

## (SOLUTION) Online Prelims TEST - 18 (SUBJECT WISE)

### 29 Correct Answer : A

#### Answer Justification :

Some other articles provide for the amendment of certain provisions of the Constitution by a simple majority of Parliament, that is, a majority of the members of each House present and voting (similar to the ordinary legislative process). Notably, these amendments are not deemed to be amendments of the Constitution for the purposes of Article 368.

The majority of the provisions in the Constitution need to be amended by a special majority of the Parliament, that is, a majority (that is, more than 50 per cent) of the total membership of each House and a majority of two-thirds of the members of each House present and voting.

National emergency can be imposed on the basis of armed rebellion also. Hence Statement 3 is incorrect.

### 30 Correct Answer : D

#### Answer Justification :

From the various judgements, the following have emerged as 'basic features' of the Constitution or elements / components / ingredients of the 'basic structure' of the constitution:

1. Supremacy of the Constitution
2. Sovereign, democratic and republican nature of the Indian polity
3. Secular character of the Constitution
4. Separation of powers between the legislature, the executive and the judiciary
5. Federal character of the Constitution
6. Unity and integrity of the nation
7. Welfare state (socio-economic justice)
8. Judicial review
9. Freedom and dignity of the individual
10. Parliamentary system
11. Rule of law
12. Harmony and balance between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles
13. Principle of equality
14. Free and fair elections
15. Independence of Judiciary
16. Limited power of Parliament to amend the Constitution
17. Effective access to justice
18. Principle of reasonableness
19. Powers of the Supreme Court under Articles 32.

Harmony between Union and State is not a part of basic structure of constitution.

### 31 Correct Answer : D

#### Answer Justification :

The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) is a statutory body set up by the Government of India under Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997. Hence Statement 1 is correct.

TRAI regulate telecom services, including fixation/revision of tariffs for telecom services which were earlier vested in the Central Government. Hence Statement 2 is correct.

The TRAI Act was amended by an ordinance, effective from 24 January 2000, establishing a Telecommunications Dispute Settlement and Appellate Tribunal (TDSAT) to take over the adjudicatory and disputes functions from TRAI.

TDSAT was set up to adjudicate any dispute between a licensor and a licensee, between two or more service providers, between a service provider and a group of consumers, and to hear and dispose of appeals against any direction, decision or order of TRAI. Hence Statement 3 is incorrect.

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