

also repeal or amend any act of Parliament concerning these union territories.

20. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

- **Option (b) is correct**

Supplementary notes:

Union Territories

- Union Territories, similar to the States send their representative in the Lok Sabha elected by an adult universal suffrage.
- Twelve members are nominated to the Rajya Sabha by the President of India for a six-year term for their contributions towards arts, literature, sciences, and social services. This right has been bestowed upon the President according to the Fourth Schedule (Articles 4(1) and 80(2)) of the Constitution of India. It should be noted that members of the Rajya Sabha nominated by the President need not be from any specific territorial region of the Union of India.
- Rajya Sabha MPs are elected by the electoral college of the elected members of the State Assembly of the States and UTs with a system of proportional representation by a single transferable vote.
- Laws for the Union territories can be made by the Parliament or legislative assemblies of the union territories (if present) or the President by regulation.

21. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

- **Option (c) is correct**

Supplementary notes:

Inter-State Council

- For the harmonious relations and close cooperation between the states *inter se* the Constitution makes the following provisions concerning inter-state council:
 - Adjudication of inter-state water disputes.
 - Coordination through inter-state councils.
 - Mutual recognition of public acts, records, and judicial proceedings.
 - Freedom of inter-state trade, commerce, and intercourse.
- In addition, the zonal councils have been established by the Parliament to promote inter-state cooperation and coordination.

22. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** The Parliament can limit the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court or any other court in respect of any such dispute or complaint.

Supplementary notes:

Inter-State Water Disputes

- Article 262 of the Constitution provides for the adjudication of interstate water disputes. It makes two provisions:
 - Parliament may by law provide for the adjudication of any dispute or complaint concerning the use, distribution, and control of waters of any inter-state river and river valley.
 - Parliament may also provide that neither the Supreme Court nor any other court is to exercise jurisdiction in respect of any such dispute or complaint.
- Under this provision, the Parliament has enacted two laws [the River Boards Act (1956) and the Inter-State Water Disputes Act (1956)]. The River Boards Act provides for the establishment of river boards for the regulation and development of Inter-state River and river valleys. A river board is established by the Central government at the request of the state governments concerned to advise them.

23. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

- **Both statement are correct**

Supplementary notes:

Magna Carta

- By declaring the sovereign to be subject to the rule of law and documenting the liberties held by "free men," the Magna Carta provided the foundation for individual rights in Anglo-American jurisprudence. Part III of the Indian Constitution is considered as Magna Carta of the Indian Constitution as the idea behind both is to ensure the rights of citizens.
- By the time of the 1225 reissue, the Magna Carta had become more than a sober statement of the common law; it was a symbol in the battle against oppression.
- It had been read so many times in shire courts throughout the land that memorable phrases would be invoked in later documents, and whenever liberty seemed in danger, men spoke of the charter as their defense.