

**1. Consider the following statements:**

- 1) In the first Lok Sabha, the single largest party in the opposition was the Swatantra Party.
- 2) In the Lok Sabha, a "Leader of the Opposition" was recognised for the first time in 1969.
- 3) In the Lok Sabha, if a party does not have a minimum of 75 members, its leader cannot be recognised as the Leader of the Opposition.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

A. 1 and 3 only

B. 2 only

C. 2 and 3 only

D. 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: Option B**

**Explanation:**

**Statement 1 is incorrect.**

In 1952 elections The Congress had won 364 out of 489 Lok Sabha seats in the first-ever general election held in India. The **Communist Party of India (CPI)** was the second party with just 16 seats.

The Swatantra Party was an Indian liberal-conservative political party that existed from 1959 to 1974.

**Statement 2 is correct.**

Leader of opposition was recognized for the first time in 1969

**Ram Subhag Singh** was the Leader of India's first Opposition in the Lok Sabha, 1969-1970.

**Statement 3 is incorrect.**

To become the leader of the opposition, a political party needs at **least 10% strength** of the house as per convention. For Lok Sabha out of 543 seats, a party needs **minimum 55 seats**.(not 75 seats).

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2. Consider the following statements:

- 1) The Parliament of India can place a particular law in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution of India.
- 2) The validity of a law placed in the Ninth Schedule cannot be examined by any court and no judgement can be made on it.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A.1 only
- B.2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: Option A

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct.

The Ninth Schedule to the Indian Constitution was introduced through Article 31-B by the First Constitution (Amendment) Act 1951. The object of the Ninth Schedule was to save laws enacted by legislatures from being challenged in the Courts.

The Parliament of India which is a union legislature can place a particular law in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution of India.

Statement 2 is incorrect:

In a landmark ruling on Jan 2007, the Supreme Court of India ruled that all laws (including those in the Ninth Schedule) would be open to Judicial Review if they violated the basic structure of the constitution.

The Supreme Court judgment lay that the laws placed under Ninth Schedule after April 24, 1973 shall be open to challenge in court if they violated fundamental rights.

So, only statement 1 is correct.

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3. If the President of India exercises his power as provided under Article 356 of the Constitution in respect of a particular State, then

- A. The Assembly of the State is automatically dissolved.
- B. The powers of the Legislature of that State shall be exercisable by or under the authority of the Parliament.
- C. Article 19 is suspended in that State.
- D. The President can make laws relating to that State.

**Answer: Option B**

**Explanation:**

The President, on receipt of report from the Governor of the State or otherwise, is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution, the President may by Proclamation

A. Assume to himself all or any of the functions of the Government of the State and all or any of the powers vested in or exercisable by the Governor or anybody or authority in the State other than the Legislature of the State

**B. Declare that the powers of the Legislature of the State shall be exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament.**

**Option A is incorrect.**

The state legislative assembly may be or may not be dissolved. It is not automatically dissolved immediately after president rule.

**Option C is incorrect.**

**It comes under the provisions of national emergency (352,358 and 359) not on article356.**

4. With reference to the Parliament of India, which of the following Parliamentary Committees scrutinizes and reports to the house whether the powers to make regulations, rules, sub-rules, by-laws, etc. conferred by the Constitution or delegated by the Parliament are being properly exercised by the Executive within the scope of such delegation?

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- A. Committee on Government Assurances.
- B. Committee on Subordinate Legislation.
- C. Rules Committee
- D. Business Advisory Committee

**Answer: Option B**

**Explanation: Factual Question**

**Committee of Subordinate Legislation** examines and reports to the House whether the powers to make regulations, rule, sub-rules and by laws delegated by the parliament or conferred by the constitution to the executive are being properly exercised by it. In both the houses the committee consists of 15 members. It was constituted in 1953.

**5. Right to Privacy is protected as an intrinsic part of Right to Life and Personal Liberty. Which of the following in the Constitution of India correctly and appropriately imply the above statement?**

- A. Article 14 and the provisions under the 42nd Amendment to the Constitution.
- B. Article 17 and the Directive Principles of State Policy in Part IV.
- C. Article 21 and the freedoms guaranteed in Part III.
- D. Article 24 and the provisions under the 44th Amendment to the Constitution.

**Answer: Option C**

**Explanation:**

In a landmark judgement on 2017, a nine-judge Supreme Court Constitutional bench declared **Right to Privacy is a Fundamental Right**. Supreme Court of India has held that right to privacy is a Fundamental Right and it is **protected under Article 21** of the Constitution of India.

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6. Regarding Money Bill, which of the following statements is not correct?

- A. A bill shall be deemed to be a Money Bill if it contains only provisions relating to imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax.
- B. A Money Bill has provisions for the custody of the Consolidated Fund of India or the Contingency Fund of India.
- C. A Money Bill is concerned with the appropriation of money out of the Contingency Fund of India.
- D. A Money Bill deals with the regulation of borrowing of money or giving of any guarantee by the Government of India.

**Answer: Option C**

**Explanation:**

As per **Article 110 of the Indian Constitution**, provisions of money bills are defined. Definition of Money Bill includes

A Bill shall be deemed to be a Money Bill if it contains only provisions dealing with all or any of the following matters, namely

- A. **The imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax.**  
**So, option A is correct.**
- B. The regulation of the borrowing of money or the giving of any guarantee by the Government of India, or the amendment of the law with respect to any financial obligations undertaken or to be undertaken by the Government of India.
- C. **The custody of the consolidated Fund or the Contingency Fund of India**, the payment of money into or the withdrawal of moneys from any such Fund.  
**So, option B is correct.**
- D. **The appropriation of moneys out of the consolidated Fund of India.**  
**So, Option D is also correct.**
- E. The appropriation of moneys out of the consolidated Fund of India;
- F. The declaring of any expenditure to be expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India or the increasing of the amount of any such expenditure;
- G. The receipt of money on account of the Consolidated Fund of India or the public account of India or the custody or issue of such money or the audit of the accounts of the Union or of a State;

So, from above descriptions shows that **option C is incorrect.**

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7. With reference to the election of the President of India, consider the following statements:

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

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: Option A**

**Explanation:**

**Statement 1 is correct.**

$$\text{Value of an MLA vote} = \frac{\text{Total population of the state or Union territory}}{\text{Total elected representatives of state assembly of state} * 1000}$$

● **Value of an MLA vote varies according to population of state.**

**Statement 2 is incorrect.**

Every elected member of either House of Parliament shall have such number of votes as may be obtained by dividing the total number of votes assigned to members of the legislative assemblies of the states by the total number of the elected members of both the Houses of Parliament.

Value of each M.P is same. **So, value of Lok sabha is equal to value of the Rajya sabha.**

**So, only statement 1 is correct.**

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8. Which of the following are regarded as the main features of the "Rule of Law"?

- 1) Limitation of powers
- 2) Equality before law
- 3) People's responsibility to the Government
- 4) Liberty and civil rights.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- A.1 and 3 only
- B.2 and 4 only
- C.1, 2 and 4 only
- D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

**Answer: Option C**

**Explanation:**

The term "Rule of Law" is derived from the French phrase 'La Principe de Legality' (the principle of legality) which refers to a government based on principles of law and not of men. In a broader sense **Rule of Law means that Law is supreme and is above every individual.**

Main features of the Rule of Law include:

- Protect citizens against the arbitrary usage of power by the authority
- Equality before law
- Primacy of individual rights

So, option C is the right answer.

9. Consider the following statements:

- 1) No criminal proceedings shall be instituted against the Governor of a State any court during his term of office.

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2) The emoluments and allowances of the Governor of a State shall not be diminished during his term of office.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A.1 only
- B.2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: Option C**

**Explanation: (Verbatim statements from constitutional provisions)**

**Statement 1 is correct.**

**Article 361 of the Indian constitution** deals about the Protection of President and Governors:

1. No criminal proceedings whatsoever shall be instituted or continued against the President, or the Governor of a State, in any court during his term of office.

**Statement 2 is also correct.**

● **Article 158 of the Indian constitution** denotes about the conditions of Governor Office

The emoluments and allowances of the Governor shall not be diminished during his term of office

So, both statements are correct.

10. Which one of the following reflects the nicest, appropriate relationship between law and liberty?

- A. If there are inure laws, there is less liberty.
- B. If there are no laws, there is no liberty.
- C. If there is liberty, laws have to be made by the people.
- D. If laws are changed too often, liberty is in danger.

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**Answer: Option B**

**Explanation:**

The term 'liberty' means **absence of restraints on the activities of individuals**, and at the same time, providing opportunities for the development of individuals.

- The concept of liberty is not absolute. Absence of laws does not ensure liberty.

**Concept of negative Liberty by John Stuart Mill** expresses that “Restraint as an evil”. His theory denotes if there are no laws, there is no liberty.

