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Q51

Which reference to the Indian polity, consider the following statements : I. An Ordinance can amend any Central Act. II. An Ordinance can abridge a Fundamental Right. III. An Ordinance can come into effect from a back date. Which of the statements given above are correct? (a) I and II only (b) II and III only (c) I and III only (d) I, II and III Official key: C.

UPSC Civil Services Prelims 2025 · General Studies · 2 marks · Polity and Governance

Indian Constitution, polity, rights, governance - Prelims GS Paper I.

Explanation

(a)

I and II only. That drops a keyed ordinance/legislature line.

(b)

II and III only. That drops I.

(c) Official key

I and III only. An ordinance can be issued when the House is not in session, and the other keyed limit holds. II is the extra/false limb.

(d)

All three. II fails.

Summary

- **Official Set A key is (c) I and III only. Article 123:** ordinance when Parliament is not in session, laid before the House, six-week outer limit, etc. The official pair is I and III; II is not scored.

Related possible facts

These can be asked in a future Prelims paper.

Article 123 / 213

Ordinance power of President and Governor when the House is not in session.

Article 13

Laws that abridge Fundamental Rights are void. An ordinance is 'law'. Why II is textbook-false.

D.C. Wadhwa (1987)

No ordinance raj by re-promulgation.

A.K. Roy (1982)

Ordinance is law; some limits on justiciability of 'satisfaction'.

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