



All India Civil Services Coaching Centre

(Under the aegis of Government of Tamil Nadu)

Answer Key Explanation

Polity and Constitution

Maximum Questions: 100

Maximum Marks: 200

1. Ans. C

The members of the Constituent Assembly were indirectly elected by the members of the provincial assemblies, who themselves were elected on a limited franchise.

2. Ans. B

- The Directive Principles of State Policy was derived from Irish Constitution.
- The principle of Cabinet Government and the relations between the executive and the legislature was largely drawn from the British Constitution.
- Weimar Constitution is of Germany.

3. Ans. C

- The 'Objective Resolution' drafted and moved by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the Constituent Assembly on 13th December 1946 and the Constituent Assembly adopted it on 22nd January 1947.
- Pandit Motilal Nehru died in 1931.
- 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act 1976 added three new words – socialist, secular and integrity.

4. Ans. C

It is not necessary to make a fresh reference every time to the State Legislature whenever an amendment to the bill is moved and accepted in Parliament.

5. Ans. C

- The right to property was deleted from the list of Fundamental Rights by the 44th Amendment Act, 1978. It is made a legal right or constitutional right under Article 300-A in Part XII of the Constitution. It provides that no person shall be deprived of his property except by authority of law.
- In 1996, the Supreme Court upheld the constitutional validity of the National Awards – Bharat Ratna, Padma Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan and Padma Shree. It ruled that these awards do not amount to 'titles' with the meaning of Article 18 that prohibits only hereditary titles of nobility.

6. Ans. C

- All the Fundamental Duties are confined to citizens only.
- Verma Committee was appointed to identify the existence of legal provisions for the implementation of Fundamental Duties.

7. Ans. C

- Prime Minister can make statements in both the Houses of Parliament.
- Prime Minister can announce Govt. Policies on the floor of the Lower House.
- Prime Minister can speak on the budget on the Lower House, but he cannot vote on the budget.

8. Ans. D

- The President exercises his executive power in case of mercy petition, as the pardoning power of the President is not bound by the Judiciary.
- The President while exercising this executive power, does not sit as a Court of appeal.
- The Executive Power conferred on the President is two-fold. Firstly, it is to keep the door open for correcting any judicial errors in the operation of law. Secondly, it is to afford relief from a sentence, which the President regards as unduly harsh.
- The exercise of power by the President is not subject to judicial review except where the presidential decision is arbitrary, irrational, mala fide or discriminatory.

9. Ans. C

- A Money Bill can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha and that too on the recommendation of the President.
- The Money Bill can be detained by the Rajya Sabha for a maximum of 14 days only.
- Article 112 pertains to the annual financial statement i.e., the Budget.
- Article 110 gives the provisions regarding a money bill.
- If any question arises whether a bill is a money bill or not, the decision of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha is final. His decision in this regard cannot be questioned in any court of law or in the either Houses of Parliament or even by the President.

10. Ans. B

- The President can issue the removal order only after an address by Parliament

has been presented to him in the same session for such removal. The address must be supported by a special majority of each House of Parliament.

- The grounds of removal of judge are two – proved misbehaviour or incapacity.
- The 1st Statement is provided for in the Article 121 of our Constitution.
- This is even applicable for the judges of High Court.

11. Ans. A

- Zero Hour is not mentioned in the Rules of Business. Zero Hour is an informal device available to the members of the Parliament to raise matters without prior notice.
- Zero Hour starts immediately after the question hour and lasts until the agenda for the day. In other words, the time gap between the question hour and the agenda is known as Zero Hour.
- Zero Hour is an Indian innovation in the field of Parliamentary Procedures and it has been in existence since 1962.
- The first hour of every Parliamentary sitting is the Question Hour.

12. Ans. D

- Simple Majority refers to a majority of more than 50% of the members present and voting in the House. It is also known as Functional or Working Majority.
- Simple Majority is the most commonly used type of majority i.e., (50% + 1) to pass money bill, financial/ordinary bills, adjournment motion, non – confidence motion, censure motion, confidence motion, to declare financial emergency, to declare President's Rule (state emergency), to remove the vice president – simple majority is needed in

the Lok Sabha, to elect the speaker and deputy speaker of the Lok Sabha.

- Absolute Majority refers to a majority of more than 50% of the House's total membership.
- Absolute Majority is used during the general elections for the government formation at the Centre and the States.
- Art. 249 Power of Parliament to legislate with respect to a matter in the State List in the National Interest.
- Special Majority to Article 249 – it refers to a majority of $2/3^{\text{rd}}$ members present and voting supported by over 50% of the total strength of the House. This is chiefly used for most of the Constitution Amendment Bills.

13. Ans. A

- The President has only situational discretion but the Governor besides that has constitutional discretion and also special discretion.
- Governor cannot pardon a death sentence and has no such powers in case of a court-martial. Governor's jurisdiction is only for the State Laws.

14. Ans. C

- In the 1st statement, there are 5 states at present with Legislative Council – Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra and Karnataka. Earlier it was 6 states including the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Now Jammu and Kashmir is bifurcated as Union Territory with Legislature.
- Article 169 provides for such an arrangement and this resolution shall be passed by the Legislative Assembly by a Special Majority.
- The maximum strength of the Legislative Assembly shall not exceed $1/3^{\text{rd}}$ of the

total strength of the assembly but subjected to a minimum strength of 40.

15. Ans. C

- Such proclamation must be approved by both Houses of the Parliament within two months from the date of its issue.
- It can continue indefinitely till it is revoked
- Financial Emergency has never been declared.

16. Ans. C

- S K Dhar recommended the reorganization of states on the basis of administrative convenience and not on linguistic basis.
- JVP Committee consisted of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Pattabhi Sitaramayy and even this committee recommended reorganisation of states on the basis of administrative convenience.

17. Ans. D

- In India, the sovereignty vests in the people of India.
- The Fundamental Rights promote the idea of Political Democracy.
- The Fundamental Rights are not absolute and the State can impose reasonable restrictions on such propositions.

18. Ans. D

- The UN Charter empowered ECOSOC to establish "commissions in economic and social fields and for the promotion of human rights..." One of these was the United Nations Human Rights Commission, which, under the chairmanship of Eleanor Roosevelt, saw to the creation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

- The Declaration was proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly in Paris on 10 December 1948 (General Assembly resolution 217 A) as a common standard of achievements for all peoples and all nations.
- It sets out, for the first time, fundamental human rights to be universally protected and it has been translated into over 500 languages.
- Today, the Declaration is a living document that has been accepted as a contract between a government and its people throughout the world. According to the Guinness Book of World Records, it is the most translated document in the world.

19. Ans. D

- The Second Backward Classes Commission submitted its report in 1980 and identified as many as 3743 castes as socially and educationally backward classes. They constitute nearly 52% component of the population, excluding the scheduled castes (SCs) and the scheduled tribes (STs).
- The Commission recommended for reservation of 27% government jobs for the OBCs so that the total reservation for all (SCs, STs and OBCs) amounts to 50%. It was after ten years in 1990 that the V P Singh Government declared reservation of 27% government jobs for the OBCs.
- In the famous Mandal case (1992), the scope and extent of Article 16(4), which provides for reservation of jobs in favour of backward classes, has been examined thoroughly by the Supreme Court. Though the Court has rejected

the additional reservation of 10% for poorer sections of higher castes, it upheld the constitutional validity of 27% reservation for the OBCs with certain conditions.

- National Commission for Backward Classes was established in 1993 by an Act of Parliament. It considers inclusions in and exclusions from the lists of castes notified as backward for the purpose of job reservation.

20. Ans. C

- In context of the 1st statement, a civil liability or tax can be imposed retrospectively.
- The protection against self-incrimination extends to both oral evidence and documentary evidence.

21. Ans. B

- Mandamus literally means 'we command'. It is a command issued by the court to a public official asking him to perform his official duties that he has failed or refused to perform. It can also be issued against any public body, a corporation, an inferior court, a tribunal or government for the same purpose.
- Prohibition literally, it means 'to forbid'. It is issued by a higher court to a lower court or tribunal to prevent the latter from exceeding its jurisdiction or usurping a jurisdiction that it does not possess. Thus, unlike mandamus that directs activity, the prohibition directs inactivity.
- Certiorari literally means 'to be certified' or 'to be informed'. It is issued by a higher court to a lower court or tribunal either to transfer a case pending with the latter to itself or to

squash the order of the latter in a case. It is issued on the grounds of excess of jurisdiction or lack of jurisdiction or error of law. Thus, unlike prohibition, which is only preventive, certiorari is both preventive as well as curative.

- In second statement, prohibition is only preventive whereas certiorari is both preventive and curative.

22. Ans. D

- Article 38 envisages a social order and is one of the Gandhian Principle.
- 2nd and 4th statements are covered under Article 39 of Constitution.
- Free legal aid is covered under Article 39 A.

23. Ans. B

The 2nd statement comes under the classification of liberal intellectual principle.

24. Ans. C

Goa is the only state where a **uniform civil code** is followed. After India annexed **Goa** in the year **1961**, the existing **Portuguese Civil Code, 1867** was not altered. It applies to all the Goans living in the state irrespective of their religion.

The **Goa Civil Code**, also called the **Goa Family Law**, is the set of civil laws that governs the native residents of the Indian state of Goa and Damaon (**Daman district** is one of the three districts of the union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu.)

The Goan civil code is a Indianised variant of Portuguese legal system that draws largely from the Code Napoleon, a common legal system in a number of Continental

European nations, Indian law mostly derives from English common law that was formulated and applied in British India and remains pegged to developments in the Charter of the British Commonwealth.

- The Hindu men have the right to bigamy under specific circumstances mentioned in *Codes of Usages and Customs of Gentile Hindus of Goa* (if the wife fails to deliver a child by the age of 25, or if she fails to deliver a male child by the age of 30). For other communities, the law prohibits bigamy.
- Muslim men, who have their marriages registered in Goa, cannot practice polygamy. Also, there is no provision for a verbal divorce.
- The Roman Catholics can solemnize their marriages in church after obtaining a No Objection Certificate from the Civil Registrar. For others, only a civil registration of the marriage is accepted as a proof of marriage. The Catholics marrying in the church are excluded from divorce provisions under the civil law.
- For Hindus, divorce is permitted only on the grounds of adultery by the wife.
- The law has inequalities in case of adopted and illegitimate children.

25. Ans. B

The Rule of Law

- The concept of 'Equality before law' is an element of the concept of 'Rule of Law', propounded by A.V. Dicey, the British jurist. The law implies :
- Statement 2 is correct: *Absence of arbitrary power*, that is, no man can be punished except for a breach of law.
- Statement 1 is correct: *Equality before the law*, that is, equal subjection of all citizens (rich or poor, high or low,

official or non-official) to the ordinary law of the land administered by the ordinary law courts. Thus the concept of 'Equality Before Law' is an element of the concept of 'Rule of Law'.

- Statement 3 is incorrect: In the Indian System, the *constitution is the source of the individual rights*. Hence the primacy of the rights of the individual is not above the Constitution. This is unlike the British system wherein, the primacy of the rights of the individual, that is, the Constitution is the result of the rights of the individual as defined and enforced by the courts of law rather than the constitution being the source of the individual rights.

26. Ans. C

Writ jurisdiction:

- Article 32 confers the right to *remedies for the enforcement of the Fundamental Rights of an aggrieved citizen*. In other words, the *right to get the Fundamental Rights protected is in itself a Fundamental Right*. This makes the Fundamental Rights real.
- That is why Dr. Ambedkar called Article 32 as the most important article of the Constitution—'an Article without which this constitution would be a nullity. It is the very *soul of the Constitution* and the very heart of it'. The Supreme Court has ruled that Article 32 is a *basic feature of the Constitution*.

It contains the following four provisions:

- The right to move the Supreme Court by appropriate proceedings for the enforcement of the Fundamental Rights is guaranteed.
- The Supreme Court shall have power to issue directions or orders or writs for the

enforcement of any of the Fundamental Rights. The writs issued may include habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, certiorari and quo-warranto.

- Parliament can empower any other court to issue directions, orders and writs of all kinds. However, this can be done without prejudice to the above powers conferred on the Supreme Court. Any other court here does not include high courts because Article 226 has already conferred these powers on the high courts.
- The right to move the Supreme Court shall not be suspended except as otherwise provided for by the Constitution. Thus the Constitution provides that the President can suspend the right to move any court for the enforcement of the Fundamental Rights during a National Emergency (Article 359).
- Statement 2 is correct: Parliament by *law can extend power to issue writs to any other courts (including local courts)* for local limits of jurisdiction of such courts.
- Statement 1 is incorrect: In India, *both Supreme Court and High Court* have been empowered with Writ Jurisdiction.
- Statement 3 is incorrect: The origin of writs can be drawn from the *English Judicial system*. Writs were issued on a petition presented to the king in council and were considered as a royal order. Writs were a written order issued in the name of the king which acted as groundwork for the subsequent proceedings.
- Statement 4 is incorrect: Supreme Court under *Article 32* and High Court under *Article 226 empowered by Constitution* to issue writs.

27. Ans. D

Constitutional provisions dealing with secularism in Indian polity:

- The *Preamble* secures to all citizens of India liberty of belief, faith and worship.
- Statement 4 is correct: The State shall *not deny to any person* equality before the law or equal protection of the laws (*Article 14*).
- Statement 1 is correct: The State shall not discriminate against any citizen only on the ground of religion race, caste, sex or place of birth. (*Article 15*).
- Statement 2 is correct: Equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters of public employment (*Article 16*).
- All persons are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right to freely profess, practice and propagate any religion (*Article 25*).
- Every religious denomination or any of its section shall have the right to manage its religious affairs (*Article 26*).
- No person shall be compelled to pay any taxes for the promotion or maintenance of a particular religion or religious denomination. (*Article 27*).
- No religious instruction shall be provided in any educational institution maintained by the State (*Article 28*).
- Statement 3 is correct: Any section of the citizens shall have the right to conserve its distinct language, script or culture (*Article 29*).
- All minorities shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice (*Article 30*).

28. Ans. D

Single Citizenship and its exceptions

- Statement 1 is correct: The *Parliament not state legislature*(under *Article 16*) *can prescribe residence within a state or union territory* as a condition for certain

employments or appointments in that state or union territory, or local authority or other authority within that state or union territory. Accordingly, the Parliament enacted the *Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act, 1957* and thereby authorised the Government of India to prescribe residential qualification only for appointment to non-Gazetted posts in Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura. As this Act expired in 1974, there is no such provision for any state except Andhra Pradesh.

- Statement 2 is correct: The Constitution (under *Article 15*) *prohibits discrimination against any citizen on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth and not on the ground of residence*. This means that the state can provide special benefits or give preference to its residents in matters that do not come within the purview of the rights given by the Constitution to the Indian citizens. For example, a state may offer concession in fees for education to its residents.
- Statement 3 is correct: The freedom of *movement and residence* (under *Article 19*) *is subjected to the protection of interests of any schedule tribe*. In other words, the right of outsiders to enter, reside and settle in tribal areas is restricted. Of course, this is done to protect the distinctive culture, language, customs and manners of schedule tribes and to safeguard their traditional vocation and property against exploitation.
- Ex: In the case of Jammu and Kashmir (*Article 35A*), the state legislature is empowered to define the persons who are *permanent residents* of the state

and confer any *special rights and privileges in matters of employment* under the state government, *acquisition of immovable property in the state, settlement in the state and scholarships* and such other forms of aid provided by the state government.

29. Ans. D

Mandamus

- It literally means '*we command*'. It is a command issued *by the court to a public official* asking him to *perform his official duties that he has failed or refused to perform*. It can also be issued against any *public body, a corporation, an inferior court, a tribunal or government* for the same purpose.

The writ of mandamus cannot be issued:

- Statement 1 is correct: against a private individual or body like PPP;
- to enforce departmental instruction that does not possess statutory force;
- when the duty is discretionary and not mandatory;
- to enforce a contractual obligation;
- Statement 2 is correct: against the chief justice of a high court acting in judicial capacity
- Statement 3 is correct: against the president of India or the state Governors.

30. Ans. A

Government of India Act of 1935:

- The Act marked a second milestone towards a completely responsible government in India. It was a lengthy and detailed document having 321 Sections and 10 Schedules.

Features of the Act:

- It provided for the establishment of an *All-India Federation consisting of*

provinces and princely states as units. The Act divided the powers between the Centre and units in terms of three lists—Federal List (for Centre, with 59 items), Provincial List (for provinces, with 54 items) and the Concurrent List (for both, with 36 items).

- *Residuary powers were given to the Viceroy*. However, the federation never came into being as the princely states did not join it.
- Statement 2 is correct: It *abolished dyarchy in the provinces and introduced 'provincial autonomy'* in its place. The provinces were allowed to act as autonomous units of administration in their defined spheres.
- Moreover, the Act introduced responsible governments in provinces, that is, the governor was required to act with the advice of ministers responsible to the provincial legislature. This came into effect in 1937 and was discontinued in 1939.
- It provided for the *adoption of dyarchy at the Centre*. Consequently, the federal subjects were divided into reserved subjects and transferred subjects. However, this provision of the Act did not come into operation at all.
- It introduced *bicameralism in six out of eleven provinces*. Thus, the legislatures of Bengal, Bombay, Madras, Bihar, Assam and the United Provinces were made bicameral consisting of a legislative council (upper house) and a legislative assembly (lower house). However, many restrictions were placed on them.
- Statement 3 is correct: It further *extended the principle of communal representation* by providing separate electorates for depressed classes

(scheduled castes), women and labour (workers).

- It abolished the Council of India, established by the Government of India Act of 1858. The secretary of state for India was provided with a team of advisors.
- It extended franchise. 10 per cent of the total population got the voting right.
- It provided for the establishment of a *Reserve Bank of India* to control the currency and credit of the country.
- Statement 1 is correct: It provided for the establishment of not only a *Federal Public Service Commission* but also a *Provincial Public Service Commission and Joint Public Service Commission* for two or more provinces.
- It provided for the establishment of a *Federal Court*, which was set up in 1937.
- Statement 4 is incorrect: *Government of India Act of 1919* introduced, for the first time, *bicameralism and direct election* in country.

31. Ans. C

Features of Federalism:

- A *Federal government*, is one in which powers are divided between the National government and the Regional governments by the constitution itself and both operate in their respective jurisdictions independently. Thus, a federation is a new state (political system) which is formed through a treaty or agreement between the various units.
- Statement 1 is correct: *Bicameralism*: A bicameral system is considered essential in a federation because it is in the Upper House alone that the units can be given equal representation. The Constitution of India also provides for a bicameral

Legislature at the Centre consisting of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. While the Lok Sabha consists of the elected representatives of people, the Rajya Sabha mainly consists of representatives elected by the State Legislative Assemblies. However, all the States have not been given equal representation in the Rajya Sabha.

- Statement 2 is correct: *Written Constitution*: The Indian Constitution is a written document containing 395 Articles and 12 schedules, and therefore, fulfils this basic requirement of a federal government. In fact, the Indian Constitution is the most elaborate Constitution of the world. It specifies the structure, organisation, powers and functions of both centre and state governments and prescribes the limits within which they must operate.
- Statement 3 is correct: *Supremacy of Constitution*: India's Constitution is also supreme and not the hand-made of either the Centre or of the States. If for any reason any organ of the State dares to violate any provision of the Constitution, the courts of laws are there to ensure that dignity of the Constitution is upheld at all costs.
- Statement 4 is incorrect: *Single Citizenship* is not the feature of Federalism. It is the feature of *Unitary Constitution*.
- Statement 5 is incorrect: *Independent Judiciary*: The Constitution establishes an independent judiciary headed by the Supreme Court for two purposes: one, to *protect the supremacy of the Constitution* by exercising the power of judicial review; and two, to *settle the disputes* between the Centre and the states or between the states.

- *Division of powers between Centre and State:* In a federation, there should be clear division of powers so that the units and the centre are required to enact and legislate within their sphere of activity and none violates its limits and tries to encroach upon the functions of others. This requisite is evident in the Indian Constitution in Schedule 7.
- *Dual Polity:* The Constitution establishes a dual polity consisting the Union at the Centre and the states at the periphery. Each is endowed with sovereign powers to be exercised in the field assigned to them respectively by the Constitution.
- *Rigidity of Constitution:* The division of powers established by the Constitution as well as the supremacy of the Constitution can be maintained only if the method of its amendment is rigid. Hence, the Constitution is rigid to the extent that those provisions which are concerned with the federal structure can be amended only by the joint action of the Central and state governments.

32. Ans. D

The Constitution of India:

- The Constitution of a country is a set of written rules that are accepted by all people living together in a country. *Constitution is the supreme law* that determines the relationship among people living in a territory (called citizens) and also the relationship between the people and government.
- It draws a structure that defines fundamental political principles, forms the framework, procedures, powers, and duties of government institutions and lays out Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles and Duties of citizens

- Statement 1 is correct: It generates a degree of trust and coordination that is necessary for different kind of people to live together.
- Statement 2 is correct: It specifies how the government will be constituted, who will have power to take which decisions.
- Statement 3 is correct: It lays down limits on the powers of the government and tells us what the rights of the citizens are.
- It expresses the aspirations of the people creating a good society.
- Statement 4 is correct: It provides a standard to examine and evaluate any law and action of government, to find out whether it is good or bad.
- The Constitution of India is the longest written constitution of any sovereign country in the world. Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar is the chief architect of the Indian Constitution.

33. Ans. B

Article 32 of Indian Constitution:

- Article 32 confers the right to remedies for the enforcement of the fundamental rights of an aggrieved citizen. In other words, the right to get the Fundamental Rights protected is in itself a fundamental right. This makes the fundamental rights real.
- Statement 1 is correct: Dr. Ambedkar called Article 32 as the most important article of the Constitution, 'an Article without which this constitution would be a nullity. It is the very soul of the Constitution and the very heart of it'. The Supreme Court has ruled that Article 32 is a basic feature of the Constitution. Hence, it cannot be

abridged or taken away even by way of an amendment to the Constitution.

- Statement 2 is Incorrect: Under Article 32 only Supreme Court has power to issue writs for the enforcement of any of the fundamental rights and not High Courts. High Courts can issue writs under Article 226.
- Statement 3 is Incorrect: Only the Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Constitution can be enforced under Article 32 and not any other right like non-fundamental constitutional rights, statutory rights, and customary rights and so on.
- In case of the enforcement of Fundamental Rights, the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is original but not exclusive. It is concurrent with the jurisdiction of the high court under Article 226.
- When the Fundamental Rights of a citizen are violated, the aggrieved party has the option of moving either the high court or the Supreme Court directly.

34. Ans. B

Indian Constitution:

- The provisions of several Articles explicitly confer the power of judicial review on the Supreme Court and the High Courts.
- Statement 1 is Incorrect: Judicial Review is not mentioned anywhere in the constitution.
- Statement 2 is Incorrect: Ninth Schedule was added by the 1st Constitutional Amendment Act of 1951.
- Statement 3 is correct: In a significant judgment delivered in I.R. Coelho case (2007), the Supreme Court ruled that there could not be any blanket immunity

from judicial review of laws included in the Ninth Schedule.

35. Ans. D

Parliamentary and Presidential System

Features of Parliamentary Systems:

- Dual executive.
- Majority party rule.
- Collective responsibility.
- Political homogeneity.
- Double membership.
- Leadership of prime minister.
- Dissolution of Lower House.
- Fusion of powers.

Features of Presidential Systems:

- Single executive.
- President and legislators elected separately for a fixed term.
- Non-responsibility.
- Political homogeneity may not exist.
- Single membership.
- Domination of president.
- Statement 4 is correct: Single executive is essential feature of Presidential form of government.
- Statement 1 is correct: Separation of powers.
- Statement 2 is Incorrect: Presidential form of government gives narrow representation. In a parliamentary system, the executive consists of a group of individuals (i.e., ministers who are representatives of the people). Hence, it is possible to provide representation to all sections and regions in the government. The prime minister while selecting his ministers can take this factor into consideration.
- Statement 3 is Incorrect: Presidential form of government provides stable government. In this, the executive is

elected and is not responsible to the legislature, which cannot in normal circumstances dismiss it. In the parliamentary system there is no guarantee that a government can survive its tenure. The ministers depend on the mercy of the majority legislators for their continuity and survival in office. A no-confidence motion or political defection or evils of multiparty coalition can make the government unstable.

36. Ans. A

Republic:

- A democratic polity can be classified into two categories—monarchy and republic.
- In a monarchy, the head of the state (usually king or queen) enjoys a hereditary position, that is, he comes into office through succession, e.g. Britain.
- Statement 1 is correct: In a republic, on the other hand, the head of the state is always elected directly or indirectly for a fixed period, e.g. USA.
- Therefore, the term 'republic' in our Preamble 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.
- Statement 2 is Incorrect: There are many democratic countries which have Monarchs as their Head of the State hence they are Democracy but not Republic. Example Britain, Australia.

- Statement 3 is Incorrect: In Republics, the head of the State is elected through either be direct or indirect election. Ex. India is republic country in which head of state (President) is elected indirectly and USA is Presidential Government in which the Head of the State is directly elected.

37. Ans. B

Indian Socialism:

- Statement 1 is incorrect: Indian socialism is a '*democratic socialism*' which supports the '*mixed economy*' where both public and private sectors co-exist.
- Statement 2 is correct: Indian socialism is a *blend of Marxism and Gandhism*, leaning heavily towards Gandhian socialism'.
- Even before the term was added by the *42nd Amendment in 1976*, the Constitution had a socialist content in the form of certain *Directive Principles of State Policy*.
- Statement 3 is incorrect: The new economic policy (1991) of liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation has, diluted the socialist credentials of the Indian State 1 nor 2

38. Ans. D

Features of Parliamentary Government in India

Nominal and Real Executives:

- Statement 1 is correct: The President is the nominal executive (de jure executive or titular executive) while the Prime Minister is the real executive (de facto executive). Thus, the President is head of the State, while the Prime Minister is head of the government.
- Article 74 provides for a council of ministers headed by the Prime Minister to aid and advise the President in the

exercise of his functions. The advice so tendered is binding on the President.

Majority Party Rule:

- The political party which secures majority seats in the Lok Sabha forms the government. The leader of that party is appointed as the Prime Minister by the President; other ministers are appointed by the President on the advice of the prime minister. However, when no single party gets the majority, a coalition of parties may be invited by the President to form the government.

Collective Responsibility:

- Statement 2 is correct: This is the bedrock principle of parliamentary government. The ministers are collectively responsible to the Parliament in general and to the Lok Sabha in particular (Article 75). They act as a team, and swim and sink together.
- The principle of collective responsibility implies that the Lok Sabha can remove the ministry (i.e., council of ministers headed by the prime minister) from office by passing a vote of no confidence.

Double Membership:

- Statement 3 is correct: The ministers are members of both the legislature and the executive. This means that a person cannot be a minister without being a member of the Parliament.
- The Constitution stipulates that a minister who is not a member of the Parliament for a period of six consecutive months ceases to be a minister.

Leadership of the Prime Minister:

- The Prime Minister plays the leadership role in this system of government. He is the leader of council of ministers, leader of the Parliament and leader of the party

in power. In these capacities, he plays a significant and highly crucial role in the functioning of the government.

Dissolution of the Lower House:

- Statement 4 is correct: The lower house of the Parliament (Lok Sabha) can be dissolved by the President on recommendation of the Prime Minister. In other words, the prime minister can advise the President to dissolve the Lok Sabha before the expiry of its term and hold fresh elections. This means that the executive enjoys the right to get the legislature dissolved in a parliamentary system.

39. Ans. B

Doctrine of the sovereignty of the Parliament:

- Statement 1 is incorrect: The British system is based on the doctrine of the sovereignty of Parliament, while the Parliament is not supreme in India and enjoys limited and restricted powers due to a written Constitution, federal system, judicial review and fundamental rights.

Doctrine of Legal Precedent:

- Statement 2 is correct: Doctrine of Legal precedent declares that cases must be decided the same way when their material facts are the same.

Doctrine of Eclipse:

- Statement 3 is correct: The doctrine of Eclipse is applied in relation to a pre constitutional law which was valid when it was enacted.
- Subsequently when the Constitution came into force a shadow falls on it because it is inconsistent with the Constitution. The act is eclipsed.

Doctrine of severability:

- Statement 4 is correct: Under the doctrine of severability, only the

offending provision(s) of the act would be declared void and not the whole act.

- In other words, there is no need to nullify the whole act if only a part of it violates fundamental rights. Only the offending part needs to be nullified.

40. Ans. B

Habeas Corpus

- Statement 1 is incorrect: The concept of issuing writs is taken from UK. Habeas Corpus is issued to protect personal liberty of an individual against the arbitrary action of both the state and private individuals.
- It is a Latin term which literally means 'to have the body of'. It is an order issued by the court to a person who has detained another person, to produce the body of the latter before it.
- The court then examines the cause and legality of detention. It would set the detained person free, if the detention is found to be illegal. Thus, this writ is a bulwark of individual liberty against arbitrary detention.
- The writ of habeas corpus can be issued against both public authorities as well as private individuals.

The writ, on the other hand, is not issued where the:

- Detention is lawful.
- The proceeding is for contempt of a legislature or a court.
- Detention is by a competent court.
- Detention is outside the jurisdiction of the court.
- Statement 2 is correct: A writ of habeas corpus is a court order that requires that the person or agency who has unlawful custody of a child to return the child to the person who has lawful custody. The writ could be directed at a parent who

has lawfully or unlawfully taken the child and refused to return the child, at an agency who wrongfully removed the child from the custody of the parent, or at any other person who is keeping the child from the person with lawful custody.

- Statement 3 is correct: Legislature which enacts the law depriving a man his personal liberty must be empowered to make that law under Article 246 of the Indian Constitution.

41. Ans. D

Tribunals

- Statement 1 is correct: The *original Constitution did not contain provisions* with respect to Tribunals.
- Statement 2 is correct: The *42nd Amendment Act of 1976* added a *new Part XIV-A* to the Constitution. This part is entitled as 'Tribunals' and consists of only two Articles—Article 323 A dealing with Administrative Tribunals and Article 323 B dealing with tribunals for other matters.
- In general sense, the 'tribunals' are *not courts of normal jurisdiction*, but they have very *specific and predefined work area*.
- Under *Article 323 A*, only one tribunal for the centre and one for each state or two or more states may be established. There is no question of hierarchy of tribunals, whereas under 323 B a hierarchy of tribunals may be created.
- *Article 323 A* empowers the parliament only not the state governments to provide for the establishment of administrative tribunals while *323 B empowers both the centre and state government for the establishment of various tribunals*.

- *Article 323 A* empowers the Parliament to provide for the establishment of *administrative tribunals* for the adjudication of *disputes relating to recruitment and conditions of service of persons appointed to public services of the Centre, the states, local bodies, public corporations and other public authorities*. It enables the Parliament to take out the adjudication of disputes relating to service matters from the civil courts and the high courts and place it before the administrative tribunals.
- Statement 3 is correct: Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT) exercises original jurisdiction in relation to recruitment and all service matters of public servants covered by it. Its jurisdiction extends to the all-India services, the Central civil services, civil posts under the Centre and civilian employees of defense services. The members of the defense forces, officers and servants of the Supreme Court and the secretarial staff of the Parliament are not covered by it.

42. Ans. C

The Representation of People Act, 1951

- Statement 1 is incorrect: It is an act of Parliament of India to provide for the conduct of elections of the Houses of Parliament and to the House or Houses of the Legislature of each State, the *qualifications and disqualifications for membership* of those Houses, the *corrupt practices* and other *offences at or in connection with such elections* and the decision of doubts and disputes arising out of or in connection with such elections.
- The Act was enacted by the provisional parliament *under Article 327 of Indian*

Constitution, before the first general election.

- The *Representation of the People (Amendment) Act, 1966*, abolished the election tribunals and *transferred the election petitions to the High Courts whose orders can be appealed to Supreme Court*. However, *election disputes regarding the election of President and Vice-President are directly heard by the Supreme Court*.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: Provisions as to *disqualification on ground of defection* are mentioned in *10th Schedule*. The *52nd Amendment Act of 1985* provided for the disqualification of the members of Parliament and the state legislatures on the ground of defection from one political party to another. For this purpose, it made changes in four Articles of the Constitution and *added a new Schedule (Tenth Schedule)* to the Constitution. The *91st Amendment Act of 2003* made one change in the provisions of the Tenth Schedule. It *omitted an exception provision i.e., disqualification on ground of defection not to apply in case of split*.

43. Ans. D

Linguistic Minorities:

- Statement 1 is incorrect: A linguistic minority is a group of people *whose mother tongue is different from that of the majority in the state or part of a state*. Thus, the linguistic minorities are *determined on a state-wise basis*.
- Statement 2 is correct: Originally, the Constitution of India did not make any provision with respect to the Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities. Later, the *States Reorganization Commission (1953-55)* made a recommendation in this

regard. Accordingly, the *Seventh Constitutional Amendment Act of 1956* inserted a new Article 350-B in Part XVII of the Constitution.

- According to Article 350-B in Part XVII of the Constitution, It contains the following provisions:
- There should be a *Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities*. He is to be appointed by the President of India.
- It would be the duty of the Special Officer to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for linguistic minorities under the Constitution.
- He would report to the President upon those matters at such intervals as the President may direct. The President should place all such reports before each House of Parliament and send to the governments of the states concerned.
- Statement 3 is correct: It must be noted here that the Constitution does not specify the qualifications, tenure, salaries and allowances, service conditions and procedure for removal of the Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities.

44. Ans. B

Election Commission

- Statement 1 is incorrect: Administrative expenditure of the Election Commission is a not charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India.
- The expenditure of other independent constitutional bodies like the Commission i.e. the Supreme Court, Comptroller & Auditor General, Union Public Service Commission is charged/ non-vote able expenditure.
- Statement 2 is correct: Article 324 (1) - The superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of the electoral rolls for, and the conduct of, all

elections to Parliament and to the Legislature of every State and of elections to the offices of President and Vice-President held under this Constitution shall be vested in an Election Commission.

45. Ans. C

State Reorganisation Commission

All the statements are incorrect: Fazl Ali Commission identified *four major factors that can be taken into account in any scheme of reorganization of states*:

- Preservation and strengthening of the unity and security of the country.
- Linguistic and cultural homogeneity.
- Financial, economic and administrative considerations.
- Planning and promotion of the welfare of the people in each state as well as of the nation as a whole.

S. K. Dhar Commission rejected the linguistic basis of reorganization of States and recommended the reorganization of States on the basis of following criteria:

- Geographical contiguity.
- Financial self-reliance
- Administrative viability
- Potential for development

46. Ans. C

Taxation Powers

- Statement 1 is incorrect: The power of imposing taxes on the *Sale or Purchase of Newspapers* exclusively lies in the domain of centre according to *union list (entry 92)*. Therefore centre levies, collects and appropriates.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: Taxes on *Railways Fares and Freights* has been comes under *union list (entry 89)*. So the power of taxation is vested in centre exclusively.

- Taxes levied by the centre but collected and appropriated by the states are mentioned in the *Article 268*. This category includes,
- Statement 4 is correct: *Stamp duties* on the bills of exchange, cheques, promissory notes, policies of insurance, transfer of shares and others.
- Statement 3 is correct: *Excise duties on medicinal and toilet preparations* containing alcohol and narcotics.

47. Ans. B

Model code of conduct and Election manifesto

- The Constitution under *Article 324* mandates the Election Commission, to *conduct elections inter alia to the Parliament and the State Legislatures*.
- Having due regard to the above directions of the Supreme Court and after consultation with the Political Parties, the Commission, in the interest of free and fair elections, hereby directs that Political Parties and Candidates while releasing election manifestos for any election to the Parliament or State Legislatures, shall adhere to the following guidelines :-
- Statement 1 is correct: The election manifesto shall *not contain anything repugnant to the ideals and principles enshrined in the Constitution* and further that it *shall be consistent with the letter and spirit of other provisions of Model Code of Conduct*.
- Statement 2 is correct: In the interest of transparency, level playing field and credibility of promises, it is expected that manifestos also *reflect the rationale for the promises and broadly indicate the ways and means to meet the financial requirements for it*. Trust of voters

should be sought only on those promises which are possible to be fulfilled.

- Statement 3 is incorrect: *High court declares the elections of a candidate null and void on the grounds of corruption* even after the election process is over. ECI is competent authority to file its allegations and evidences before the court of law.

48. Ans. A

- Statement 2 is incorrect: Chief Minister and two other Ministers as nominated by the Governor from each of the States and two members from Union Territories included in the zone.

Zonal councils:

- The idea of creation of zonal council was first of all *mooted by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru*.
- Statement 1 is correct: Zonal councils are *statutory bodies* established by the *states reorganization act 1956*.
- *Organizational structure of zonal councils:*
 - Chairman - The Union Home Minister is the Chairman of each of these Councils.
 - Vice Chairman - The Chief Ministers of the States included in each zone act as Vice-Chairman of the Zonal Council for that zone by rotation, each holding office for a period of one year at a time.
 - Members - Chief Minister and two other Ministers as nominated by the Governor from each of the States and two members from Union Territories included in the zone.
- Statement 3 is correct: For each of the Zonal Councils, Chief Secretaries and another officer/Development Commissioner nominated by each of the States included in the Zone.

49. Ans. A

Constitutional Provisions related to the States

- Statement 1 is correct: The term Union of States includes the states mentioned in the *First Schedule* of the constitution. At present, there are *29 states and 7 union territories*. The provisions of the Constitution pertaining to the states are applicable to all the states (except Jammu and Kashmir) in the same manner with special status to some states.
- Statement 3 is incorrect: The bill needs to be passed by a *simple majority* in both the Houses of the parliament.
- According to *Article 1*, the territory of India can be classified into three categories:
 - Territories of the states.
 - Union territories.
 - Territories that may be acquired by the Government of India at any time.
- *Article 3* authorizes the Parliament to:
 - Form a new state by separation of territory from any state or by uniting two or more states or parts of states or by uniting any territory to a part of any state.
 - Increase the area of any state.
 - Diminish the area of any state.
 - Alter the boundaries of any state.
 - Alter the name of any state.
- Article 3 lays down two conditions in this regard:
 - Statement 2 is correct: A bill contemplating the above changes can be introduced in the Parliament only with the prior recommendation of the President.
 - Before recommending the bill, the President has to refer the same to the state legislature concerned for expressing its views within a specified period.

- The power of Parliament to form new states includes the power to form a new state or union territory by uniting a part of any state or union territory to any other state or union territory.
- The President (or Parliament) is not bound by the views of the state legislature and may either accept or reject them, even if the views are received in time. Further, it is not necessary to make a fresh reference to the state legislature every time an amendment to the bill is moved and accepted in Parliament.
- The Constitution authorizes the Parliament to form new states or alter the areas, boundaries or names of the existing states without their consent.

50. Ans. A

Returning Officer

- Statement 1 is correct: The Returning Officer of a Parliamentary or assembly constituency is *responsible for the conduct of elections in the Parliamentary or assembly constituency concerned*.
- It is necessary for a candidate to make and subscribe an oath or affirmation before an officer authorised by the *Election Commission*. For any particular election, the authorised persons are, principally, the Returning Officer and the Assistant Returning Officer for the constituency.
- After the polling has finished, the *votes are counted under the supervision of Returning Officers and Observers appointed by the Election Commission*. After the counting of votes is over, the *Returning Officer declares the name of the candidate*, to whom the largest number of votes have been given, as the winner and as having been returned by

the constituency to the concerned House.

- Statement 2 is incorrect: The *Election Commission of India nominates or designates* an officer of the Government or a local authority as the *Returning Officer* for each of the assembly and parliamentary constituencies in consultation with the State Government / Union Territory Administration. Electoral Registration Officer
- The *Election Commission of India*, in consultation with the state / UT government, appoints an officer of the government or the local authorities as the *Electoral Registration Officer*.
- The *Election Commission of India also appoints one or more Assistant Electoral Registration Officers* to assist the Electoral Registration Officer in the performance of his functions in the matter of preparation / revision of electoral rolls.
- Statement 3 is incorrect: The Electoral Registration Officer is responsible for the preparation of electoral rolls for a Parliamentary / assembly constituency not the returning officer.

51. Ans. D

Model Code of Conduct

- Statement 1 is correct: The Model Code lays down broad guidelines as to how the political parties and candidates should conduct themselves during the election campaign. It is intended to maintain the election campaign on healthy lines, avoid clashes and conflicts between political parties or their supporters and to ensure peace and order during the campaign period and thereafter, until the results are declared.

- Statement 2 is correct: The Commission normally announces the schedule of elections in a major press conference a few weeks before the formal process is set in motion. The Model Code of Conduct for guidance of candidates and political parties comes immediately into effect after such announcement.
- During the election campaign, the political parties and contesting candidates are expected to abide by a Model Code of Conduct evolved by the *Election Commission on the basis of a consensus among political parties*.
- Statement 3 is correct: The Model Code also prescribes guidelines for the ruling party either at the Centre or in the state to ensure that a level field is maintained and that no cause is given for any complaint that the ruling party has used its official position for the purposes of its election campaign

52. Ans. B

The procedure for the amendment of the Constitution as laid down in Article 368 is as follows:

- An amendment of the Constitution can be initiated only by the introduction of a bill for the purpose in *either House of Parliament and not in the state legislatures*.
- Statement 2 is correct: The bill can be introduced *either by a minister or by a private member and does not require prior permission of the president*.
- Statement 1 is incorrect: An amendment of the Constitution can be initiated by the introduction of bill in either House of parliament *without prior permission of President*.
- The bill must be passed in each House by a *special majority*, that is, a majority (that

is, more than 50 per cent) of the total membership of the House and a majority of two-thirds of the members of the House present and voting.

- Each House must *pass the bill separately*. In case of a disagreement between the two Houses, there is *no provision for holding a joint sitting* of the two Houses for the purpose of deliberation and passage of the bill.
- If the bill seeks to amend the federal provisions of the Constitution, it must also be ratified by the legislatures of half of the states by a simple majority, that is, a majority of the members of the House present and voting.
- After duly passed by both the Houses of Parliament and ratified by the state legislatures, where necessary, the bill is presented to the President for assent.
- Statement 3 is incorrect: The president must give his assent to the bill. He can neither withhold his assent to the bill nor return the bill for reconsideration of the Parliament.
- After the president's assent, the bill becomes an Act (i.e., a constitutional amendment act) and the Constitution stands amended in accordance with the terms of the Act.

53. Ans. C

- Statement 1 and 3 are correct. The Fundamental Rights are named so because they are guaranteed and protected by the Constitution of India. They are most essential for the all-round development of citizens i.e. material, intellectual, moral and spiritual.
- Statement 2 and 4 are incorrect. Fundamental Rights are not permanent as they can be suspended during

National Emergency (except Art: 20 and Art: 21).

- Fundamental Rights are also not sacrosanct as they can be amended by Parliament through Constitutional Amendment. However, the Amendment shall not affect the basic structure of the Constitution.

54. Ans. D

- Article 25 says that all persons are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right to freely profess, practice and propagate religion.
- Freedom of conscience: Inner freedom of an individual to mould his relation with God or Creatures in whatever way he desires.
- Right to profess: Declaration of one's religious beliefs and faith openly and freely.
- Right to practice: Performance of religious worship, rituals, ceremonies and exhibition of beliefs and ideas.
- Right to propagate: Transmission and dissemination of one's religious beliefs to others or exposition of the tenets of one's religion. But, it does not include a right to convert another person to one's own religion. Forcible conversions impinge on the, freedom of conscience' guaranteed to all the persons alike.

55. Ans. C

- According to Article 13(3) (a) Law includes any Ordinance, Order, Bye-law, Regulation, Notification, Custom and usage in the territory of India having force of law.
- Art 13(4): Nothing in this article applies to constitutional amendment made under art: 368. And, also the Supreme Court in Keshwanand Bharti Case held

that Constitutional Amendment doesn't constitute law.

- Kesavananda Bharati vs. The State of Kerala and Others (AIR 1973 SC 1461) is a landmark decision of the Supreme Court of India. It is the basis for the power of the Indian judiciary to review, and strike down, amendments to the Constitution of India passed by the Indian parliament which conflict with or seek to alter the constitution's "basic structure".

56. Ans. D

- All of the above mentioned provisions were features the Morley-Minto Reforms Act of 1909.
- The Act of 1909 or Morley-Minto Reforms increased the size of the legislative councils, both Central and provincial. The number of members in the Central Legislative Council was raised from 16 to 60. The number of members in the provincial legislative councils was not uniform.
- The Morley-Minto Reforms introduced a system of communal representation for Muslims by accepting the concept of "separate electorate". Under this, the Muslim members were to be elected only by Muslim voters.
- The Morley-Minto Reforms provided (for the first time) for the association of Indians with the executive Councils of the Viceroy and Governors. Thus, Satyendra Prasad Sinha became the first Indian to be appointed as a law member to Viceroy's Executive Council.

57. Ans. D

- The Citizenship Act, 1955 prescribes five ways of acquiring citizenship, viz, birth, descent, registration, naturalization and

incorporation of territory. Thus, all of the above provisions help to acquire citizenship.

58. Ans. B

- Statement (b) is incorrect. The Government of India Act of 1919 introduced Dyarchy in the provinces. The Provincial subjects were divided into "Reserved Subjects" and "Transferred Subjects". The Reserved subjects were to be administered by the Governor and his Executive Council. The Transferred subjects by the Governor and his ministers.
- The Government of India Act of 1935 provided for the adoption of dyarchy at the Centre. However, this provision of the Act did not come into operation at all.
- The Government of India Act of 1919 also known as Montague-Chelmsford Reforms. The objective of this act was gradual introduction of responsible government in India. Therefore, it relaxed the central control over the provinces by demarcating and separating the central and provincial subjects. The central and provincial legislatures were authorized to make laws on their respective list of subjects.

59. Ans. B

- Statement 1 is correct. The Constitution of India contains not only the fundamental principles of governance but also detailed administrative provisions like the Judiciary, constitutional bodies etc.
- Statement 2 is incorrect. The state of Jammu and Kashmir is the only unit of Indian Union that has a separate constitution.

- Statement 3 is correct. The Constitution of India has borrowed most of its provisions from the constitutions of various other countries as well as from the Government of India Act of 1935. For example, the Fundamental Rights the Directive Principles of State Policy have been taken from the American and Irish Constitutions respectively.
- Statement 4 is correct. The Constitution of India mentions some special provisions for few states. For example: Article 270, article 371, Article 371A etc.

60. Ans. D

- All the provisions are correct. Unlike the British Parliamentary System, which is based on the doctrine of the sovereignty of the Parliament, in India the Parliament is not supreme. It enjoys limited and restricted powers due to written Constitution, federal system, judicial review and fundamental rights.

61. Ans. D

- Article 23 permits the State to impose compulsory service for public purposes, but while doing so the State cannot discriminate on grounds of religion, race, caste and class. Therefore, statement 1 is incorrect.
- The Constitution under Article 24 prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years only in hazardous activities. It doesn't forbid their employment in harmless or innocent work. Therefore, statement 2 is incorrect.

62. Ans. A

- The Cabinet Committees are extra-constitutional in emergence. They are not mentioned in the Constitution.

However, the Rules of Business provide for their establishment.

- The Cabinet Committees are of two types. They are standing and ad hoc. The former are of a permanent nature while the latter are of a temporary nature. The ad hoc committees are constituted from time to time to deal with special problems. They are disbanded after their task is completed. Thus, the correct answer is (a).

63. Ans. B

- Statement 1 is correct. The impeachment charges can be initiated by either House of the Parliament. These charges should be signed by one-fourth members of the House (that framed the charges), and a 14 days' notice should be given to the President.
- After the impeachment resolution is passed by majority of two-thirds of the total membership of that House, it is sent to the other House, which should investigate the charges. Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.
- The nominated members of either House of Parliament can participate in the impeachment of the President though they do not participate in his election. Hence, statement 3 is correct.

64. Ans. D

- All of the above statements are incorrect.
- The President can promulgate an ordinance only when both the Houses of Parliament are not in session or when either of the two Houses of Parliament is not in session. Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.
- Statement 2 is incorrect. An ordinance made when both the Houses are in

session is void. Thus, the power of the President to legislate by ordinance is not a parallel power of legislation.

- Statement 3 is incorrect. The Supreme Court of India ruled 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.

65. Ans. A

The position with respect to lapsing of bills on the dissolution of the assembly is mentioned below:

1. A Bill pending in the assembly lapses (whether originating in the assembly or transmitted to it by the council).
2. A Bill passed by the assembly but pending in the council lapses.
3. A Bill pending in the council but not passed by the assembly does not lapse.
4. A Bill passed by the assembly (in a unicameral state) or passed by both the houses (in a bicameral state) but pending assent of the governor or the President does not lapse.
5. A Bill passed by the assembly (in a unicameral state) or passed by both the Houses (in a bicameral state) but returned by the president for reconsideration of House (s) does not lapse.

66. Ans. C

To be eligible for election as Vice-President, a person should fulfill the following qualifications:

1. He should be a citizen of India. Hence, statement 1 is correct.
2. He should have completed 35 years of age.
3. He should be qualified for election as a member of the Rajya Sabha. Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.
4. 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. Hence, statement 3 is correct.

67. Ans. D

The conditions in which, the constitutional position of the Legislative Council is equal with that of the Legislative Assembly are:

1. Introduction and passage of Ordinary Bills. However, in case of disagreement between the two Houses, the will of the assembly prevails over that of the council.
2. Approval of ordinances issued by the governor.
3. Selection of ministers including the chief minister. Under the Constitution the, ministers including the chief minister can be members of either House of the state legislature. However, irrespective of their membership, they are responsible only to the assembly.
4. Consideration of the reports of the constitutional bodies like State Finance Commission, state public service commission and Comptroller and Auditor General of India.
5. Enlargement of the jurisdiction of the state public service commission.

68. Ans. C

The President is elected by members of Electoral College consisting of:

1. The elected members of both the Houses of Parliament. The nominated members of the Parliament do not participate in the election of the President. Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.
2. The elected members of the legislative assemblies of the states. Hence, statement 2 is correct.
3. The elected members of the legislative assemblies of the Union Territories of Delhi and Puducherry. Hence, statement 3 is correct.
4. The Electoral College for the removal of the President consists of both elected and nominated members of the Parliament. It does not include the members of the state legislative assemblies.

69. Ans. B

- Statement 1 is not correct. The judge of the Supreme Court holds office until he attains the age of 65 years.
- Statement 2 is correct. The Constitution has not fixed the tenure of a judge of the Supreme Court.
- Statement 3 is not correct. The judge of the Supreme Court can resign from his office by writing to the President of India.

70. Ans. B

- Statement 1 is correct. There is no court fee and if court fee is already paid the amount will be refunded if the dispute is settled at Lok Adalat.
- Statement 2 is incorrect. The basic features of Lok Adalat are the procedural flexibility and speedy trial of the disputes. There is no strict application of procedural laws like the Civil Procedure

Code and the Evidence Act while assessing the claim by Lok Adalat.

- Statement 3 is incorrect. The award by the Lok Adalat is binding on the parties and it has the status of a decree of a civil court and it is non-appealable, which does not cause the delay in the settlement of disputes finally.
- If a matter pending in the court of law is referred to the Lok Adalat and is settled subsequently, the court fee originally paid in the court on the complaints/petition is also refunded back to the parties.

71. Ans. B

- Statement 1 is incorrect. Article 263 contemplates the establishment of an Inter-State Council to effect coordination between the states and between Centre and states. Thus, the President can establish such a council if at any time it appears to him that the public interest would be served by its establishment.
- He can define the nature of duties to be performed by such a council and its organization and procedure. Thus, Parliament does not define the nature of duties to be performed by the Council.
- Statement 2 is correct. The council's function to enquire and advice upon inter-state disputes is complementary to the Supreme Court's jurisdiction under Article 131 to decide a legal controversy between the governments. The Council can deal with any controversy whether legal or non-legal.
- Statement 3 is correct. The Council's function is advisory unlike that of the court which gives binding decisions.

72. Ans. B

A Member of Parliament incurs

disqualification under the defection law;

- If he voluntarily gives up the membership of the political party on whose ticket he is elected to the House;
- If he votes or abstains from voting in the House contrary to any direction given by his political party; hence, statement 1 and 2 are correct.
- if any independently elected member joins any political party; hence, statement 4 is correct.
- if any nominated member joins any political party after the expiry of six months. Hence, statement 3 is incorrect.
- The 52nd Amendment Act of 1985 provided for the disqualification of the members of Parliament and the state legislatures on the ground of defection from one political party to another. The Tenth Schedule was added to the Constitution through this amendment.

73. Ans. B

- The presiding officer (Speaker in case of the Lok Sabha or Chairman in case of the Rajya Sabha) declares the House adjourned sine die, when the business of a session is completed. Within the next few days, the President issues a notification for prorogation of the session. However, the President can also prorogue the House while in session. Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.
- Statement 2 is correct. The notification for prorogation not only terminates a sitting but also a session of the House.
- Adjournment sine die means terminating a sitting of Parliament for an indefinite period.
- The period spanning between the prorogation of a House and its reassembly in a new session is called 'recess'.

74. Ans. A

The State Executive consists of

- i) The Governor
- ii) The Chief Minister
- iii) The Council of Ministers and
- iv) The Advocate General of the State.

75. Ans. B

- Statement 1 is correct. A money bill can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha and that too on the recommendation of the President. Every such bill is considered as a government bill and can be introduced only by a minister.
- Statement 2 is incorrect. After a money bill is passed by the Lok Sabha, it is transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its consideration. It cannot reject or amend a money bill. It can only make the recommendations.
- It must return the bill to the Lok Sabha within 14 days, whether with or without recommendations. The Lok Sabha can either accept or reject all or any of the recommendations of the Rajya Sabha. Thus, the Rajya Sabha has restricted powers with regards to a money bill.
- Statement 3 is correct. When a money bill is presented to the president, he may either give his assent to the bill or withhold his assent to the bill but cannot return the bill for reconsideration of the Houses. Normally, the president gives his assent to a money bill as it is introduced in the Parliament with his prior permission.

76. Ans. C

- Statement 1 is correct. A judge of the Supreme Court can be removed from his Office by an order of the president.

- Statement 2 is incorrect. The President can issue the removal order of the judge of the Supreme Court only after an address by Parliament has been presented to him in the same session for such removal.
- Statement 3 is correct. The address must be supported by a special majority of each House of Parliament (that is, a majority of the total membership of that House and a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting).

77. Ans. C

- The Constitution also empowers the Parliament to make laws on the subjects enumerated in the State List under the following five circumstances:
- When Rajya Sabha passes a resolution to that effect. Hence, statement 1 is correct.
- When a proclamation of National Emergency is in operation. Hence, statement 2 is correct.
- When two or more states make a joint request to the Parliament. Hence, statement 3 is incorrect.
- When necessary to give effect to international agreements, treaties and conventions.
- When President's Rule is in operation in the state.

78. Ans. A

The 42nd Amendment Act 1976 transferred five subjects to Concurrent List from State List under Seventh Schedule, that is,

1. Education
2. Forests
3. weights and measures
4. protection of wild animals and birds and

5. organisation of all Courts except the Supreme Court and High Court.
6. Fisheries and Public Health and Sanitation come under the State List under Seventh Schedule.

79. Ans. A

- At present, the Public Accounts Committee consists of 22 members (15 from the Lok Sabha and 7 from the Rajya Sabha). Hence, statement 1 is correct and statement 3 is incorrect.
- This committee was set up first in 1921 under the provisions of the Government of India Act of 1919 and has since been in existence. Since 1967 a convention has developed whereby the chairman of the committee is selected invariably from the Opposition. Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.
- The members are elected by the Parliament every year from amongst its members according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. The term of office of the members is one year. A minister cannot be elected as a member of the committee. The chairman of the committee is appointed from amongst its members by the Speaker.

80. Ans. B

- According to 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 the state legislature may make provision with respect to all matters relating to elections to the panchayats. Hence, statement 1 is correct. The act bars the interference by courts in the electoral matters of panchayats.
- It declares that the validity of any law relating to the delimitation of constituencies or the allotment of seats

to such constituencies cannot be questioned in any court.

- It further lays down that no election to any panchayat is to be questioned except by an election petition presented to such authority and in such manner as provided by the state legislature. Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.

81. Ans. C

Following are the Constitutional Bodies:

- Election Commission (Article 324)
- Union Public Service Commission (Article 315 to 323)
- State Public Service Commission (Article 315 to 323)
- Finance Commission (Article 280)
- National Commission for SCs (Article 338)
- National Commission for STs (Article 338-A)
- Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities (Article 350-B)
- Comptroller and Auditor General of India (Article 148)
- Attorney General of India (Article 76)
- Advocate General of the State (Article 165)
- National Commission for Minorities and Central Information Commission are statutory bodies as has been formed under statutes.

82. Ans. C

- Statement 1 is incorrect. The “co-operative societies” is a subject enumerated in Entry 32 of the state list of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution and the state legislatures have accordingly enacted legislations on co-operative societies.
- Statement 2 and 3 are correct. The 97th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2011

gave a constitutional status and protection to co-operative societies. In this context, it made the following three changes in the constitution:

- It made the right to form co-operative societies a fundamental right (Article 19(1)(c)).
- It included a new Directive Principle of State Policy on promotion of cooperative societies (Article 43-B(2)).
- It added a new Part IX-B in the Constitution which is entitled “The Cooperative Societies” (Articles 243-ZH to 243-ZT).

83. Ans. C

The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Act, 2018, amends the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. The Amendment Act, 2018 seeks to insert following three new clauses after Section 18 of the original act (SC/ST Act, 1989):

- Preliminary enquiry shall not be required for registration of a FIR against any person. Thus, statement 1 is correct.
- The arrest of a person accused of having committed an offence under the Act would not require any approval. Thus, statement 2 is correct.
- The provisions of Section 438 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which deals with anticipatory bail, shall not apply to a case under this Act, “notwithstanding any judgment or order of any Court.

The SC/ST Amendment Act, 2018 was passed on the basis of the Supreme Court’s ruling in March 2018 which had struck down the provisions of the SC/ST Act, 1989. The court had issued guidelines:

- To protect people against arbitrary arrests under the Act, directing that

public servants could be arrested only with the written permission of their appointing authority.

- While in case of private employees, the Senior Superintendent of Police concerned should allow it.
- A preliminary inquiry should be conducted before the FIR was registered to check if the case fell within the ambit of the Act, and whether it was frivolous or motivated.

Source:

<https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/l-s-passes-scst-amendment-bill/article24617748.ece>
<http://socialjustice.nic.in/writereaddata/UploadFile/PoA Act 2018636706385256863314.pdf>

84. Ans. D

The following eight types of urban local bodies are created in India for the administration of urban areas:

- Municipal Corporation
- Municipality
- Notified Area Committee
- Town Area Committee
- Cantonment Board
- Township
- Port Trust
- Special Purpose Agency

85. Ans. D

All of the above statements are correct. In SR Bommai case (1994), the following propositions have been laid down by the Supreme Court on imposition of President's Rule:

- The presidential proclamation imposing President's Rule is subject to judicial review.
- The satisfaction of the President must be based on relevant material. The

action of the president can be struck down by the court if it is based on irrelevant or extraneous grounds or if it was found to be malafide or perverse.

- Burden lies on the Centre to prove that relevant material exist to justify the imposition of the President's Rule.
- The court cannot go into the correctness of the material or its adequacy but it can see whether it is relevant to the action.
 - If the court holds the presidential proclamation to be unconstitutional and invalid, it has power to restore the dismissed state government and revive the state legislative assembly if it was suspended or dissolved.
- The state legislative assembly should be dissolved only after the Parliament has approved the presidential proclamation. Until such approval is given, the president can only suspend the assembly. In case the Parliament fails to approve the proclamation, the assembly would get reactivated.
- Secularism is one of the 'basic features' of the Constitution. Hence, a state government pursuing anti-secular politics is liable to action under Article 356.
- The question of the state government losing the confidence of the legislative assembly should be decided on the floor of the House and until that is done the ministry should not be unseated.
- Where a new political party assumes power at the Centre, it will not have the authority to dismiss ministries formed by other parties in the states.

86. Ans. D

The subjects under the purview of municipalities are mentioned in the 12th

schedule. The 12th schedule contains following 18 functional items:

1. Urban planning including town planning;
2. Regulation of land use and construction of buildings;
3. Planning for economic and social development;
4. Roads and bridges;
5. Water supply for domestic, industrial and commercial purposes;
6. Public health, sanitation, conservancy and solid waste management;
7. Fire services;
8. Urban forestry, protection of the environment and promotion of ecological aspects;
9. Safeguarding the interests of weaker sections of society, including the handicapped and mentally retarded;
10. Slum improvement and upgradation;
11. Urban poverty alleviation;
12. Provision of urban amenities and facilities such as parks, gardens, playgrounds;
13. Promotion of cultural, educational and aesthetic aspects;
14. Burials and burial grounds, cremations and cremation grounds and electric crematoriums;
15. Cattle ponds, prevention of cruelty to animals;
16. Vital statistics including registration of births and deaths;
17. Public amenities including street lighting, parking lots, bus stops and public conveniences;
18. Regulation of slaughter houses and tanneries.

87. Ans. C

- Statement 1 is correct. In the performance of his official duties, the

Attorney General has the right of audience in all courts in the territory of India. Statement 2 is incorrect.

- The Attorney General has the right to take part in the proceedings of both the Houses of Parliament or their joint sitting and any committee of the Parliament of which he may be named the member, but without a right to vote.
- Statement 3 is correct. The Attorney general enjoys all the privileges and immunities that are available to a Member of Parliament.

88. Ans. D

The provisions of 73rd Amendment Act, 1992, are divided as mandatory and voluntary provisions.

A. Compulsory Provisions.

1. Organisation of Gram Sabha in a village or group of villages.
2. Establishment of panchayats at the village, intermediate and district levels.
3. Direct elections to all seats in panchayats at the village, intermediate and district levels.
4. Indirect elections to the post of chairperson of panchayats at the intermediate and district levels.
5. 21 years to be the minimum age for contesting elections to panchayats.
6. Reservation of seats (both members and chairpersons) for SCs and STs in panchayats at all the three levels.
7. Reservation of one-third seats (both members and chairpersons) for women in panchayats at all the three levels.
8. Fixing tenure of five years for panchayats at all levels and holding fresh elections within six months in the event of supersession of any panchayat.

9. Establishment of a State Election Commission for conducting elections to the panchayats.
10. Constitution of a State Finance Commission after every five years to review the financial position of the panchayats.

B. Voluntary Provisions

1. Giving representation to members of the Parliament (both the Houses) and the state legislature (both the Houses) in the panchayats at different levels falling within their constituencies.
2. Providing reservation of seats (both members and chairpersons) for backward classes in panchayats at any level.
3. Granting powers and authority to the panchayats to enable them to function as institutions of self-government (in brief, making them autonomous bodies).
4. Devolution of powers and responsibilities upon panchayats to prepare plans for economic development and social justice; and to perform some or all the 29 functions listed in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution.
5. Granting financial powers to the panchayats, that is, authorizing them to levy, collect and appropriate taxes, duties, tolls and fees. Thus, all the above mentioned are voluntary provisions.

89. Ans. D

- Statement 1 is correct. The proclamation of Emergency must be approved by both the Houses of Parliament within one month from the date of its issue. Originally, the period allowed for approval by the Parliament was two months, but was reduced by the 44th Amendment Act of 1978.

- However, if the proclamation of emergency is issued at a time when the Lok Sabha has been dissolved or the dissolution of the Lok Sabha takes place during the period of one month without approving the proclamation, then the proclamation survives until 30 days from the first sitting of the Lok Sabha after its reconstitution, provided the Rajya Sabha has in the meantime approved it.
- Statement 2 is correct. The President can proclaim a national emergency only after receiving a written recommendation from the cabinet. This means that the emergency can be declared only on the concurrence of the cabinet and not merely on the advice of the prime minister.
- Statement 3 is correct. A proclamation of national emergency may be applicable to the entire country or only a part of it. The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 enabled the president to limit the operation of a National Emergency to a specified part of India.

90. Ans.C

- Statement 1 is incorrect. The Supreme Court held that any irregularity in consultation with the UPSC or acting without consultation does not invalidate the decision of the Government. Thus, the provision of UPSC is directory and not mandatory.
- Statement 2 is correct. The additional functions relating to the services of the Union can be conferred on UPSC by the Parliament. It can also place the personnel system of any authority, corporate body or public institution within the jurisdiction of the UPSC. Hence the jurisdiction of UPSC can be extended by an act made by the

Parliament. Statement 3 is correct. An individual ministry or department has no power to reject the advice of the UPSC.

91. Ans. D

- Statement 1 is correct. The Central Vigilance Commission has all the powers of a civil court and its proceedings have a judicial character. It is vested with the power to regulate its own procedure.
- Statement 2 is correct. The Chief Vigilance Commissioner chairs the two committees, on whose recommendations the Central Government appoints the Director of the Delhi Special Police Establishment and the Director of Enforcement. Thus, none of the above statements are incorrect.

92. Ans. A

- Statement 1 is correct. The National Human Rights Commission is a statutory (and not a constitutional) body. It was established in 1993 under a legislation enacted by the Parliament, namely, the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.
- This Act was amended in 2006. Statement 2 is incorrect. The chairman of the NHRC should be a retired chief justice of India and members should be serving or retired judges of the Supreme Court, a serving or retired chief justice of a High Court and two persons having special knowledge or practical experience with respect to human rights.
- Statement 3 is incorrect. The chairman and members hold office for a term of 5 years or until they attain the age of 70 years, whichever is earlier.

93. Ans. A

- The secret service expenditure is a limitation on the auditing role of CAG.

i.e. the CAG cannot call for particulars of expenditure incurred by executive agencies on secret services.

- The role of CAG in the auditing of public corporations is also limited. It is limited to the role of private auditors in the auditing of some of the public corporations, where CAG either conducts only a supplementary audit or does not come into the picture at all.
- There is no such committee as Parliamentary Accounts Committee. However, there is a Public Accounts Committee for which CAG functions as a friend, philosopher and guide. PAC examines the annual audit report of the CAG, which is presented to the parliament by the President. It does not limit the role of CAG.

94. Ans. D

- Statement 1 is incorrect. Equality before the Law is somewhat a negative concept implying the absence of any special privilege by reason of birth, creed or the like, in favour of any individual and the equal subjection of all the classes to the ordinary law.
- Statement 2 is incorrect. Equal Protection of the Laws is a more positive concept, implying the right to equality of treatment in equal circumstance. It would mean that among equals, the law should be equal and equally administered, that likes should be treated alike.

95. Ans. D

- In case of a conflict between the Central law and the State law on a subject enumerated in the Concurrent List, the central law prevails over the state law. But, there is an exception.

- If the state law has been reserved for the consideration of the President and has received his assent, then the state law prevails in that state.
- Hence, the option (d) is the correct answer.

Note: It would still be competent for the Parliament to override such a law by subsequently making a law on the same matter.

96. Ans. A

- The 97th Amendment Act, 2011 gave a constitutional status to Co-operative societies. This Act added a new part IX-B in the constitution which entitled 'The Co-operative Societies'. Thus, statement 1 is correct.
- Every co-operative society shall be audited by an auditor or auditing firm, appointed by the general body of the co-operative society. The accounts of every co-operative society shall be audited within six months of the close of the financial year. Thus, statement 2 is incorrect.
- The superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of electoral rolls and the conduct of elections to a co-operative society shall vest in such body, as may be provided by the state legislature.
- For instance, in Madhya Pradesh, the election to Co-operative societies is conducted by State Cooperative Election Authority, and not by State Election Commission. Thus, statement 3 is incorrect.

97. Ans. B

- Statement 1 is correct. Article 301 in Part XIII of the Constitution declares that trade, commerce and intercourse

throughout the territory of India shall be free and also restricts the states imposing the restrictions either at the front of any state or at any prior or subsequent stage.

- Statement 2 is incorrect. Article 303 under Part XIII of the Constitution provides that the legislature of a state can impose reasonable restrictions on the freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse with that state or within that state in public interest. But, a Bill for this purpose can be introduced in the legislature only with the previous sanction of the President.
- Statement 3 is correct. The Constitution under Article 305 provides the provision to prohibit the imposition of discriminatory taxes by the state. Thus, the legislature of a state can impose on goods imported from other states or the union territories any tax to which similar goods manufactured in that state are subject.

98. Ans. A

- Statement 1 is correct. The President exercises suspensive veto when he returns a bill for reconsideration of the Parliament. However, if the bill is passed again by the Parliament with or without amendments and again presented to the President, it is obligatory for the President to give his assent to the bill. This means that the presidential veto is overridden by a re-passage of the bill by the same ordinary majority.
- Statement 2 is incorrect. The President of India does not possess Suspensive Veto in case of money bills. The President can either give his assent to a money bill or withhold his assent to a

money bill but cannot return it for the reconsideration of the Parliament.

- Normally, the President gives his assent to money bill as it is introduced in the Parliament with his previous permission. Absolute Veto refers to the power of the President to withhold his assent to a bill passed by the Parliament. The bill then ends and does not become an act.

Usually, this veto is exercised in the following two cases:

- a) With respect to private members' bills (i.e. bills introduced by any member of Parliament who is not a minister); and
- b) With respect to the government bills when the cabinet resigns (after the passage of the bills but before the assent by the President) and the new cabinet advises the President not to give his assent to such bills.
- c) When the President neither ratifies nor rejects nor returns the bill, but simply keeps the bill pending for an indefinite period, this power of the President (not to take any action - either positive or negative on the bill) is known as the pocket veto.

99. Ans. B

- Statement 1 is incorrect. The President can transfer a judge from one high court to another after consulting the Chief Justice of India. In the Third Judges case (1998), the Supreme Court opined that in case of the transfer of high court judges, the Chief Justice of India should consult, in addition to the collegium of four senior most judges of the Supreme Court, the chief justice of the two high courts (one from which the judge is being transferred and the other receiving him).

- Statement 2 is correct. The salaries and allowances of the Chief Justice of High Court and Judges of the High Court are decided by the Parliament by law, time to time.
- Statement 3 is incorrect. The salaries and other expenses of the judges and maintenance of the state high courts are charged from the Consolidated Fund of the state. The pension of a high court judge is charged on the Consolidated Fund of India and not the state.

100. Ans. B

A proclamation of Emergency has drastic and effects on the political system of the country.

1. Effect on the centre-state relationship: -

- a) Executive: Centre can give executive directions to a state on 'any' matter. Not only on the matters enumerated in Union and Concurrent Lists.
- b) Legislative: Parliament becomes empowered to make laws on subjects enumerated in the State list.
- c) Financial: The President can modify the distribution of revenues between the centre and state.

2. Effect on the life of Lok Sabha and State Assembly: -

Parliament may by law extend the life of Lok Sabha or State Assembly beyond the normal term, for one year at a time (for any length of time). Thus, their life does not get extended automatically, but only after such a law made by Parliament. Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.

3. Effect on Fundamental Rights: -

- a) Suspension of Fundamental Rights under Art. 19, when Emergency is proclaimed on the ground of war and external aggression and not on the ground of

armed rebellion. Hence, statement 2 is correct.

- b) Suspension of other fundamental rights, Art. 359 authorises the President to suspend the right to move any court for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights during a National Emergency. Although, the Parliament becomes empowered to make laws on subjects enumerated in the State list, the legislative power of the state legislature is not suspended.

Hence, statement 3 is incorrect.

The state legislature, however, may be suspended when the proclamation has been made under Art. 356 (i.e. during President's rule).

AICSCC