

- B. Amend the Constitution of India by enacting NCBC (Amendment) Act, by a simple majority.
C. Amend the Constitution of India through a Constitutional Amendment Act, passed by special majority.
D. Amend the Constitution of India through a Constitutional Amendment Act, passed by special majority and ratified by at least half of the State legislatures.

Answer: D

Exp: When a constitutional amendment aims to modify an article related to distribution of powers between the States and the Central government, provisions related to federal structure, provisions about fundamental rights etc. then it requires special majority of the Parliament and consent of half of the State legislatures.

Q14. Arrange the following in top-down hierarchy within a Ministry under the Government of India:

1. Department
2. Division
3. Wing
4. Branch
5. Section

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- A. 1-2-3-4-5
- B. 1-4-5-3-2
- C. 1-3-2-4-5
- D. 1-4-3-5-2

Answer: C

Exp: General designations in Government of India

Department – Secretary (S)

Wing – Special Secretary/ Additional Secretary/ Joint Secretary

Division – Director/ Joint Director/ Deputy Secretary

Branch – Under Secretary

Section – Section Officer

Q15. Consider the following statements:

1. Dissolution of the Council of Ministers leads to the dissolution of the House of People.
2. Dissolution of the House of People leads to the dissolution of the Council of Ministers.

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: B

Exp: Statement 1 is incorrect as dissolution of Council of Ministers has no impact on the duration of the Lok Sabha that is House of People.

Dissolution of the House of People does lead to the dissolution of the Council of Ministers but the outgoing Council of Ministers continues as care-taker government. In 1971, the Supreme Court held that even after the dissolution of the Lok Sabha, the Council of Ministers does not cease to hold office. Article 74 is mandatory and therefore, the President cannot exercise the executive power without the aid and advise of the Council of Ministers. Any exercise of