

INDIAN POLITY MCQA's

1. Consider the following statements:

1. The Regulating Act of 1773 was the first step toward central administration in India.
2. It established the office of Governor-General of Bengal.
3. It created a Supreme Court at Calcutta.

Which of the statements above are correct?

- A) 1 and 2 only B) 1 and 3 only
C) 2 and 3 only D) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation

The 1773 Act centralized administration under the Governor-General of Bengal with an executive council. The Supreme Court at Calcutta was set up later under the **Regulating Act of 1781**, not 1773. Hence, statements 1 and 2 are correct. It marked the British Government's first direct control over the East India Company and laid the foundation for British constitutional governance in India.

Ans : (A)

2. Which of the following best describes the significance of the Pitts India Act (1784)?

- A) It abolished dual control.
B) It introduced dual government under the Crown and Company.
C) It created the office of Secretary of State for India.
D) It transferred power from Company to Crown.

Explanation

The **Pitts India Act of 1784** introduced **dual control** — political affairs were to be directed by the British Government through the **Board of Control**, while commercial functions remained with the Company's Court of Directors. This was a halfway measure toward direct Crown control and established a regulated bureaucracy linking Britain and Indian administration.

Ans : (B)

3. With reference to the Charter Act of 1813, consider the following:

1. It ended the East India Company's trade monopoly in India except for trade in tea and China.
2. It authorized Christian missionaries to preach in India.
3. It laid the foundation for education in India.

Which of the above are correct?

- A) 1 only B) 1 and 2 only
C) 1, 2 and 3 D) 2 and 3 only

Explanation

The **Charter Act of 1813** ended the Company's trade monopoly except tea and China trade, opened India to Christian missionaries, and earmarked ₹ 1 lakh annually for education. It reflected Britain's liberal and evangelical influences and marked the early phase of state involvement in Indian education — a key milestone before Macaulay's 1835 reforms.

Ans : (C)

4. Consider the following statements:

1. It made the Governor-General of Bengal the Governor-General of India.
2. It introduced a legislative council for the first time.
3. It attempted to introduce open competition for civil services.

Which are correct?

- A) 1 and 3 only B) 1 and 2 only
C) 2 and 3 only D) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation

The **Charter Act of 1833** was a landmark: it centralized administration by making the Governor-General of Bengal the Governor-General of India, added a legislative function to his council, and opened the civil services to Indians (though not implemented). It represented the highest stage of centralization under the East India Company.

Ans : (D)

5. What was unique about the Charter Act of 1853?

- A) It extended the Company's rule for 20 years.
B) It introduced open competition for civil services.
C) It created separate legislative and executive councils.
D) Both (B) and (C)

Explanation

The **Charter Act of 1853** separated legislative and executive functions for the first time and introduced open competitive recruitment for the civil services (based on Macaulay Committee recommendations). This marked the administrative rationalization of British rule and a step toward merit-based bureaucracy.

Ans : (D)

6. With reference to the Government of India Act 1858, consider the following:

1. It created the office of the Secretary of State for India.
2. It introduced parliamentary control over Indian affairs.
3. It abolished the Board of Control and Court of Directors.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- A) 1 and 2 only B) 2 and 3 only
C) 1 and 3 only D) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation

The 1858 Act transferred governance from the East India Company to the British Crown, creating a **Secretary of State for India** aided by a 15-member Council of India. It ended dual control by abolishing both the Board of Control and Court of Directors. For the first time, Indian administration came under **direct parliamentary supervision**, making the Crown responsible for Indian governance.

Ans : (D)

7. Why is the Indian Councils Act 1861 considered a milestone?

- A) It initiated decentralisation of power.
B) It introduced legislative councils at provincial level.
C) It associated Indians in legislation.
D) All of the above.

Explanation**Ans : (D)**

Post-1857 revolt, the British sought native cooperation. The 1861 Act reintroduced **decentralisation** by restoring legislative powers to Bombay and Madras, created new provincial legislatures, and **included Indians** (Raja of Benaras, Maharaja of Patiala, Sir Dinkar Rao) in law-making. It marked the first step toward representative institutions and formalised the '**portfolio system**' that evolved into cabinet governance.

8. Which of the following reforms were introduced under the 1892 Act?

1. Power to discuss the budget.
2. Power to move resolutions.
3. Indirect introduction of elections.

Choose the correct answer:

- A) 1 and 3 only B) 1 only
C) 1 and 2 only D) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation**Ans : (A)**

The 1892 Act modestly widened participation—members could **discuss the budget** and ask questions, but not move resolutions. It **indirectly introduced election** by nominating representatives recommended by chambers and local bodies, avoiding the word "election." Though limited, it reflected the rise of **public opinion** and the early Indian National Congress pressure on colonial policy.

9. Which one of the following statements is correct about the 1909 Act?

- A) It introduced direct elections on the basis of adult franchise.
B) It legalised communal representation for Muslims.
C) It granted provincial autonomy.
D) It abolished official majority in councils.

Explanation**Ans : (B)**

The **Indian Councils Act 1909**—known as Morley-Minto Reforms—expanded councils and, for the first time, **introduced communal electorates for Muslims**, institutionalising communal politics. While deliberative powers increased (questions, resolutions), officials still retained majority. It associated Indians with the executive (S.P. Sinha, Law Member). Lord Minto became the 'Father of Communal Electorate.'

10. The term "Dyarchy" introduced by the 1919 Act meant—

- A) Dual control between Centre and Provinces.
B) Division of provincial subjects between elected ministers and Governor.
C) Bicameralism at the Centre.
D) Representation of Indians in the Executive Council.

Explanation**Ans : (B)**

The **Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms** created **Dyarchy (dual rule)** in provinces—"transferred" subjects under ministers responsible to the legislature, and "reserved" subjects under the Governor's executive control. It sought to introduce responsible government in stages, yet kept

effective authority with the British. Its failure paved the way for the 1935 restructuring.

11. Which of the following were introduced by the 1919 Act?

1. Bicameral legislature at the Centre.
2. Separation of provincial budgets.
3. Establishment of Public Service Commission.

Choose the correct answer:

- A) 1 and 2 only B) 2 and 3 only
C) 1 and 3 only D) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation**Ans : (D)**

The 1919 Act created a **bicameral legislature**—Council of State (Upper House) and Legislative Assembly (Lower House), separated **provincial from central budgets**, and established the first **Public Service Commission (1926)**. Though an advance in self-government, it retained unitary control at the Centre, revealing Britain's reluctance toward full autonomy.

12. Which statement regarding the Simon Commission (1927) is correct?

- A) It had Indian members nominated by the British.
B) It recommended abolition of Dyarchy.
C) It proposed separate electorates for women.
D) It suggested Dominion Status for India.

Explanation**Ans : (B)**

Appointed in 1927 (2 years early), the **Simon Commission** had all-British members, prompting an all-India boycott with the slogan "Simon Go Back." Its 1930 report recommended **abolition of Dyarchy**, extension of responsible government to provinces, and a federal structure. Though unpopular, it laid the foundation for constitutional reforms of 1935.

13. The Communal Award proclaimed by Ramsay MacDonald—

- A) introduced proportional representation.
B) extended separate electorates to depressed classes.
C) abolished communal representation.
D) merged Bengal and Punjab.

Explanation**Ans : (B)**

The **Communal Award (1932)** extended separate electorates beyond Muslims and Sikhs to **Depressed Classes**, provoking Gandhiji's fast unto death. The **Poona Pact** modified it—retaining joint Hindu electorates but reserving seats for Depressed Classes. The Award deepened communal politics and further complicated the federal scheme under British rule.

14. Which feature of the 1935 Act did not come into effect?

- A) Provincial autonomy
B) Dyarchy at Centre
C) Federal Court
D) Abolition of Dyarchy in Provinces

Explanation**Ans : (B)**

The Act proposed **Dyarchy at the Centre** (dividing federal subjects into reserved and transferred), but this

747. Consider the following statements regarding Ward Committees:

1. Ward Committees can be constituted only in Municipal Corporations.
2. They consist of one or more wards within a municipal area.
3. Their composition is determined by state legislation.

Which statements are correct?

- A) 1 and 3 B) 2 and 3
C) 1 only D) 2 only

Explanation

Ans : (B)

Ward Committees are mandated in municipalities with populations above three lakh, not exclusively in Municipal Corporations. They may consist of one or more wards. Their composition, manner of election, and functioning are left to state legislatures. Thus, statements 2 and 3 are correct, while statement 1 is incorrect.

748. Consider the following statements regarding Twelfth Schedule functions:

1. Urban planning and town planning are included.
2. Public health and sanitation are included.
3. Police and public order are included in the Schedule.

Which statements are correct?

- A) 1 and 2 B) 2 and 3
C) 1 only D) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation

Ans : (A)

The Twelfth Schedule lists 18 municipal functions, including urban planning, regulation of land use, public health, sanitation, waste management, and urban amenities. However, police and public order remain **state subjects** and are not included in the Twelfth Schedule. Therefore, statements 1 and 2 are correct, while statement 3 is incorrect.

749. Consider the following statements regarding the evolution of urban local bodies:

1. The Cantonments Act of 1924 was an important legislative step.
2. Local self-government became a provincial subject under the Government of India Act, 1935.
3. A nationwide constitutional mandate for municipalities existed before 1992.

Which statements are correct?

- A) 1 and 2 B) 2 only
C) 1 and 3 D) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation

Ans : (A)

Urban local governance evolved through several legislative milestones including the Cantonments Act, 1924, and the Government of India Act, 1935, which classified local self-government as a provincial subject. Constitutional status for municipalities came **only in 1992** through the 74th Amendment; no such mandate existed earlier. Thus, statements 1 and 2 are correct.

750. Consider the following statements regarding State Finance Commissions (SFCs):

1. SFCs review the financial position of municipalities every five years.
2. Their recommendations are binding on state governments.
3. They recommend principles for tax distribution between state and municipalities.

Which statements are correct?

- A) 1 and 3 B) 2 only
C) 1 only D) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation

Ans : (A)

SFCs assess the financial health of local bodies and recommend sharing principles for taxes, duties, and grants between the state and municipalities. They must be constituted every five years. However, their recommendations are **advisory**, not binding—states may accept or modify them. Thus, statements 1 and 3 are correct.

751. Consider the following statements about municipal taxation powers:

1. Municipalities may levy taxes only if authorised by state law.
2. They may collect user charges for services like water and sanitation.
3. They can assign their tax revenues to state governments.

Which statements are correct?

- A) 1 and 2 B) 2 only
C) 1 and 3 D) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation

Ans : (A)

Municipal taxation powers are derived from state legislation, which authorises them to levy, collect, and appropriate taxes and fees. User charges such as water and sanitation fees are important revenue sources. However, municipalities do not "assign" their revenue to the state; rather, states may assign certain taxes to municipalities. Thus, statements 1 and 2 are correct.

752. Consider the following statements about municipal borrowing:

1. Municipalities may borrow from financial institutions.
2. Borrowing requires prior approval of the state government.
3. Municipalities may borrow externally (from foreign bodies) with Central Government approval.

Which statements are correct?

- A) 1 and 2 B) 2 only
C) 1 and 3 D) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation

Ans : (A)

Municipalities can borrow funds from state governments or financial institutions for capital projects, but such borrowing requires **mandatory prior state approval**. There is no provision for municipalities borrowing directly from foreign entities, even with central approval, making statement 3 incorrect. Thus, statements 1 and 2 are correct.

753. Consider the following statements about the Central Council of Local Government:

1. It was established in 1954.
2. It is chaired by the Union Minister for Urban Development.
3. It deals with both rural and urban local governments.

Which statements are correct?

- A) 1 and 2 B) 2 only
C) 1 and 3 D) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation

Ans : (A)

The Central Council of Local Government was set up in 1954 under Article 263. The Union Urban Development Minister chairs the Council. Initially, it handled both rural and urban local bodies, but since 1958 it has focused exclusively on **urban** local government. Therefore, statements 1 and 2 are correct, while statement 3 is not.

754. Consider the following statements regarding municipal personnel systems:

1. Municipal personnel may be recruited independently by municipalities.
2. Municipal staff systems vary across states; there is no uniform national pattern.
3. The municipal commissioner is always an elected official.

Which statements are correct?

- A) 1 and 2 B) 2 only
C) 2 and 3 D) 1 and 3

Explanation

Ans : (B)

Municipal personnel systems differ widely among states. Many states follow an integrated cadre under state control, while others allow municipalities some autonomy. The municipal commissioner, particularly in corporations, is an **appointed executive**, usually a senior state cadre officer—not an elected official. Therefore, only statement 2 is correct.

755. Consider the following statements about audit and accountability in municipalities:

1. Municipal accounts must be audited as per state legislation.
2. State legislatures may prescribe independent auditing authorities.
3. Courts may interfere in ongoing municipal electoral matters related to audit disputes.

Which statements are correct?

- A) 1 and 2 B) 1 only
C) 2 and 3 D) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation

Ans : (A)

Part IX-A enables states to provide for auditing municipal accounts, often through independent state-level auditing authorities. However, Article 243ZG bars court interference in **electoral matters**, including disputes arising from municipal elections. Audit-related matters do not allow judicial intervention during the **electoral process**. Thus, statements 1 and 2 are correct.

756. Consider the following statements regarding the administration of Union Territories:

1. Union Territories are under the direct control of the President.
2. Parliament may legislate on any subject for Union Territories, including items in the State List.
3. All Union Territories have an Administrator appointed by the President.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- A) 1 and 2 B) 2 only
C) 1 and 3 D) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation

Ans : (D)

Union Territories (UTs) are administered directly by the President through Administrators appointed under Article 239. Parliament holds comprehensive legislative authority over UTs and may legislate even on State List subjects, showing their unitary relationship with the Centre. The document also clarifies that every UT is placed under an Administrator or Lieutenant Governor, though titles vary. Hence all three statements are correct.

757. Consider the following statements about Delhi under Article 239AA:

1. Delhi has a Legislative Assembly empowered to make laws on all State List subjects.
2. The Lieutenant Governor is bound by the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers in all matters.
3. Public order, police, and land remain reserved with the Union Government.

Which of the statements are correct?

- A) 1 and 2 B) 2 only
C) 3 only D) 2 and 3

Explanation

Ans : (D)

Article 239AA grants Delhi a Legislative Assembly but specifically excludes three subjects—public order, police, and land—from its law-making domain. The Lieutenant Governor normally acts on ministerial advice but retains discretion in certain matters tied to the Union's reserved subjects. Hence statements 2 and 3 are correct, while statement 1 is incorrect because Delhi cannot legislate on all State List subjects.

758. Consider the following statements:

1. The Administrator of a UT acts as an agent of the President.
2. The position of Administrator is constitutionally equivalent to that of a State Governor.
3. Parliament alone determines the administrative framework of each UT.

Which of the statements are correct?

- A) 1 and 3 B) 2 only
C) 1 only D) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation

Ans : (A)

Administrators of UTs function directly as the President's agents, not as constitutional heads comparable to governors. Their powers and functions, unlike those

of the members and examine cases referred to it with reference to ethical and other misconduct of members," according to the parliamentary portal. In the Lok Sabha, both the privileges and the ethics panel come under the same branch. While the privileges committee looks into complaints raised by MPs against officials, the media or other MPs, the ethics panel handles common citizens' complaints against lawmakers.

- ✓ All allegations against MPs are initially brought to the attention of the Lok Sabha Speaker or the Rajya Sabha Chairman. In the Lok Sabha, the Speaker makes a decision on the complaints and refers them to the Ethics Committee.
- ✓ The panel then summons the complainants to hear them and cross-examine their allegations. Following that, the concerned MP is called by the panel for deposition. After hearing both sides, the panel members deliberate and finalise a report, which is presented to the Lok Sabha Speaker. If the panel recommends any punitive action, a motion is brought to the House based on the proposal, and it is voted upon.
- ✓ Any person can complain against a Member through another Lok Sabha MP, along with evidence of the alleged misconduct, and an affidavit stating that the complaint is not "false, frivolous, or vexatious". If the Member himself complains, the affidavit is not needed. The Speaker can refer to the Committee any complaint against an MP.

1252. Consider the following statements regarding 'Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam' :

1. Provisions will come into effect from the 18th Lok Sabha.
2. This will be in force for 15 years after becoming an Act.
3. There are provisions for the reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes Women within the quota reserved for the Scheduled Castes.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- A)** 1, 2 and 3 **B)** 1 and 2 only
C) 2 and 3 only **D)** 1 and 3 only

Explanation :

Ans : (C)

- ✓ The Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-Eighth Amendment) Bill, 2023 was passed in Parliament. This bill is also called as 'Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam', which provides 33 per cent reservation to women in the Lok Sabha and state legislative Assemblies, becoming the first Bill to be passed in the new Parliament building. The seats already reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will also come within the purview of women's reservation.
- ✓ Currently, there are 82 women Member of Parliaments in LS (15.2%) and 31 women in

RS(13%). While the number has increased significantly since the 1st Lok Sabha (5%) but is still far lower than in many countries.

- ✓ According to recent UN Women data, Rwanda (61%), Cuba (53%), Nicaragua (52%) are the top three countries in women representation. Bangladesh (21%) and Pakistan (20%) as well are ahead of India in case of female representation.

Key Features of the Bill:

- ✓ **Reservation for Women in Lower House:** The Bill provided for inserting Article 330A to the constitution, which borrows from the provisions of Article 330, which provides for reservation of seats to SCs/STs in the Lok Sabha. The Bill provided that reserved seats for women may be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in states or Union Territories.
- ✓ In the seats reserved for SCs/STs, the Bill sought to provide one-third of the seats to be reserved for women on rotational basis.
- ✓ **Reservation for Women in State Legislative Assemblies:** The Bill introduces Article 332A, which mandates the reservation of seats for women in every state Legislative Assembly. Additionally, one-third of the seats reserved for SCs and STs must be allocated for women, and one-third of the total seats filled through direct elections to the Legislative Assemblies shall also be reserved for women.
- ✓ **Reservation for Women in NCT of Delhi (New clause in 239AA):** Article 239AA to the constitution grants special status to the Union Territory of Delhi as national capital with regards to its administrative and legislative functioning. Article 239AA(2)(b) was amended by the bill accordingly to add that the laws framed by parliament shall apply to the National Capital territory of Delhi.
- ✓ **Commencement of Reservation (New article - 334A):** The reservation will be effective after the census conducted after the commencement of this Bill has been published. Based on the census, delimitation will be undertaken to reserve seats for women. The reservation will be provided for a period of 15 years. However, it shall continue till such date as determined by a law made by Parliament.
- ✓ **Rotation of Seats:** Seats reserved for women will be rotated after each delimitation, as determined by a law made by Parliament.
- ✓ However, the Bill merely reads that it shall come into effect "after an exercise of delimitation is undertaken for this purpose after the relevant figures for the first Census taken after commencement of the Bill is undertaken. It doesn't specify the cycle

of elections from which women will get their due share. ✓ The current Bill does not provide women's reservation in the Rajya Sabha and State Legislative Councils. The Rajya Sabha currently has lower representation of women than the Lok Sabha. Representation is an ideal that must be reflected in both the Lower and Upper Houses. ✓ The Bill also borrowed from the provisions of Article 334 of the constitution which mandated the parliament to review the provisions of reservation after 70 years of the laws coming into existence. But in the case of the Women's reservation Bill, the Bill provided for the sunset clause of 15 years for the reservation provisions for the women to get reviewed by the parliament.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="826 176 1032 777"> The writ of Mandamus </td><td data-bbox="1032 176 1490 777"> ✓ Mandamus is a Latin word, which means "We Command". Mandamus is an order from a Superior Court to a Lower Court or Tribunal or Public Authority to perform an act, which falls within its duty. ✓ It is issued to secure the performance of public duties and to enforce private rights withheld by the public authorities. Simply, it is a writ issued to a public official to do a thing which is a part of his official duty, but, which, he has failed to do, so far. ✓ This writ cannot be claimed as a matter of right. It is the discretionary power of a court to issue such writs. </td></tr> </table>	The writ of Mandamus	✓ Mandamus is a Latin word, which means "We Command". Mandamus is an order from a Superior Court to a Lower Court or Tribunal or Public Authority to perform an act, which falls within its duty. ✓ It is issued to secure the performance of public duties and to enforce private rights withheld by the public authorities. Simply, it is a writ issued to a public official to do a thing which is a part of his official duty, but, which, he has failed to do, so far. ✓ This writ cannot be claimed as a matter of right. It is the discretionary power of a court to issue such writs.		
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1253. A Writ of Prohibition is an order issued by the Supreme Court or High Courts to : A) a government officer prohibiting him from taking a particular action. B) the Parliament/Legislative Assembly to pass a law on Prohibition. C) the lower court prohibiting continuation of proceedings in a case. D) the Government prohibiting it from following an unconstitutional policy. Explanation : Ans : (C) ✓ The Writ Jurisdiction of Supreme Court can be invoked Under Article 32 of the Constitution against the Violation of Fundamental Rights guaranteed under Part – III of the Constitution. ✓ A Public Interest Litigation (PIL) can be filed before the Supreme Court under Article 32 of the Constitution or before the High Court of a State under Article 226 of the Constitution under their respective Writ Jurisdictions. ✓ Article 32 is referred to as the "Constitutional Remedy" for Enforcement of Fundamental Rights.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="826 777 1032 1336"> The writ of Quo Warranto </td><td data-bbox="1032 777 1490 1336"> ✓ The word Quo-Warranto literally means "by what warrants?" It is a writ issued with a view to restraining a person from acting in a public office to which he is not entitled. ✓ The Writ of Quo-warranto is used to prevent Illegal Assumption of any public office or usurpation of any public office by anybody. For example, a person of 62 years has been appointed to fill a public office whereas the retirement age is 60 years. ✓ Now, the appropriate High Court has a right to issue a Writ of Quo-Warranto against the person and declare the office vacant. </td></tr> </table>	The writ of Quo Warranto	✓ The word Quo-Warranto literally means "by what warrants?" It is a writ issued with a view to restraining a person from acting in a public office to which he is not entitled. ✓ The Writ of Quo-warranto is used to prevent Illegal Assumption of any public office or usurpation of any public office by anybody. For example, a person of 62 years has been appointed to fill a public office whereas the retirement age is 60 years. ✓ Now, the appropriate High Court has a right to issue a Writ of Quo-Warranto against the person and declare the office vacant.		
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- Option C is correct: The **69th Constitutional Amendment (1991)** inserted **Article 239AA**, giving Delhi a **unique governance structure—not a full state, but more than a Union Territory**.
- Option D is incorrect: The **Supreme Court (2018 & 2023 rulings)** clarified that **Delhi is NOT a full-fledged state but has limited legislative autonomy**.

1482. Which of the following powers does the Lieutenant Governor of Delhi NOT possess?

- A)** Referring a bill passed by the Delhi Assembly to the President for consideration.
- B)** Overriding the Chief Minister's advice on executive decisions.
- C)** Appointing the Chief Minister and other ministers.
- D)** Dismissing the Delhi Assembly on the Chief Minister's advice.

Explanation

Ans : (D)

- Option A is incorrect: Under **Article 239AA(3)(C)**, the **LG can reserve bills for Presidential consideration**.
- Option B is incorrect: The **LG has discretionary powers to override the Chief Minister's decisions**, particularly in cases where there is a conflict between the Delhi Government and the Centre.
- Option C is incorrect: The **LG appoints the Chief Minister and other ministers on the President's behalf**.
- Option D is correct: The **LG cannot dissolve the Delhi Assembly on the CM's advice**. Unlike full-fledged states where Governors dissolve the Assembly **on the Chief Minister's recommendation**, in Delhi, **such a decision rests with the President**.

1483. Match the following election-related articles with their provisions:

Article	Provision
1. Article 324	a. Reservation of seats in Lok Sabha for SC/ST
2. Article 326	b. Superintendence of elections by ECI
3. Article 330	c. Voting rights based on adult suffrage
4. Article 356	d. President's rule in a state

Select the correct answer:

- A)** 1-b, 2-c, 3-a, 4-d
- B)** 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d
- C)** 1-c, 2-b, 3-d, 4-a
- D)** 1-b, 2-d, 3-a, 4-c

Explanation

Ans : (A)

- **Article 324** provides for the superintendence, direction, and control of elections by the Election Commission of India.
- **Article 326** establishes universal adult suffrage as the basis for elections.
- **Article 330** deals with the reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Lok Sabha.

- **Article 356** relates to the imposition of President's Rule in a state in case of constitutional breakdown.

1484. Consider the following statements regarding President's Rule in India:

1. It is imposed under Article 356 when the President is satisfied that governance in a state cannot be carried out per constitutional provisions.
2. It can be extended indefinitely beyond three years with the approval of Parliament.
3. When President's Rule is in force, the Governor assumes all executive powers, and the State Legislative Assembly is either dissolved or suspended.
4. The Supreme Court has no power to review the imposition of President's Rule as it is a matter of executive discretion.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- A)** Only one
- B)** Only two
- C)** Only three
- D)** All four

Explanation

Ans : (B)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** President's Rule is imposed under Article 356.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** President's Rule cannot be extended indefinitely. Beyond one year, it can only be extended if a National Emergency is in force or the Election Commission certifies elections cannot be held.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** The Governor assumes executive authority, and the State Legislature is suspended/dissolved.
- **Statement 4 is incorrect:** The Supreme Court has the power to review President's Rule (*S.R. Bommai vs. Union of India, 1994*).

1485. Consider the following statements regarding the Public Accounts Committee (PAC):

1. The PAC was first introduced in India under the Government of India Act, 1935.
2. The Chairman of the PAC is always from the ruling party in the Lok Sabha.
3. PAC examines the Appropriation Accounts and Finance Accounts of the government along with CAG Reports.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- A)** Only one
- B)** Only two
- C)** All three
- D)** None

Explanation

Ans : (A)

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** The PAC was introduced in 1921, after the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms (*Government of India Act, 1919*), not in 1935.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** The Chairman of the PAC is from the Opposition, not the ruling party, by parliamentary convention since 1967.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** The PAC examines Appropriation Accounts, Finance Accounts, and CAG Reports, ensuring public expenditure accountability.

1486. Which of the following statements regarding the appointment process of the Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) is correct as per the Election Commission (Appointment, Conditions of Service, and Term of Office) Act, 2023?

- A) The CEC is appointed by the President based on the recommendation of a Selection Committee consisting of the Prime Minister, Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha, and Chief Justice of India.
- B) The CEC is appointed by the President at his discretion without any consultation.
- C) The CEC is directly elected by Parliament through a two-thirds majority in both Houses.
- D) The CEC is appointed by the President based on the recommendation of a Selection Committee consisting of the Prime Minister, a Union Cabinet Minister, and the Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha.

Explanation

Ans : (D)

The 2023 Act replaced the earlier system where the President appointed the CEC based on the recommendation of the government.

The new Selection Committee includes:

- Prime Minister
- A Union Cabinet Minister
- Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha

Option (c) is incorrect as there is no provision for direct election of the CEC by Parliament.

1487. Consider the following statements regarding the tenure and removal of the Chief Election Commissioner (CEC):

1. The CEC has a fixed term of six years or until the age of 65, whichever is earlier.
2. The CEC can be removed by the President of India only after an impeachment process similar to that of Supreme Court judges.
3. The CEC enjoys the same status and salary as a Union Cabinet Minister under the 2023 Act.

How many of the above statements is/are incorrect?

- A) Only one
- B) Only two
- C) All three
- D) None

Explanation

Ans : (A)

- Statement 1 is correct: The CEC's tenure is six years or until the age of 65, whichever is earlier, as per the 2023 Act.
- Statement 2 is correct: The CEC can be removed only through a process similar to the impeachment of Supreme Court judges, requiring a two-thirds majority in both Houses of Parliament.

- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** Under the 2023 Act, the CEC and Election Commissioners (ECs) have the same salary as the Cabinet Secretary, not a Union Cabinet Minister.

1488. Consider the following statements regarding the 'Rarest of Rare' doctrine:

1. The Supreme Court has provided a clear numerical threshold to define a 'rarest of rare' case.
2. The doctrine aims to ensure that the death penalty is awarded in a fair and uniform manner.
3. The doctrine is derived from Article 21 of the Constitution, which protects the right to life.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- A) Only one
- B) Only two
- C) All three
- D) None

Explanation

Ans : (B)

- **Statement 1 is incorrect** – The Supreme Court has NOT provided a numerical threshold for what constitutes a 'rarest of rare' case. The application remains subjective.
- **Statement 2 is correct** – The doctrine aims to ensure fairness, though inconsistencies in application have been debated.
- **Statement 3 is correct** – The doctrine is based on Article 21 (Right to Life), ensuring life cannot be taken away except by 'procedure established by law'.

1489. Consider the following statements regarding the commutation of death sentences in India:

1. The President and Governor can commute a death sentence under Articles 72 and 161, respectively.
2. A convict can seek commutation on the grounds of inordinate delay in execution.
3. The 'rarest of rare' doctrine applies only at the sentencing stage and not during commutation proceedings.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- A) Only one
- B) Only two
- C) All three
- D) None

Explanation

Ans : (B)

- **Statement 1 is correct** – The President (Article 72) and Governor (Article 161) can grant clemency, commutation, or reprieve in death penalty cases.
- **Statement 2 is correct** – As per Shatrughan Chauhan (2014), excessive delay in execution is a valid ground for commutation.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect** – The 'rarest of rare' doctrine applies only at sentencing, but during commutation, courts consider mental health, delay, and fairness.

