 1963 and became a State in 1987. It is:

- (a) Sikkim
(b) Goa
(c) Himachal Pradesh
(d) Mizoram

11. Which of the following participate in the elections of both the President and the Vice President?

- I. Elected Members of Parliament
II. Nominated Members of Parliament
III. Elected Members of Legislative Assemblies of States

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) I only
(b) I and III only
(c) II and III only
(d) I, II and III

12. Consider the following statements with regard to the Vice President of India:

- I. No formal impeachment is required for his removal.
- II. No grounds have been mentioned in the Constitution for his removal.
- III. It is not mandatory to fill the vacancy before the expiry of his term.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) II only
- (b) III only
- (c) I and II only
- (d) II and III only

13. Consider the following functions/powers:

- I. To advise the President on summoning and dissolving the Lok Sabha
- II. To draft the President's Address to Parliament
- III. To enable the issuance of an Ordinance
- IV. To prepare the legislative agenda for Parliament

How many of the above are exercised by the Union Cabinet/Council of Ministers in India?

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

14. In the context of Indian Polity, consider the following statements:

- I. The 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976 authorised the President to require the Council of Ministers to reconsider their advice.
- II. The 44th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1978 made the President bound by the advice of the Council of Ministers.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) I only
- (b) II only
- (c) Both I and II
- (d) Neither I nor II

15. With reference to the Governor of a State, consider the following statements:

- I. The Constitution of India mandates that the Governor must not belong to the State where s/he is appointed.
- II. No civil proceedings can be initiated against the Governor during her/his term of office.
- III. S/he can contest in the election to the office of the President during her/his term of office.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All the three
- (d) None

16. Consider the following statements:

- I. The Constitution of India does not contain specific provisions for the selection and appointment of the Prime Minister.
- II. The Constitution of India does not require a person to prove her/his majority in the Lok Sabha before being appointed as the Prime Minister.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) I only
- (b) II only
- (c) Both I and II
- (d) Neither I nor II

17. In the Presidential elections in India, if no candidate reaches the required quota to get elected after the first round of counting, then:

- (a) a re-election is conducted between the two candidates with the highest number of first preference votes
- (b) the Election Commission declares the candidate with the most first preference votes as elected
- (c) the candidate credited with the lowest number of votes is excluded and all his second preference votes are distributed among the remaining candidates
- (d) the ballot papers of eliminated candidates are cancelled and the process is restarted afresh

18. In the context of India, which one of the following is the characteristic appropriate for bureaucracy?

- (a) An organ to ensure citizens directly participate in day-to-day government decision-making
- (b) A channel for coordinating relations between the Union and the States
- (c) A body dedicated to ensure political stability in the States
- (d) An agency dedicated to enforce and administer public policies

19. Consider the following statements with regard to the Union Council of Ministers:

- I. Every Minister has the right to speak and take part in the proceedings of either House of Parliament.
- II. The total number of Ministers in the Union Council of Ministers cannot exceed 10 percent of the total strength of the Lok Sabha.
- III. Unlike in the States, there is no minimum requirement of the strength of the Union Council of Ministers.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All the three
- (d) None

20. Which one of the following decides the doubts and disputes in connection with the election of the President and Vice President of India?

- (a) Election Commission of India
- (b) Parliament of India
- (c) Supreme Court of India
- (d) A tribunal set up for the purpose

21. Consider the following bodies:

- I. Inter States Council
- II. Goods and Services Tax Council
- III. Animal Welfare Board of India
- IV. National Board of Wildlife
- V. Niti Aayog

How many of the above are headed by the Prime Minister of India?

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

22. In which of the following cases are the Governors in states vested with the constitutional discretion?

- I. Reservation of a bill for the consideration of the President
- II. Recommendation for the imposition of the President's Rule in the State
- III. Appointment of the Chief Minister when no party has a majority in the Legislative Assembly

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) I, II and III
- (b) I and II only
- (c) II and III only
- (d) I and III only

23. Consider the following statements:

Statement I:

The Council of Ministers does not automatically cease to function on dissolution of Lok Sabha.

Statement II:

Article 74 of the Constitution of India mandates that there shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advise the President.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- (a) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II explains Statement I
- (b) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct but Statement II does not explain Statement I
- (c) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
- (d) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

24. Consider the following:

- I. Minister of Home Affairs
- II. Minister of Finance
- III. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs
- IV. Minister of Defence

How many of the above are members of the Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS)?

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

25. Consider the following statements:

A person to be appointed as a Minister in a State must be:

- I. an elector for any Assembly constituency in that State
- II. recommended by the Chief Minister
- III. completed 25 years of age

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) I, II and III
- (b) I and II only
- (c) II and III only
- (d) I and III only

26. The Constitution of India provides for the appointment of a Tribal Welfare Minister in which of the following States?

- I. Chhattisgarh
- II. Jharkhand
- III. Assam
- IV. Madhya Pradesh
- V. Odisha

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) I, II and III only
- (b) III, IV and V only
- (c) I, II, IV and V only
- (d) I, II, III, IV and V

27. Who among the following acts as the ex-officio Chairperson of the State Civil Service Board in India?

- (a) Chief Secretary of a State
- (b) Chief Minister of the State
- (c) Governor of the State
- (d) Chief Justice of the High Court

28. Consider the following statements with regard to the pardoning power of the President and the Governor of a State:

- I. Both can reprieve and remit the punishment of a convicted person.
- II. Both cannot pardon sentences inflicted by court martial.
- III. Both can pardon the death sentence.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) I, II and III
- (b) I and II only
- (c) I only
- (d) II and III only

29. With reference to the Chief Secretary in States, consider the following statements:

- I. S/he is drawn from the State Civil Services.
- II. Her/his office has a fixed term of five years.
- III. S/he acts as the principal advisor to the Chief Minister on all administrative matters.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) II and III only
- (b) I only
- (c) III only
- (d) I and III only

30. In 'Cooper case of 1970', the Supreme Court arrived at which one of the following judgements?

- (a) The decision of the President to issue an ordinance is subject to judicial review.
- (b) The power to issue ordinance cannot be used as a substitute for the legislative power.
- (c) The President can withdraw the ordinances without the advice of the Council of Ministers.
- (d) The ordinance making power of the President is co-extensive with the legislative power of Parliament.

31. Consider the following statements with regard to the State Council of Ministers (CoM):

- I. If any question arises whether a matter falls within the Governor's discretion or not, the decision of the CoM is final.
- II. The nature of its advice tendered to the Governor is subject to judicial review.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) I only
- (b) II only
- (c) Both I and II
- (d) Neither I nor II

32. With reference to the Cabinet, consider the following statements:

- I. The term Cabinet has nowhere been mentioned in the Constitution of India.
- II. Cabinet Ministers have a lower rank than the Chief Ministers of States within their respective States in the Table of Precedence.
- III. It enforces the collective responsibility of the Council of Ministers to the Lok Sabha.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) I, II and III
- (b) I and II only
- (c) II only
- (d) II and III only

33. Consider the following:

- I. S/he can make rules for the transaction of Union Government business among Ministers.
- II. Her/his prior recommendation is needed to introduce a bill concerning expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India.
- III. S/he can make advances out of the Contingency Fund of India.
- IV. S/he can seek advice from the Supreme Court on any question of law.

How many of the above are the powers of the President of India?

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

34. Which of the following statements are correct with regard to the Chief of Defence Staff?

- I. He acts as the Principal Military Adviser to the Ministry of Defence on all tri-services matters.
- II. He is the Commander-in-Chief of the Inter-Services Organisations.
- III. He serves as the member of the Defence Acquisition Council (DAC).

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) I, II and III
- (b) I and II only
- (c) II and III only
- (d) I and III only

35. With reference to the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (Amendment) Act, 2023, consider the following statements:

- I. It gives the Lieutenant Governor (LG) discretionary powers regarding the summoning and dissolution of the Delhi Legislative Assembly.
- II. It mandates the establishment of the National Capital Civil Services Authority to make recommendations to the LG regarding transfers and postings of officials.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) I only
- (b) II only
- (c) Both I and II
- (d) Neither I nor II

36. Consider the following statements with regard to the Union Territories:

- I. The Parliament can make laws on any of the subjects with respect to the Union Territories.
- II. The Parliament makes regulations for the peace, progress and good government of all the Union Territories.
- III. The constitutional provisions for the administration of Union Territories also apply to the acquired territories.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) III only
- (b) I and III only
- (c) II and III only
- (d) I and II only

37. The Chief Minister of a Union Territory having a Legislative Assembly is appointed by:

- (a) President of India
- (b) Prime Minister of India
- (c) Lieutenant Governor of the Union Territory
- (d) None

38. Consider the following statements with reference to the Union Territories in India:

- I. The President can appoint the Governor of a state as the administrator of an adjoining Union Territory.
- II. The administrators of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Puducherry are designated as Lieutenant Governors.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) I only
- (b) II only
- (c) Both I and II
- (d) Neither I nor II

39. Who among the following can put an Union Territory under the jurisdiction of the High Court of an adjacent State?

- (a) President of India
- (b) Chief Justice of India
- (c) Parliament of India
- (d) Governor of the adjacent State

40. Which one of the following statements is/are correct with regard to the Cabinet Committees?

- I. They are constitutional bodies.
- II. They are always headed by the Prime Minister.
- III. They can have non-cabinet Ministers as members.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) I only
- (b) III only
- (c) I and III only
- (d) I, II and III

- 41.** Which of the following is/are correct with regard to the Money Bill reserved by the Governor for the consideration of the President?
- It is a discretionary power of the Governor.
 - The Bill ends if the President withholds her/his assent.
 - The Bill cannot be returned for the reconsideration of the State Legislature.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- I, II and III
 - I and III only
 - II only
 - II and III only
- 42.** Consider the following statements:
- Statement I:**
- The Constituent Assembly rejected the direct election of the Governor as presented through the Draft Constitution.
- Statement II:**
- The direct election of the governor was incompatible with the Parliamentary system established in the States.
- Statement III:**
- The system of Presidential nomination of Governor enables the Centre to maintain its control over the States.
- Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?
- Both Statement II and Statement III are correct and both of them explain Statement I
 - Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II explains Statement I
 - Only one of the Statements II and III is correct and that explains Statement I
 - Neither Statement II nor Statement III is correct
- 43.** Who among the following is responsible for all matters of Union Territories relating to the services and appointment of Administrators?
- Ministry of Home Affairs
 - Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
 - President of India
 - Prime Minister's Office
- 44.** In the context of Indian polity, which of the following statements is/are correct?
- Only one dignitary has served as the President for two consecutive terms.
 - Only one dignitary has been elected as the President unopposed.
 - Only one dignitary has served as an acting President of India.
- Select the correct answer using the code given below:
- I only
 - I and II only
 - III only
 - I, II and III
- 45.** Consider the following statements with regard to the Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister of India:
- She /he is the administrative head of the Prime Minister's Office (PMO).
 - Currently, the post of the Principal Secretary has been accorded the rank of a Cabinet Minister.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- I only
 - II only
 - Both I and II
 - Neither I nor II

46. Under which of the following situations can the President of India appoint the caretaker Prime Minister?

- I. When the Prime Minister resigns after losing the confidence of the Lok Sabha and a new government is yet to be formed.
- II. When the Prime Minister dies suddenly, and no immediate successor is available.
- III. When the Lok Sabha is dissolved and general elections are awaited.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) I and II only
- (b) I and III only
- (c) II and III only
- (d) I, II and III

47. Who among the following acts as the Returning Officer in the election of the President of India?

- (a) Chief Election Commissioner
- (b) Cabinet Secretary
- (c) Secretary-General of Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha
- (d) Attorney General of India

48. Which of the following authorities hold office during the pleasure of the President of India?

- I. Attorney General of India
- II. Comptroller and Auditor General of India
- III. Governors of the States
- IV. Union Council of Ministers

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) I, III and IV only
- (b) I and IV only
- (c) I, II and III only
- (d) II, III and IV only

49. With reference to the Union Council of Ministers, consider the following statements:

- I. The Deputy Ministers can be given independent charge of ministries.
- II. No Parliamentary Secretaries have been appointed in India since independence.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) I only
- (b) II only
- (c) Both I and II
- (d) Neither I nor II

50. With regard to the Prime Minister of India, which of the following statements is/are correct?

- I. The Constitution of India, does not prescribe any official retirement age for his office.
- II. He decides the size of the Cabinet and the departments to be assigned to them.
- III. He can remove the members of the Council of Ministers anytime by demanding their resignation.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All the three
- (d) None

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Polity - PT - 03

Executive (State and Central) and Union Territory

Polity - PT - 03 - Answer Key				
1. (b)	11. (a)	21. (b)	31. (d)	41. (a)
2. (b)	12. (c)	22. (b)	32. (d)	42. (a)
3. (b)	13. (d)	23. (a)	33. (d)	43. (a)
4. (a)	14. (d)	24. (c)	34. (d)	44. (b)
5. (d)	15. (a)	25. (c)	35. (c)	45. (c)
6. (c)	16. (c)	26. (c)	36. (b)	46. (d)
7. (b)	17. (c)	27. (a)	37. (a)	47. (c)
8. (b)	18. (d)	28. (c)	38. (c)	48. (a)
9. (c)	19. (b)	29. (c)	39. (c)	49. (d)
10. (b)	20. (c)	30. (a)	40. (b)	50. (c)

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ANSWER KEY AND EXPLANATION

PT TEST 03 - ANSWER KEY				
1. (b)	11. (a)	21. (b)	31. (d)	41. (a)
2. (b)	12. (c)	22. (b)	32. (d)	42. (a)
3. (b)	13. (d)	23. (a)	33. (d)	43. (a)
4. (a)	14. (d)	24. (c)	34. (d)	44. (b)
5. (d)	15. (a)	25. (c)	35. (c)	45. (c)
6. (c)	16. (c)	26. (c)	36. (b)	46. (d)
7. (b)	17. (c)	27. (a)	37. (a)	47. (c)
8. (b)	18. (d)	28. (c)	38. (c)	48. (a)
9. (c)	19. (b)	29. (c)	39. (c)	49. (d)
10. (b)	20. (c)	30. (a)	40. (b)	50. (c)

Q1.

Answer: b

Explanation:

- The President is the head of the Indian State. He is the **first citizen of India** and acts as the symbol of unity, integrity, and solidarity of the nation.
- The **term 'republic' in the Preamble to the Constitution of India indicates that India has an elected head called the President.** He is elected indirectly for a fixed period of five years. A republic also means two more things: one, vesting of political sovereignty in the people and not in a single individual like a king; second, the absence of any privileged class and hence all public offices being opened to every citizen without any discrimination.

Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

Q2.

Answer: b

Explanation:

- The President is the **head of the Indian State.** He is the **first citizen of India** and acts as the symbol of unity, integrity and solidarity of the nation. **So, statement I is correct.**

- He is the supreme commander of the defence forces of India. In that capacity, he appoints the chiefs of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force. He can declare war or conclude peace, subject to the approval of the Parliament. **So, statement II is correct.**
- The **oath to the President is administered by the Chief Justice of India**, or in their absence, the senior-most judge of the Supreme Court available. Anyone acting as President or performing the functions of the President is also required to take a similar oath or affirmation. **So, statement III is not correct.**

Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

Knowledge Box

What qualifications are required to be eligible for the election of the President of India?

- A person to be eligible for election as President should fulfil the following qualifications:
 - He should be a **citizen of India**.
 - **He should have been 35 years of age.**
 - He should be **qualified for election** as a **member of the Lok Sabha**.
 - He should not hold any office of profit under the Union government or any state government or any local authority or any other public authority.
 - A sitting President or Vice President of the Union, the Governor of any state and a minister of the Union or any state is not deemed to hold any office of profit and hence qualified as a presidential candidate.

Q3.

Answer: b

Explanation:

- Union Territories are administered by the President acting to such extent, as he thinks fit, through an Administrator appointed by him.
- The **National Capital Territory of Delhi** and the **Union Territory of Puducherry** each have a **Legislative Assembly and Council of Ministers**. The Legislative Assembly of Union Territory of Puducherry may make laws with respect to matters enumerated in List II or List III in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution in so far as these matters are applicable in relation to the Union Territory. Certain categories of Bills, however, require the prior approval of the Central Government for introduction in the Legislative Assembly. Some Bills, passed by the Legislative Assembly of the Union Territory of Puducherry and the National Capital Territory of Delhi, are required to be reserved for consideration and assent of the President. **So, points III and V are correct.**
- The **Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019** created two Union Territories (UTs)— the UT of **Ladakh without a Legislature** and the **UT of Jammu and Kashmir with a Legislature**. Section 13 of the 2019 Act states that Article 239A of the Constitution (“Creation of **local Legislatures or Council of Ministers** or both for certain Union territories”), which provides for the administration of the UT of Puducherry, shall also apply to the UT of Jammu and Kashmir. **So, point I is not correct and point IV is correct.**
- The **Union Territory of Chandigarh does not have a separate Legislative Assembly**. **So, point II is not correct.**

Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

Q4.

Answer: a

Explanation:

- The President of India is the Head of State. The system of government of India is a cabinet form of government. The Indian President is, therefore, a constitutional head like the King or Queen of Britain—that is, all executive powers are constitutionally vested in him, although those are actually exercised and executed by the **Union Council of Ministers**.
- The Union Legislature or Parliament consists of the President and two Houses of Parliament. The President is, therefore, an integral part of the Union Legislature.
- The **Lower House (Lok Sabha) is part of the legislature, not the executive**. It makes laws, discusses policies, and holds the government accountable, but it **does not exercise the executive powers of the President**. Executive power is actually exercised by the **Council of Ministers**, headed by the Prime Minister.

Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

Q5.

Answer: d

Explanation:

- The President is elected by an Electoral College, which consists of the elected members of both Houses of Parliament and the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of all the States and also of NCT of Delhi and the Union Territory of Puducherry.
- A candidate can file a **maximum of four nomination papers**. However, he is required to make only one security deposit in this regard. **So, statement I is correct.**
- An elector **can propose or second the name of only one candidate at a Presidential election**. If he subscribes as proposer or seconder, the nomination papers of more than one candidate, his signature shall be deemed operative only on the nomination paper first delivered to the Returning Officer. **So, statement II is correct.**
- Members of the Electoral College can vote according to their wish and are **not bound by any party whips**. The voting is by secret ballot. Therefore, Party whip does not apply in this election. **So, statement III is correct.**
- The option of NOTA is not available in Presidential elections. **So, statement IV is correct.**

Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.

Q6.

Answer: c

Explanation:

- The Cabinet Secretariat functions directly under the Prime Minister. The administrative head of the Cabinet Secretariat is the **Cabinet Secretary**, who is also the ex-officio Chairman of the Civil Services Board. **So, statement I is not correct.**
- The Cabinet Secretariat is responsible for the **administration of the Government of India (Transaction of Business) Rules, 1961** and the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules 1961, facilitating smooth transaction of business in Ministries/ Departments of the Government. **So, statement II is correct.**

- This Secretariat provides Secretarial assistance to the Cabinet and its Committees, and also assists in decision-making in Government by ensuring Inter-Ministerial coordination, ironing out differences amongst Ministries/ Departments and evolving consensus through the instrumentality of the standing/ adhoc Committees of Secretaries.
- Through this mechanism new policy initiatives are also promoted. Management of major crisis situations in the country and coordinating activities of various Ministries in such a situation is also one of the functions of the Cabinet Secretariat.
- **The Department of Personnel was initially created under the Cabinet Secretariat in 1970.** The Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms were transferred to the Ministry of Home Affairs from the Cabinet Secretariat. At present it is a part of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pension with a bifurcation as Department of Personnel and training and Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances. **So, statement III is correct.**

Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

Q7.

Answer: b

Explanation:

- The President of India has the veto power over the bills passed by the Parliament, that is, s/he can withhold his assent to the bills. The object of conferring this power on the President is to:
 - prevent hasty and ill-considered legislation by the Parliament;
 - prevent legislation that may be unconstitutional.
- The veto power enjoyed by the executive in modern states can be classified into the following four types:
 - **Absolute veto** is the power of the President to **withhold assent to the bill** is termed as his absolute veto. **So, pair I is correctly matched.**
 - **Qualified veto**, which can be **overridden by the legislature with a higher majority.** **So, pair II is not correctly matched.**
 - **Suspensive veto**, which can be overridden by the legislature with an ordinary majority. **So, pair III is not correctly matched.**
 - **Pocket veto**, that is, **taking no action** on the bill passed by the legislature. **So, pair IV is correctly matched.**
- Of the above four, the President of India is vested with three— absolute veto, suspensive veto and pocket veto. There is no qualified veto in the case of the Indian President; it is possessed by the American President.

So, only two of the pairs given above are correctly matched.

Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

Q8.

Answer: b

Explanation:

- All the Ministers have joint responsibility to the Lok Sabha for all their acts of omission and commission. They work as a team and swim or sink together. When the Lok Sabha passes a no-confidence motion against the Council of Ministers, all the Ministers have to resign, including those Ministers who are from the Rajya Sabha.
- In India, the fundamental principle underlying the working of the Parliamentary system of government is the **principle of collective responsibility.**

- **Article 75 of the Constitution of India** clearly states that the **Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha. So, statement I is correct.**
 - This means that:
 - All the Ministers own **joint responsibility to the Lok Sabha** for all their acts of omission and commission.
 - They work as a team and **swim or sink together.**
 - When the Lok Sabha passes a **no-confidence motion** against the Council of Ministers, all the Ministers have to resign, including those Ministers who are from the Rajya Sabha. **So statement II is correct.**
 - **The principle of collective responsibility also means that the Cabinet decisions bind all Cabinet Ministers and other Ministers,** even if they differed in the Cabinet meeting. It is the duty of every Minister to stand by Cabinet decisions and support them both within and outside the Parliament. If any Minister disagrees with a Cabinet decision and is not prepared to defend it, s/he must resign. For example, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar resigned because of his differences with his colleagues on the Hindu Code Bill in 1953. **So, statement III is correct.**

So, both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II explains Statement I. Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

Q9.

Answer: c

Explanation:

- The President of India can hold office beyond his term of five years until his successor assumes charge. He is also **eligible for re-election to that office.** He may be elected for any number of terms. However, **in the USA, a person cannot be elected to the office of the President more than twice. So, statement I is correct.**
- The **Prime Minister** acts as the **head of the Government in India,** unlike the President of the USA. **So, statement II is not correct.**
- The **ordinance-making** power of the President in India is rather unusual and **not found in most of the democratic Constitutions of the world, including that of USA and UK.** In justification of the ordinance-making power of the President, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar said in the Constituent Assembly that the mechanism of issuing an ordinance has been devised in order to enable the Executive to deal with a situation that may suddenly and immediately arise when the Parliament is not in session. **So, statement III is not correct.**

Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

Q10.

Answer: b

Explanation:

- There are currently **eight Union Territories in India:** Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, Delhi (also called National Capital Territory), Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh, Lakshadweep and Puducherry.
- **The Portuguese-controlled region of Goa, together with Daman and Diu,** was integrated into India by the Indian Army in 1961. **A Union Territory called Goa, Daman and Diu** was formed in 1961 and was granted a legislature in 1963. In 1987, the Union Territory was split: **Goa became a State** while Daman and Diu became a Union Territory.

- Six Union Territories were created in 1956 - Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep (called the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands until 1973), Delhi, Manipur, Tripura, and **Himachal Pradesh**. Himachal Pradesh was later conferred Statehood in 1971.
 - Manipur and Tripura were given Statehood in 1972.
- **Sikkim** was a tiny Himalayan kingdom once ruled by the hereditary monarchy for about 3 centuries from 17 century A.D. In **1950, it became a protectorate of the Government of India** vested with autonomy in its internal affairs, while its defence, communications and external relations were under the responsibility of the protector. It finally became a full-fledged State of the Indian Union in 1975.
- Three regions - Nagaland, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh, were all previously part of the Indian State of Assam and later were made as Union Territories. Subsequently, **Nagaland became a State in 1963, and Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh in 1987.**

Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

Q11.

Answer: a

Explanation:

The **President of India** is elected not directly by the people but by **members of the electoral college**. The indirect election of the President is in harmony with the parliamentary system of government envisaged in the Constitution of India. Under this system, the President is only a nominal executive, and the real powers are vested in the Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister.

- The electoral college to elect the President consists of:
 - the **elected Members of both the Houses of Parliament;**
 - the elected Members of the Legislative Assemblies of the states; and
 - the elected Members of the Legislative Assemblies of the Union Territories of Delhi and Puducherry.
- Thus, the **nominated members** of the Parliament and **the members (both elected and nominated) of the State Legislative Councils** (in case of the bicameral legislature) and the nominated members of the Legislative Assemblies of Delhi and Puducherry **do not participate in the election of the President. So, point II is not correct.**
- **The Vice-President**, like the President, is elected not directly by the people but by the method of indirect election.
 - S/he is elected by the members of an electoral college consisting of both **elected and nominated members of the Parliament (in the case of the President, only elected members).** It does not include the **Members of the State Legislatures** (in the case of the President, the elected members of the State Legislative Assemblies are included). **So, point I is correct and point III is not correct.**

Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

Knowledge Box

Use of NOTA (None of the Above) in elections:

- NOTA is a voting option on the ballot that allows voters to indicate disapproval of all contesting candidates without choosing any of them.

- It was introduced into the electoral process following the 2013 Supreme Court directive in the **People's Union for Civil Liberties & Anr vs Union of India & Anr, 2013**. It was used for the first time in the 2013 Assembly elections in five States - Chhattisgarh, Mizoram, Rajasthan, Delhi, and Madhya Pradesh - and later in the 2014 General Elections.
- The main objective of the NOTA option is to enable "electors, who do not wish to vote for any candidate and to exercise their **right not to vote** for any candidate without violating the secrecy of their decision".
 - The Supreme Court had noted in its 2013 verdict that the "**right to vote also includes a right not to vote, i.e. right to reject**".
- The **NOTA option** is available only for direct elections and **not for the elections held by the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote**, as in the elections of the **Rajya Sabha, President and Vice President**.

Q12.

Answer: c

Explanation:

- The **President can be removed from office by a process of impeachment for 'violation of the Constitution'**. However, the Constitution does not define the meaning of the phrase 'violation of the Constitution'.
 - A **formal impeachment is not required for the removal of the Vice-President**. He can be removed by a **resolution passed by a majority of all the then members of the Rajya Sabha and agreed to by the Lok Sabha**. This means that this resolution should be passed in the Rajya Sabha by an effective majority and in the Lok Sabha by a simple majority. **So, statement I is correct.**
- **No ground has been mentioned in the Constitution for the removal of the Vice President**. Unlike the Vice President, the grounds for impeachment of the President is 'violation of the Constitution', as mentioned in the Constitution itself. **So, statement II is correct.**
- When the vacancy is going to be caused by the expiration of the term of the sitting **Vice President, an election to fill the vacancy must be held before the expiration of the term**. **So, statement III is not correct.**

Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

Q13.

Answer: d

Explanation:

- The **Council of Ministers** comprises all the ministers of all the categories but the **Cabinet consists of only the Cabinet rank Ministers**. Cabinet meetings are held regularly to take various decisions but it is rare to see a meeting of Council of Ministers. Normally, the policies and programmes of the government are decided in the Cabinet and not in the Council of Ministers.
- Powers and functions of the Cabinet and Council of Ministers:

- All the executive powers of the President are exercised by the Cabinet/Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister.
- It prepares all the internal and external policies.
- The Cabinet/Council of Ministers prepares an agenda for the session of the Parliament. **So, point IV is correct.**
- It prepares the text of the Presidential address. **So, point II is correct.**
- The Cabinet/Council of Ministers is responsible for the issuance of Ordinance at the time when parliament is not in session. **So, point III is correct.**
- Even the sessions of the Parliament are convened as per the advice of the Cabinet/Council of Ministers.
- The **Prime Minister, along with the Council of Ministers, advises the President on summoning and dissolving the Lok Sabha.** According to Article 85 of the Constitution, the President must act on this advice, meaning they do not have the independent power to summon or dissolve the House on their own. **So, point I is correct.**

Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.

Q14.

Answer: d

Explanation:

- **Article 74** of the Constitution of India mandates that **there shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advise the President**, who shall, in the exercise of his functions, act in accordance with such advice.
- The **42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976** made the President bound by the advice of the **Council of Ministers** headed by the Prime Minister. **So, statement I is not correct.**
- The **44th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1978** authorised the President to require the Council of Ministers **to reconsider such advice** either generally or otherwise. However, s/he shall act in accordance with the advice tendered after such reconsideration. **So, statement II is not correct.**

Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.

Q15.

Answer: a

Explanation:

- In India, one of the **conventions** being developed with regard to qualification for the Governor's office is that s/he **should not belong to the State** where s/he is appointed, to free her/him from the local politics. However, this convention **has been violated** in some of the cases. **So, statement I is not correct.**
- The Governor of a State is immune from any criminal proceedings during the term of her/his office, even in respect of her/his personal acts. S/he cannot be arrested or imprisoned. However, after giving two months' notice, **civil proceedings can be instituted against her/him** during the term of office in respect of his personal acts. **So, statement II is not correct.**
- According to Article 158, the **emoluments and allowances of the Governor cannot be diminished** during her/his term of office. It ensures that the Governor can continue to fulfill their duties without financial pressures, even in the most challenging of circumstances.

- **Article 58 of the Constitution** states that, “A person shall not be eligible for election as President if s/he holds any office of profit under the Government of India or the Government of any State or under any local or other authority subject to the control of any of the said Governments.” However, for the purposes of this article, a person shall not be deemed to **hold any office of profit by reason only that s/he is the President or Vice President of the Union or the Governor of any State** or is a Minister either for the Union or for any State. **So, statement III is correct.**

So, only one of the statements given above is correct.

Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

Q16.

Answer: c

Explanation:

- The Prime Minister is the **head of the government** and actually exercises all governmental powers. He takes most of the decisions in the Cabinet meetings. The **Constitution of India does not contain any specific procedure** for the selection and appointment of the Prime Minister. **So, statement I is correct.**
- In 1980, the Delhi High Court held that the **Constitution does not require that a person must prove his majority in the Lok Sabha before he is appointed as the Prime Minister.** The President may first appoint him the Prime Minister and then ask him to prove his majority in the Lok Sabha within a reasonable period. For example, Charan Singh (1979), V.P. Singh (1989), Chandrasekhar (1990), P.V. Narasimha Rao (1991), A.B. Vajpayee (1996), Deve Gowda (1996), I.K. Gujral (1997) and again A.B. Vajpayee (1998) was appointed as Prime Minister in this way.
- In **1997**, the **Supreme Court held** that a person who is not a member of either House of the Parliament **can be appointed as the Prime Minister for six months within which he should become a member of either House** of the Parliament. **So, statement II is correct.**

Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

Q17.

Answer: c

Explanation:

- The President's election is held in accordance with the system of **proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote** and the voting is by secret ballot. This system ensures that the successful candidate is returned by the absolute majority of votes.
- A candidate, in order to be declared elected to the office of President, **must secure a fixed quota of votes.** The quota of votes is determined by dividing the total number of valid votes polled by the number of candidates to be elected (here only one candidate is to be elected as President) plus one and adding one to the quotient.
- Each member of the electoral college is given **only one ballot paper.** The voter, while casting his vote, is required to indicate his preferences by marking 1, 2, 3, 4, etc. against the names of candidates. This means that the voter can indicate as many preferences as there are candidates in the fray.
- In the first phase, the **first preference votes are counted.** In case a candidate secures the required quota in this phase, he is declared elected. Otherwise, the process of transfer of votes is set in motion.

- The ballots of the candidate securing the least number of first preference votes are cancelled and his **second preference votes are transferred to the first preference votes of other candidates.** This process continues till a candidate secures the required quota.

Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

Q18.

Answer: d

Explanation:

- **Bureaucracy** is a neutral form of social organisation used for **administering modern governments.** Social scientists describe it as the essential machine that enables the government to function. Max Weber, who systematically studied bureaucracy, viewed it as the most rational and efficient organisational model. His “ideal-type” bureaucracy features **fixed jurisdictions, hierarchical offices, written rules, anonymity, impersonality, and political neutrality.**
- Such characteristics make bureaucracy technically superior, offering precision, speed, clarity, and reduced friction and costs in large-scale administration.
- it cannot be seen as a mechanism for direct citizen involvement in day-to-day decisions, as its **anonymity** and rule-orientation exclude such functions. Nor does it serve as a federal coordinating body, since Centre–State relations are handled by constitutional and political institutions, not directly by administrative offices with **limited jurisdictions.** Likewise, bureaucracy does not primarily design socio-economic policies; **policy formulation primarily rests with elected representatives,** while **bureaucrats merely aid and later implement those policies.**

Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.

Q19.

Answer: b

Explanation:

The Constitution of India provides for a parliamentary form of government in which the Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister is the real executive authority of our politico-administrative system.

- **Article 74 of the Constitution of India provides that there shall be a Council of Ministers (CoM) with the Prime Minister** at the head to **aid and advise the President** who shall, in the exercise of her/his functions, act in accordance with such advice.
- **All executive actions of the Government of India** shall be expressed to be taken in the name of the **President (and not the Council of Ministers).**
- **Every Minister shall have the right to speak and take part in the proceedings of either House of the Parliament,** any joint sitting of the Houses and any Committee of Parliament of which s/he may be named a member. But s/he shall not be entitled to vote. **So, statement I is correct.**
- The **total number of Ministers,** including the Prime Minister, in the Council of Ministers **shall not exceed 15%** of the total strength of the Lok Sabha. This provision was added by the 91st Constitutional Amendment Act of 2003. **So, statement II is not correct.**
 - For Union Territories of Delhi and Jammu & Kashmir, the maximum limit is 10% of the total strength of its Assembly.

- There is **no minimum requirement of the strength of the CoM at the Central level** but the States should have a minimum of 12 Ministers. **So, statement III is correct.**

So, only two of the statements given above are correct.

Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

Knowledge Box

Oaths of office and secrecy:

- Before a Minister enters upon his office, the President administers to her/him the oaths of office and secrecy.
- In her/his oath of office, the minister swears:
 - to bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India,
 - to uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India,
 - to faithfully and conscientiously discharge the duties of her/his office, and
 - to do right to all manner of people in accordance with the Constitution and the law, without fear or favour, affection or ill will.
- In her/his oath of secrecy, the minister swears that s/he will not directly or indirectly communicate or reveal to any person(s) any matter that is brought under her/his consideration or becomes known to her/him as a Union minister except as may be required for the due discharge of her/his duties as such minister.

Q20.

Answer: c

Explanation:

- All doubts and disputes in connection with election of the President and Vice President are inquired into and decided by the **Supreme Court whose decision is final**. The election of a person as President or Vice President **cannot be challenged on the ground that the electoral college was incomplete** (ie, existence of any vacancy among the members of electoral college).
- If the election of a person as President or Vice President is declared void by the Supreme Court, acts done by him before the date of such declaration of the Supreme Court are not invalidated and continue to remain in force.

Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

Q21.

Answer: b

Explanation:

- The Prime Minister** of India is the de facto head of the State. S/he heads various councils and bodies such as the **NITI Aayog, Inter States Council, National Board of Wildlife, Council of Scientific & Industrial Research** amongst others. **So, points I, IV and V are correct.**
- Goods And Services Tax Council**, a constitutional body under Article 279A is headed by the Union Finance Minister. **So, point II is not correct.**
- Animal Welfare Board of India** is a statutory body under Prevention of Cruelty against Animals Act, 1960 and it is headed by a chairperson, appointed by the Central Government. Currently, it is being chaired by the Animal Husbandry Commissioner. **So, point III is not correct.**

So, only three of the above are headed by the Prime Minister of India.

Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

Q22.

Answer: b

Explanation:

- **Article 154 of the Indian Constitution states that the executive power of the State shall be vested in the Governor** and shall be exercised by him either directly or through officers subordinate to him in accordance with this Constitution.
- The Governor has constitutional discretion in the cases such as:
 - **Reservation of a bill** for the consideration of the President. **So, point I is correct.**
 - Recommendation for the **imposition of the President's Rule** in the State. **So, point II is correct.**
 - While exercising his functions as the **administrator of an adjoining union territory** (in case of additional charge).
 - **Determining the amount payable by the Government of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram** to an autonomous Tribal District Council as royalty accruing from licenses for mineral exploration.
 - Seeking information from the chief minister with regard to the administrative and legislative matters of the state.
- In addition to the above constitutional discretion (i.e., the express discretion mentioned in the Constitution), the governor, like the president, also has **situational discretion** (i.e., the hidden discretion derived from the exigencies of a prevailing political situation) in the following cases:
 - **Appointment of Chief Minister when no party has a clear-cut majority in the state** legislative assembly or when the chief minister in office dies suddenly and there is no obvious successor. **So, point III is not correct.**
 - Dismissal of the council of ministers when it cannot prove the confidence of the state legislative assembly.
 - Dissolution of the state legislative assembly if the council of ministers has lost its majority.

Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

Q23.

Answer: a

Explanation:

- Under the **Parliamentary System of Government in India**, the **Council of Ministers (CoM)** is collectively responsible to the **Lok Sabha**, the lower house of Parliament. The **President of India**, though the nominal executive, exercises powers **only on the aid and advice of the CoM** as per Article 74(1) of the Constitution.
- As per **Article 75(3)** of the Constitution, the Council of Ministers is **collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha** and normally its tenure is tied to the life of the House. However, when the **Lok Sabha is dissolved**, the **Council of Ministers does not automatically cease to function**. Instead, it continues to hold office **in a caretaker capacity** until a new Lok Sabha is constituted and a new Council is appointed. This ensures **uninterrupted governance** and avoids a power vacuum during the period between the dissolution of one Lok Sabha and the formation of the next. The convention is rooted in the need for political continuity and administrative stability, even during election transitions. **So, statement I is correct.**
- In the **U.N.R. Rao vs Smt. Indira Gandhi (1971) judgment**, The Court held that, there is no provision in the Constitution — including Article 75(3) — that requires the Prime Minister or the **Council of Ministers to resign or vacate office after the Lok Sabha is dissolved**. Article 75(3) states that the Council of Ministers must enjoy the confidence of the Lok Sabha. But:
 - This applies only when the Lok Sabha is in existence.

- When the House is dissolved, it is not possible to test or lose majority support, so Article 75(3) does not apply in that period.
- **Article 74(I) mandates that the President shall act only on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister.** Therefore, the Council must remain in office even after the House is dissolved, to ensure the President has constitutional advice for all executive functions. **So, statement II is correct.**
- However, Statement-II does not explain Statement-I because, statement-I is about the continuity of the executive even after dissolution of the legislature and statement-II is about parliamentary accountability during the term of Lok Sabha.

So, both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II explains Statement I.
Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

Q24.

Answer: c

Explanation:

- The **Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS)** is one of the most crucial decision-making bodies in India, especially concerning **national security and strategic affairs**. It is headed by the **Prime Minister** and includes the cabinet ministers of **Finance, Defence, Home Affairs and External Affairs**, who hold the key portfolios crucial to national governance and security. **So, points I, II and IV are correct.**
- The CCS is entrusted with responsibilities such as:
 - Deliberating on and approving defence policies, major military acquisitions and significant **defence expenditures**.
 - Overseeing **national security strategies**, including responses to internal and external threats.
 - Formulating policies related to **internal security, law and order** and sensitive foreign affairs involving security dimensions.
- The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is not a member of the committee. **So, point III is not correct.**

So, only three of the above are members of the Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS).

Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

Knowledge Box
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Political Affairs Committee: It deals with all policy matters pertaining to domestic and foreign affairs. It is chaired by the Prime Minister and is the most powerful committee, often described as a “Super-Cabinet”.● Appointments Committee: It decides all higher-level appointments in the Central Secretariat, Public Enterprises, Banks and Financial Institutions. It is chaired by the Prime Minister.● Economic Affairs Committee: It directs and coordinates governmental activities in the economic sphere. It is chaired by the Prime Minister.

Q25.

Answer: c

Explanation:

Article 163 of the Constitution of India provides for a Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister at the head to aid and advise the **Governor of a State**. In 1971, the Supreme Court ruled that a Council of Ministers must always exist to advise the Governor, even after the dissolution of the State Legislative Assembly or the resignation of a Council of Ministers.

- **Appointment of Ministers:** The Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor, who then appoints other **Ministers based on the Chief Minister's advice**. This means the Governor can only appoint individuals as Ministers who are **recommended by the Chief Minister**. **So, statement II is correct.**
- Typically, Ministers are appointed from among the members of the State Legislature, **either the Legislative Assembly or the Legislative Council**. A person who is not a member of either House can also be appointed as a Minister, but must become a member of the **State Legislature within six months**, either through election or nomination, or s/he will cease to be a Minister. **So, statement I is not correct.**
- Other qualifications for being a Minister are the same as being a Member of the Legislative Assembly (MLA) or a Member of the Legislative Council (MLC). These are:
 - **Minimum age: 25** years for MLA and **30** years for MLC. **So, statement III is correct.**
 - **S/he must be a citizen of India**, and take an oath or affirmation according to the Third Schedule of the Constitution. S/he must not be disqualified by the anti-defection law.
- The person must be an elector for any Assembly constituency in that State, in regard to contest election for the Member of Legislative Assembly. **However, there is no such requirement at the time of appointment as a Minister by the Governor of a State.**

Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

Q26.

Answer: c

Explanation:

- **Article 163 of the Constitution of India** provides that there shall be a **Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister as the head** to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of her/his functions.
- As per **Article 164 of the Constitution of India**, there shall be a **Minister in charge of tribal welfare** in the States of **Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha**, who may in addition be in charge of the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and backward classes or any other work. **So, points I, II, IV, and V are correct.**
- **The State of Bihar was excluded** from this provision by the 94th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2006.
- The Constitution of India does not provide for the appointment of a Tribal Welfare Minister in Assam. **So, point III is not correct.**

Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

Q27.

Answer: a

Explanation:

- The **Chief Secretary is the senior-most civil servant** and administrative head of a state government in India, acting as the **principal advisor to the Chief Minister and the cabinet**. This role is responsible for coordinating interdepartmental activities, ensuring policy implementation, and managing the state's administrative machinery.
- The position is held by an Indian Administrative Service (IAS) officer, chosen by the Chief Minister, and is the highest rank a civil servant can attain at the state level.
- The **State Civil Service Board is headed by the Chief Secretary of the state**, who serves as the ex-officio Chairman.

Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

Q28.

Answer: c

Explanation:

- Under **Article 161 of the Constitution**, the Governor of a state also possesses the pardoning power. Hence, the **Governor can also grant pardons, reprieves, respites and remissions of punishment or suspend**, remit and commute the sentence of any person convicted of any offence against a state law. **So, statement I is correct.**
- But, the pardoning power of the Governor differs from that of the President in following two respects:
 - The President can pardon sentences inflicted by court martial (military courts) but the Governor cannot. **So, statement II is not correct.**
 - **The President can pardon the death sentence while the Governor cannot.** Even if a state law prescribes a death sentence, the power to grant pardon lies with the President and not the governor. However, the governor can suspend, remit or commute a death sentence. In other words, both the governor and the President have concurrent power in respect of suspension, remission and commutation of death sentences. **So, statement III is not correct.**

Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

Q29.

Answer: c

Explanation:

- **Chief Secretary of a State:** The Chief Secretary is the highest-ranking executive official and the senior-most civil servant in a State government. The Chief Secretary is an officer of the Indian Administrative Service. It is not required for her/him to be drawn from the SPSC civil services. **So, statement I is not correct.**
 - As the ex-officio head of the State Civil Services Board, the State Secretariat, the State cadre Indian Administrative Service (IAS), and all civil services under the state's rules of business, the Chief Secretary holds significant responsibilities.
 - S/he acts as the **principal advisor to the chief minister** on all matters related to State administration. **So, statement III is correct.**

- S/he also functions as an ex-officio secretary to the State cabinet, often referred to as the "Secretary to the Cabinet."
- **Appointment:** The Chief Secretary is selected by the Chief Minister, but the appointment is made in the name of the Governor of the State.
- **Tenure:** There is no fixed tenure for the position of Chief Secretary, and this post is excluded from the operation of the tenure system. **So, statement II is not correct.**
- **Order of Precedence:** This position is the senior-most cadre post in State administration and ranks 23rd on the Indian order of precedence. The status of this post is comparable to that of a Secretary to the Government of India. S/he is equivalent to the Vice Chief of the Army Staff/Commanders and officers of the rank of full General in the Indian Armed Forces, as listed in the Order of Precedence.
 - Cabinet Ministers in States within their respective States are at rank 15 in the Table of Precedence.

Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

Q30.

Answer: a

Explanation:

- The **President can make an ordinance** only when he is satisfied that the circumstances exist that render it necessary for him to take immediate action. In Cooper case, 1970, the Supreme Court held that the **President's satisfaction can be questioned in a court on the ground of malafide**. This means that the decision of the President to issue an ordinance can be questioned in a court on the ground that the President has prorogued one House or both Houses of Parliament **deliberately with a view to promulgate an ordinance on a controversial subject**, so as to bypass the parliamentary decision and thereby circumventing the authority of the Parliament.
 - The 38th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1975 made the President's satisfaction final and conclusive and beyond judicial review. But, this provision was deleted by the **44th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1978**. Thus, the President's satisfaction is justiciable on the ground of malafide.
- The Supreme Court in the **D.C. Wadhwa case, 1987** ruled that successive repromulgation of ordinances with the same text without any attempt to get the bills passed by the assembly would amount to violation of the Constitution and the ordinance so repromulgated is liable to be struck down. It held that **the exceptional power of law-making through ordinance cannot be used as a substitute for the legislative power** of the state legislature.
- The President can also withdraw an ordinance at any time. However, his power of ordinance-making is **not a discretionary power, and he can promulgate or withdraw an ordinance only on the advice of the Council of Ministers** headed by the Prime Minister.

Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

Q31.

Answer: d

Explanation:

- **Article 163** of the Constitution of India provides for a **Council of Ministers** with the Chief Minister at the head to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions except for the discretionary ones.
- If any question arises whether a matter falls within the Governor's discretion or not, the **decision of the Governor shall be final**, and the validity of anything done by the Governor shall not be called in question on the ground that he ought or ought not to have acted in his discretion. **So, statement I is not correct.**
- The nature of advice tendered by Ministers to the Governor **cannot be enquired** by any court. This provision emphasizes the intimate and confidential relationship between the Governor and the Ministers. **So, statement II is not correct.**
- In 1971, the Supreme Court ruled that a Council of Ministers **must always exist to advise the Governor**, even after the **dissolution of the State Legislative Assembly** or the resignation of a Council of Ministers. Hence, the existing ministry may continue in the office until its successor assumes charge.
- In 1974, the Supreme Court clarified that the Governor acts on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers except in spheres where s/he is to act at her/his discretion. S/He is not required to act personally without the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers or **against the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers**. Wherever the Constitution requires the satisfaction of the Governor, the **satisfaction is not the personal satisfaction of the Governor** but it is the satisfaction of the Council of Ministers.

Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.

Q32.

Answer: d

Explanation:

- The Council of Ministers includes all three categories of Ministers that are **Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State** and **Deputy Ministers**.
- The term Cabinet was inserted in **Article 352** of the Indian Constitution in 1978 by the **44th Constitutional Amendment Act**. Article 352 only defines the Cabinet saying that it is 'the council consisting of the Prime Minister and other ministers of Cabinet rank appointed under Article 75' and **does not describe its powers and functions**. **So, statement I is not correct.**
- The **functions of the Council of Ministers are determined by the Cabinet** and it implements the Cabinet decisions. The Cabinet takes decisions regarding policies and directs the Council of Ministers which are **binding on all the Ministers**.
- A **Chief Minister of a state ranks higher than a Cabinet Minister of the Union** within that state according to the Indian Table of Precedence. While a Cabinet Minister ranks higher than a Chief Minister at the national level, the Chief Minister's rank is elevated when they are within their own state's jurisdiction. **So, statement II is correct.**

- The **Council of Ministers** is a **Constitutional body** mentioned under **Article 74 and 75** of the **Constitution**. *The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lower House of the Parliament and the Cabinet enforces the collective responsibility of the Council of ministers to the Lower House of the Parliament.* **So, statement III is correct.**

Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.

Q33.

Answer: d

Explanation:

- To fulfill the role of the President as the head of State, the Constitution of India grants the President certain powers and functions. These powers and functions are designed to ensure that the President can effectively serve as the head of the state and oversee the functioning of the government.
- **The executive powers and functions of the President are:**
 - **All executive actions** of the Government of India are formally taken in his name.
 - S/He can make rules specifying the manner in which the orders and other instruments made and executed in her/his name shall be authenticated.
 - S/He can make rules for **more convenient transactions of business of the Union Government** and for allocation of the said business among the Ministers. **So, point I is correct.**
 - S/He appoints the Prime Minister and the other Ministers. They hold office during his pleasure.
 - S/He can **seek any information** relating to the administration of affairs of the Union, and proposals for legislation from the Prime Minister.
 - S/He can require the **Prime Minister to submit, for consideration of the Council of Ministers**, any matter on which a decision has been taken by a Minister but, which has not been considered by the council.
- Her/his **prior recommendation or permission is needed to introduce certain types of bills in the Parliament**. For example, a bill involving expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India, or a bill for the alteration of boundaries of states or creation of a new state. This is the **legislative function** of the President. **So, point II is correct.**
- The **President can make advances out of the Contingency Fund of India** to meet any unforeseen expenditure. This is the financial power of the President. **So, point III is correct.**
- The **President can seek advice from the Supreme Court on any question of law or fact**. However, the advice tendered by the Supreme Court is not binding on the President. This is the **judicial power** of the President. **So, point IV is correct.**

Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.

Q34.

Answer: d

Explanation:

- The **Chief of Defence Staff (CDS)** is the Permanent Chairman of the Chiefs of Staff Committee and acts as the **Principal Military Adviser to the Ministry of Defence** on all tri-services matters so as to provide impartial advice to the political leadership. **So, statement I is correct.**

- The post was announced by the Cabinet Committee on Security in 2019 to enhance the quality of Military Advice to Political Leadership through integration of Service inputs. This step aims to develop and foster expertise in defence matters for better and more informed decision making.
- **Defence Acquisition Council (DAC)** is the **highest decision-making body** within the **Ministry of Defence for procurement**. Its primary goal is to quickly meet the armed forces' approved needs, focusing on required capabilities and efficient use of the budget.
 - It is chaired by the Defence Minister and includes members such as the Chief of Defence Staff (CDS) and the chiefs of the Army, Navy and Air Force. **So, statement III is correct.**
- The officers eligible to be appointed as the Commander-in-Chief or Officer-in-Command of the **Inter-services Organisation (ISOs)** are:
 - **a General Officer of the regular Army (above the rank of Brigadier), So, statement II is not correct.**
 - a Flag Officer of the Navy (rank of Admiral of the Fleet, Admiral, Vice-Admiral, or Rear-Admiral), or
 - an Air Officer of the Air Force (above the rank of group captain).

Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.

Q35.

Answer: c

Explanation:

- The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (Amendment) Act, 2023, amended the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi Act, 1991.
- This Amendment mandated the formation of “**National Capital Civil Service Authority**” that has the responsibility to recommend Lieutenant Governor of Delhi in matters of transfers and postings of all Group 'A' officers and officers of Delhi, Andaman and Nicobar, Lakshadweep, Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli (Civil) Services serving in the affairs of the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi. **So, statement II is correct.**
- The National Capital Civil Services Authority consists of the Chief Minister, Chief Secretary of Delhi, Principal Home Secretary of Delhi.
- The Authority will make recommendations to the LG regarding transfers and postings of officials and disciplinary matters.
- The Act provides the LG to exercise his/her **sole discretion on several matters including the summoning, prorogation and dissolution of the Delhi Legislative Assembly** and those recommended by the National Capital Civil Services Authority. **So, statement I is correct.**

Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

Q36.

Answer: b

Explanation:

- Articles 239 to 241 in Part VIII of the Constitution of India deal with the Union Territories.
- **The Parliament can make laws on any subject of the three lists, including the State List, for the Union Territories.** This power also extends to Delhi, Puducherry and Jammu and Kashmir, which have their own legislatures. This means that the legislative power of Parliament for the Union Territories on subjects of the State List remain unaffected even after establishing a legislature for them. **So, statement I is correct.**

- But, the legislative assemblies of Puducherry, Delhi and Jammu and Kashmir can also make laws on any subject of the State List (except Delhi on public order, police and land) and the Concurrent List.
- The **President** can make regulations for the peace, progress and good government of the Union territories namely **Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep and Daman and Diu.**
 - The President shall not make any regulation for the peace, progress and good Government of **Puducherry** as long as the Legislature is functioning there. **So, statement II is not correct.**
- The Constitution does not contain any separate provisions for the administration of acquired territories. But, the **constitutional provisions for the administration of union territories also apply to the acquired territories. So, statement III is correct.**

Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

Knowledge Box

Administration of UTs:

- Articles 239 to 241 in Part VIII of the Constitution of India deal with the Union Territories. Union Territories administered by the President through an administrator appointed by him titled Lieutenant Governor or Chief Commissioner or Administrator who are an agent of the President and not head of state like a Governor.
- The Governor of Punjab is concurrently the Administrator of Chandigarh. The Administrator of Dadra and Nagar Haveli is concurrently the Administrator of Daman and Diu. Lakshadweep has a separate Administrator.
- The National Capital Territory of Delhi, Union Territory of Puducherry and Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir each have a legislative assembly and council of ministers.

Q37.

Answer: a

Explanation:

- The Union Territory is legally administered by the President acting through an Administrator called the **Lieutenant-Governor appointed under article 239 of the Constitution of India.** The Lieutenant-Governor exercises his executive powers either directly or through subordinate authorities in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and the delegated authority of the President. **The post of Chief Commissioner was redesignated as Lieutenant-Governor.**
- Section 45 in the **Government of Union Territories Act, 1963** states that the Chief Minister must be appointed by the **President.** The rest of the Ministers are appointed by the President on the advice of the Chief Minister.

Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

Q38.

Answer: c

Explanation:

- Articles 239 to 241 in Part VIII of the Constitution deal with the union territories. Every union territory is administered by the President acting through an administrator appointed by him. The **President can also appoint the governor of a state as the administrator of an adjoining union territory. So, statement I is correct.**
 - Administrators of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Delhi, Puducherry, Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh are designated as **Lieutenant Governors**. The Governor of Punjab is concurrently the Administrator of Chandigarh. The Administrator of Dadra and Nagar Haveli is concurrently the Administrator of Daman and Diu. Lakshadweep has a separate Administrator. **So, statement II is correct.**

Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

Q39.

Answer: c

Explanation:

- **Articles 239 to 241 in Part VIII** of the Constitution deal with the **Union Territories**. Every Union Territory is administered by the President acting through an Administrator appointed by her/him. An administrator of a Union Territory is an agent of the President and not the head of State like a Governor.
- The **Parliament can establish a High Court for a Union Territory or put it under the jurisdiction of the High Court of an adjacent State**. Delhi is the only Union Territory that has a High Court of its own (since 1966).
 - The Bombay High Court has jurisdiction over Union Territories of –Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu. Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Lakshadweep and Puducherry are placed under the Calcutta, Punjab and Haryana, Kerala, and Madras High Courts respectively. The Jammu and Kashmir High Court is the common High Court for the two union territories of Jammu and Kashmir, and Ladakh.

Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

Q40.

Answer: b

Explanation:

The Cabinet works through various committees called Cabinet Committees. They are of two types—standing and ad hoc. The former are of a permanent nature while the latter are of a temporary nature. The following are the features of Cabinet Committees:

- They are **extra-constitutional** in emergence. In other words, they are **not mentioned** in the **Constitution of India**. However, the **Rules of Business** provide for their establishment. **So, statement I is not correct.**
- They are **mostly headed by the Prime Minister**. Sometimes other **Cabinet Ministers**, particularly the **Home Minister or the Finance Minister**, also act as their Chairperson. But, in case the Prime Minister is a member of a Committee, s/he invariably presides over it. **So, statement II is not correct.**

- Their membership varies from three to eight. They usually include only Cabinet Ministers. However, the **non-cabinet Ministers are not debarred from their membership**. They not only include the Ministers in charge of subjects covered by them but also include other senior Ministers. **So, statement III is correct.**
- They not only sort out issues and formulate proposals for the consideration of the Cabinet, but also take decisions. However, the Cabinet can review their decisions. They are only an organizational device to reduce the enormous workload of the Cabinet. So, the **decisions of the Cabinet Committees are not binding on the Council of Ministers**, whereas; Cabinet's decisions are binding.

Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

Knowledge Box

Cabinet Committees:

- There are eight Cabinet committees at present — the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet, Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs, Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs, Cabinet Committee on Investment and Growth, Cabinet Committee on Security, Cabinet Committee on Parliamentary Affairs, Cabinet Committee on Employment & Skill Development, and Cabinet Committee on Accommodation. All committees except the Cabinet Committee on Accommodation and Cabinet Committee on Parliamentary Affairs are headed by the PM.
- The **Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs** deals with problems related to Centre-State relations, considers economic and political issues that require a broader perspective, and handles foreign affairs that do not have internal or external security implications. It is also known as '**Super Cabinet**,' as it consists of most of the most important Cabinet Ministers.
- The **Cabinet Committee on Security** has the Ministers for Finance, Defence, Home Affairs and External Affairs as its members, headed by the Prime Minister. It is responsible for debates, discussions and appointments of/ in the national security bodies. Major decisions with respect to the significant appointments, issues of national security, defence expenditure of India are taken by CCS. Besides dealing with defence related issues, the CCS also brainstorms on issues relating to law and order and internal security, and policy matters concerning foreign affairs on security-related issues. It also considers matters relating to atomic energy.

Q41.

Answer: a

Explanation:

- The **Governor has three alternatives** when a Money Bill, after it is passed by the State Legislature (unicameral or bicameral), is presented to him:
 - He may give his assent to the Bill, the Bill then becomes an Act
 - He may withhold his assent to the Bill, the Bill then ends and does not become an Act
 - He may reserve the Bill for the consideration of the President
- When a **Money Bill is reserved by the Governor** for the consideration of the President, the President has two alternatives:
 - He may give his assent to the Bill, the Bill then becomes an Act.

- He may withhold his assent to the Bill, the **Bill then ends and does not become an Act. So, statement II is correct.**
 - Thus, the **President cannot return a Money Bill for the reconsideration of the State Legislature** (as in the case of the Parliament). **So, statement III is correct.**
- It is a **discretionary power for the Governor to reserve a bill for the President's consideration under Article 200**. The Governor does not need to follow the advice of the Council of Ministers when making this decision, which allows them to act independently in specific circumstances, such as when a bill may violate the Constitution or conflict with Union laws. **So, statement I is correct.**

Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

Q42.

Answer: a

Explanation:

- The nomination of the Governor by the Union is **based on the Canadian model of governance**. In the Canadian model, the Governor of a province (state) is appointed by the Governor-General (Centre). This model was accepted in the Constituent Assembly. The American model provides for the direct election of the Governor of a state.
- The Draft Constitution provided for the **direct election of the Governor on the basis of universal adult suffrage**.
 - However, the Constituent Assembly opted for the present system of appointment of Governor by the President because of the following reasons:
 - The direct election of the governor is **incompatible with the Parliamentary system** established in the states. **So, statements I and II are correct.**
 - The mode of direct election is more **likely to create conflicts** between the Governor and the Chief Minister.
 - The Governor being only a **constitutional (nominal) head**, there is no point in making elaborate arrangements for his election and spending a huge amount of money.
 - An elected Governor would **naturally belong to a party and would not be a neutral person** and an impartial head.
 - The system of Presidential nomination **enables the Centre to maintain its control** over the states. **So, statement III is correct.**

So, both Statement II and Statement III are correct and both of them explain Statement I.

Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

Q43.

Answer: a

Explanation:

- Under the **Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules 1961**, the **Ministry of Home Affairs is the nodal ministry for all matters of Union Territories (UTs)** relating to legislation, finance and budget, services and appointment of Administrators.
- All the six UTs without legislature (Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep and Ladakh) have the forum of Home Minister's Advisory Committee (HMAC)/Administrator's Advisory Committee (AAC). While HMAC is chaired by the Union Home Minister, AAC is chaired by the Administrator of the concerned UTs.

Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

Q44.

Answer: b

Explanation:

- **Rajendra Prasad** was the first President of India. He is also the only President to have served **two consecutive terms. So, statement I is correct.**
- Neelam Sanjiva Reddy was the sixth President. He became the youngest to take the post at the age of 64. He is also the **only one to have been elected unopposed. So, statement II is correct.**
- After the sudden death of President Zakir Husain in May 1969, Vice-President **V. V. Giri** stepped down from his post of the acting President to contest elections for the President's office. The then Chief Justice of India, **Mohammad Hidayatullah**, took charge as the President. His tenure lasted a month, until VV Giri was elected and sworn in as the full-time President of India.
 - **B.D. Jatti** served as the Vice-President of India from 1974 to 1979. His tenure as Acting President following Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed's death was from February 11, 1977, until July 25, 1977.
 - **Thus, India had three dignitaries as the acting President till date. So, statement III is not correct.**
 - An **acting President** is a person who temporarily takes over the duties of a country's President due to his/her absence, illness, or vacancy in the office, such as from death, resignation, or removal.

Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

Q45.

Answer: c

Explanation:

- The **Principal Secretary** is the **administrative head of the Prime Minister's Office (PMO)** and is considered the most important aide to the PM. S/He is tasked with preparing notes on matters to be discussed between the PM and foreign dignitaries, ensuring coordination among various ministries and departments, sharing important orders before the PM and so on. **So, statement I is correct.**
- Since 2019, the Office of the Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister has been accorded the **Cabinet Minister rank. So, statement II is correct.**
 - Along with the Principal Secretary, the **National Security Advisor** has also been accorded the status of a Cabinet Minister.
 - According to the order of precedence, the Cabinet Ministers rank number seven — after the President, Vice-President, Prime Minister, Governors within their respective States, former Presidents, deputy Prime Minister, as well as the Lok Sabha Speaker and the Chief Justice of India — with the last two on the same level.

Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

Q46.

Answer: d

Explanation:

- A caretaker Prime Minister (PM) functions temporarily to ensure continuity of governance during transitional phases: such as after **resignation, sudden death, or dissolution of the Lok Sabha. So, points I, II and III are correct.**
- This practice is **based on convention**, not an explicit provision, and the caretaker PM is expected to avoid major policy decisions until a new government assumes office.

- When the Prime Minister in office dies suddenly, and there is no clear successor to replace him for the post, it comes up to the matter of exercising **individual judgement by the President in selection and appointment of the next Prime Minister**. This has happened thrice in history. Mr. Gulzari Lal Nanda was appointed as the caretaker Prime Minister two times by the then Presidents when Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru and Sh. Lal Bahadur Shastri died during their terms. Rajiv Gandhi was appointed the PM after the tragic death of Indira Gandhi in 1984.

Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.

Q47.

Answer: c

Explanation:

- The President of India is elected by an Electoral College, which consists of the elected members of both Houses of Parliament and the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of all the States and also of National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi and the Union Territory of Puducherry.
- **By convention, the Secretary General, Lok Sabha or the Secretary General, Rajya Sabha is appointed as the Returning Officer, by rotation.** Two other senior officers of the Lok Sabha/ Rajya Sabha Secretariat and the Secretaries and one more senior officer of Legislative Assemblies of all States including NCT of Delhi and Union Territory of Puducherry, are also appointed as the Assistant Returning Officers. The Election Commission of India makes such appointments.

Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

Q48.

Answer: a

Explanation:

- The **Attorney General (AG)** is appointed by the president. The Constitution does not contain the procedure and grounds for his removal. He holds office during the pleasure of the President. This means that he may be removed by the president at any time. **So, point I is correct.**
- The **Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG)** is appointed by the president of India by a warrant under his hand and seal. He can also be removed by the president on the same grounds and in the same manner as a judge of the Supreme Court. Thus, he **does not hold his office till the pleasure of the President**, though he is appointed by him. **So, point II is not correct.**
- **Governors hold office during the pleasure of the President of India**, a principle outlined in Article 156 of the Constitution of India. This means the President can remove a Governor at any time without needing to provide a reason, although this power cannot be exercised arbitrarily. The typical term for a Governor is five years, but they can be dismissed or resign before this term expires. **So, point III is correct.**
- The **Council of Ministers also formally holds office during the pleasure of the President**, but in practice, this pleasure is co-terminous with the confidence of the Lok Sabha. If the Council loses majority support in the Lok Sabha, the President must act accordingly and remove it. **So, point IV is correct.**

Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

Q49.

Answer: d

Explanation:

- The Ministers of State can either be **given independent charge of Ministries/ departments or can be attached to Cabinet Ministers**. In case of attachment, they may either be given the charge of departments of the Ministries headed by the Cabinet Ministers or allot specific items of work related to the Ministries headed by Cabinet Ministers. In both cases, they work under the supervision and guidance as well as under the overall charge and responsibility of the Cabinet Ministers.
- The Ministers of State are not members of the Cabinet and do not attend the Cabinet meetings unless specially invited when something related to their ministries/ departments are considered by the Cabinet. Similarly, the **Deputy Ministers** are not members of the Cabinet and do not attend Cabinet meetings. They are **not given independent charge of ministries/departments**. They are attached to the Cabinet Ministers or Ministers of State and assist them in their administrative, political, and Parliamentary duties. **So, statement I is not correct.**
- **Parliamentary Secretaries** are the members of the last category of the council of ministers. **They have no department under their control**. They are attached to the senior ministers and assist them in the discharge of their parliamentary duties. However, since 1967, **no parliamentary secretaries have been appointed except during the first phase of Rajiv Gandhi Government**. **So, statement II is not correct.**

Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.

Q50.

Answer: c

Explanation:

- Unlike the President, the **Prime Minister does not have a fixed tenure**. The full term of the Prime Minister is five years, which coincides with the normal life of the Lok Sabha. However, the term can end sooner if he loses the vote of confidence in the Lower House. So, it can be said that he remains in power as long as he enjoys the confidence of the Lok Sabha. The Prime Minister can also resign by writing to the President. There are no term limits on the office of the Prime Minister. **There is also no official retirement age. So, statement I is correct.**
- The Prime Minister distributes portfolios. He assigns various Departments to the Ministers. It is his responsibility to **decide the size of the Cabinet** and the Departments to be assigned. **So, statement II is correct.**
- The Ministry is formed by the Prime Minister. He is appointed by the President and then he selects his Ministers. A list of Ministers is provided to the President by him and accordingly the President appoints such Ministers. **He can remove the members of the Council of Ministers anytime by demanding their resignation** or by getting them dismissed by the President. **So, statement III is correct.**

So, all three of the statements given above are correct.

Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.



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Chapters

Parliamentary Form of Government

President

Vice President

PM- Council of Ministers / CM- Council of Ministers

Office of Governor

Union Territory

Bureaucracy

Parliamentary Form of Government



1. Dual Executive
2. Majority Party Rule
3. Fusion of Power / Double Membership
- 4. Collective Responsibility**
5. Secrecy
6. Dissolution of Lower house

VAJIRAM & RAVI

101. Out of the following statements, choose the one that brings out the principle underlying the Cabinet form of Government: [2017-I]

- (a) An arrangement for minimizing the criticism against the Government whose responsibilities are complex and hard to carry out to the satisfaction of all.
- (b) A mechanism for speeding up the activities of the Government whose responsibilities are increasing day by day.
- (c) A mechanism of parliamentary democracy for ensuring collective responsibility of the Government to the people.
- (d) A device for strengthening the hands of the head of the Government whose hold over the people is in a state of decline.

91. There is a Parliamentary System of Government in India because the [2015-I]

- (a) Lok Sabha is elected directly by the people
- (b) Parliament can amend the Constitution
- (c) Rajya Sabha cannot be dissolved
- (d) Council of Ministers is responsible to the Lok Sabha

100. The main advantage of the parliamentary form of government is that [2017-I]

- (a) the executive and legislature work independently.
- (b) it provides continuity of policy and is more efficient.
- (c) the executive remains responsible to the legislature.
- (d) the head of the government cannot be changed without election.

President



President of India-- Article 52

Executive Power of the Union-- Article 53

Qualifications – Article 58

Election of President – Article 54+55

Term of Office – Article 56

Eligibility of Relection- Article 57

Conditions of Office of President- Article 59

Oath - Article 60

President



Timing of Holding of Elections -Article 62

Veto Power

Ordinance

Pardoning Power

VAJIRAM & RAVI

10. Which one of the following is a part of the electoral college for the President but, not the forum for his impeachment? [1996]
- Lok Sabha
 - Rajya Sabha
 - State Legislative Councils
 - State Legislative Assemblies

In the Presidential election in India, every elected member of the Legislative Assembly of a State shall have as many votes as there are multiples of one thousands in the quotient obtained by dividing the population of the State by the total number of the elected members of the Assembly. As at present (1997) the expression "population" here means the population as ascertained by the: [1997]

- 1991 Census
- 1981 Census
- 1971 Census
- 1961 Census

- Consider the following statements : [2014 - I]
- The President shall make rules for the more convenient transaction of the business of the Government of India, and for the allocation among Ministers of the said business.
 - All executive actions of the Government of India shall be expressed to be taken in the name of the Prime Minister.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

With reference to the election of the President of India, consider the following statements: [2018-I]

- The value of the vote of each MLA varies from State to State.
- The value of the vote of MPs of the Lok Sabha is more than the value of the vote of MPs of the Rajya Sabh(a)

Which of the statements given above is/are Correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 or 2

Match List I with List II and select the correct answer: [1997]

List-I (Functionaries)	List-II (Oaths or affirmations)
A. President of India	1. Secrecy of information
B. Judges of Supreme Court	2. Faithful Discharge of duties
C. Members of Parliament	3. Faith and Allegiance to the Constitution of India
D. Minister for the Union	4. Upholding the Constitution and the law

111. With reference to the election of the President of India, consider the following statements: [2018-I]

1. The value of the vote of each MLA varies from State to State.
2. The value of the vote of MPs of the Lok Sabha is more than the value of the vote of MPs of the Rajya Sabha

Which of the statements given above is/are Correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 or 2

Consider the following statements : [2014 - I]

1. The President shall make rules for the more convenient transaction of the business of the Government of India, and for the allocation among Ministers of the said business.
2. All executive actions of the Government of India shall be expressed to be taken in the name of the Prime Minister.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Consider the following statements: [2003]

In the electoral college for Presidential Election in India,

1. the value of the vote of an elected Member of Legislative Assembly equals

$$= \frac{\text{State Population}}{\text{Number of Elected MLAs of the State}} \times 100$$

2. the value of the vote of an elected Member of Parliament equals to total value of the votes of all elected MLA's and total number of elected MP's
3. there were more than 5000 members in the latest elections.

Which of these statements is/are correct?

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

Q1. The position of the President of India as the elected Head of the State is reflected in which one of the following constitutional ideals of India?

- a) Sovereign
- b) Republic
- c) Parliamentary democracy
- d) Socialism

Answer: b

Q2. Which of the following statements is/are correct with regard to the President of India?

I. She/he is regarded as the first citizen of India.

II. She/he acts as the supreme commander of the defence forces of India.

III. She/he subscribes to an oath administered by the Vice President.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

a) II and III only

b) I and II only

c) I, II and III

d) I and III only

Answer: b

Q4. The Executive Powers of the President of India are exercised by the:

- a) Union Council of Ministers
- b) Prime Minister's Office
- c) Cabinet Secretary
- d) Vice President

Answer: a

Q5. Consider the following statements with regard to the election of the President of India:

- I. A candidate can file more than one nomination paper.
- II. An elector can propose or second the name of only one candidate.
- III. The provisions of the Anti-Defection Law are not applicable in Presidential elections.
- IV. The option of NOTA is not available in Presidential elections.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) I and II only
- b) II, III and IV only
- c) I, III and IV only
- d) I, II, III and IV

Answer: d

Q7. Consider the following pairs regarding the veto powers of the President of India:

	Type of Veto	Description
I.	Absolute veto	The President withholds assent to a bill passed by the legislature
II.	Qualified veto	Can be overridden by the legislature with an ordinary majority
III.	Suspensive veto	Can be overridden by the legislature with a higher majority
IV.	Pocket veto	The President takes no action on a bill passed by the legislature

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

Answer: b

Q9. Which of the following statements are correct with regard to the President of India and USA?

I. Both are eligible to be re-elected to the office.

II. Both act as Heads of the Government.

III. Both have the power to issue ordinances.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

a) I, II and III

b) II and III only

c) I only

d) I and III only

Answer: c

Q17. In Presidential elections in India, if no candidate reaches the required quota to get elected after the first round of counting, then:

- a) A re-election is conducted between the two candidates with the highest number of first preference votes.
- b) The Election Commission declares the candidate with the most first preference votes as elected
- c) The candidate credited with the lowest number of votes is excluded and all his second preference votes are distributed among the remaining candidates
- d) The ballot papers of eliminated candidates are cancelled and the process is restarted afresh

Answer: c

Q30. In 'Cooper case of 1970', the Supreme Court arrived at which one of the following judgements?

- a) The decision of the President to issue an ordinance is subject to judicial review.
- b) The power to issue ordinance cannot be used as a substitute for the legislative power.
- c) The President can withdraw the ordinances without the advice of the Council of Ministers.
- d) The ordinance making power of the President is co-extensive with the legislative power of Parliament.

Answer: a

Q33. Consider the following:

- I. S/he can make rules for the transaction of Union Government business among Ministers.
- II. Her/his prior recommendation is needed to introduce a bill concerning expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India.
- III. S/he can make advances out of the Contingency Fund of India.
- IV. S/he can seek advice from the Supreme Court on any question of law.

How many of the above are the powers of the President of India?

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

Answer: d

Q44. In the context of Indian polity, which of the following statements is/are correct?

I. Only one dignitary has served as the President for two consecutive terms.

II. Only one dignitary has been elected as the President unopposed.

III. One one dignitary has served as an acting President of India.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

a) I only

b) I and II only

c) III only

d) I, II and III

Answer: b

Q47. Who among the following acts as the Returning Officer in the election of the President of India?

- a) Chief Election Commissioner
- b) Cabinet Secretary
- c) Secretary-General of Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha
- d) Attorney General of India

Answer: c

Q48. Which of the following authorities hold office during the pleasure of the President of India?

I. Attorney General of India

II. Comptroller and Auditor General of India

III. Governors of the States

IV. Union Council of Ministers

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

a) I, III and IV only

b) I and IV only

c) I, II and III only

d) II, III and IV only

Answer: a

Vice President



Vice President – Article 63

Ex officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha – Article 64

Contingency Functions - Article 65

Article 66(3)

Article 66(1)

Term of Office – Article 67

Time of holding Election – Article 68

Oath - Article 69 >> True faith and Allegiance to the Constitution

Q11. Which of the following participate in the elections of both the President and the Vice President?

I. Elected Members of Parliament

II. Nominated Members of Parliament

III. Elected Members of Legislative Assemblies of States

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

a) I only

b) I and III only

c) II and III only

d) I, II and III

Answer: a

Q12. Consider the following statements with regard to the Vice President of India:

- I. No formal impeachment is required for his removal.
- II. No grounds have been mentioned in the Constitution for his removal.
- III. It is not mandatory to fill the vacancy before the expiry of his term.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) II only
- b) III only
- c) I and II only
- d) II and III only

Answer: c

Q20. Which one of the following decides the doubts and disputes in connection with the election of the President and Vice President of India?

- a) Election Commission of India
- b) Parliament of India
- c) Supreme Court of India
- d) A tribunal set up for the purpose

Answer: c

PM & COM - Union and State



Which one of the following statements about the duties of Prime Minister is correct? [1996]

- (a) Is free to choose his minister only from among members of either House of the Parliament
- (b) Can choose his cabinet after consulting the President of India.
- (c) Has full discretion in the choice of persons who are to serve as ministers in his cabinet
- (d) Has only limited power in the choice of his cabinet colleagues because of the discretionary powers vested the President of India

If the Prime Minister of India belonged to the Upper House of Parliament: [1997]

- (a) he will not be able to vote in his favour in the event of a no-confidence motion
- (b) he will not be able to speak on the budget in the Lower House
- (c) he can make statements only in the Upper House
- (d) he was to become a member of the Lower House within six months after being sworn in

With reference to the Union Government, consider the following statements: [2009]

1. The Constitution of India provides that all Cabinet Ministers shall be compulsorily be a sitting members of Lok Sabha only.
2. The Union Cabinet Secretariat operates under the direction of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

With reference to Union Government, consider the following statements: [2009]

1. The Ministries and Departments of the Government of India are created by the Prime Minister on the advice of the Cabinet Secretary.
2. Each of the ministries is assigned to a Minister by the President of India on the advice of the Prime Minister.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q8. Consider the following statements with regard to the Union Council of Ministers:

Statement I:

The Council of Ministers resigns when the Lok Sabha passes the no-confidence motion.

Statement II:

The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.

Statement III:

The Council of Ministers is bound by the decisions of the Cabinet.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- a) Both Statement II and Statement III are correct and both of them explain Statement I
- b) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II explains Statement I
- c) Only one of the Statements II and III is correct and that explains Statement I
- d) Neither Statement II nor Statement III is correct

Answer: b

Q13. Consider the following functions/powers:

I. To advise the President on summoning and dissolving the Lok Sabha

II. To draft the President's Address to Parliament

III. To enable the issuance of an Ordinance

IV. To prepare the legislative agenda for Parliament

How many of the above are exercised by the Union Cabinet/Council of Ministers in India?

a) Only one

b) Only two

c) Only three

d) All the four

Answer: d

Q14. In the context of Indian Polity, consider the following statements:

- I. The 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976 authorised the President to require the Council of Ministers to reconsider their advice.
- II. The 44th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1978 made the President bound by the advice of the Council of Ministers.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) I only
- b) II only
- c) Both I and II
- d) Neither I nor II

Answer: d

Q16. Consider the following statements:

- I. The Constitution of India does not contain specific provisions for the selection and appointment of the Prime Minister.
- II. The Constitution of India does not require a person to prove her/his majority in the Lok Sabha before being appointed as the Prime Minister.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) I only
- b) II only
- c) Both I and II
- d) Neither I nor II

Answer: c

Q19. Consider the following statements with regard to the Union Council of Ministers:

- I. Every Minister has the right to speak and take part in the proceedings of either House of Parliament.
- II. The total number of Ministers in the Union Council of Ministers cannot exceed 10 percent of the total strength of the Lok Sabha.
- III. Unlike in the States, there is no minimum requirement of the strength of the Union Council of Ministers.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All the three
- d) None

Answer: b

Q21. Consider the following bodies:

- I. Inter States Council
- II. Goods and Services Tax Council
- III. Animal Welfare Board of India
- IV. National Board of Wildlife
- V. Niti Aayog

How many of the above are headed by the Prime Minister of India?

- a) Only two
- b) Only three
- c) Only four
- d) All the five

Answer: b

Q23. Consider the following statements:

Statement I:

The Council of Ministers does not automatically cease to function on dissolution of Lok Sabha.

Statement II:

Article 74 of the Constitution of India mandates that there shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advise the President.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- a) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II explains Statement I
- b) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct but Statement II does not explain Statement I
- c) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
- d) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

Answer: a

Q32. With reference to the Cabinet, consider the following statements:

I. The term Cabinet has nowhere been mentioned in the Constitution of India.

II. Cabinet Ministers have a lower rank than the Chief Ministers of States within their respective States in the Table of Precedence.

III. It enforces the collective responsibility of the Council of Ministers to the Lok Sabha.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

a) I, II and III

b) I and II only

c) II only

d) II and III only

Answer: d

Q40. Which one of the following statements is/are correct with regard to the Cabinet Committees?

- I. They are constitutional bodies.
- II. They are always headed by the Prime Minister.
- III. They can have non-cabinet Ministers as members.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) I only
- b) III only
- c) I and III only
- d) I, II and III

Answer: b

Cabinet Committees:

- Appointments Committee of the Cabinet.
- Cabinet Committee on Accommodation.
- Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs.
- Cabinet Committee on Parliamentary Affairs.
- Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs.
- Cabinet Committee on Security.
- Cabinet Committee on Investment and Growth.
- Cabinet Committee on Skill, employment & livelihood

Q24. Consider the following:

I. Minister of Home Affairs

II. Minister of Finance

III. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs

IV. Minister of Defence

How many of the above are members of the Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS)?

a) Only one

b) Only two

c) Only three

d) All the four

Answer: c

Q25. Consider the following statements:

A person to be appointed as a Minister in a State must be:

- I. an elector for any Assembly constituency in that State
- II. recommended by the Chief Minister
- III. completed 25 years of age

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- a) I, II and III
- b) I and II only
- c) II and III only
- d) I and III only

Answer: c

Q26. The Constitution of India provides for the appointment of a Tribal Welfare Minister in which of the following States?

I. Chhattisgarh

II. Jharkhand

III. Assam

IV. Madhya Pradesh

V. Odisha

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

a) I, II and III only

b) III, IV and V only

c) I, II, IV and V only

d) I, II, III, IV and V

Answer: c

Q31. Consider the following statements with regard to the State Council of Ministers (CoM):

I. I. If any question arises whether a matter falls within the Governor's discretion or not, the decision of the CoM is final.

II. The nature of its advice tendered to the Governor is subject to judicial review.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

a) I only

b) II only

c) Both I and II

d) Neither I nor II

Answer: d

Q46. Under which of the following situations can the President of India appoint the caretaker Prime Minister?

I. When the Prime Minister resigns after losing the confidence of the Lok Sabha and a new government is yet to be formed.

II. When the Prime Minister dies suddenly, and no immediate successor is available.

III. When the Lok Sabha is dissolved and general elections are awaited.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

a) I and II only

b) I and III only

c) II and III only

d) I, II and III

Answer: d

Q49. With reference to the Union Council of Ministers, consider the following statements:

I. The Deputy Ministers can be given independent charge of ministries.

II.No Parliamentary Secretaries have been appointed in India since independence.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

a) I only

b) II only

c) Both I and II

d) Neither I nor II

Answer: d

Q50. With regard to the Prime Minister of India, which of the following statements is/are correct?

I. The Constitution of India, does not prescribe any official retirement age for his office.

II. He decides the size of the Cabinet and the departments to be assigned to them.

III. He can remove the members of the Council of Ministers anytime by demanding their resignation.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

a) Only one

b) Only two

c) All the three

d) None

Answer: c

Governor



Governor of States

Executive power of the State

Appointment of the Governor

Term of Office

Qualification for Appointment as governor

Condition of Office

Oath or Affirmation

Discharge of Function in certain exigencies



Which of the following are the discretionary powers given to the Governor of a State? *[2014 - I]*

1. Sending a report to the President of India for imposing the President's rule
2. Appointing the Ministers
3. Reserving certain bills passed by the State Legislature for consideration of the President of India
4. Making the rules to conduct the business of the State Government

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

113. Consider the following statements: *[2018-I]*

1. No criminal proceedings shall be instituted against the Governor of a State any court during his term of office.
2. The emoluments and allowances of the Governor of a State shall not be diminished during his term of office.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q15. With reference to the Governor of a State, consider the following statements:

- I. The Constitution of India mandates that the Governor must not belong to the State where s/he is appointed.
- II. No civil proceedings can be initiated against the Governor during her/his term of office.
- III. S/he can contest in the election to the office of the President during his/her term of office.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All of three
- d) None

Answer: a

Q22. In which of the following cases are the Governors in states vested with the constitutional discretion?

- I. Reservation of a bill for the consideration of the President
- II. Recommendation for the imposition of the President's Rule in the State
- III. Appointment of the Chief Minister when no party has a majority in the Legislative Assembly

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) I, II and III
- b) I and II only
- c) II and III only
- d) I and III only

Answer: b

Q28. Consider the following statements with regard to the pardoning power of the President and the Governor of a State:

- I. Both can reprieve and remit the punishment of a convicted person.
- II. Both cannot pardon sentences inflicted by court martial.
- III. Both can pardon the death sentence.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) I, II and III
- b) I and II only
- c) I only
- d) II and III only

Answer: c

Q41. Which of the following is/are correct with regard to the Money Bill reserved by the Governor for the consideration of the President?

- I. It is a discretionary power of the Governor.
- II. The Bill ends if the President withholds his/ her assent.
- III. The Bill cannot be returned for the reconsideration of the State Legislature.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) I, II and III
- b) I and III only
- c) II only
- d) II and III only

Answer: a

Q42. Consider the following statements:

Statement I:

The Constituent Assembly rejected the direct election of the Governor as presented through the Draft Constitution.

Statement II:

The direct election of the governor was incompatible with the Parliamentary system established in the States.

Statement III:

The system of Presidential nomination of Governor enables the Centre to maintain its control over the States.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- a) Both Statement II and Statement III are correct and both of them explain Statement I
- b) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II explains Statement I
- c) Only one of the Statements II and III is correct and that explains Statement I
- d) Neither Statement II nor Statement III is correct

Answer: a

Union Territory



Q3. Which of the following Union Territories in India has a Legislative Assembly?

I. Ladakh

II. Chandigarh

III. Puducherry

IV. Jammu and Kashmir

V. National Capital Territory of Delhi

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

a) I, III , IV and V only

b) III, IV and V only

c) II, III, IV and V only

d) I and II only

Answer: b

Q10. This territory was controlled by the Portuguese before being integrated into India by the Indian Army in 1961. It was granted a legislature in 1963 and became a State in 1987. It is:

- a) Sikkim
- b) Goa
- c) Himachal Pradesh
- d) Mizoram

Answer: b

Q35. With reference to the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (Amendment) Act, 2023, consider the following statements:

I. It gives the Lieutenant Governor (LG) discretionary powers regarding the summoning and dissolution of the Delhi Legislative Assembly.

II. It mandates the establishment of the National Capital Civil Services Authority to make recommendations to the LG regarding transfers and postings of officials.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) I only
- b) II only
- c) Both I and II
- d) Neither I nor II

Answer: c

Q36. Consider the following statements with regard to the Union Territories:

- I. The Parliament can make laws on any of the subjects with respect to the Union Territories.
- II. The Parliament makes regulations for the peace, progress and good government of all the Union Territories.
- III. The constitutional provisions for the administration of Union Territories also apply to the acquired territories.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) III only
- b) I and III only
- c) II and III only
- d) I and II only

Answer: b

Q37. The Chief Minister of a Union Territory having a Legislative Assembly is appointed by:

- a) President of India
- b) Prime Minister of India
- c) Lieutenant Governor of the Union Territory
- d) None

Answer: a

Q38. Consider the following statements with reference to the Union Territories in India:

- I. The President can appoint the Governor of a state as the administrator of an adjoining Union Territory.
- II. The administrators of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Puducherry are designated as Lieutenant Governors.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) I only
- b) II only
- c) Both I and II
- d) Neither I nor II

Answer: c

Q39. Who among the following can put an Union Territory under the jurisdiction of the High Court of an adjacent State?

- a) President of India
- b) Chief Justice of India
- c) Parliament of India
- d) Governor of the adjacent State

Answer: c

Q43. Who among the following is responsible for all matters of Union Territories relating to the services and appointment of Administrators?

- a) Ministry of Home Affairs
- b) Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
- c) President of India
- d) Prime Minister's Office

Answer: a

Bureaucracy



- 121.** In the context of India, which one of the following is the characteristic appropriate for bureaucracy? *[2020-I]*
- (a) An agency widening the scope of parliamentary democracy
 - (b) An agency for strengthening the structure of federalism
 - (c) An agency for facilitating political stability and economic growth
 - (d) An agency for the implementation of public policy

Which of the following is/are the function/functions of the Cabinet Secretariat? *[2014 - I]*

1. Preparation of agenda for Cabinet Meetings
2. Secretarial assistance to Cabinet Committees
3. Allocation of financial resources to the Ministries

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Q6. Consider the following statements with regard to the Cabinet Secretariat:

I. It functions directly under the Ministry of Home Affairs.

II. It administers the Government of India (Transaction of Business) Rules, 1961.

III. The Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms was initially created under the Cabinet Secretariat.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

a) I, II and III

b) I and II only

c) II and III only

d) I and III only

Answer: c

Q18. In the context of India, which one of the following is the characteristic appropriate for bureaucracy?

- a) An organ to ensure citizens directly participate in day-to-day government decision-making
- b) A channel for coordinating relations between the Union and the States
- c) A body dedicated to ensure political stability in the states
- d) An agency dedicated to enforce and administer public policies

Answer: d

Q27. Who among the following acts as the ex-officio Chairperson of the State Civil Service Board in India?

- a) Chief Secretary of a State
- b) Chief Minister of the State
- c) Governor of the State
- d) Chief Justice of the High Court

Answer: a

Q29. With reference to the Chief Secretary in States, consider the following statements:

I. S/he is drawn from the State Civil Services.

II. Her/his office has a fixed term of five years.

III. S/he acts as the principal advisor to the Chief Minister on all administrative matters.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

a) II and III only

b) I only

c) III only

d) I and III only

Answer: c

Q34. Which of the following statements are correct with regard to the Chief of Defence Staff?

- I. He acts as the Principal Military Adviser to the Ministry of Defence on all tri-services matters.
- II. He is the Commander-in-Chief of the Inter-Services Organisations.
- III. He serves as the member of the Defence Acquisition Council (DAC).

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) I, II and III
- b) I and II only
- c) II and III only
- d) I and III only

Answer: d

Q45. Consider the following statements with regard to the Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister of India:

- I. She /he is the administrative head of the Prime Minister's Office (PMO).
- II. Currently, the the post of the Principal Secretary has been accorded the rank of a Cabinet Minister.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) I only
- b) II only
- c) Both I and II
- d) Neither I nor II

Answer: c





Conclusion

VAJIRAM & RAVI



Thank You !!!

VAJIRAM & RAVI