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**50 QUESTIONS  
POLITY**

1. Consider the following statements

1. The President if advised by the Council of Ministers has the power to remove a Governor at any time without giving him or her any reason, and without granting an opportunity to be heard, provided certain conditions are fulfilled.
2. The reason that a Governor is at variance with the policies of the central government, or that the central government has lost confidence in him or her is sufficient to remove a Governor.
3. A decision to remove a Governor can be challenged in a court of law if the petitioner is able to establish a prima facie case of arbitrariness or bad faith on part of the central government.

Which of the statements given above are correct in the context of 'powers of the central government to remove Governors'? Select the answer from the codes given below

- a. 1, 2 and 3      b. 1 and 2  
c. 2 and 3      d. 1 and 3

2. Consider the following statements with respect to 'Leader of Opposition'

1. He/She should be the leader of the largest party or coalition party in opposition having not less than one-tenth seats of the total strength of the house.
2. The leader of opposition both in the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha are not having statutory recognition.

3. He/She is entitled to the salary, allowances and other facilities equivalent to that of a cabinet minister.
4. Currently, there is no leader of opposition in the Parliament.

Which of the above statements is/are NOT Correct?

- a. 1 and 2      b. 3 and 4  
c. 1, 2 and 3      d. 1, 2 and 4

3. Consider following statements in the context of National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC).

1. NJAC is a proposed body responsible for the appointment and transfer of judges in India at central, state and local level.
2. The Commission is established by amending the Constitution of India through the Constitution (Ninety- Ninth Amendment) Act, 2014. Article 124A, has been inserted into the Constitution through this amendment.
3. After the fresh challenge in April 2015 after the acts were notified, a three judge bench of the Supreme Court referred the matter to a Constitution Bench under the provisions of Article 145 (3) of the Constitution of India.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- a. 1, 2 and 3      b. 1 and 2  
c. 2 and 3      d. 1 and 3



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4. Consider the following statements regarding the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)

- A. The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) was set up in March 2006 under the Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005, an Act of Parliament (December 2005).
- B. The Commission's Mandate is to ensure that all Laws, Policies, Programmes, and Administrative Mechanisms are in consonance with the Child Rights perspective as enshrined in the Constitution of India and also the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? Select the answer from the codes given below.

- a. Only A
- b. Only B
- c. Both A and B
- d. Neither A nor B

5. Consider the following statements regarding the Finance Bill

- 1. The Parliament approves the Finance Bill for a period of one year at a time, which becomes the Finance Act.
- 2. Finance Bill is taken up for consideration and passing after the Appropriation Bill is passed.
- 3. Parliament has to pass the Finance Bill within 45 days of its introduction.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- a. 1, 2 and 3
- b. 1 and 2
- c. 2 and 3
- d. 1 and 3

6. Consider the following statements regarding the May Day, also known as Labour Day

- A. The history of May/Labour Day goes back to 1876 in Chicago, USA, when a gathering of people during a general strike for the eight-hour workday became violent.
- B. In India, the first Labour Day, or May Day, was celebrated in 1923 in Chennai.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? Select the answer from the codes given below.

- a. Only A
- b. Only B
- c. Both A and B
- d. Neither A nor B

7. Consider the following statements regarding the Preamble of the Indian Constitution

- 1. The Preamble is a source of power to the legislature
- 2. Preamble is a part of the Constitution
- 3. Preamble cannot be amended
- 4. It is non-justiciable, or it is not enforceable in courts

of law.

This of the statements given above is/are correct. Select the answer from the code given below

- a. 2 and 4
- b. 2 only
- c. 1, 3 and 4
- d. 1, 2 and 4

8. Consider the following statements regarding the National Health Mission

- A. In 2010, the National Health Mission (NHM) was approved subsuming NRHM and the National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) as its Sub-Missions with the vision of attainment of universal access to equitable, affordable and quality health care services to all the population.
- B. Under NHM, financial support is being provided to States/UTs for strengthening their health care systems including support for provision of the following services free of cost to all those who access services in public health facilities

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? Select the answer from the codes given below.

- a. Only A
- b. Only B
- c. Both A and B
- d. Neither A nor B

9. Consider the following statements with reference to Section 66A of Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000

- 1. It provides the punishment for sending "offensive" messages only in the form of audio or video through communication services.
- 2. Section 66A of the IT Act was amended in 2008 from its original form as mentioned in the original act of 2000 and was made more stringent by increasing the maximum punishment to three years and with fine.
- 3. It impinges upon the freedom of speech and expression guaranteed by Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution which is an absolute right

Which of the above statements is/are correct? Select the answer from the codes given below.

- a. Only 2
- b. 1 and 2
- c. 1 and 3
- d. None of the above

10. Consider the following statements regarding the Article 20(3) of the constitution of India

- A. The immunity granted to the accused does not extend to compulsory production of material objects or compulsion to give specimen writing, specimen signature, finger impression etc.
- B. Search of the premises of a person accused of an offence under a search warrant and seizure of



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documents do not violate this provision.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?  
Select the answer from the codes given below.

- a. Only A                      b. Only B  
c. Both A and B              d. Neither A nor B

11. Consider the following with regard to the 'Speaker of Lok Sabha'

1. He can allow a 'secret' sitting of the House at the request of the Leader of the House.
2. He appoints the chairman of all the parliamentary committees of the Lok Sabha and supervises their functioning.
3. He can be removed only by a resolution passed by the Lok Sabha by an absolute majority

Which of the statements given above are correct?  
Select the answer from the codes given below

- a. 1 and 2 Only              b. 2 and 3 Only  
c. 1 and 3 Only              d. All of the above

12. Which of the following are considered to be the basic characteristics of Human Rights

1. Universal and inalienable
2. Interdependent and indivisible
3. Equal and non-discriminatory
4. Both Rights and Obligations

Select the correct answer from the codes given below

- a. 1, 2, and 3 only          b. 2, 3 and 4 only  
c. 1, 2 and 4 only          d. All of the above

13. Consider the following statements regarding the term "Special Category Status" for the states in India.

- A. Special Category Status is granted through an Act passed by the two-third majority in both houses of the Parliament.
- B. Special Category Status deals with economic, administrative and financial aspects

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?  
Select the correct answer from the codes given below.

- a. Only A                      b. Only B  
c. Both A and B              d. Neither A nor B

14. Consider the following statements

- A. A political party shall be eligible to be recognised as a National party if it secures at least six percent (6%) of the valid votes polled in any four or more states, at a general election to the House of the People or, to the State Legislative Assembly; and in addition, it wins at least four seats in the House of the People from any State or States.

- B. A political party shall be entitled to be recognised as a State party, if it secures at least six percent (6%) of the valid votes polled in the State at a general election, either to the House of the People or to the Legislative Assembly of the State concerned; and in addition, it wins at least four seats in the Legislative Assembly of the State concerned.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?  
Select the correct answer from the codes given below.

- a. Only A                      b. Only B  
c. Both A and B              d. Neither A nor B

15. Consider the following Fundamental Rights provided in the constitution of India.

1. Right to freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion.
2. Right to freedom from attending religious instruction or worship in certain educational institutions.
3. Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice

Which of the above mentioned are available to both the citizens of India as well as the non citizens? Select the answer from the codes given below

- a. 1 and 2                      b. 2 and 3  
c. 1 and 3                      d. All of the above

16. Consider the following conditions in context of the writ of Mandamus.

1. The person must have a real or special interest in the subject matter.
2. The person must have specific Fundamental Right.
3. No other equally effective remedy is there.

Which of the following are the essential conditions to file to request the court issue Mandamus writ? Select the answer from the codes given below.

- a. 1 and 2                      b. 2 and 3  
c. 1 and 3                      d. All of the above

17. Consider the following statements regarding the constitutional position of the Delhi Legislative Assembly.

- A. Delhi is governed by Articles 239AA and 239AB, introduced by a constitutional amendment in 1981.
- B. Delhi has the power to make laws on all matters in the State List and the Concurrent List in the VIIth Schedule of the Constitution, except entries related to public order, police and land.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?  
Select the answer from the codes given below.

- a. Only A                      b. Only B  
c. Both A and B              d. Neither A nor B



18. Consider the following regarding the Gujarat Local Authorities Laws (Amendment) Act, 2009.

1. The Act introduces an 'obligation to vote' at the municipal corporation, municipality and Panchayat levels in the state of Gujarat.
2. The Act empowers an election officer to serve a voter notice on the grounds that he appears to have failed to vote at the election.
3. The penalty for the defaulter voter includes an explanation for not voting and a fine.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? Select the answer from the codes given below.

- a. 1 and 2                      b. 2 and 3  
c. 1 and 3                      d. All of the above

19. Consider the following statements regarding the Directive Principles of State Policy.

- A. Article 37 of the Constitution declares that the DPSP "shall not be enforceable by any court, but the principles therein laid down are nevertheless fundamental in the governance of the country and it shall be the duty of the state to apply these principles in making laws."
- B. The Forty-fourth Amendment, attempted to raise the status of the Directive Principles by stating that no law implementing any of the Directive Principles could be declared unconstitutional on the grounds that it violated any of the Fundamental Rights.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? Select the answer from the codes given below.

- a. Only A                      b. Only B  
c. Both A and B              d. Neither A nor B

20. A plea was made in favour of U.S. presidential system of government in the Constituent Assembly of India. But, the founding fathers of the Indian Constitution preferred the British parliamentary system for which of the following reasons.

1. Familiarity with the System
2. Preference to More stability
3. Need to Avoid Legislative-Executive Conflicts
4. Nature of Indian Society

Select the correct answer from the codes given below

- a. 1, 2, and 3 only      b. 1 and 4 only  
c. 1, 3 and 4 only      d. All of the above

21. Consider the following provisions of the Constitution of India.

1. Admission or establishment of new States, formation of new States, and alteration of areas, boundaries or names of existing States (articles 2, 3 and 4)
2. Creation or abolition of Legislative Councils in the States (article 169)
3. Administration and control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes (para 7 of the Fifth Schedule).
4. Administration of Tribal Areas in the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram (para 21 of the Sixth Schedule)

These Bills related to which of the above mentioned provisions are not deemed as Constitution Amendment Bills under article 368 of the Constitution and, therefore, these are not called by the title 'Constitution Amendment Bills'. Select the correct answer from the codes given below.

- a. 1, 2, and 3 only      b. 1 and 4 only  
c. 1, 3 and 4 only      d. All of the above

22. Consider the following statements regarding the provision of National Emergency as provided in the constitution of India.

1. The President declares national emergency based on the official request from the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers.
2. The state of emergency expires after two month unless it's approved by the Parliament within that stipulated timeframe.
3. The emergency period can be extended indefinitely by passing resolutions every six months.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? Select the answer from the codes given below.

- a. 1 and 2                      b. 2 and 3  
c. 1 and 3                      d. All of the above

23. The Article 360 of the Indian Constitution has the provision for imposing financial emergency when the President is convinced that the economy is vulnerable



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and the financial stability of the country is under threat. In this regard consider the following statements.

- A. The Parliament has to approve financial emergency within two months.
- B. Such emergency remains enforced till it is revoked by the President.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? Select the answer from the codes given below.

- a. Only A                      b. Only B
- c. Both A and B            d. Neither A nor B

24. Consider the following statements regarding the provisions of the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir.

- A. Though the executive and legislative powers of the State government cover the entire state, yet these powers do not apply to those areas which come under the jurisdiction of Parliament
- B. Out of 123 assembly seats of Jammu and Kashmir, 25 allotted to the Pakistan occupied portion of Kashmir, remain vacant because the situation is unsuitable for the election there.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? Select the answer from the codes given below.

- a. Only A                      b. Only B
- c. Both A and B            d. Neither A nor B

25. Consider the following statements about Notified Area Committee (NAC).

- 1. In urban planning, a Notified area is any land area earmarked by legal provision for future development.
- 2. It is generally constituted for a fast developing town due to industrialization.
- 3. Each notified area elects a notified area committee for its administration where all members as well as the chairman are elected by the residents of the area.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? Select the answer from the codes given below.

- a. 1 and 2                      b. 2 and 3
- c. 1 and 3                      d. All of the above

26. Consider the following statements regarding the provisions of money bill as provided in the Indian Constitution.

- A. Rajya Sabha cannot make amendments in a Money Bill passed by Lok Sabha and transmitted to it.
- B. Rajya Sabha must return all Money Bills to Lok Sabha within forty days from the date of their receipt.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? Select the answer from the codes given below.

- a. Only A                      b. Only B
- c. Both A and B            d. Neither A nor B

27. The legislative assembly of Delhi can make laws on which of the following matters?

- 1. public order              2. police
- 3. land

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- a. 1 only                        b. 2 only
- c. 3 only                        d. None of the above

Q 28: The constitution of India establishes a federal system of government. This can be seen from.

- 1. rigidity of constitution
- 2. single citizenship
- 3. all-India services
- 4. supremacy of constitution

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- a. 1 and 2 only              b. 1 and 3 only
- c. 2 and 3 only              d. 1 and 4 only

29. Consider the following statements with regard to Article 368 of the Constitution of India.

- A. The Bill seeking amendment can be introduced in either House of the Parliament or the Lower House of the state Legislature.
- B. In India all constitutional amendments can be generally effectuated by a Simple Majority, i.e., it must be passed by both the houses, with more than 50% of total number of members present and voting.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? Select the answer from the codes given below.

- a. Only A                      b. Only B
- c. Both A and B            d. Neither A Nor B

30. Which of the following statements is/are incorrect about emergency provisions of the Indian Constitution?

- A. A resolution of disapproval of the proclamation of emergency is different from a resolution approving the continuation of a proclamation.
- B. A resolution of disapproval of proclamation of emergency is same as the resolution approving the continuation of a proclamation.

Select the answer from the codes given below.

- a. Only A                      b. Only B
- c. Both A and B            d. Neither A Nor B

31. Which of the following bodies is/are not the



Constitutional Body?

1. Planning Commission
2. National Human Rights Commission
3. Union Public Service Commission

Select the answer from the codes given below.

- a. Only 1                      b. 2 and 3  
c. 1 and 2                    d. 1, 2 and 3

32. Consider the following Articles of the constitution of India.

1. Article 15                    2. Article 42
3. Article 39                   4. Article 123

Which of the Articles mentioned above has a bearing on the rights of women in India? Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- a. 1, 2 and 3 only          b. 1, 3 and 4 only  
c. 2, 3 and 4 only          d. 1, 2, and 4 only

33. Consider the following statements regarding the appointment of the Judges in the Supreme Court and High Courts in India

- A. The collegium system of appointment of judges has been criticized on the basis that it leads to submissiveness of the Judges of the subordinate court/High Courts.
- B. The collegium system of appointment of judges has been criticized on the basis that it leads to undue delay in the hearing of the cases that has led to heavy backlog of cases in the courts.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? Select the answer from the codes given below.

- a. Only A                      b. Only B  
c. Both A and B              d. Neither A Nor B

34. Consider the following statements with regard to the Anti defection law as provided in the constitution of India.

- A. The 62nd amendment to the Constitution added the Tenth Schedule which laid down the process by which legislators may be disqualified on grounds of defection.
- B. An independent member of lok sabha becomes disqualified if he joins any party after 6 months from the date on which he take his seat.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? Select the answer from the codes given below.

- a. Only A                      b. Only B  
c. Both A and B              d. Neither A Nor B

35. Consider the following statements regarding Article 169 of the constitution of India that deals with the abolition

or creation of Legislative Councils in States.

1. The Legislative Assembly of the State that propose to create a Legislative council shall passes a resolution to that effect by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Assembly present and voting.
2. Parliament may by law provide for the abolition of the Legislative Council of a State having such a Councilor for the creation of such a Council in a State having no such Council.
3. No such law as aforesaid shall be deemed to be an amendment of this Constitution for the purposes of article 368.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? Select the correct answer from the codes given below.

- a. Only 2                      b. 1 and 2  
c. 2 and 3                    d. 1, 2 and 3

36. Consider the following pairs and identify which of them are correctly matched.

1. Regulating Act, 1773: Establishment of Supreme Court at Fort William (Calcutta),
2. Charter Act, 1853: Final step towards centralization in the British India,
3. India Council Act, 1892: Statutory recognition to the portfolio system

Select the answer from the codes given below.

- a. Only 1                      b. 1 and 2  
c. 1 and 3                    d. 1, 2 and 3

37. Article 213 deals with the Ordinance making power of the Governor of a state. However, the Governor cannot issue an Ordinance without instructions from the President, in which of the following cases.

1. If a Bill containing the same provisions would have required the previous sanction of the President for introduction into the legislature.
2. If the Governor would have deemed it necessary to reserve a Bill containing the same provisions for the consideration of the President.
3. If an Act of the legislature containing the same provisions would have been invalid unless it received the assent of the President.
4. If the government of the state is in minority and the governor is of the opinion that the government would fail to prove the confidence in the house on the motion of vote of confidence.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below.

- a. 1, 2 and 3                    b. 1, 3 and 4



c. 1, 2 and 4      d. 2, 3 and 4  
38. Which of the following expenditures are declared as expenditure charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India?

1. The pensions payable to or in respect of Judges of any High Court
2. The pension payable to the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India
3. The pension payable to the Attorney General of India
4. Debt charges for which the Government of India is liable

Select the correct answer from the codes given below.

- a. 1, 2 and 3      b. 1, 3 and 4  
c. 1, 2 and 4      d. 2, 3 and 4

39. Consider the following pairs and identify which of them are correctly matched

1. Votes on account: To make any grant in advance in respect of the estimated expenditure for a part of any financial year
2. Votes of credit: To make a grant for the service whose demand cannot be stated with the details
3. Exceptional grants: To make a grant which forms no part of the current service of any financial year

Select the answer from the codes given below

- a. Only 1      b. 1 and 2  
c. 1 and 3      d. 1, 2 and 3

40. Consider the following statements regarding the composition of the Parliamentary committees.

- A. The Committee on Public Undertakings consists of 30 members who are elected by the Lok Sabha every year from among its members. A Minister is not eligible for election to this Committee.
- B. The Committee on Estimates consists of 15 members elected by the Lok Sabha and 7 members of Rajya Sabha. A Minister is not eligible for election to this Committee.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? Select the correct answer from the codes given below.

- a. 1 only A      b. Only B  
c. Both A and B      d. Neither A nor B

41. Article 159 contains the provision regarding the oath or affirmation by the Governor. According to the provision of the Article the Governor shall subscribe an oath or affirmation in presence of who among the following?

- a. Chief Justice of the High Court  
b. Chief Justice of India

c. President of India

d. None of the above

42. Consider the following statements regarding the provisions of the constitution of India

- A. A member holding office as Deputy Chairman of the Council of States may be removed from his office by a resolution of the Council passed by a majority of all the then members of the Council.
- B. A member holding office as Speaker or Deputy Speaker of the House of the People may be removed from his office by a resolution of the House of the People passed by a majority of all the then members of the House.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? Select the correct answer from the codes given below.

- a. Only A      b. Only B  
c. Both A and B      d. Neither A nor B

43. Consider the following statements regarding the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and National Commission for Scheduled Tribes.

1. Both , the National Commission for SCs and National Commission for STs are Constitutional bodies as they are directly established under Article 338 and Article 338-A respectively ,of the Constitution of India.
2. Originally, the Constitution of India did not contain the provision for establishing a National Commission for SCs and National Commission for STs. Instead it provided for the appointment of a Special officer for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled tribes (STs).
3. In 1987, Government of India, through a resolution, set up a multi-member commission for SCs and STs.
4. The Constitution was amended by 65th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1990. This Act provided for the establishment of multi-member National Commission for SCs and STS.

Which of the statements given above are correct? Select the answer from the codes given below.

- a. 1, 2 and 3      b. 1, 3 and 4  
c. 1, 2 and 4      d. 2, 3 and 4

44. Consider the following statements regarding The Finance Bill.

1. The Finance Bill deals with the taxation and expenditure measures proposed by Government.
2. The Parliament approves the Finance Bill for a period of one year at a time, which becomes the



Finance Act.

3. Parliament has to pass the Finance Bill within 75 days of its introduction

Which of the statements given above are correct? Select the answer from the codes given below.

- a. 1 and 2                      b. 1 and 3  
c. 2 and 3                      d. All the three

45. India, being a federation, the Constitution establishes dual polity with the union at the centre and the states at the periphery. The dual government system-and the division of powers are key features of the federal system. Since cooperation and coordination between the central and state governments are necessary for smooth running of the federation, the Constitution provides for a detailed division of executive, legislative and financial powers. In this context consider the following statements.

- A. The executive power of the union extends to giving of directions to the states as to the construction and maintenance of means of communication declared to be of national or military importance.  
B. Article 260 of the Constitution states that if the state government fails to endorse the laws passed by the Parliament within its jurisdiction, the union government can issue directions to the states to ensure their compliance.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? Select the answer from the codes given below.

- a. Only A                      b. Only B  
c. Both A and B              d. Neither A nor B

46. Besides central and state services, the Constitution under Article 312 provides for the creation of additional "All-India services" common to both the union and states. In this regard consider the following statements.

1. The state has the authority to suspend the officials of All India Services.  
2. Their recruitment, training, promotion disciplinary matters are determined by the central government.  
3. This arrangement wherein a person belonging to the All India Service being responsible for administration of affairs both at the centre and states, brings co-operation in administration.

Which of the statements given above are correct? Select the answer from the codes given below.

- a. 1 and 2                      b. 1 and 3  
c. 2 and 3                      d. All the three

47. India is a union of states wherein the centre plays a prominent role but at the same time is dependent on the

states for the execution of its policies. The Constitution has provided for devices to bring about inter-governmental co-operation, effective consultations between the centre and states so that all important national policies are arrived at through dialogue, discussion and consensus. One such device is the setting up of the Inter-State Council. Who among the following has been given the powers under Article 263 of the Constitution to define the nature of the duties of the Council?

- a. The President of India  
b. The Union Council of Ministers  
c. The Parliament of India  
d. The Supreme Court of India

48. It is mandatory for the Governor to reserve a Bill for the consideration by the President if such a Bill affects.

- a. The rate of land revenue  
b. Powers of High Court  
c. The powers of the Advocate General of the State  
d. The amount of salary paid to the Members of Legislative Assembly.

49. Consider the following statements regarding the procedure to be followed if a new State is to be formed by separation of territory from any State of the Indian Union?

- A. The President gets a Bill passed by the simple majority of the State Legislature.  
B. The President calls for the views of the State and then the two Houses of Parliament pass a Bill to this effect by simple majority.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? Select the answer from the codes given below.

- a. Only A                      b. Only B  
c. Both A and B              d. Neither A nor B

50. Consider the following statements.

1. The President can suspend any of the fundamental rights during emergency.  
2. States have power to amend any law of Parliament on a subject in the concurrent list with the assent of the President.  
3. The Governor can reserve any Bill for consideration by the President.

Which of the following provisions are not included in the Indian Constitution? Select the answer from the codes given below.

- a. 1 and 2                      b. 1 and 3  
c. 2 and 3                      d. All the three



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